

**Comprehensive Parks,  
Recreation & Open Space Plan  
Battle Ground, Washington  
November 2009  
Updated March 2015**

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## Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Battle Ground, Washington

July 2009

December, 2015

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## Section 2 – Planning Area Description

### *Introduction*

#### **Plan Approach**

This update to Battle Ground's *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan* serves as the City's blueprint for acquiring, developing, and maintaining parks, trails, recreation facilities, and open space lands. It also guides the provision of recreation services and programs throughout the City and Urban Growth Area (UGA). This update also has provided the basis for the Parks and Recreation Element of the City's Comprehensive Plan.

This plan is the fourth update that has occurred under the framework of the 1990 Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA). It is used as an element of the City's comprehensive land use plan, and as a resource and planning guide for the City and its residents. This edition updates and supersedes the former parks plan, which was adopted as an element of the City's comprehensive plan in February of 1995 and updated in 1997, 2004, and 2009. This 2015 version is updated to be in conformance with the 2015-2035 Battle Ground Comprehensive Plan update.

The legislative findings and 13 primary planning goals of the GMA address the need for coordinated planning and for park and recreation services and facilities.

*Legislative Findings (RCW 36.70A.010): The Legislature finds that uncoordinated and unplanned growth, together with a lack of common goals expressing the public's interest in the conservation and the wise use of our lands, pose a threat to the environment, sustainable economic development, and the health safety, and high quality of life enjoyed by residents of the state. It is in the public interest that citizens, communities, local governments, and the private sector cooperate and coordinate with one another in comprehensive land use planning.*

*Planning Goals (RCW 36.70A.020): Open Space and Recreation. Encourage the retention of open space, enhancement of recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities.*

This plan lays the groundwork for a comprehensive parks and open space system by:

- assessing public attitudes toward the acquisition, development, and management of parks, open space, and recreation facilities in the City and UGA;
- involving the general public in park, open space, and recreation planning;
- establishing goals, objectives, and actions for outdoor recreation facilities and grounds, including neighborhood and pocket parks, community parks, open space, conservation areas and greenways, habitat areas, trails, special facilities, and regional parks;
- establishing priorities for the acquisition and development of parks and open space facilities, and the implementation of recreation programs, incorporate these priorities into the City's capital facilities program;

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- establishing the groundwork for obtaining funds and other resources for acquisition, capital improvements, operation and maintenance programs, and recreation activities;
- planning for and developing a park and recreation system that serves the diverse recreational interests of the residents of Battle Ground;
- fostering an environmentally sensitive approach towards preservation and enhancement of the City’s valuable natural resources such as its fish and wildlife habitat, wetlands, and water quality;
- considering cooperative “partnership” agreements with other government agencies, land trust organizations, and private and commercial interests in the area of park, open space, and recreation planning and development; and
- providing the framework from which the City Council can establish specific policies for the implementation of a parks facilities acquisition and improvement plan.

### Past Parks Planning Efforts

Battle Ground has a long history of parks and recreation planning, development, and supportive activities. Some of the City’s past accomplishments have included:

- hosting the Clark County Fair on the site of Fairgrounds Park during the 40s and 50s;
- acquiring and developing several park and recreation properties throughout the years;
- establishing a Park Advisory Board that implemented a parks and recreation plan as early as 1977;
- updating the plan as part of the Washington’s 1990 Growth Management Act;
- adopting a new comprehensive land use plan in 1995 incorporating the parks plan;
- completing a Community Action Plan that identified the need for more parks and greenspaces in 1996; and
- completing the Comprehensive Park, Recreation & Open Space Plan to become certified by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) for grant funding in 1997.
- creation of the Parks Improvement Committee in association with the creation of the 2003 Parks Improvement Plan.
- 2006 Plan update as part of the Comprehensive Plan update.

### Recent Planning Efforts

The City of Battle Ground adopted the *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan* in 1997. The purpose of this plan was to serve as a “blueprint” for acquiring and developing parks, trails, recreation facilities, and open spaces. Since the City’s ownership of park lands and its general population have grown since the 1997 plan was adopted, there was an increased need to enhance and develop existing parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities to better serve the community. To address this need, City Council members and staff assembled a Parks Improvement Committee (PIC) in early 2003. This committee was comprised of citizens from various organizations and interest groups throughout the community. The PIC was tasked with working closely with a consultant team (Otak, Inc.) to develop the *Parks Improvement Plan*. The

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information in the 1997 plan, including in particular the results of the public meetings and surveys, served as an important resource in the development of the *Parks Improvement Plan*.

Guided by broad and comprehensive community involvement, the *Parks Improvement Plan* was created “by the community, for the community.” An intensive public involvement program engaged and involved community representatives and the public-at-large during the development of the plan. The plan also confirmed estimated costs of implementing the parks improvements, funding recommendations for the construction of improvements and maintenance, and operations for the city-wide parks program. In 2009, and later in 2015, this update incorporates the parks improvement program and budget estimates developed as part of the *Parks Improvement Plan*.

### **Other Plan Coordination – Open Space, Trails, Sports Fields, Habitat**

Since the early 1990s, Clark County and the City of Battle Ground have prepared several resource documents that focus on specific types of park, recreation, and open space needs. These include:

- 1992 *Battle Ground, Lewisville, Chief Umtuch, Captain Strong Recreation Plan*;
- 1992 *Clark County Trails & Bikeway System Plan*;
- 1992 *Clark County Open Space Commission Final Report*;
- 1995 *Urban Wildlife Habitat Plan*;
- 1996 *Battle Ground Community Action Plan*;
- 1997 *Lewis & Clark Railroad Study*;
- 1998 *Clark County Sports Field Master Plan*;
- 1999 *City of Battle Ground Wetlands Management Framework Plan*;
- 2000 *Framing a Community Vision for Open Space in Vancouver and Clark County*;
- 2000 *Clark County Regional Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan*;
- 2001 *Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies*; and
- 2003 *Battle Ground Parks Improvement Plan*.
- 2004 *Parks and Open Space Comprehensive Plan Update*
- 2008 *Chelatchie Prairie Rail with Trail Corridor Study*
- 2015 *Clark County Parks Recreation and Open Space Plan*

These documents provide extensive, detailed information regarding land and facility inventories, demand and need, and project priorities. These documents continue to provide valuable planning guidelines for the City of Battle Ground community. Elements from these plans are incorporated into this document to maintain consistency and coordinated planning.

This plan includes important findings and recommendations that have been established through the development of these past documents and data sources. These planning processes include an extensive public involvement and review which will provide an essential foundation to help meet the needs of parks, recreation, and open space for the current and future community of Battle Ground.

### *Planning Area Description*

## Section 2 – Planning Area Description

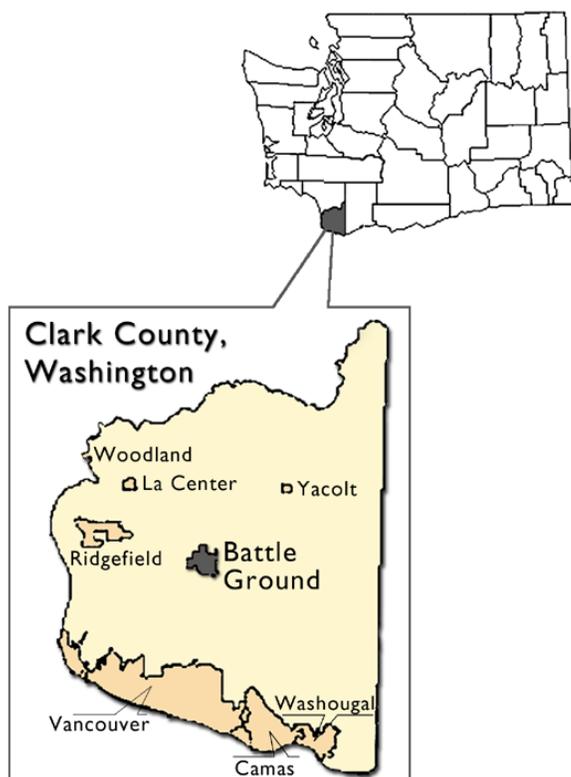
### Physical, Social, and Economic Setting

#### *Battle Ground – Yesterday and Today*

From the first post office in 1871, through incorporation in 1951, to a bustling community in 2009, Battle Ground traditionally has served as a center for commerce for much of central Clark County. The first known settler to homestead in the area was John Tuke. In 1862, he chose the area near the hill now known as Tuke's Mountain for his farm. Historically, Battle Ground's economy was based on the timber and dairy industries. The setting offers peaceful contry living, nearby lakes, streams, and nearby forests and parks that provide abundant recreational opportunities. Today, Battle Ground is a rapidly growing community that offers a desirable quality of life and picturesque views of Mount St. Helens. While the town continues to serve as commercial hub in the local region, many Battle Ground residents commute outside the area to work. Battle Ground's proximity to the Vancouver/Portland metropolitan region provides opportunities for residents to enjoy "small town" lifestyles, as well as access to "big city" resources, employment, and activities.

The City is easily accessible from the Interstate 5 (I-5) corridor and located 15 to 20 miles northeast from the major metropolitan region encompassing Vancouver, Washington and Portland, Oregon. Battle Ground's population has more than doubled in the last ten years. A growing number of residents live in Battle Ground and work in the Vancouver or Portland areas.

**Figure 2.1 Vicinity Map**



## Section 2 – Planning Area Description

### Population

Battle Ground has experienced significant population growth in the past 10-15 years. In fact, it is one of the fastest growing cities in Clark County. The City grew from 888 people in 1960 to 3,758 in 1990. By 2000, the population had grown to 9,296. Today, the City's population is 16,240. Current projections call for a population within the City's urban growth area of 32,870 in 2024. The City's population is demographically homogeneous, consisting primarily of middle-class, working families, well-distributed in age.

The community of Battle Ground was incorporated on May 28, 1951. In its first U.S. Census in 1960, the town boasted a population of 888—ranking fourth in size among Clark County's seven towns and cities. Over the next 40 years, Battle Ground experienced population growth increase of 946%. This was the fastest growth rate of any area in Clark County, and over twice the county's overall growth rate of 168% during the same period.

**Table 2.1**

Population — 1960 to 2000		
Year	Battle Ground	Clark County
1960	888	93,809
1970	1,438	128,454
1980	2,774	192,227
1990	3,758	238,053
2000	9,296	345,238
40-Year Growth	8,408	251,429

**Table 2.2**

Population — 20-Year Growth Projections		
Year	Battle Ground UGA	Clark County
1990	4,573	238,053
2004	15,152	391,674
2009	18,346	424,200
20-Year Population Growth	+20,891	+192,636
20-Year Growth Rate	128%	49%
20-Year Total Population	39,237	584,310

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### Population Growth

As of 2015, the City of Battle Ground is the third largest incorporated community in Clark County, with a population of 19,250. Historically, Battle Ground added most of its population during 1990 to 2010, growing from a town of 3,758 residents in 1990, to 17,571 in 2010 (Table: Population Trends). Growth rates during the nineties were very high at around 15%. In the 2000's, growth was still high but tapered to 8%. Having a proportionally larger City, also accounts for decreasing growth rates. The slowest growth occurred during 2010 to 2015 at 2% in part to the recession, however building permit activity has increased in 2014 and 2015, but not at the same rate as the 1990 to 2010 era (Table: Population Change). Battle Ground's population is expected to add 20,055 new citizens by 2035 with a total population of 39,305.

### Population Trends (1990-2015)

	1990	2000	2010	2015
<b>Battle Ground</b>	3,758	9,332	17,571	20,871
<b>Clark County</b>	238,053	345,238	425,363	451,820
<b>Washington</b>	4,866,669	5,894,121	6,724,540	7,061,410

Source: Washington State Office of Financial Management

### Population Change (1990-2015)

	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-15
<b>Battle Ground</b>	148%	88%	10%
<b>Clark County</b>	45%	23%	6%
<b>Washington</b>	21%	14%	5%

Source: Calculations from OFM data  
 Note: Battle Ground's annual growth from 1990-2000 was 14.8 percent.  
 From 2010-15 it is 2%.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, Battle Ground's racial distribution is similar to that of Clark County as a whole, with slightly higher percentages of Whites. Also in the 2000 U.S. Census, Battle Ground's age distribution is also similar to that of Clark County as a whole, with slightly higher percentages of people between 25-44 years (32%) and under (5) five years (11.5%). These statistics may show a trend for the need of parks and recreation facilities to meet the needs of both a young and older population in the next twenty years.

Between 2000 and 2003, Battle Ground's population grew another 34.7%, once again exceeding the county's overall growth rate of 7.8%. In 2008, Battle Ground moved ahead of Camas to become Clark County's second largest City. The population of Battle Ground and its urban growth area will continue to grow. Forecasts provided by Clark County and the Washington

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State Office of Financial Management project 20,870 new residents within the Battle Ground UGA during the next 20 years.

### *Climate*

The climate in the vicinity of Battle Ground is influenced by the Coast Range to the west and Cascade Range to the east. The Coast Range provides limited shelter from the Pacific Ocean. Then, as moist heavy air from the west rises up the steep-sloping Cascade Range the air is cooled creating moderate rainfall in the lower lying areas and heavier rainfall on the west slope of the Cascades. Normal annual precipitation ranges from 38 inches on the western floodplains to 114 inches in the mountainous northeastern part of the Clark County. The area has a very definite winter rainfall climate, with 63 to 70 percent of the total precipitation occurring in the five months of November through March. Most precipitation falls as rain; normal annual snowfall ranges from less than six inches on the western plains to over 22 inches in the northeast portion of the Clark County (Population and Economic Handbook, 1998).

Generally, Battle Ground has wet mild winters and warm dry summers. The temperature in the Battle Ground area averages 37 degrees in January and 65 degrees in July. Prevailing surface winds are generally from the northwest in the months of April through September and from the east-southeast during October through March. There are occasional winds from the east that are part of extremes in either cold or hot weather. Winter storm tracks are generally from the southwest with infrequent snowstorms dropping down from the Gulf of Alaska. Major wind events also occur infrequently. The more famous events were the 1962 Columbus Day Storm and the 1972 Peter Ogden Tornado, and more recently the December 10, 2015 Tornado that ripped through a portion of the southeast section of the City with winds in excess of 100 mph.

### *Neighborhood Service Areas*

This plan uses NSA boundaries defined for the City as part of the comprehensive plan update in 2009. The NSA boundaries have been updated since the last update. Please refer to Figure 2. which shows the new 2009 Neighborhood Service Areas. The descriptions of the NSAs are as follows:

#### *Neighborhood Service Area 1*

Neighborhood Service Area 1 is bound on the north by NW 15<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by NW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on the south by West Main Street, and on the west by NW 30<sup>th</sup> Avenue and the UGA.

#### *Neighborhood Service Area 2*

Neighborhood Service Area 2 is bound on the north by NW Onsdorff Boulevard, on the west by 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on the south by West Main Street, and on the east by NW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503).

#### *Neighborhood Service Area 3*

Neighborhood Service Area 3 is bound on the south by NW Onsdorff Boulevard, on the east by 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503), on the north by NE 239<sup>th</sup> Street, and west NE 102<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

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### *Neighborhood Service Area 4*

Neighborhood Service Area 4 is bound on the north by NE 249<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by North Parkway, on the south by Onsdorff Boulevard, and on the west by NW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503).

### *Neighborhood Service Area 5*

Neighborhood Service Area 5 is bound on the north by the UGA, on the east by NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, on the south by NE 12<sup>th</sup> and NE 11<sup>th</sup> Streets, and on the west by North Parkway.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 6*

Neighborhood Service Area 6 is bound on the north by Onsdorff Boulevard, on the east by North Parkway, on the south by W Main Street, and on the west by NW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503).

### *Neighborhood Service Area 7*

Neighborhood Service Area 7 is bound on the north by NE 12<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Streets, on the east by NE Grace and the Lewis and Clark Railroad, on the south by E Main Street, and on the west by North Parkway.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 8*

Neighborhood Service Area 8 is bound on the north by W Main Street, on the east by South Parkway, on the south by NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by SW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503).

### *Neighborhood Service Area 9*

Neighborhood Service Area 9 is bound on the north by East Main Street, on the east by the Lewis and Clark Railroad, on the south by the alignment SE Rasmussen, and on the west by South Parkway.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 10*

Neighborhood Service Area 10 is bound on the north by the alignment SE Rasmussen, on the east by the Lewis and Clark Railroad, on the south by NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by South Parkway.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 11*

Neighborhood Service Area 11 is bound on the north by NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by the urban growth boundary and NE 157<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on the south by Salmon Creek, and on the west by the Lewis and Clark Railroad.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 12*

Neighborhood Service Area 12 is bound on the north by Salmon Creek, on the east and south by the urban growth boundary, and on the west by the Lewis and Clark Railroad.

## Section 2 – Planning Area Description

### *Neighborhood Service Area 13*

Neighborhood Service Area 13 is bound on the north by East Main Street and NE 219<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by the urban growth boundary, on the south by 209<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by the Lewis and Clark Railroad.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 14*

Neighborhood Service Area 14 is bound on the north and west by the Lewis and Clark Railroad, on the east by the urban growth boundary and DNR's Tukes Mountain land ownership, and on the south by East Main Street and NE 219<sup>th</sup> Street.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 15*

Neighborhood Service Area 15 is bound on the north by NE 229<sup>th</sup> Street and NE Heisson Road, on the east by the UGA and a DNR land ownership, on the south by the Lewis and Clark Railroad, and on the west by NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 16*

Neighborhood Service Area 16 is bound on the north by the UGA and a DNR land ownership, on the east and south by NE Heisson Road and NE 229<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 17*

Neighborhood Service Area 17 is bound on the north by 209<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by the UGA, on the south by 199<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by the Lewis and Clark Railroad. Approximately half of this service area is designated for industrial uses.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 18*

Neighborhood Service Area 18 is bound on the north by West Main Street, on the east by SW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on the south by 199<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by SW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue and the UGA.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 19*

Neighborhood Service Area 19 is bound on the north by West Main Street, on the east by 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, on the south by 199<sup>th</sup> Street, and on the west by City Limits. Approximately half of this service area is located in the UGA. Currently, there are no park or school facilities in this NSA. A three to five acre neighborhood park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 20*

Neighborhood Service Area 20 is broken into two parts. Both are bound by on the north by NE 244<sup>th</sup> Street and on the South by NE 239<sup>th</sup> Street. The eastern portion is bound on the east by NW 10<sup>th</sup> Avenue (SR 503), and on the west by NE 112<sup>th</sup> Ave. The western portion is bound on the east by NE 102<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and on the west by the UGA.

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### *Special Study Area 1*

This special study area is bound on the north by the NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by the Lewis and Clark Railroad, on the south by the UGA, and on the west by South Parkway.

### *Special Study Area 2*

This special study area is bound on the north by 199<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by South Parkway, on the south by the urban growth boundary and on the west by NE 112th Avenue.

### *Special Study Area 3*

This special study area is bound on the north by NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street, on the east by NE 112<sup>th</sup> Avenue, and on the south and west by the urban growth boundary.

## Section 3 – Definitions and Standards

### *Definitions and Standards*

#### **Introduction**

The City of Battle Ground’s system of parks and open space is divided into the following categories:

- pocket parks,
- neighborhood parks,
- community parks,
- signature parks,
- regional parks,
- urban open space,
- conservation and greenway systems,
- trails,
- community schools and centers, and
- special areas and facilities.

#### **Standards**

Each category is composed of facilities that serve a community function; that is, they serve the entire City. Pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, regional parks and urban open spaces are based on a minimum service standard measured in acres per population for the acquisition and development of these facilities. Conservation areas, greenways and trails are based on a specific resource, such as a river system or a sensitive habitat area, independent of population. Special areas and facilities can be either population- or resource-based.

These park categories, as well as the population-based standards, have evolved with each update of the City’s *Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan*. These standards were derived through evaluation of local needs and conditions, in combination with standards identified by Clark County, the Battle Ground Municipal Code, and the standards published by the National Recreation and Parks Association (*Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, 1983*).

#### **Definitions**

##### *City Parks*

City parks are owned and maintained by the city. These parks can be broken down into four subcategories; pocket parks, neighborhood parks, community parks, and signature parks. Definitions for each category are listed below.

- ***Pocket Parks***
  - These parks serve a limited, isolated, or unique recreational need.

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- These parks are typically less than one acre in size.
  - They are located in residential and commercial areas.
  - They generally serve an area within 1/4 mile of the park site.
  - Minimum size for a pocket park is between 2500 square feet and one acre.
  - Access is by walking primarily.
  - Pocket parks provide active and passive uses play areas, trails, and picnic areas, scenic overlooks, sitting areas.
  - Gardens and landscaping.
- ***Neighborhood Parks***
    - These parks serve residential areas within walking distance (1/3 to 1/2 mile radius).
    - The minimum size is one to five acres to accommodate typical facilities.
    - The maximum size is 20 acres.
    - Access is primarily pedestrian. Persons within the service area should not have to cross major arterial roadways to get to the site.
    - Children between ages 5 to 12 are primary users. Facilities for teens and adults may also be provided.
    - Development typically includes landscaping, irrigation, informal play areas, pedestrian paths, picnic tables, play equipment and sports courts.
    - Schools meet an important part of the neighborhood recreational need.
    - Neighborhood parks complement and expand on the services provided by school grounds.
- ***Community Parks***
    - These parks serve groups of neighborhoods within a one to five-mile radius.
    - Minimum 5 to 20 acres. Maximum size is 100 acres.
    - Access is by car, bicycle or on foot.
    - The range of facilities is greater than neighborhood parks.
    - Junior and senior high schools meet an important part of the community recreational need.
    - Community parks complement and expand on the services provided by school grounds.
    - The range of facilities provided will be greater than in neighborhood parks and will generally appeal to more diverse user groups.
    - Development typically includes landscaping, irrigation, picnic shelters and tables, tennis courts, covered activity areas, soccer and baseball fields, bike and pedestrian trails, restrooms and parking lots. Swimming pools and recreation centers may be located on these sites.
- ***Signature Parks***

## Section 3 – Definitions and Standards

- Share general characteristics of a Regional Park, and provides special features and unique characteristic that appeal to a wider community audience.
- They range in size depending on use.
- Accommodate special events through flexible open space.
- ***Regional Parks***
  - These parks include areas with natural or man-made qualities for outdoor recreation, or with unique qualities or historical significance.
  - These parks serve several communities with one hour driving distance.
  - They range in size from 100 to more than 325 acres. However, no minimum is recommended.
  - Typically provided by Clark County, Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, and the National Park Service in the Battle Ground area.
  - Development typically includes: picnicking, play areas, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and trail uses, or other unique qualities or historical significance.
- ***Urban Open Space***
  - These areas provide visual and psychological relief from man-made development within the urban area.
  - Their size is based on resource values and intended uses.
  - Public access for passive recreational opportunities where compatible with resource protection.
  - When connected along stream corridors, open spaces areas provide valuable wildlife habitat.
  - These areas may or may not be improved, but can include trails, greenway corridors, farmed areas, buffers between land uses, and natural areas within community or neighborhood parks.
- ***Conservation and Greenway Systems***
  - The *Clark County Open Space Commission Final Report* identifies four categories of conservation, greenway, and open space lands. Each category includes lands that provide multiple benefits and high functional value:
    - a) River systems and associated floodplains provide low-intensity recreation, natural vegetation, shorelines, and fish and wildlife habitat. Examples include North and East Fork Lewis River, Lacamas Lake and Creek, Washougal River, Burnt Bridge Creek, and Salmon Creek.
    - b) Columbia River lowlands provide low-intensity recreation, natural vegetation, shorelines, and fish and wildlife habitat, similar to that of river systems and associated floodplains, but on a larger scale.

## Section 3 – Definitions and Standards

- c) Cascade foothills provide significant wildlife habitat, natural vegetation, watersheds and waterways, and remote, low-intensity recreation opportunities.
- d) Dispersed open space areas are site-specific and may include resource, economic, and urban benefits.
- Conservation and greenway systems are resource-based open spaces. They are acquired with the intent of little or no development.
- Conservation areas may act as a buffer for an existing park, industrial or residential area, or may protect a sensitive natural area.
- Greenways are similar to conservation areas, but are typically long, relatively narrow lands which follow roads, creeks, ridges, ravines and other natural or transportation corridors.
- Conservation and greenway systems serve various functions, including protection of environmentally sensitive areas and wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing, environmental education and trails.
- ***Trails***
  - Clark County has completed a comprehensive trails and bikeway system plan that identifies hiking and biking trails within Battle Ground and its UGA.
  - Any “path, route, way, right-of-way, or corridor posted, signed or designated as open for (non-motorized) travel or passage by the general public.”
  - Five trail types are identified:
    - a) regional multi-use trails, which provide the major access networks across the county;
    - b) local multi-use trails, which provide access from neighborhoods to regional multi-use trails;
    - c) rustic trails, which are smaller in scale than the local trail and are intended to provide access to natural features and to provide loop trail opportunities;
    - d) semi-primitive trails, which are intended for rural or forest settings; and
    - e) bike lanes and pedestrian walkways, which are located on City, county and state road rights-of-way.
  - May be a separate facility or part of a larger park development. Surfaces vary with location and use.
- ***Community Schools and Centers***
  - Community schools and centers are public school facilities designed and may be operated jointly between the school district and the City.
  - Through joint use agreements, school facilities may become available for recreation programs and services during non-school hours.
  - Community schools and centers are strategically located within the service area.
  - When used in combination with a full-service recreation center located in the same service area, community schools and centers provide an effective mechanism for the delivery of recreation services and programs at the community and neighborhood level.

## Section 3 – Definitions and Standards

- ***Special Areas and Facilities***
  - Special areas and facilities generally serve a single focused activity or user group.
  - Special areas are locations that generally have a particular theme or purpose, such as Officers’ Row in Vancouver.
  - Special facilities are amenities that reside within a park, such as a boat launch.
  - Recreation facilities are large activity centers, such as the Battle Ground Senior Center and the Battle Ground Community Center.
  - They have no minimum or maximum size.
  - Support facilities may be included, such as restrooms or parking.
  - These facilities may stand alone—such as the senior center and the Battle Ground Community Center—or they may be recreational amenities that reside within an existing park or special area, such as a tennis court or ballfield complex.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *Existing Areas and Facilities*

#### **City of Battle Ground Inventory**

##### ***Introduction***

This section identifies the various recreation sites—land and facilities—that are located in or near the Battle Ground area. Each listing includes the facility name, category (e.g., regional park, special facility), neighborhood service area (NSA) number, physical location, size, and management agency.

The City of Battle Ground owns approximately **179 203.27 acres of parkland located on 35 36** parcels in and around Battle Ground. Approximately 66 acres of these lands consist of wetland areas and creek corridors. Several small open space parcels associated with subdivision developments are also included in City ownership. Eight park sites, shown on Figure 3.1 and listed below, make up the remaining acres of the City’s parkland. These include thirteen new parks that were added to the City’s inventory since 1997 and approximately 6 acres of park land to be dedicated in the near future.

*Parks dedicated before 1997, approximately 17.17 acres:*

- Central Park (.42 acres)
- Fairgrounds Park – Parcel 1 (5.59 acres)
- Fairgrounds Park – Parcel 2 (2.67 acres)
- Kiwanis Park (8.49 acres)

**(17.17 acres)**

*Parks dedicated after 1997, approximately 17.48 acres:*

- Florence Robison Park (7.12 acres)
- Hidden Glen (4.20 acres)
- Cresap Park (2.3 acres)
- Parkview Trails Property (3.86 acres, portions dedicated)

**(17.48 acres)**

*Parks dedicated after 2003, approximately 118.21 acres:*

- Mac McConnell Park (2 acres)
- Dublin Meadows (.20 acres)
- Horsethief Park (.32 acres)
- Savannah Park (.15 acres)
- Brook Haven Park Trail (2.2 acres)
- Cedar Trails (2.7 acres)
- BG Village (.64 acres)
- DNR Property (30 acres at Tukes Mtn.)
- ~~DNR Property (80 acres NE of Tukes Mtn.)~~

- **Wingate Park (.61 acres)**

**(38.82 acres)**

*Future Park Properties, currently undeveloped, approximately 94.45 acres:*

- Triangle Park (1.17 acres)
- Gardner Oaks Park (12.98 acres)
- Copperleaf (.59 acres)
- Oak Meadows (.10 acres)
- Remy Property (79.61 acres)
- **Durkee Property (34.93 acres)**

**(129.38)**

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Many of the park properties provide amenities for both active and passive recreational uses. Triangle Park, Gardner Oaks, Copperleaf, Oak Meadows, the Remy Property, and portions of the Parkview trails property are all currently undeveloped. This currently undeveloped park land and future park properties, makes up approximately 98.37 acres of undeveloped open space within the City. The 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan* discusses and prioritizes park development projects for these parks to meet the needs of the growing population for active recreation activities. Potential development projects are discussed in more detail in the Demand and Needs Analysis section of this plan. In addition to parks, the City also has an inventory of urban open space, conservation areas, and greenways to provide areas of passive recreation and wildlife habitat. Refer to the Park Features, table 3.1 and Existing Facilities map, figure 3.1 below for an analysis and location of existing park amenities within and around the City of Battleground.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Table 3.1: Park Features

Park Name	Address	Acres	Neighborhood Service Area (NSA)	Designation	Developed	Special Feature	Play Equip	Sport Court	Walking Path/Trail	Picnic Tables	Rest Rooms
Battle Ground Village	SE 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave & SE 111 <sup>th</sup> St	.64	15	Pocket	X		X	X	X	X	
Brook Haven Park	1600 SE 2 <sup>nd</sup> Place	2.2	10	Conservation & Greenway System	Paved				X		
Cedar Trails	NW 15 <sup>th</sup> St & NW 21 <sup>st</sup> Pl	2.7	1	Trail	Paved				X		
Central Park	414 E Main St	.42	7	Neighborhood	X				X	X	
Cresap Park <i>(Formerly Lindberg Park)</i>	307 SE 18 <sup>th</sup> Way	2.3	10	Neighborhood	X		X		X	X	
Copper Leaf	Rasmussen Blvd & S Parkway Ave	.59	8	Pocket			X		X	X	
Dublin Meadows Park	402 NW 20 <sup>th</sup> Circle	.20	4	Pocket	X		X	X			
Fairgrounds Park	912 E Main St	8.26	14	Signature	X	Skate Park				X	X
Florence Robison Park	1901 NW 9 <sup>th</sup> St	7.12	2	Pocket/ Urban Open Space	X		X	X	Paved	X	
Gardner Oaks Park	SR 503 & SW 10 <sup>th</sup> St	12.98	8	Neighborhood							
Hidden Glen Park	SE 5 <sup>th</sup> St & SE 5 <sup>th</sup> Circle	4.20	9	Neighborhood/Urban Open Space	X		Swings		Paved	X w/BBQ	
Horsethief Park	NW 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave & 8 <sup>th</sup> St	.32	19	Pocket	X		X				
Kiwanis Park	422 SW 4 <sup>th</sup> Ave	8.49	8	Community	X	Water Feature	X	X	X	X W/BBQ	X
Mac McConnell Park	NW 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave & NW 8 <sup>th</sup> St	2	1	Neighborhood	X		X			X	
Oak Meadows	N Parkway Ave & NE 12 <sup>th</sup> St	.10	5	Pocket			X	X		X	
Parkview Trails Park	Corner NW 10 <sup>th</sup> St & NW 25 <sup>th</sup> Ave	3.86	1	Conservation & Greenway System							
Remy Property	20521 NE 112 <sup>th</sup> Ave	79.61	18	Conservation & Greenway System							
Savannah Park	1127 SE 9 <sup>th</sup> Ave	.15	10	Pocket	X					X	
Triangle Park	2404 SW 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave	1.17	1	Pocket							
<b>Wingate Park</b>	<b>NW 20<sup>th</sup> Ave and NW Onsdorff Blvd</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Pocket</b>	<b>X</b>		<b>X</b>		<b>Paved</b>		

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *City Parks*

#### *Central Park*

Category: Neighborhood Park  
NSA: 7  
Location: 414 E Main Street  
Size: 0.42 acre  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Central Park is a small, one-half acre site, located west of Woodin Creek and in the center of the older part of Battle Ground on East Main Street. The park has recently been improved and developed. There is a great sense of community pride associated with this park and the recent completion of improvements there. The park is considered to be one of the community's gems as a centrally located civic open space. The park currently provides benches and seating areas, a paved pathway, landscaping, gardens, lawn area, public art, and interpretive/historic signs.

#### *Fairgrounds Park*

Category: Signature Park/Special Area and Facility  
NSA: 14  
Location: 912 East Main Street  
Size: 8.26 acres. Fairgrounds is comprised of 2 parcels which total 8.26 acres.  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Fairgrounds Park is 8.26 acres in size and is located at the corner of Main Street and NE Fairgrounds Avenue at the east end of Battle Ground adjacent to the Lewis and Clark Railroad. As part of the 2007 Parks Improvement Program, the Fairgrounds Park received funding for the master planning and renovation of the park. Phase I of the project, included a 25,000 square foot skate park, new restroom facilities, parking and site amenities, streetscape improvements to Mainstreet and Fairgrounds Avenue and safety and pathway lighting around the skatepark is complete. The Battle Ground Community Center is the only improvement that has been completed for Phase II. The other improvements are on hold and will be part of a new updated Master Plan effort in 2011.

The park is the home of Battle Ground Harvest Days and is viewed by Battle Ground citizens as the gathering place for the community. Though it was once the Clark County Fairgrounds, the fair outgrew the site, and now the park has become a community resource where all kinds of activities take place throughout the year. Fairgrounds Park provides facilities for a variety of community events including Harvest Days, and now skateboarding events. The Battle Ground Community Center, opened in late 2008, is host to a variety of recreation activities and events including Halloween Fright Night and the Community Christmas Tree Lighting and Holiday Party. The Community Center is also a premier rental facility for weddings, receptions, banquets and meeting space. With its close proximity to downtown Battle Ground, this park could play a

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

vital role in the sustainability of the historical aspect of the town. The anticipated construction of the Chelatchie Prairie Trailhead and the development of the trail from Fairgrounds Park to Battle Ground State Park will also create a potential tourism attraction.

### *Florence Robison Park*

Category: Pocket Park/Urban Open Space  
NSA: 2  
Location: 1901 NW 9<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 7.12 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Florence Robison Park is a 7.12 acre site located on NW 9th Street, which has been developed as part of a new subdivision in that area. The park has two different park components: 1 park offers a playground, sports court and picnic tables. Across the street is another park area that provides paved walking trails that loop around 3 ponds in a natural setting.

### *Gardner Oaks Park*

Category: Neighborhood Park  
NSA: 8  
Location: SR 503 and SW 10<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 12.98 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

This 12.98-acre park is located on State Route 503 (10th) and has not yet been developed for public use. An old grove of oak trees is a distinguishing feature of this site, which enabled its purchase through funding from the Conservation Futures grant program. Gardner Oaks also provides an important opportunity for a link to the planned city wide trail system. Currently, a drainage ditch traverses the site. Several utility features, including a well and sewer pump station, are located on the site and would need to be protected as part of site development.

### *Hidden Glen Park*

Category: Neighborhood Park/Urban Open Space  
NSA: 9  
Location: SE 5<sup>th</sup> Street and SE 5<sup>th</sup> Circle  
Size: 4.20 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Additional land was added to the Woodin Creek Urban Open Space to create Hidden Glen Park. This 4.20 acre park is accessible from SE Fifth Circle. The park is currently used for access through the neighborhood and passive recreation activities. Existing improvements include picnic tables, swings, a paved walking path, as well as unimproved trails, and a bridge over Woodin Creek. Currently, Hidden Glen Park has only been partially developed. “Hidden” Glen

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

lives up to its name, because it is likely that many residents who live adjacent to this park do not even realize that it is a public park owned by the City.

### *Kiwanis Park*

Category: Community Park  
NSA: 8  
Location: 422 SW 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Size: 8.49 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Kiwanis Park is an existing developed park in the heart of Battle Ground. It is located in a heavily developed residential area south of Main Street and west of Parkway Avenue and is accessible from 2nd Avenue. The park underwent extensive park improvements and renovations in Spring 2006, to include a variety of day-use recreational facilities. Park amenities include children's play equipment, a hard-surface play court with two basketball hoops, picnic tables, benches, horseshoe pits (four covered), open play fields, off-street parking with 26 spaces, a climbing boulder, a water splash feature, trellis and gathering plaza and community tile display. The park also features a community building, owned and operated by the Battle Ground Kiwanis Club with attached shelter, and restrooms. The Park is equipped with additional picnic tables and hard-surfaced walking path that circles a large open grass area. Two t-ball fields will be added in Spring 2009 in the eastern portion of the part of the park. In the fall of 2015, the Battle Ground Veterans Memorial was constructed on the north side of the park.

### *Cresap Park (formerly Lindberg Park)*

Category: Neighborhood Park  
NSA: 10  
Location: 307 SE 18<sup>th</sup> Way  
Size: 2.30 Acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Cresap Park is a 2.3-acre site located at 199<sup>th</sup> Street and 4<sup>th</sup> Street. This park has recently been developed as part of a new subdivision in that area. The amenities in the park currently include: benches, picnic tables, trail, play structure, bike racks, and an open grass field area. Although this is a public park, pedestrian access is limited due to its location within a subdivision development. Pedestrian access can be gained at two access points, one from SE 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue between homes 1909 and 1913 and at SE 18<sup>th</sup> Way between homes 305 and 309.

### *Mac McConnell Park*

Category: Neighborhood Park/Trail  
NSA: 1

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Location: NW 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue and NW 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 2.00 Acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

The McConnell property is a 2.0-acre site located at the corner of NW 10<sup>th</sup> Street and NW 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue, which has been recently developed as part of a new subdivision in that area. Currently this park contains two park benches, one picnic table, an open grass field area, one large play structure, and one tot structure.

### *Remy Property*

Category: Community Park/Conservation & Greenway  
NSA: 18  
Location: 20521 NE 112<sup>th</sup> Avenue  
Size: 79.61 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Located on NE 112th Avenue, the Remy property is comprised of a 79.61-acre site that was most recently a farm. During its use as farmland, drain tiles were installed to dry the originally wet ground. About 80 percent of this property is considered wetlands. The last wetland report was completed in 1999. Currently, this City-owned parcel houses equipment utilized by the Public Works Department. There is no park development on the site. Residential and agricultural buildings exist on the site as a result of its prior use. The 2003 Parks Improvement Plan proposes a combination of enhanced urban open space and wetland conservation area with a variety of active recreation options. A master plan needs to be conducted in order to determine the future use of this property. These future park improvements have yet to be funded.

### *Brook Haven*

Category: Conservation & Greenway  
NSA: 10  
Location: 1600 SE 2<sup>nd</sup> Place  
Size: 2.20 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Brook Haven Park is a forested nature park with a paved trail that runs along Heaver Creek. Located in the Brook Haven neighborhood of Battle Ground, it offers passive recreational opportunities such as walking and nature watching.

### *Cedar Trails*

Category: Trail  
NSA: 1  
Location: NW 15<sup>th</sup> Street and NW 21<sup>st</sup> Place  
Size: 2.70 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Cedar Trails Park is a forested nature park with a paved trail that follows Mill Creek and is located within a single family home development. It provides passive recreational opportunities to nearby residents and the public.

### *Dublin Meadows*

Category: Pocket  
NSA: 4  
Location: 402 NW 20<sup>th</sup> Circle  
Size: 0.20 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Dublin Meadows is a pocket park which serves the recreational needs of nearby residents. It is a public park but is located within the center of Dublin Meadows community, a recently built single-family housing development. The park contains a basketball court, picnic area, open lawn, trees, and a playground.

### *Horsethief Park*

Category: Pocket Park/Urban Open Space  
NSA: 19  
Location: NW 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue and 8<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 0.32 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Located within a single family neighborhood, Horsethief Park is a small pocket park with a open grass area space and play structure.

### *Battle Ground Village*

Category: Pocket Park  
NSA: 15  
Location: SE 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue and SE 111<sup>th</sup> Street  
Size: 0.64 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Battle Ground Village Park is located within the Battle Ground Village, a mixed-use development. Battle Ground Village is home of the Battle Ground Library, part of the Fort Vancouver Regional Library system, and the Battle Ground Farmers Market. Battle Ground Village Park is a pocket park located to the southwest of Battle Ground Village. It provides open lawn area, shrubs and trees, play equipment, picnic areas, and a basketball court.

### *Parkview Trails Park*

Category: Conservation & Greenway  
NSA: 1

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Location: Corner NW 10<sup>th</sup> St. & NW 25<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Size: 3.86 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Parkview Trails Park is a natural area with sensitive wetlands along Mill Creek. Nestled within the Parkview Trails neighborhood, at this time only portions of the trail have been paved for use.

### *Copper Leaf Park*

Category: Pocket Park  
NSA: 8  
Location: Rasmussen Boulevard & South Parkway Avenue  
Size: 0.59 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Copper Leaf Park is scheduled to be built when the associated housing development is completed. It will be a public park located within the Copper Leaf subdivision which provides open lawn, trees, and a play structure.

### *Oak Meadows Park*

Category: Pocket Park  
NSA: 5  
Location: East of N Parkway Avenue, between NE 12<sup>th</sup> St and NW Onsdorff Boulevard  
Size: 0.10 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Oak Meadows Park is scheduled to be built when the associated Oak Meadows housing development is completed. It will be a public park located within the development which provides open lawn, trees, play structures, and a basketball court.

### *Wingate Park*

Category: Pocket Park  
NSA: 3  
Size: 0.61 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Wingate Park is a small pocket park associated with the Wingate Crossing Subdivision that contains a natural area, play area for pre-school kids, and trail.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### ***Regional Parks outside the Urban Growth Area***

#### *Battle Ground Lake State Park*

Category: Regional Park  
Location: 18002 NE 249th Street  
Size: 280 acres  
Agency: State of Washington

Battle Ground Lake State Park is located 2.0 miles northeast of Battle Ground. Twenty-eight acre Battle Ground Lake, an ancient caldera that has filled with water, is located in the center of the park. The park provides a variety of day-use activities including a sports field and water activities and overnight camping facilities on heavily forested land.

#### *Lewisville Park/Camp Julianna*

Category: Regional Park/Special Area and Facility  
Location: Lewisville Highway (SR503)—one mile north of Battle Ground  
Size: 152 acres/90 acres  
Agency: Clark County

Initially developed by WPA crews in the 1930s, Lewisville Park is the County’s oldest park, located one mile north of Battle Ground on the East Fork of the Lewis River. The park provides a variety of day-uses.

#### *Durkee Property*

Category: Future Park/Open Space  
NSA: 219<sup>th</sup> Street, one-mile east of the City.  
Size: 34.93 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

In March 2012, Clark County deeded to the City of Battle Ground, what is referred to as the Durkee property. The property was originally gifted to Clark County by two sisters who owned the family property with the caveat that it will only be used for park and open space purposes.

Potential amenities include viewpoints, a picnic area, interpretive shelter and/or a sports complex. The north and west sides of the property are forested with Douglas fir and cedar; the site also supports an old holly orchard. The remainder of the property consists of improved pasture, with moderately hilly topography. The site encompasses the headwaters of a small tributary to Salmon Creek.

### ***Open Space Inventory***

#### *Urban Open Space*

Category: Urban Open Space  
Total Size: 1.17 acres  
Location: Lewisville Meadows, Winchester Ranch, Clover Meadows  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Battle Ground Urban Open Space, their location and acreage are:

- Lewisville Meadows (0.14 acres), NW 3<sup>rd</sup> Way;
- Winchester Ranch (0.56 acres), SW 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue; and
- Clover Meadows (0.47 acres), SE 13<sup>th</sup> Street.

### *Conservation Areas and Greenways*

Category: Conservation Areas and Greenways  
Location: See below  
Total Size: 66.38 acres  
Agency: City of Battle Ground

Greenways are similar to conservation areas, but are typically long, relatively narrow lands which follow roads, creeks, ridges, ravines, and other natural or transportation corridors. Conservation and greenway systems serve various functions, including protection of environmentally sensitive areas and wildlife habitat, wildlife viewing, environmental education, and trails. The Battle Ground Conservation Areas, their location and acreage are:

- Parkview Trails (21.02 acres), NW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue and NW 29<sup>th</sup> Avenue;
- Lewisville Meadows Areas (16.16 acres), NW 3<sup>rd</sup> Way;
- Horsethief Canyon Areas (7.38 acres), SW 11<sup>th</sup> Street/SW 23<sup>rd</sup> Avenue;
- Robyn Wood Areas (5.72 acres), SW 24<sup>th</sup> Avenue, SW 4<sup>th</sup> Street;
- Crestwood Meadows Areas (4.63 acres), NW Onsdorff Boulevard;
- Melrose Park Areas (4.18 acres), NW Onsdorff Boulevard;
- Quail Hollow Areas (2.89 acres), SE Rasmussen Boulevard;
- Hidden Creek Area (2.48 acres), SE 5<sup>th</sup> Circle;
- Woodin Run Area (1.35 acres), SE 18<sup>th</sup> Street; and
- Creekview Pointe Area (0.57 acres), SE 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

### *Trails*

#### *Chelatchie Trail Corridor*

Category: Trails  
Location: Vancouver Lake to Chelatchie Prairie  
Size: 26 Miles  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation

Acquired in 1985, the Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way extends diagonally through the county from Vancouver Lake to Chelatchie Prairie extending through the City of Battle Ground on the east side and borders Fairgrounds Park. Identified as one of the five top priority “natural corridor” trails in Clark County, it was acquired both for commercial transportation uses and as a trail corridor. The corridor connects Battle Ground Lake State Park, Lucia Falls Park, Moulton Falls Park, and many other major recreation sites, including Fairgrounds Park, within the City of Battle Ground.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### **Schools**

The BGSD serves more than 13,200 students within the Battle Ground UGA and rural Clark County. Boundaries include the towns of Brush Prairie, Yacolt, Amboy and Battle Ground. The district includes six primary schools, five middle schools and three high schools. The BGSD also has Homelink for home-school families and the Center for Agriculture, Science, and Environmental Education. The district is governed by a five-member citizen school board and advised at the local level by site-based councils (Program Delivery Councils) in each school.

Individual public schools include Battle Ground High School, Maple Grove Primary and Middle Schools, Lewisville Middle School, Chief Umtuch and Captain Strong Elementary Schools, HomeLink and HomeLink River, and Cam Jr/Sr High School. The total average enrollment for May 2008 was 6,340 students.

**Table 3.2**

School	Grades	May 2003 Enrollment	May 2008 Enrollment	May 2015 Enrollment
Battle Ground High School	9-12	1,962	1,868	Update
Lewisville Middle School	6-8	739	662	
Captain Strong Elementary	3-5	723	760	
Chief Umtuch Elementary	K-2	680	Closed	
Maple Grove Middle School	6-8	672	660	
Maple Grove Primary	K-5	825	917	
HomeLink	K-8	245	581	
HomeLink River	K-12	334	485	
HomeLink CAM	6-12	461	407	

**Table 3.2**

School	Grades	May 2003 Enrollment	May 2008 Enrollment	May 2015 Enrollment
Battle Ground High School	9-12	1,962	1,868	1995
Lewisville Middle School	6-8	739	662	0 – Closed
Captain Strong Elementary	3-5	723	760	710
Chief Umtuch Elementary – Middle	K-2	680	Closed	579
Maple Grove Middle School	<del>6-8</del> 5-8	672	660	196

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Maple Grove Primary	<del>K-5</del> K-4	825	917	287
HomeLink	K-8	245	581	503
HomeLink River	K-12	334	485	942
HomeLink CAM	6-12	461	407	503
Summit View Middle				28
Daybreak Primary				546
Daybreak Middle				495

The Battle Ground School Campuses provide a variety of recreation opportunities for area residents. Facilities include play courts, soccer fields, baseball fields, football stadium and track, open play meadows, and children’s play equipment. The general public can utilize school-based recreation facilities during non-school hours. In addition, the Battle Ground School Board has adopted policies that allow organizations to reserve and rent school buildings, playgrounds, and athletic fields. Currently, both youth soccer and baseball groups utilize the rental/reservation opportunity. Schools have been identified as possible partners in increasing the available recreation and open space needs for the community. The inventory of available land for recreation on school property in the Battle Ground UGA is listed below.

### *Battle Ground Schools Main Campus*

- Captain Strong Elementary
- Chief Umtuch Elementary
- Lewisville Middle

### *Battle Ground High School*

Category: School  
 NSA: 6  
 Location: 416 West Main Street (High School Address)  
 Size: 50 acres  
 Agency: Battle Ground School District

The main campus of the Battle Ground School District serves students in grades K-12. Approximately 35 acres of the campus consist of open space and developed recreational facilities. Outdoor recreation facilities include a variety of sports fields and active and passive play areas. These include soccer fields, baseball fields, children’s play equipment, and hard-surfaced play courts with basketball standards. The high school campus includes six tennis courts, a lighted football stadium and track, four one-wall handball courts, and various practice and multi-purpose athletic fields.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *Maple Grove School Campus*

Category: School  
NSA: 8  
Location: 12500 NE 199th Street  
Size: 20 acres  
Agency: Battle Ground School District

The Maple Grove Primary and Elementary Schools serve students in grades K-8. Approximately ten acres of the campus consist of open field areas and approximately three acres consist of hard-surfaced play areas. Playground facilities include a swings, slides, other children’s play apparatuses, a fitness circuit, basketball standards, and sand volleyball courts (middle school).

### *Special Areas and Facilities*

#### *Daybreak*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: NE 82nd Avenue at Daybreak Bridge  
Size: 35 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

The Daybreak Special Facility is a popular fishing and water-access site located approximately four miles northwest of Battle Ground via NE 72nd/82nd Avenue and Daybreak Road. The special facility includes a boat launch and day-use area. The boat launch, a joint project of Clark County and the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, includes a launch, restroom, 36 parking slots (28 for car/trailer), four picnic tables, and informational signing. The day-use area includes children’s play equipment, eight picnic tables, restroom, off-street parking for 63 cars, and a caretaker’s residence. The day-use area provides extensive shoreline access.

#### *Durkee Environmental/Recreation Area*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: NE 219th Street — one mile east of Battle Ground  
Size: 35 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

This 35-acre property, located near Tukes Mountain, is undeveloped and has been designated for recreational use, outdoor education, and open space. Potential amenities include viewpoints, a picnic area, interpretive shelter and/or a sports complex. The north and west sides of the property are forested with Douglas fir and cedar; the site also supports an old holly orchard. The remainder of the property consists of improved pasture, with moderately hilly topography. The site encompasses the headwaters of a small tributary to Salmon Creek.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *Cedars Golf Course*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 15001 NE 181st Street  
Size: NA  
Agency: Private

Cedars Golf Course is a privately owned facility located one mile south of the City of Battle Ground. The facility provides a full-size, 18-hole golf course, two putting greens, a driving range with grass tees, and clubhouse. The golf course is open to the public on a fee basis. In addition, lessons are available from staff.

### *Prairie Field*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 14500 NE 137th Avenue  
Size: 18 acres  
Agency: Prairie Field Association (Private/Nonprofit)

This ball field complex is located approximately one mile south of Battle Ground. The facility primarily serves adult slow-pitch softball. (Little League teams sometimes utilize the fields for practice when this does not conflict with softball.) Amenities include six softball fields, four batting cages (two baseball/two softball), a concession stand, 20 RV hookups, an open camping area which accommodates about 200 tents, restrooms, washers, dryers, showers, and off-street parking.

### *Jim Parsley Community Center*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 2901 Falk Road  
Size:  
Agency: Vancouver Public Schools

The Jim Parsley Community Center offers a wide range of programs and activities. The center contains classrooms, a swimming pool, a climbing wall, and a café. As a hub of services for the community, the center houses several organizations that work together to help kids and families, including the Free Clinic of Southwest Washington, the Vancouver School District Foundation, and the Boys and Girls Club of Southwest Washington. The community center also offers swim lessons, spring and winter day camps, adventure club, party rentals, and classes.

### *Firstenburg Community Center*

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 700 NE 136<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
Size:  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Firstenburg Community Center is an 80,000 square foot multi-use facility located in Vancouver, Washington. Opened in 2005 with LEED Gold USGBC certification, Firstenburg is Vancouver's first full-service community center since the Marshall Center built in 1965. The community center combines recreational and community spaces for all ages and abilities. The Center offers multi-purpose classrooms, a community room with a kitchen and terrace, a juice bar, and a Kid's Corner child watch area. Other active amenities include an indoor leisure pool and spa, fitness center, aerobics/dance studio, indoor walking track, two-court gymnasium, and a climbing wall.

### Luke Jensen Sports Park

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 4000 NE 78th Street, Vancouver, WA 98665  
Size: 20 acres  
Agency: Clark County

Luke Jensen Sports Park was developed in 2011-2012 and named in honor of Luke Jensen, a 9 year old local boy who died from Leukemia in May 2010. Luke attended King's Way Christian Schools, which are located west of the sports park. The 20-acre park is primarily used by the Salmon Creek Little League and Westside Soccer Club. Other youth and adult sports groups may also reserve field time. The park features 3 synthetic turf multi-use sports fields, 2 natural turf Little League sports fields, and batting cages.

### *Marshall Community Center*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 1009 E. McLoughlin  
Size:  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Marshall Community Center is a 30,000 square foot multi-use facility located in Vancouver, Washington. Built in 1965 and renovated in 2007, this facility is a landmark and cornerstone of recreation activities in the community. This facility offers a fitness center, aerobics/dance room, arts/crafts studio, indoor pool, ADA accessibility features, teen lounge and game room, and multi-purpose meeting rooms.

### *Hough Pool*

Category: Special Area and Facility

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

Location: 1801 Esther Street  
Size:  
Agency: Hough Foundation

Located in downtown Vancouver, Hough Pool is 25 yards long, six lanes wide, and four feet deep. A wide range of programs are available for people of all ages and abilities. Programs include arthritis and aerobic classes, lap swim, family play, open swim, party rentals, and Red Cross swimming lessons. The Hough Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides the resources that promote physical, scholastic and mental health enhancement to Hough Elementary students, their families, and the surrounding community. The Hough Pool also provides opportunities for youth recreation and fitness for Battle Ground HomeLink students.

### *Propstra Aquatic Center*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: 605 N Devine Road  
Size:  
Agency: Vancouver Public Schools

The Propstra Aquatic Center has a 25 yard, 6 lane, indoor pool. The pool serves high school team practices and provides lap swim, aquatic classes, public swim, and community swim teams to the public.

### ***Other Park and Recreation Areas***

#### *Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department*

The Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department provides recreation and sports programs for residents of all ages in the regions and manages a combined inventory of approximately 7,000 acres of parkland, over 44 miles of trails, and a number of various community facilities and centers. These lands are divided into eight categories: regional parks, trails, conservation and greenway systems, wildlife habitat, special facilities, community parks, neighborhood parks, and urban open space.

Special facilities include the Vancouver Tennis and Racquetball Center and the Rudy Luepke Senior Center, as well as a private indoor soccer center. Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation have also cultivated other public and private partnerships advanced opportunities for development of sports complexes. Recreation programming at these complexes and facilities is provided directly by department staff. Most facilities and services are intended to serve the urban population. Columbia River Renaissance Trail and Burnt Bridge Creek Greenway also address regional needs. Some of the Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation facilities and sports complexes just outside the Battle Ground UGA are listed below.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *Lucia Falls Park*

Category: Regional Park  
Location: Lucia Falls Road—2.5 miles east of Heisson Bridge (Entrance)  
Size: 55 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Lucia Falls Park is located approximately six miles northeast of Battle Ground on the East Fork of the Lewis River. The park encompasses both sides of the river and Lucia Falls is centrally located within the property. Historically, the property on the north side of the East Fork was operated for over 60 years as a private park and was one of the most popular fishing areas for salmon and steelhead in southwest Washington. (Today, the areas immediately above and below the falls are closed to fishing.) Improvements include trails, picnic sites, restrooms, and off-street parking.

### *Moulton Falls Park*

Category: Regional Park  
Location: Lucia Falls Road—5 miles east of Heisson Bridge  
Size: 354 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Moulton Falls Park is located approximately eight miles northeast of Battle Ground on the East Fork of the Lewis River. Moulton and Big Tree Creek Falls are both located within park boundaries. A 27-acre day-use recreation area has been developed at the upstream end of the property. Moulton Falls Park is a popular location for swimming, fishing, hiking, and picnicking.

### *East Fork Lewis River Greenway*

Category: Conservation and Greenway System  
Location: Entrance points include La Center Bottoms, Lucia Falls, Moulton Falls  
Size: 1,032 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

This greenway includes various waterfront properties that extend from Paradise Point to Daybreak Park. These properties are part of an interconnected, 10-mile greenway system on the East Fork Lewis (1032-acres). The area provides state-designated priority habitat for large concentrations of migratory waterfowl, wintering bald eagles, and high-quality riparian habitat.

### *Bells Mountain Trail*

Category: Trails/Regional Park  
Location: NE Lucia Falls Road—5 miles east of Heisson Bridge  
Size: 7.5 linear miles  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

This 7.5-mile hard-surfaced, shared-use trail serves hikers, mountain bikers, and equestrians. It extends from Moulton Falls Park to the Department of Natural Resource's Cold Creek Campground and connects to Lucia Falls Trail on the East Fork of the Lewis River. Trailheads are located at Hantwick Road off NE Lucia Falls Road and Moulton Falls Park.

### *The Ross Complex*

Category: Regional Park/Special Area and Facility  
Location: Corner of NE 18<sup>th</sup> Ave and NE Ross Street  
Size: 9 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

These nine acres of donated parkland on the south end of the Ross Complex has been dedicated as an off-leash dog park. Clark County DOGPAW members, an organization that works to promote awareness, acceptance and increased availability for safe off leash areas for dogs in Clark County were responsible for erecting fences, installing waste disposal stations, as well as, drafting rules for canine and human users of the park. This group is also responsible for maintaining the park.

### *Pacific Community Park*

Category: Regional Park/Special Area and Facility  
Location: NE 18<sup>th</sup> Street and NE 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Size: 56 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Phase one of this park was developed in 2008 as part of the Greater Clark Parks District program. Phase one included the construction of the first phase of the Extreme Sports Park designed for skateboarding and BMX riding, 8 acre fenced off-leash dog park (see below), playground, basketball courts, two restrooms, parking lots, covered picnic area, trails, benches and landscaping. Per the master plan, additional phases may include more parking areas, a community garden, play areas, additional picnic shelters, sports fields, and natural areas.

### *Dakota Memorial Dog Park*

Category: Regional Park/Special Area and Facility  
Location: NE 18th Street between NE 164th and 172nd Avenues  
Size: 8 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

This 8-acre dog park is located on the north side of Pacific Community Park. The dog park is fully fenced with two double-gated entrances. Dog Park features include a gravel perimeter trail, lawn and forested areas, a rustic log agility course, benches and drinking fountains and a dog wash-off area.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### *Brush Prairie Dog Park*

Category: Regional Park/Special Area and Facility  
Location: NE 149<sup>th</sup> Street and NE 101<sup>st</sup> Place  
Size: 7.5 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Opened in November 2008, this dog park is located adjacent to the Laurretta Noreen Forest Preserve. It features approximately 7.5 acres of flat, open fields for all dogs, as well as, a separate area for both small dogs. The park is fully fenced with a double-gated entrance.

### *Hockinson Community Park and Sports Fields*

Category: Regional Park  
Location: 10910 NE 172<sup>nd</sup> Avenue  
Sized: 240 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

Designated as a community park when acquired from the WA DNR, the master plan proposal for this park includes 15 sports fields to support Little League, softball, and soccer. In addition, picnic shelters, play equipment, multi-use trails, an extreme sports area, an off leash dog area, restrooms, and wetlands restoration with interpretive areas will be included as part of the community park development. The sports field park will be the new home site for Evergreen Little League. Phase 1 construction completed in spring of 2009 and includes one full-size baseball field, two Little League fields, and two softball fields with parking facilities. Phase 2 will include six more Little League and two t-ball sports fields and future phases propose an expansion of more sports fields at Hockinson or at another nearby site. The park development is lead by the Vancouver-Clark County Parks and Recreation Department in partnerships with the Battle Ground School District and the Battle Ground Little League.

### *Amboy Rural Sports Fields - Proposed*

Category: Special Area and Facility  
Location: SE corner of NE 419th Street (SR 503) and NE Gerber McKee Road (SR 503), Amboy, WA  
Sized: 20 acres  
Agency: Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Department

The Amboy Rural Sports Fields is currently a proposed vision to develop three soccer fields, three to four baseball fields, and one basketball court on the Amboy Baptist Church 20 acre property. Currently the Amboy Baptist Church owns the undeveloped property and is investigating partnership and long term lease agreement opportunities with the City of Battle Ground and regional youth sports organizations. Funding is needed to forward the development of the sports facilities which would encompass approximately 15 of the 20 acre property.

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

### ***Other Cities and Towns***

There are seven other incorporated cities in Clark County: Vancouver, Camas, Washougal, Ridgefield, La Center, Yacolt, and part of Woodland, which overlaps Clark and Cowlitz Counties. Each City provides its own park facilities. These facilities are intended to serve City residents; however, they occasionally serve a regional need. For example, both Camas and Washougal have been active in acquiring open space lands in the Washougal River Greenway, and Camas owns portions of and manages the 3.5-mile Lacamas Heritage Trail.

### ***Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife***

In Clark County, the department manages four wildlife and public hunting areas. These areas include: Jenny Creek (20 acres located 3/4 mile north of La Center), Pigeon Springs (127 acres located on Cedar Creek west of Amboy), Vancouver Lake (477 acres on La Frambois Road at the south end of Vancouver Lake), and Shillapoo (1,684 acres between Lower River Road and SR501 west of Vancouver Lake). In addition, the department has developed boat launches and public access areas on many of the areas lakes and rivers. These include, for example, Daybreak Boat Launch on the East Fork of the Lewis River that was developed through a partnership between Clark County and the state Department of Fish and Wildlife.

### ***Washington State Department of Natural Resources***

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is the largest public landowner in Clark County. DNR's most extensive land holdings cover about 60,000 acres within the 73,000-acre Yacolt Multiple Use Area (YMUA). The YMUA lies in eastern Clark County and Skamania County. Recreational opportunities include fishing, hiking, hunting, horseback riding, off-road vehicle use, and motorcycle riding. DNR has developed eight camping and/or picnic areas within the Multiple Use Area, six of which are located in Clark County.

DNR also manages Caterpillar Island and the Woodland Special Campground for the handicapped. Caterpillar Island is located in the Columbia River four miles northwest of downtown Vancouver. Access is by boat only and facilities include four picnic sites. The Woodland Special Campground is located three miles east of Woodland on County Road 38. Facilities include 10 camp sites, five picnic sites, trails, and playground equipment.

### ***Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission***

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission owns and manages four park sites in Clark County: Battle Ground Lake, Paradise Point, Reed Island, and Wormald. Total property holdings in Clark County are 1,044 acres. Of these, three are in general proximity to Battle Ground (Battle Ground Lake, Paradise Point, Wormald).

Facilities at Battle Ground Lake State Park were described previously. Paradise Point State Park encompasses 96 acres and 6,180 feet of freshwater shoreline on the East Fork of the Lewis River immediately east of Interstate 5. Facilities include 70 drive-to camp sites, nine walk-in camp

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

sites, swimming beach, picnic tables, trails and a primitive boat launch. Paradise Point State Park is located at the downstream end of the Lower Lewis River Greenway System. This system encompasses almost 2,000 acres and includes ten miles of shoreline on the East Fork Lewis. Land managers include state parks, WDFW, Clark County, and private conservation groups. Wormald State Park encompasses 160 acres. The park is located near the East Fork of the Lewis River, east of Moulton Falls, and is undeveloped. Wormald is surrounded by private property and access is walk-in only.

### ***US Forest Service***

Approximately 1,180 acres of the Gifford Pinchot National Forest are located within Clark County. The majority of the National Forest is located east and north of Clark County and extends from the Columbia River to Mount Rainier. Overall, the Gifford Pinchot National Forest contains 1,366,000 acres and includes the 110,000-acre Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument. Forest Service lands provide a variety of recreational opportunities including camping, hiking, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, and snowmobiling.

### ***National Park Service***

The National Park Service operates and maintains the 209-acre Fort Vancouver National Historic Site located in Vancouver near the Columbia River. The fort was established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1824 and was the earliest Euro-American settlement in Clark County. A visitor center has been built and portions of the fort have been reconstructed. The National Park Service also maintains parade grounds and a play area.

### ***US Fish & Wildlife Service***

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages the Ridgefield National Wildlife Refuge, located on the Columbia River in northwest Clark County. The refuge covers 5,149 acres and is the largest wildlife preserve in the county. The refuge includes a wide range of habitats, including emergent, scrub/shrub, and forested wetlands, and riparian and upland forests. Some parts of the refuge are leased for crop production and managed to support wildlife species such as Canada geese and sandhill cranes. While some parts of the refuge are closed to public access, other areas provide a variety of recreation opportunities. These include wildlife observation, hiking, environmental education, fishing, and seasonal waterfowl hunting in designated public hunting areas. A 1.5-mile nature trail extends through the "Carty Unit" at the north end of the refuge.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service also manages the 974-acre Steigerwald Lake National Wildlife Refuge located on the Columbia River east of the Port of Camas/Washougal Industrial Park.

### ***Private and Nonprofit***

Private recreation facilities exist throughout Clark County. They provide a wide range of recreation activities generally on a membership or fee basis. For example, the Cedars Golf Course is open to the public on a fee basis. This facility provides a full-size, 18-hole golf course,

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

driving range, putting greens, and pro shop. The private recreation industry influences recreation planning by providing needed facilities, thereby easing the burden on public recreation facilities. However, when these facilities are not available for general public use, they are not considered in the overall assessment of public demand and need.

Nonprofit organizations provide a variety of recreation facilities in Clark County. These facilities are typically dedicated to a single use, such as baseball or soccer, and are reserved for the teams and leagues that developed them. When located on park land, these facilities are available to the public when not in use by the nonprofit organization. The Salmon Creek Sports Complex north of Hazel Dell is an example.

In addition, private land trusts are becoming increasingly involved in Clark County with the acquisition, preservation, and stewardship of habitat and open space lands.

### ***Special Partnership Facilities***

#### *Clark County Fairgrounds*

The Clark County Fairgrounds is located west of Interstate 5 near the I-5/179<sup>th</sup> Street interchange. Clark County owns the fairgrounds. Through a contract with the county, a committee consisting of representatives from the county and the Clark County Fair Association Board of Directors manages all events at the fairgrounds. Existing facilities include a stage and grandstand, equestrian center, commercial and exposition buildings, community center, animals barns, fair offices, and storage facilities. (In November 1998, Clark County signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a private vendor for the construction of an 18,000-seat amphitheater.) Recent events at the fairgrounds range from the fair itself to many other educational, agricultural, and entertainment-oriented activities. These include animal shows, the Home and Garden Idea Fair, 4-H and Future Farmers functions, community meetings, company picnics, and business fairs and trade shows. A master plan, completed in 1995, helps to guide improvements to grounds and facilities.

#### *Tri-Mountain Golf Course*

Clark County is the owner of the Tri-Mountain Golf Course, located immediately east of the I-5 corridor and south of NW 299<sup>th</sup> Street. Golf Resources Northwest, a private management company, manages the golf course under agreement with Clark County. The golf course covers 18 holes, with a putting green and driving range. Other facilities include a restaurant, clubhouse, pro shop, and banquet room.

#### *English Pit Shooting Range*

The English Pit Shooting Range is a special facility owned by Clark County and managed under lease by the Vancouver Wildlife League. The facility includes five ranges: pistol, small bore, sighting-in (25 yards), rifle/black powder (50 yards), and rifle (100 yards). Operating hours and days vary with the time of year and season. A small annual membership fee is charged to cover

## Section 4 – Existing Areas and Facilities

operating costs, plus a per-visit fee. The shooting range is located immediately west of SE 192<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, about one-half mile south of SE 18<sup>th</sup> Street.

### *Harmony Sports Complex*

The Harmony Sports Complex is a special facility owned by Clark County and managed by the Harmony Sports Association. The existing site covers 40 acres, with plans to expand at the current location. The sports complex provides opportunities for soccer, Little League, and youth softball. The site is located at the corner of SE 18<sup>th</sup> Street and 192<sup>nd</sup> Avenue.

### *Grist Mill*

The historic Cedar Creek Grist Mill was built in 1876 and restored in 1989 as a centennial project. It is the only 19<sup>th</sup> century grist mill still operating in Washington State. The mill is on the National Register of Historic Places. It is situated immediately upstream of an updated (higher and wider) covered, authentic timber-truss bridge—the only one in Clark County. The new bridge was built in 1995. The 11.8 acre site is currently owned by the Washington State Fish & Wildlife Department and leased to the Friends of the Cedar Creek Grist Mill until April 30, 2001. The site also functions as a fish-monitoring site. The creek has a fish ladder built in the 60s-70s. Clark County will continue discussions with WDFW, the leaseholder, and interested parties to clarify options for long-term ownership and management of the site.

### *Special Study Area*

#### *Camp Bonneville*

Camp Bonneville is a 3,000+ acre federal military training facility located in southeast Clark County. In 1995, the Base Realignment and Closure Commission selected Camp Bonneville for transfer and reuse. In compliance with federal guidelines, the Clark County Board of Commissioners adopted in September 1998 a draft reuse plan for the site. The plan includes a 1,000-acre regional park, a retreat center/outdoor school, and approximately 2,000 acres for trails and nature areas. Law enforcement, cultural, and educational facilities are also identified in the plan. The Department of the Army must approve the county's reuse plan. If the plan is approved, studies of the feasibility and costs of removing unexploded ordinance from the site will govern transfer of the facility to local agencies. Camp Bonneville provides an important opportunity for meeting regional parks needs in Clark County and is considered a high priority for regional park acquisition in the Capital Improvements Program.

### *Public Involvement*

#### **Introduction**

Battle Ground's *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan* is a community-based plan. Public participation and input guided the plan's development and created the foundation for its goals, objectives, and project priorities.

Public involvement activities that helped shape this plan included:

- the public involvement process from the 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan* with public surveys, public meetings, stakeholder and group meetings, website postings, mailings and traveling displays;
- the 1997 plan adoption process, which included public meetings, workshops, and a public environmental review; and
- information from existing community-based plans and the public processes that shaped these.

#### **Existing Community-Based Plans**

Development of Battle Ground's 2009 *Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan* was shaped by public input received as part of many previous park and recreation planning efforts in Battle Ground and Clark County:

- 2007 *Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan*
- 2004 *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Update*,\*
- 2003 *City of Battle Ground Parks Improvement Plan*,\*
- 2001 *City of Battle Ground Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies*,\*
- 2000 *Framing a Community Vision for Open Space in Vancouver and Clark County*,
- 2000 *Clark County Regional Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan*,
- 1999 *City of Battle Ground Wetlands Management Framework Plan*,
- 1998 *Clark County Sports Field Master Plan*,
- 1997 *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Update*,\*
- 1997 *Lewis & Clark Railroad Study*,
- 1995 *Urban Wildlife Habitat Plan*,
- 1995 *Battle Ground Comprehensive Land Use Plan*,
- 1992 *Clark County Trails and Bikeway System Plan*,
- 1979 *Battle Ground Parks Master Plan Study*, and
- 1977 *Battle Ground Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan*.

\* These plans were referenced the most extensively in the development of this 2008 plan update.

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

### Parks Planning Public Involvement

As part of the 2015 plan update, public participation included the opportunity to comment during an open house, and two separate public hearings. Because of the limited nature of this update, no extensive public outreach was required.

The public involvement activities associated with the parks plans that have been referenced most extensively as the basis for this 2009 plan update are described below. Park, recreation, and open space needs within the community were reassessed during a series of public outreach meetings held in 2008. In 2003, A 27-member citizens steering committee, the Parks Improvement Committee (PIC), led a rigorous public participation process to ensure that the plan was a community-based analysis of parks and recreation needs and priorities within Battle Ground. In addition, future development and acquisition needs and priorities were identified from the public outreach and planning process for the 1997 *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan* and the 2001 *Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies*. The goals, objectives, and actions these plans were incorporated into this updated plan.

#### ***2008 Community Outreach***

In the fall of 2008, the City of Battle Ground held 20 community outreach meetings to update the program of desires and needs of the residents and community. Group meetings were held with church groups, the chamber of commerce, youth athletic organizations, rotary, Kiwanis, art alliance, rotary, friends of the library, the senior center group, and the public safety organizations. In addition, four citizen public outreach meetings were held in late October and early November. The following list identifies issues raised at the meetings, with the most frequently raised issues listed first:

- pool / aquatic facility
- economic development / jobs
- condition of roads
- traffic issues
- sports fields
- youth activities
- communications & partnership w/ community groups/service organizations
- bike lanes and bike racks
- sidewalks and pedestrian crossings
- impact fees and SDC's – too high
- focus on community identify for future (continue with 20-year plan)
- parks and trails
- planning for growth
- positive experiences w/ city staff
- public transportation
- keep and cultivate small-town feel
- community activities
- more health care options
- more restaurants
- more/diverse shopping
- revitalize old town
- supporting effort on diversity
- community college / educational opportunities

#### ***2003 Parks Improvement Plan***

Since the City's ownership of park lands and its general population growth since the 1997 plan was adopted, there was a need for more detailed planning to define a potential parks

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

improvement program. The City Council agreed that a *Parks Improvement Plan* should be developed. Information in the 1997 plan, including the results of public meetings and surveys, served as an important resource in the development of the *Parks Improvement Plan*. This 2004 update to the 1997 plan incorporates the parks improvement program and budget estimates developed as part of the *Parks Improvement Plan*.

The PIC worked with the consultant team to ensure that the plan was a community-based analysis of parks and recreation needs and priorities. The PIC, City staff, and consultant team worked together in a series of meetings to develop this plan. In addition to continuous interactions with the PIC, several community outreach activities were conducted to engage the public-at-large, including a week-long series of workshops.

The 27-member PIC included a broad diversity of community interests:

- Battle Ground Parks Advisory Board Members,
- Battle Ground Chamber of Commerce,
- Battle Ground School District,
- “The Bridge” Youth Organization,
- Highlands Little League,
- Battle Ground Little League,
- Battle Ground Youth Soccer and Other Soccer Representatives,
- Battle Ground Community Education,
- Planning Commission Members,
- City Council Members,
- Boy Scouts of America,
- Fort Vancouver Regional Library,
- Youth Representatives/Skateboarding Enthusiasts,
- Senior Citizens,
- Battle Ground, Yacolt, Chelatchie Prairie Railroad, and
- Citizens-at-Large.

PIC representatives worked with the consultant team and City staff to develop concept plans, analyze potential costs, and identify community priorities. From their various backgrounds, PIC members were able to bring unique and diverse viewpoints to the process.

A week-long series of workshop sessions were held during the week of March 24, 2003, at Kiwanis Park in Battle Ground. A series of two-hour workshop sessions were held each day, focusing on different interest groups from the community. The project team engaged each community group in discussion about needs, issues, opportunities, and ideas related to potential enhancement and development of Battle Ground parks. The discussion focused on seven park sites, but ideas and suggestions for other areas of the City were also recorded. Input received was documented through comment sheets and flip chart notes. In some cases, follow-up phone

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

calls were made to confirm information received and to get additional input from groups and individuals who could not attend the workshops sessions.

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The participating groups included:

- Battle Ground Chamber of Commerce
- Battle Ground Community Library
- Garden Club
- Highlands Little League
- Columbia Youth Soccer Federation
- Battle Ground School District
- Battle Ground Community Education Program
- 4-H
- Battle Ground Float Committee
- Battle Ground Art Alliance
- Battle Ground Kiwanis
- Battle Ground Neighborhood Association
- The Bridge Youth Program
- Rock Solid Teen Center
- Lions Club
- Rotary Club
- other special interest groups and citizens

During the workshop week, schools in Battle Ground were visited to engage students of different age levels in the process. Students from classrooms at Captain Strong Elementary, Lewisville Middle School, and Battle Ground High School were all asked about what they would like to see developed in their community's parks. In some cases, students created drawings that showed their ideas and visions for Battle Ground parks.

One of the outcomes of the planning process was identification of priorities for park improvements. The understanding gained through this process will help guide further capital facilities planning and further parks plan updates and project prioritization. The 2003 identified priorities are listed below:

- neighborhood park acquisition and development in various neighborhood service areas
- Florence Robison Park improvements to include additional site furnishings
- Paved pathway extension, and Play Equipment and Benches at Hidden Glen Park
- Facility, trail, and play structure improvements to Kiwanis Park
- Fairgrounds Park improvements
- Gardner Oaks improvements
- Acquisition of the Woodin Creek, Mill Creek, Jewel Creek, and Oak Wetlands Conservations areas
- Trail improvements to connect city park facilities.
- Trail improvements along Woodin Creek
- Development of a youth sports complex and community center
- Acquisition of the DNR Tukes Mountain property and the Salmon Creek Forested Uplands

### ***2001 Battle Ground Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies***

Over several months in late 2001, the Planning Commission worked toward the creation of draft goals, objectives, and actions for each element of the comprehensive plan. These drafts were presented to City Council periodically during the course of the Commission work. Several methods were used to solicit public comment for the interim policies including a 30-day public comment period, numerous public workshops and two formal public hearings in October and November of 2001. In December of 2001, the Interim policies were adopted by resolution.

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### ***2000 Clark County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Comprehensive Plan***

Several methods were employed as part of the 2000 parks plan to solicit public opinion about the needs and priorities for regional park facilities in Clark County. Battle Ground residents were also involved in these efforts. A statistically reliable survey of the community's attitudes and priorities related to acquisition and development of regional parks, recreation, and open space facilities and areas was conducted. Telephone interviews, internet questionnaires, and several public meetings were held at locations throughout the county to allow citizens the opportunity to ask questions, submit ideas, and make recommendations about the future of the county's regional system of parks and open spaces.

### ***Clark County Vision 2000 Symposium***

The "Vision 2000" open space planning symposium was held in Vancouver on March 23, 2000. More than 200 Vancouver and Clark County residents participated in the event. Individually and in groups, participants shared ideas and developed plans for the future of open space in Clark County over the next 50 to 100 years. A summary of the ideas and suggestions generated at the symposium are contained in the report "Framing a Community Vision for Open Space in Vancouver and Clark County." The report provides a broad framework for open space planning and addresses the major areas of trails, wildlife habitat, urban parks, urban density, views and vistas, and community landscaping/vegetation.

### ***Other Community Based Plans***

Several other community based plans helped shape the *2000 Clark County Plan*. These each had their own public involvement efforts. These plans included:

- *Clark County Open Space Commission Final Report,*
- *Clark County Trails & Bikeways System Plan,*
- *Clark County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan,*
- *Clark County Sports Field Master Plan,* and
- *Clark County 20-Year Comprehensive Growth Management Plan.*

### ***1997 Battle Ground Comprehensive Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan***

Several methods were employed as part of the 1997 parks plan to solicit public opinion about the needs and priorities for park facilities in Battle Ground. Two questionnaires were used to solicit ideas and opinions about park and recreation service needs in Battle Ground. Neither survey was designed or administered to be statistically valid. Rather, they were used as an additional avenue for public participation and input. The 1996 Parks Board survey received 140 responses. Half of the respondents lived in Battle Ground and the other half were nonresidents interested in City affairs (e.g., business owners, land owners, residents of Battle Ground's UGA).

Respondents of the 1996 Parks Board survey were asked to rate the most important improvements needed in Battle Ground parks. Amenities receiving the highest ratings were:

- restrooms,

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- forested areas,
- drinking fountains,
- play equipment,
- sports center/swimming pool,
- fitness/walking/jogging trails, and
- quiet family parks, and open spaces.

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

	2008 Community Outreach	2003 Implementation Plan	1997 Parks Process
<b>Most important Improvements Needed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pool / aquatic facility</li> <li>• economic development / jobs</li> <li>• condition of roads</li> <li>• traffic issues</li> <li>• sports fields</li> <li>• youth activities</li> <li>• communications &amp; partnership w/ community groups/service organizations</li> <li>• bike lanes and bike racks</li> <li>• parks and trails</li> <li>• planning for growth</li> <li>• positive experiences w/ city staff</li> <li>• public transportation</li> <li>• keep and cultivate small-town feel</li> <li>• community activities</li> <li>• more health care options</li> <li>• more restaurants</li> <li>• more/diverse shopping</li> <li>• sidewalks and pedestrian crossings</li> <li>• impact fees and SDC's – too high</li> <li>• revitalize old town</li> <li>• focus on community identify for future (continue with 20-year plan)</li> <li>• supporting effort on diversity</li> <li>• community college / educational opportunities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• park acquisition</li> <li>• parks improvements</li> <li>• trail improvements</li> <li>• open space/conservation area development</li> <li>• conservation area acquisition</li> <li>• community center</li> <li>• youth sports complex</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• restrooms,</li> <li>• forested areas,</li> <li>• drinking fountains,</li> <li>• play equipment,</li> <li>• sports center/swimming pool,</li> <li>• fitness/walking/jogging trails, and</li> <li>• quiet family parks, and open spaces</li> </ul>

### ***Summary of Public Interests***

Public input received during the 2008 Community Outreach Program, the 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan*, and the 1997 parks planning processes is summarized below under the basic themes that were repeated and stated most frequently.

### ***Quality of Life***

Both planning and action are required to maintain Battle Ground's quality of life. The community needs to develop a “vision” of how park and recreation facilities should be provided. There is a strong interest in providing a diversity of activities and facilities for the full range of Battle

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

Ground citizens - from children to seniors, and including in particular, junior high and high school age youth.

### ***Land Acquisition***

As the City grows, park lands should continue to be purchased in order to keep up with the increasing demand for park and recreation facilities. While the City now owns a sufficient land base of community parks to meet the combined definition-and population-based standard, land acquisition for neighborhood parks will be a continuing ongoing need.

### ***Neighborhood Parks***

Neighborhood parks located close to where people live were a high priority. Adults and children should be able to safely and conveniently walk to a park in their neighborhood. Although the desirable minimum size for a neighborhood park is five acres, support was expressed for smaller neighborhood parks or “pocket” parks to serve the need for close-to-home parks. Existing neighborhood parks and “pocket” parks need additional facility development.

### ***Community Parks***

Community parks were seen as important, but less so than neighborhood parks. Support was given for revitalization of Fairgrounds Park, including baseball field improvement or relocation and the expansion of areas for community events. Phase I and a portion of Phase II has been constructed but continuing this revitalization is important.

### ***Open Space***

Open space within Battle Ground is important. Woodin Creek and Tukes Mountain are two high priority areas that have been identified. Providing the appropriate level of public access to green spaces and open spaces is needed, as is the appropriateness of public and private ownership. Wetland areas are examples of open space within Battle Ground that might serve multiple purposes.

### ***Regional Parks***

Regional parks are important; however, Clark County, the Greater Clark Parks District, and the state of Washington do a good job of providing these facilities. Battle Ground is well served by regional facilities, and there is no need to duplicate them.

### ***Trails***

Developing recreational trails is still a high priority. Several types of trails receive support. These include: multi-use trails for walking, running, biking, and rollerblading; special-use trails for a seniors walking and exercise course; and nature trails that parallel waterways or traverse open space areas. A system of trails connecting schools and parks throughout the City was envisioned, as well as shorter trails within individual parks. Trails through the Battle Ground Schools campus, along Woodin Creek, and parallel to the Lewis and Clark Railroad were identified as important components of a Citywide trail system. Update: In 2008 the *Chelatchie Prairie Rail*

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

*with Trail Corridor Study* was completed. Trail segments within Battle Ground have been identified as early implementation phases.

### ***Special Areas & Facilities***

Certain special facilities received repeated support. These are described below.

#### *Sports Fields*

In the 2003 public involvement process for the *Parks Improvement Plan*, the community voiced the need for sports fields and skateboard parks most frequently. The need for more sports fields, including baseball, softball, Little League, soccer, and football was a repeated concern throughout the 2003 planning process. Support was expressed for locating fields in existing parks, on school grounds, and in complexes. Special attention was given to supporting the approved \$250,000 CDBG grant for a “challenger” baseball field for physically challenged youth. Sports fields are currently in the planning and construction stages in the region. The Greater Clark Parks District is supporting the development of the regional sports fields. Fairgrounds Park is providing some of the needed sports fields; however, the city is looking for another park/location to accommodate future sports field needs.

#### *Skateboard Park*

There was a strong interest within the PIC to examine opportunities for a potential skateboard park. The high school complex, including underutilized parking areas for the potential development of a skateboard park and other facilities was one of the potential locations discussed. While the physical space existed to proceed with development of skateboard facility at the school, there was a preference that the skateboarding facility be developed on public space owned by the City and operated for general public use as a park. Fairgrounds Park became the favored location for such a facility, based on its proximity to downtown and accessibility to other activities. Update: In 2008, a skate park facility was constructed as part of Phase I Improvements at Fairgrounds Park.

#### *Community Center*

PIC members and other citizens expressed a strong interest in the potential development of a mixed-use/multi-generational community center/recreation center complex that could accommodate a multitude of civic and community functions and services. Such a facility could co-locate with the local library, the “Bridge” recreation services, community organizations, a swimming pool, and other programs. Update: In 2008, a community center was constructed as a portion of Phase II Improvements to Fairgrounds Park.

#### *Swimming Pool*

In 2008, a pool or aquatic facility was noted as needed the most. In the earlier plans the citizens expressed great interest in the development of swimming facilities. The capital costs of developing a swimming pool and the ongoing operations and maintenance costs associated with such a facility are important considerations. Typically, community swimming pools are funded

## Section 5 – Public Involvement

through independent funding initiatives (bond measures), private organizations, or public/private partnerships.

### *Railroad Amenities*

The county-owned railroad that runs through Battle Ground on its way from Vancouver to Chelatchie Prairie receives support as an asset to Battle Ground. Multiple uses of the right-of-way were suggested in past plans, including commercial rail, tourism, and recreation. Specific suggestions included dinner trains, excursions, steam locomotives, trails, and museum and park areas.

### *Conservation & Greenway Systems*

Preservation of open space and natural areas are important. Retaining or enhancing the values associated with these areas, including wildlife, wetlands, drainage, water quality, and, where appropriate, trails should be a priority. In previous plans, special mention was made of protecting stream corridors, such as Woodin Creek along with the priority of “greening” Battle Ground. Examples include preservation and enhancement of landscaping, street trees, park trees, and other natural features. Creating an attractive entrance to the City was also discussed.

### *School Grounds and Facilities*

Support was expressed for enhancing school grounds and facilities for public park and recreation use. The Battle Ground Schools actively support public use of school facilities. The City of Battle Ground should work closely with the school and library districts on implementation of ongoing parks and recreation needs of the community. There is an opportunity for more co-operative use of school sports fields and facilities in the Battle Ground area. If the need arises, future use agreements can be coordinated between the school district and City.

## Section 6 – Benefits of Recreation

### *Benefits of Recreation*

#### **Introduction**

One way to express the importance of local park and recreation services and facilities is to highlight the individual and community benefits they provide. Rather than measuring the number of facilities or calculating their service capacity, this approach identifies the values and benefits of participation.

Known as the “benefits movement,” this strategy has gained popularity since its 1991 inception as a benefits-based method for evaluating, measuring, promoting, and marketing park and recreation services. Clark County first used the benefits concept in its 1994 comprehensive parks plan. The values of participation are represented here by the benefit categories: personal, social, economic, and environmental.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Personal Benefits**

A park, recreation, and open space system provides the basis for cultivating personal benefits such as physical fitness and health, stress reduction, positive self-image, opportunities for personal growth, and a better quality of life.

- Physical recreation and fitness contributes to a full and meaningful life.
- Regular physical activity is one of the very best methods of health insurance for individuals.
- Relaxation, rest, and revitalization through the opportunity of leisure is essential to stress management in today's busy and demanding world.
- Meaningful leisure activity is an essential source of self-esteem and positive self-image.
- Leisure provides the opportunity to lead balanced lives, achieve our full potential, and gain life satisfaction.
- Children's play is essential to the human development process.
- Leisure opportunities for youth provide positive lifestyle choices and alternatives to self-destructive behavior.
- Parks and open spaces bring beauty to an area while giving people satisfaction and improving their quality of life.

#### **Social Benefits**

A park, recreation, and open space system provides opportunities for social benefits such as leadership development, community involvement, ethnic and cultural harmony, stronger

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<sup>1</sup>“The Benefits of Parks and Recreation,” The Parks and Recreation Federation of Ontario, Gloucester, Ontario, 1992

## Section 6 – Benefits of Recreation

families, community pride, and opportunities for disabled and disadvantaged individuals.

- Leisure provides leadership opportunities that build strong communities.
- Community recreation reduces alienation, loneliness, and antisocial behaviors.
- Community recreation promotes ethnic and cultural harmony.
- Recreating together builds strong families, the foundation of a stronger society.
- Leisure provides opportunities for community involvement, and shared management and ownership of resources.
- Integrated and accessible leisure services are critical to the quality of life of people with a disability and disadvantaged individuals.
- Leisure opportunities, facilities, and the quality of the local environment are the foundations of community pride.
- Leisure services enrich and complement protective services for latchkey children through after-school and other recreational services.

### **Economic Benefits**

Park, recreation, and open space opportunities provide economic benefits such as preventative health care, productive workforce, business relocation and expansion, reduced vandalism and crime, tourism, and investment in environmental protection.

- Pay now or pay more later! Investment in recreation as a preventive health service makes sense.
- A fit workforce is a productive workforce.
- Small investments in recreation yield big economic returns.
- Parks and recreation services motivate business relocation and expansion in your community.
- Meaningful leisure services reduce the high cost of vandalism and criminal activity.
- Recreation and park services are often the catalyst for tourism, a growing sector of our economy.
- Investments in environmental protection through the provision of parks and open spaces pay for themselves.

### **Environmental Benefits**

Park, recreation, and open space opportunities provide environmental benefits such as greater environmental health, environmental protection and rehabilitation, and insurance for an improved environmental future.

- Through the provision of parks, open spaces, and protected natural environments, recreation can contribute to the environmental health of our communities. This is an essential, life-sustaining role.

## Section 6 – Benefits of Recreation

- The public is often prepared to pay for environmental protection and rehabilitation in their communities, and to support parks and recreation organizations that play a lead role in that protection.
- Investing in the environment through parks and the provision of open space in residential areas leads to an increase in neighborhood property values through accessibility to environmentally friendly green spaces and associated recreation opportunities.
- The trend toward natural environment based leisure activities is insurance for a new and improved environmental future.

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

### *Goals, Objectives and Actions*

#### **Introduction**

The goals, objectives and actions included in this plan build a community-based vision for the City's park and recreation system. Together with this plan's park definitions and standards, they guide the determination of demand and need and set the community's priorities for implementing the plan.

The primary sources that were used to create the goals, objectives and actions are the:

- 2008 Community Outreach Program
- (2008) Parks and Recreation Department Program Vision (2009-2012)
- 2004 Battle Ground Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan;
- 2003 Draft Battle Ground Parks Improvement Plan;
- 2001 Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies Resolution No. 01-25;
- 2000 Clark County Regional Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan;
- 1997 Battle Ground Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan;
- 1996 Battle Ground Community Action Plan; citizen input from public meetings and surveys, and citizen and agency input from stakeholders interviews; and the
- 1995 Battle Ground Park and Open Space Element of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan.

#### **Planning Goals**

With the adoption of the Growth Management Act in 1990, the Washington State Legislature prescribed land use planning guidelines for selected cities and counties in the state. The Legislature identified 13 planning goals to guide the development of comprehensive plans and development regulations (now codified in Chapter 36.70A of the Revised Code of Washington). Two of these goals directly affect the development and implementation of this plan.

RCW 36.70A.020(9) covers parks, recreation, and open space:

*“Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities..”*

RCW 36.70A.020(10) covers the environment:

*“Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water.”*

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

### **Parks Mission Statement**

Through the adoption of this comprehensive plan update, the City of Battle Ground has the opportunity to establish a mission statement as a guiding principle and overall goal for the parks, recreation and open space program for the community.

*To enhance the quality of life of citizens by creating healthy opportunities to play, learn and grow.*

### **Goals, Objectives, and Actions**

The specific goals, objectives, and actions have been developed for this 2008 Battle Ground Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan updated, referencing previous relevant planning documents. The 2001 Interim Comprehensive Plan Policies, Resolution No. 01-25 was the overall guiding reference for these goals, objectives and actions. The plan's general goals are listed first. They are broad, inclusive, and focus on long-term results. The objectives support and further refine the goals. Then finally, implementing actions are listed below each objective. Collectively, the goals, objectives and actions create a community-based vision of the services and facilities needed to serve the City's residents. They promote stability and predictability to ensure that the efforts of citizens, staff and elected officials are focused on common outcomes. Individually, they provide policy direction for implementing the parks plan. They provide guidance in setting priorities and allocating limited resources to serve as a benchmark for measuring success or failure.

#### **Goal#1 Partnerships and Public Involvement (PG 5)**

- 1.1. The City encourages cooperative efforts to preserve and enhance open space, trails, parks and recreation opportunities in the community. (ICP)

#### **Objective #1.1 Community Participation (PO 5.2)**

- 1.2. The City shall work in partnership with the residents of Battle Ground and organized groups to preserve and maintain parks, open spaces and trails and increase recreational opportunities. (ICP)

##### **Actions**

- 1.2.1. The City shall identify volunteer activities that are suitable for citizen and organized group participation. (ICP5.2.1)
- 1.2.2. *The City shall promote and coordinate the use of volunteers, neighborhoods and community organizations to improve, enhance and maintain parks, open spaces and trail facilities. (ICP 5.2.2 and 1997)*

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 1.2.3. The City shall develop relationships with non-profit organizations, land trusts and other public and private entities to increase the opportunity for parks. (ICP5.2.3)
- 1.2.4. The City shall continue to seek public ideas and evaluate the needs and suggestions of current City residents, persons living within the Urban Growth Area, and visitors in further comprehensive plan development. (1997 other)
- 1.2.5. *The City shall seek active involvement of affected individuals, neighborhoods, and organizations when creating a master plan or site plan for development of a new park facility or redevelopment of an existing park facility. (1997 other)*

### **Objective #1.2 Cooperative Efforts (PO 5.1)**

- 1.3. Maintain and enhance working relationships with other jurisdictions. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- 1.3.1. The City shall identify key open spaces outside the City limits, but within the Area of Influence, and work in partnership with other jurisdictions and agencies to preserve those open spaces. (ICP5.1.1)
- 1.3.2. The City shall identify key regional trail connections and work with other jurisdictions to provide regional trails. (ICP 5.1.2)
- 1.3.3. The City shall work with the Department of Natural Resources to preserve and enhance the area of public ownership on Tukes Mountain. (ICP 5.1.3)
- 1.3.4. The City shall work with Clark County to preserve park space outside of the City limits but within the 50-year growth area, such as the Durkee property. (ICP5.1.4)
- 1.3.5. The City shall work with the School District to provide recreation and park opportunities for the community on school property. (ICP5.1.5)
- 1.3.6. *The City shall take an active role in promoting both the public and private recreation industries in Battle Ground. (1997 other)*
- 1.3.7. *The City shall encourage the development of recreational facilities via private enterprise—in particular, tourist facilities and those facilities involving spectator and participant sporting events. (1997 other)*

### **Goal #2 Park Acquisition and Development (PG 3)**

- 2. The City shall seek to provide parks to meet the diverse needs of the residents of Battle Ground. (ICP)

#### **Objective #2.1 Neighborhood Parks (PO 3.1)**

- 2.1. The City shall provide adequate neighborhood parks appropriate to the neighborhood. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- 2.1.1. The City shall determine the appropriate number, location and size of future neighborhood parks and establish criteria for park development. (ICP 3.1.1)
- 2.1.2. The City shall determine where park deficiencies exist and explore methods for creating new neighborhood parks, including development dedication, purchase, lease, conservation easement or donation. (ICP 3.1.2)

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 2.1.3. Residential areas should be served by neighborhood parks that are within walking distance. (ICP3.1.3)
- 2.1.4. *The City shall follow standards for neighborhood parks that include scale, character and available land. (ICP 3.1.4)*
- 2.1.5. Neighborhood parks shall incorporate historic or cultural plaques and markers as appropriate to celebrate Battle Ground’s past. (ICP 3.1.5)
- 2.1.6. The City shall establish, in new and existing neighborhoods, neighborhood parks with active recreation facilities. (ICP2.2.2)
- 2.1.7. The City shall review its development code to determine if changes are needed to encourage and/or require neighborhood parks as part of new development. (ICP 2.2.3)
- 2.1.8. *The City shall provide neighborhood parks for all City residents within a one third-mile to a half-mile walking distance and shall be located to provide safe and convenient access. (1997)*
- 2.1.9. The City shall make every effort to meet minimum size standards for neighborhood parks of three to five acres; however, when physical or other conditions do not allow sites that meet the minimum size standard, neighborhood parks smaller than three acres shall be provided. (1997)
- 2.1.10. *The City shall place a high priority on the acquisition of neighborhood parks when opportunities become available. (1997)*
- 2.1.11. The City shall acquire neighborhood park sites as early as possible to ensure that opportunities for providing these sites are not lost. These sites shall be held for future park development. (1997)
- 2.1.12. The City shall coordinate with Clark County on the acquisition of neighborhood park sites outside the City limits but within the urban growth boundary. (1997)

### **Objective #2.2 Pocket Parks (PO 3.3)**

2.2. The City shall strive to provide adequate pocket parks. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- *The City shall determine the appropriate number, location and size of future pocket parks. (ICP3.3.1)*
- The City shall investigate a wide range of methods for acquiring new pocket parks and implement an appropriate range of methods for acquiring new pocket parks. (ICP3.3.2)

### **Objective #2.3 Community Gardens (PO 3.4)**

2.3. The City shall facilitate the creation of community gardens. (ICP)

#### **Action**

- 2.3.1. The City shall explore methods for promoting, developing, and regulating community gardens and implement as appropriate. (ICP 3.4.1)

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

### **Objective #2.4 Community Parks (PO 3.5)**

2.4. The City shall strive to provide adequate community parks. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- 2.4.1. *The City shall determine the appropriate number, location and size of future community parks. (ICP3.2.1)*
- 2.4.2. *The City shall explore a wide range of methods for acquiring new community parks including coordination with Clark County and implement these methods as appropriate. (Adapted ICP3.2.2)*
- 2.4.3. Community Park design will integrate and preserve the natural landscape to the extent possible. (ICP 3.2.3)
- 2.4.4. The City shall determine the infrastructure needed to support community parks and insure it is in place as part of the park’s development. (ICP3.2.4)
- 2.4.5. The City shall coordinate with Clark County on the acquisition of community park sites outside the City limits but within the urban growth boundary. (1997)
- 2.4.6. The City places a high priority on the retention and enhancement of Fairgrounds Park as a center for community events and recreational activities. (1997)
- 2.4.7. *The City shall participate in the ongoing planning and design efforts for Fairgrounds Park and address coordinated development with the Chelatchie Prairie Trail Development. (1997)*
- 2.4.8. *The City shall implement the recommended improvements of the 2003 Parks Improvement Plan for Community Parks including Garden Oaks Park and the Remy. (Adapted from 1997 and PIP)*

### **Objective #2.5 Regional Parks (1997)**

2.5. The City shall support Clark County, the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission and other agencies in providing regional park and recreation facilities within the Battle Ground Urban Growth Area (UGA). (1997)

### **Goal # 3 Trails (PG3)**

3. The City shall seek to provide a safe and accessible community-wide trail system to meet the recreation needs of Battle Ground residents. (ICP)

#### **Trails Objective #3.1 (PO 3.1)**

3.1. The City shall work to provide trails that meet the recreation needs of Battle Ground residents. (ICP)

#### **Trails Objective #3.2 (PO 4.2)**

3.2. The City shall work to establish a trail system that connects parks, residential areas and commercial areas and helps serve the transportation needs of the residents of Battle Ground. (ICP)

#### **Trails Objective #3.3 (PA 4.2.2)**

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 3.3. *The City shall include trail connections to parks, schools, and other community destinations, as well as commercial areas in its transportation system plan. (PA 4.2.2, TA2.1.1, TA2.2.1)*

### **Actions**

- 3.3.1. The City shall develop a comprehensive trail map that identifies opportunities for recreational trail uses separated from vehicle traffic and that integrates the sidewalk system as appropriate. (ICP 4.1.4)
- 3.3.2. The City shall identify key trail connections to parks, public uses and commercial areas that currently exist and that are required in the future. (ICP 4.1.2)
- 3.3.3. The City shall review its development regulations to determine if there is a clear connection between the need for trails and the dedication of trails. (ICP 4.1.3)
- 3.3.4. The City shall review its trail development standards to insure a wide variety of non-motorized recreational users can safely use the trails together. (ICP 4.1.4)
- 3.3.5. The City shall develop a wide variety of public and private financing methods for trail development and take action as appropriate. (ICP 4.1.5)
- 3.3.6. The City shall identify key connections that will enable residents to travel safely throughout the City separated from motorized vehicle traffic. (ICP 4.2.1)
- 3.3.7. Planning for urban parks shall address trail systems for walking, biking, and other recreational uses. (1997)
- 3.3.8. The City places a high priority on acquiring and developing an interconnected system of trails that link schools, parks, and other public facilities. (1997)
- 3.3.9. The City shall coordinate with Clark County to provide regional trail access and encourage the continuity of trail corridors within and outside the UGA to include valuable natural corridors such as Woodin and Salmon Creeks. (1997)
- 3.3.10. The City supports the identification by Clark County of the Lewis and Clark Railroad corridor as a priority regional trail system and supports incorporating the corridor into the City's urban trail system. Every effort shall be made to coordinate trail planning with tourism, excursion, and commercial rail uses. (1997)
- 3.3.11. The City shall coordinate with the State Department of Transportation to plan, acquire, and develop trail systems along and across state highway corridors. (1997)

### **Goal #4 Open Space, Conservation and Greenway Systems (PG 1)**

4. The City shall seek to provide and preserve open space in the community for present and future generations. (ICP)

### **Objective #4.1 Natural Habitat Preservation (PO 1.1)**

- 4.1. Natural habitat areas should be preserved for passive recreation opportunities and wildlife values. (ICP)

### **Actions**

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 4.1.1. *The City places a high priority on preservation of open space including wildlife habitat, wetlands, drainage, water quality and where appropriate, trails and other educational and recreational uses. (1997 UOS)*
- 4.1.2. The City shall work to identify Critical Areas within the City that can serve as open space (IPC 1.1.1)
- 4.1.3. The City shall identify Critical Areas within open spaces that can be preserved, enhanced or restored. (ICP 1.1.2)
- 4.1.4. The City shall investigate installing informative signs and displays at appropriate places within open spaces to educate citizens about the environmental history of the community and the value of the environment to the community. (ICP 1.1.3)
- 4.1.5. The City places a high priority on the values provided by flood plains, high-quality wetlands, and other critical areas; these areas should be considered for educational and light-impact recreational uses. (1997 CGS)
- 4.1.6. The City shall consider co-locating greenways, high-quality wetlands, stormwater facilities, and light-impact recreation facilities to maximize public use and natural resource opportunities. (1997 CGS)
- 4.1.7. The City shall attempt to provide appropriate levels of public access along streams and other natural corridors while respecting private property interests. (1997 CGS)
- 4.1.8. The City places a high priority on the preservation of open space values along Woodin Creek, Salmon Creek, and other stream corridors. (1997 UOS)
- 4.1.9. The City shall coordinate with Clark County to provide greenway systems within and outside the Urban Growth Area for valuable natural corridors such as Woodin Creek and Salmon Creek. (1997 CGS)
- 4.1.10. The City shall identify open space corridors within and between urban growth areas, including lands useful for recreation, wildlife habitat, trails, and connection of Critical Areas. (1997 CGS)
- 4.1.11. *The City shall work jointly with Clark County and the Department of Natural Resources to develop a plan for the Tukes Mountain area acknowledging interest of all parties while protecting the natural character of the area. (1997 CGS)*

### **Objective #4.2 Open Space Integration in the Community (PO1.2)**

- 4.2. Open Spaces shall be integrated into the design of the community. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- 4.2.1. The City shall conduct an inventory of potential open spaces within the City and the Urban Growth Area and establish criteria to rate those open spaces to determine priorities. (ICP 1.2.1)
- 4.2.2. The City shall develop strategies to preserve identified open space that cannot be preserved through development actions. (ICP 1.2.2)
- 4.2.3. The City shall develop strategies to protect and preserve gateways and open spaces identified in the 50-year Vision, including the East Fort of the Lewis River, Salmon Creek, the Mill Creek Swale and Durkee property. (ICP 1.2.3)

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

### **Objective #4.3 Open Space in New Development (PO1.3)**

4.3. The City shall encourage the inclusion of open space in new developments. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

4.3.1. The City shall review its development code to determine if changes are needed to encourage and/or require open space in new developments. (ICP1.3.1)

4.3.2. The City shall continue to show appropriate concern to adjacent land use when planning a park or recreation area. Buffer areas or other modifications may be required in the planning process. Such buffer areas or other modifications as required shall be located on the land being proposed as the recreation area. (1997 Other)

### **Goal #5 Parks, Trails and Open Space Maintenance**

5. *The City shall insure that all parks, trails, and open spaces are maintained in good condition. (ICP)*

### **Objective 5.1 Parks Maintenance (Adapted from PO 3.5)**

5.1. The City shall insure that all parks are maintained in good condition.

#### **Actions**

5.1.1. The City shall review its parks maintenance policies to determine maintenance priorities, deficiencies and improvement opportunities. (ICP3.5.1)

5.1.2. *The City shall develop a maintenance level of service for each type of parks. (ICP3.5.2)*

5.1.3. The City shall work to provide the necessary funding to address park maintenance issues or seek alternative means to improve maintenance and meet the identified maintenance level of service. (ICP3.5.3)

5.1.4. The City shall assess the financial impact of maintaining the proposed park facilities at the time of acquisition and/or development. (1997 other)

5.1.5. The City shall maintain park facilities in a manner that promotes safety and cleanliness. (1997 other)

5.1.6. *The City shall explore opportunities for beautification and “greening” by identifying and enhancing entry points and other locations such as the Main Street corridor and major roadways. Enhancements may include signing, street trees, landscaping, public art and other amenities. (1997 other)*

### **Objective #5.2 Open Space and Trail Maintenance (PO1.4)**

5.2. Open spaces and Trails shall be maintained in an environmentally appropriate manner and public access and amenities should be kept in good condition. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

5.2.1. The City shall review its maintenance practices in open spaces to ensure the preservation of habitat areas and to prevent unnecessary environmental impacts. (ICP 1.4.1)

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 5.2.2. The City shall require the use of native plants in identified habitat areas and require the removal of non-natives to the extent practical. (ICP 1.4.2)
- 5.2.3. The City shall review the budget requirements for open space maintenance and research methods for reducing costs. (ICP 1.4.3)
- 5.2.4. The City shall review its open space maintenance policies to determine maintenance priorities, deficiencies and improvement opportunities. (ICP 1.4.4)
- 5.2.5. The City shall explore using community services programs from the State Correctional Department to maintain open spaces. (ICP 1.4.5)
- 5.2.6. The City shall work to develop a coordinated program for volunteers and service organizations to help provide open space maintenance. (ICP 1.4.6)
- 5.2.7. *The City shall establish a maintenance level of services for trails. (ICP 4.1.6)*
- 5.2.8. The City shall identify funding or other means to adequately maintain the trail system for the intended purpose and to the identified maintenance level of service. (ICP 4.1.7)

### **Goal #6 Recreational Needs (PG 2)**

- 6. The City encourages opportunities to meet the diverse recreational needs of the community. (ICP)

### **Objective #6.1 Recreational Services (PO2.1)**

- 6.1. The City shall investigate creating recreational opportunities through partnerships with the school district and other organizations. (ICP)

#### **Actions**

- 6.1.1. The City supports the use of school grounds and facilities to help provide recreation opportunities for the general community. (1997 CS&C)
- 6.1.2. The City supports recreation opportunities provided through the Battle Ground Community Schools Program. (1997 CS&C)
- 6.1.3. The City shall investigate partnering with the school district and other service partners to provide summer youth programs and after school programs. (ICP 2.1.1.)
- 6.1.4. The City shall investigate the opportunities for providing adult, youth, senior, and family recreation programs. (ICP 2.1.3)
- 6.1.5. The City shall coordinate with the Battle Ground School District on the development, renovation, and enhancement of recreation facilities that serve both school and urban park needs and shall explore opportunities to co-locate park and recreation facilities. (1997 CS&C)
- 6.1.6. The City shall support the coordinated development of recreation and tourism opportunities associated with the Lewis and Clark Railroad. Opportunities may include interpretive signing, museum, historic equipment, passenger station, and similar facilities. (1997 SF)

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

### **Objective #6.2 Meeting Ongoing Needs (PO2.2)**

6.2. *The City shall use neighborhood and community parks to meet local recreation needs. (ICP PO2.2)*

#### **Actions**

- 6.2.1. *The City shall survey park users periodically to determine any new recreational amenities desired in the City's parks and strive to meet those needs. (ICP 2.2.1)*
- 6.2.2. *The City shall continue to seek public ideas and evaluate the needs and suggestions of current City residents, persons living within the UGA, and visitors in further comprehensive plan development. (1997 other)*
- 6.2.3. *The City shall establish, in new and existing neighborhoods, neighborhood parks with active recreation facilities. (ICP 2.2.2)*
- 6.2.4. *The City shall continue to evaluate existing facilities for possible modification for people with disabilities and physical challenges and older adults. (1997 other)*
- 6.2.5. *The City shall continue to design all new facilities with appropriate standards, which will meet the needs of handicapped persons and senior citizens. (1997 other)*
- 6.2.6. *The City shall evaluate the suitability of any Department of Natural Resources land for parks and open space. (1997other)*

### **Goal #7 Special Facilities**

7. *The City encourages cooperative efforts to plan, acquire, develop and maintain special facilities that meet identified needs and are otherwise unavailable to the community. (Adapted from CCP)*

#### **Objective #7.1 Sports Fields**

7.1. *The City shall join the County, other cities, school districts, and local sports organizations in Clark County to develop a countywide system of sports fields and sports field complexes to serve the baseball, softball, soccer, and football needs of youth and adults. (Adapted from CCP)*

#### **Actions**

- 7.1.1. *The City places the highest priority on the acquisition and development of a youth sports field complex to include baseball, softball, soccer, and other compatible activities. (1997SF)*
- 7.1.2. *The City shall promote the development of athletic fields in new parks, particularly in larger community parks and regional parks in Battle Ground. (Adapted from CCP)*
- 7.1.3. *The City shall cooperate with Clark County in the acquisition and development of any new sports complex in the vicinity of Battle Ground. (Adapted from CCP)*
- 7.1.4. *The City shall support the County, school districts, and local sports organizations in identifying and acquiring land for sports field complexes, particularly land for regional field complexes. (Adapted from CCP)*

***Objective #7.2 Skateboard Parks—Object accomplished in 2008.***

## Section 7 – Goals, Objectives and Actions

- 7.2. *The City shall seek opportunities for developing a skateboard park facility in the near term to fulfill an explicit need identified in the Parks Improvement Plan. (Adapted from PIP)*

### **Objective #7.3 Community Center— Object accomplished in 2008.**

- 7.3. *The City shall explore the potential need for building a community recreation center serving all age groups or partnering with other organizations to provide a center to accommodate a multitude of civic and community functions and services for the residents of Battle Ground. (ICP 2.1.2)*

#### **Actions**

- 7.3.1. *The City places a high priority on and shall work with the Battle Ground School District, Clark County, and other public and private agencies on the potential development of and funding options for a community center in the Battle Ground UGA. (1997)*

### **Objective #7.4 Swimming Pool**

- 7.4. *Investigate the potential need for a swimming pool (public or private) for the residents of Battle Ground. (Adapted from PIP and CCP)*

#### **Actions**

- 7.4.1. *The City places a high priority on and shall jointly explore with the Battle Ground School District, Clark County, and other public and private entities the potential development of and funding options for an aquatic facility in the Battle Ground area. (1997SF, CCP, PIP)*

### **Objective #7.5 Dog Park**

- 7.5. *Investigate the potential need for a dog park for the residents of Battle Ground. (2009-2012 Parks and Recreation Vision)*

#### **Actions**

- 7.5.1. *The City places a high priority on the potential development of and funding options for an off-leash dog park within an existing or in new park land in the Battle Ground area. (2009-2012 Parks and Recreation Vision)*

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Demand and Needs Analysis*

#### **Introduction**

This section examines and quantifies the community's need for parks and open space facilities based on:

- The goals, objectives and actions of this plan;
- Public comment and priority identification from recent public involvement as part of development of the 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan* and other parks-related public involvement efforts in recent years;
- population forecasts;
- the definitions and standards of this plan;
- community-based plans and resource documents;
- staff review and comment;
- distribution and location of existing facilities; and
- expansion and enhancement of existing facilities.

The analysis of demand and need is divided into the following facility types:

- Pocket park,
- Neighborhood park;
- Community parks;
- Signature parks;
- Special Areas and facilities;
- Urban open space;
- conservation and greenway systems; and
- trails.

For the categories of pocket, neighborhood, and community parks, and urban open space, definition-based and population-based standards are used. Definition-based standards are applied first to determine desired service levels. Definitional standards identify physical characteristics of the park type including size, service areas, location and other features. Next, existing recreation facilities are evaluated to determine which needs are already being met. Unmet needs are then identified and incorporated into the plan. Once this definition-based process has been completed, the same process is conducted using population-based standards.

#### **Definition and Population Based Standards**

The City established a combined population-based service standard of five acres/1,000 population for the acquisition and development of neighborhood parks, community parks, and urban open space. This population-based standard is based on guidelines from the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA). Population-based standards do not apply to some facility

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

types. Finally, the results of the two processes (definition-based and population-based) are compared.

It should be noted that the use of school properties in determining demand and need is limited to useable recreational acreage. When serving a neighborhood park need (e.g. Maple Grove School Campus and Captain Strong/Chief Umtuch School Campus) the site is further limited to a maximum of five acres. When serving a community park need (e.g. Lewisville/Battle Ground High School Campus) the site is limited to a maximum of 20 acres.

The plan’s standards for evaluating future needs established a 20-year and 6-year capital facilities plan that focused on adding park land to meet growth projections. Since 1997, the City has acquired approximately 165 additional acres, substantially increasing its inventory of park lands. Having met the acquisition need, the City can now shift its priorities to development of park lands to provide better recreational value to the growing population. After assessing the condition of existing facilities, an analysis was done to create an improvement program for new, as well as declining facilities. The 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan* was the product of these efforts. A new community-based 20-year vision for Battle Ground parks was created.

Table 8.1 below depicts the City’s past, existing, and projected populations compared to the neighborhood, community parks and urban open space land base figures. This analysis indicates that the City’s overall land base of parks exceeds the combined population-based service standard. However, as discussed below, there is still a need for acquisition and development of some neighborhood parks in proximity to residential areas in some of the Neighborhood Service Areas. Since the City has acquired park lands exceeding the amount requested by the combined population-based service standard, there will now be an emphasis on development of these parks as part of the six-year Capital Facilities Plan and beyond.

**Table 8.1 Neighborhood and Community Park and Urban Open Space Analysis**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Acres Needed at Standard*</b>	<b>Actual School Acres**</b>	<b>Actual Park Acres***</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>
<b>1996</b>	5,015	25.00	30.00	19.26	<b>49.26</b>
<b>2002</b>	12,000	60.00	120.00	184.00	<b>304.00</b>
<b>2009</b>	17,150	85.75	129.00	200.62	<b>329.62</b>
<b>2015</b>	<b>20,871</b>	<b>104.36</b>	<b>129.00</b>	<b>225.00</b>	<b>354.00</b>
<b>2035</b> <b>20-Year</b>	<b>38,443</b>	<b>192.00</b>	--	--	--

\* Standard is 5 acres per 1000 population.

\*\* School Acres based on land available for community use.

\*\*\* Actual park acres equals all parks and open space acres.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### **The Parks Improvement Plan – A 20 Year Vision**

In late 2002, the Battle Ground City Council unanimously agreed that enhancement and development of parks, open spaces, and recreational facilities will be critical to serving the community's growing population and diverse needs. The Council determined the need to define a parks improvement program and assess potential costs of such a program, including capital costs as well as annual maintenance and operation costs. The *Parks Improvement Plan* (PIP) was created to establish an important vision and framework for the future development of parks, recreation facilities, and open space areas in Battle Ground. The information in the plan documents and justifies the need for a potential parks improvement initiative. The assumed planning horizon of the PIP was 20 years, consistent with a long-range planning cycle and typical debt cycle for bonds. In addition to seeking funding through a bond measure, City leaders, citizens, and staff have expressed a strong interest in continuing to seek strategic funding opportunities through public/private partnerships, maintenance agreements, user fees, sponsorships, grants, donations, and other sources. With this level of commitment and interest in seeking additional funding, the City may be able to build the majority of the improvements envisioned by this PIP over the next 20 years.

Development of the *Parks Improvement Plan* resulted in the following outcomes:

- involvement of the community throughout the parks planning, conceptual design, and decision-making process;
- definitive understanding of the Battle Ground community's desires and needs for parks, recreation, and open space facilities;
- analysis of existing City park lands and their general suitability for the development of needed improvements;
- development of conceptual designs for the City's existing park properties, forming the basis of an updated parks capital improvement program;
- comparative analysis of other municipal parks and recreation programs;
- development of planning-level cost estimates for implementing the parks improvement program (including both anticipated capital development costs and maintenance and operations costs);
- timeframe for development of the parks improvement program, including phasing and prioritization suggestions and identification of a strategic project or projects could be implemented immediately for timely, tangible results; and
- analysis of funding and financing opportunities to implement the parks improvement program, including financing scenarios related to a potential bond measure.

### ***Neighborhood Service Areas***

The 2009 plan updated accommodates revisions to the comprehensive plan's Neighborhood services areas which divide Battle Ground's urban growth area (UGA) into 20 neighborhood service areas and 5 special study areas based on certain definitional criteria. These include a maximum service area radius of 1/2 mile and establishing service area boundaries whereby

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

visitors do not have to cross major roads, highways, or other impediments to access a site. Since the last update of the *Comprehensive Parks Plan* in 2003, the City has acquired available park lands in various Neighborhood Service Area (NSA) to ensure that opportunities for addressing parks and recreation needs in these areas are not lost. Within the population and definition standards, the City emphasizes the acquisition and development of neighborhood and pocket parks over community parks. However, opportunities to acquire larger parcels are considered.

Since the 1997 plan update, several of the purchased properties were larger than three to five acres. However, once developed, the parks will have a neighborhood focus. Because of the efforts of the PIP, the 20 year vision is focused on the development of existing parks with a more limited focus on acquisition. The following is a description of demand and needs for each service area. Each section identifies any change in need since the 1997 plan. Unmet development needs are identified and discussed based on the PIP analysis. Unmet acquisition needs are listed for areas not meeting the standard for consideration in the 20-year Capital Facilities Plan.

The PIP focused on the following existing park sites in Battle Ground: Central Park, Fairgrounds Park, Florence Robison Park, Gardner Oaks Park, Hidden Glen Park, Kiwanis Park, and the Remy property. As a part of the 2003 PIP plan, existing conditions, opportunities and constraints, recommended improvements (based on community input, conceptual planning, design and estimated costs) were described for each park within their NSA category. This information was the direct result of the involvement and input provided by members of the Parks Improvement Committee (PIC), as well as the general public as part of the community workshop process for the PIP in 2003. This 2009 plan update has re-associated the neighborhood service area below and adjusted the needs based on improvements made since 2004.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 1*

No school facilities are located in the NSA. The acquisition needs of this service area have been met.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 2*

No school facilities are located in the neighborhood. The acquisition and development needs of this service area have been met.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 3*

No school is located in the NSA. A three to five acre neighborhood park is still needed to service this area as its population grows. The need for a neighborhood park may be necessary to meet the needs of this larger area.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Neighborhood Service Area 4*

No school facilities are located in the neighborhood. Dublin Meadows is within this service area but a three to five acre neighborhood park is still needed to serve this area as its population increases over the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 5*

No school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood service area. A three to five acre neighborhood park is still needed to serve this area as its population grows. Oak Meadows Park is proposed for development with the subdivision but will not serve the needs for the entire service area as population increases. This service area has increased since the UGA has been reconfigured, and the need for a neighborhood park may be necessary to meet the needs of this larger area.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 6*

No park facilities are located in the neighborhood. This plan recommends that a new neighborhood park be acquired and developed to serve the growing population in this NSA. It should be noted that the NSA includes the Battle Ground School District's main campus with Battle Ground High School, Lewisville Middle School, and Captain Strong and Chief Umtuch Elementary, and HomeLink & Cam Shools. School district facilities may meet the neighborhood park need for this service area within the near term.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 7*

No school facilities are located in this neighborhood but Battle Ground school main campus is located to the east. This neighborhood service area includes Central Park and is adjacent to Fairground Park. Central Park is fully developed but there is need for a neighborhood park in this service area.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 8*

This neighborhood service area includes the 8.49-acre Kiwanis Park, 12.98-acre Gardner Oaks Community Park, and the existing Maple Grove Middle and Elementary Schools. Existing facilities meet the acquisition needs for neighborhood parks as well as community parks in this area.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 9*

This service district includes the expanded Woodin Creek Open Space, which is now the 4.20-acre Hidden Glen Park. No other school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood service area. This service area meets the neighborhood park needs through the enhancement of Hidden Glen Park.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Neighborhood Service Area 10*

No school facilities are located in this neighborhood. A 2.3-acre neighborhood park, Cresap Park, was developed in this service area as part of a new subdivision. Brook Haven Trail is also located in this service area to provide 2.2 acres of trails along Heaver Creek. The acquisition and development needs of this service area have been met.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 11*

This neighborhood is generally characterized by low-density residential development. Salmon Creek is a prominent natural feature in the area. No school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood. A three-acre neighborhood park or one-acre pocket park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows within the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 12*

This neighborhood is generally characterized by low-density residential development. Salmon Creek is a prominent natural feature in the area. No school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood. A three-acre neighborhood park or one-acre pocket park likely will be needed to serve this area as it grows over the next 20 years. Strategic acquisition of lands along Salmon Creek to provide passive recreation opportunities to NSAs 11 and 12 should be pursued as part of the 20-year park plan.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 13*

Over half of the service area is designated for industrial or commercial uses. No school or park facilities are located in this area. A three to five acre neighborhood park will be needed to serve this area as the population grows within the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 14*

No school facilities are located in this neighborhood. This service district also includes Fairgrounds Community Park. Neighborhood park needs should be addressed regardless of the enhancement of Fairgrounds Community Park. Refer to the Signature Park section for further discussion of Fairgrounds Park.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 15*

No school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood. A one acre pocket park with a small 25-30 acre park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 16*

No school or park facilities are located in this neighborhood. A two acre neighborhood park likely will be needed to serve to growing population of this area over the next 20 years.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Neighborhood Service Area 17*

Currently, B.G. Village Park is within this NSA. Since it is only a .64 acre pocket park, a three to five acre neighborhood park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 18*

Currently, there are no park or school facilities in this NSA. A three to five acre neighborhood park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

Since 1997, the 79.61 acre Remy property, a former farm, was purchased for park use in NSA 18. The Remy property development needs are discussed under the Community Parks analysis.

Although the Remy property is a large parcel, needed neighborhood amenities such as a play ground with a play structure, swings and pathway connections to surrounding neighborhoods are included in future development solutions for the site. A large percentage of this property is considered wetlands. This provides a variety of usage opportunities including wetland interpretation and preservation.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 19*

No school facilities exist within this NSA. Horsethief Parks is a pocket park located within this NSA but a three to five acre neighborhood park will likely be needed to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

### *Neighborhood Service Area 20*

Currently, there are no school or park facilities in this NSA. A three to five acre neighborhood park should be added to serve this area as the population grows over the next 20 years.

### *Special Study Area 1*

This area includes the Cedars Golf Course and residential community. Salmon Creek is a prominent natural feature within this area. The existence of the golf course, Salmon Creek corridor, and large-lot residential housing may mitigate the need for park facilities in this area. However, the City should continue to monitor conditions in this area to determine park needs over the next 20 years.

### *Special Study Area 2*

The City should continue to monitor conditions in this special study area with growth over time to determine the need for neighborhood parks, facilities, and pocket parks. Half of the study area now sits within the City boundary.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Special Study Area 3*

Columbia Academy is located within this study area but no park facilities exist. The City should monitor conditions in this area as growth occurs over time to determine the need for neighborhood parks, facilities, and pocket parks.

### *Special Study Area 4*

The City should monitor conditions in this area as growth occurs over time to determine the need for neighborhood parks, facilities, and pocket parks.

### *Special Study Area 5*

The City should monitor conditions in this area as growth occurs over time to determine the need for neighborhood parks, facilities, and pocket parks.

### ***Pocket and Neighborhood Parks***

Smaller in scale than Community, Signature, and Regional parks, these parks are essential to local residents to allow for walkable access. In large part they can be incorporated with schools and neighborhood developments.

### *Gardner Oaks Park*

A master plan needs to be conducted in order to determine the future use of this property. The future park improvements have yet to be funded. The potential development needs for Gardner Oaks Park identified in the *Parks Improvement Plan* process include:

- exercise stations,
- paved loop trail,
- fitness circuit,
- outdoor educational interpretive facilities,
- community gardens,
- picnic shelters/tables,
- children’s play equipment,
- stream beautification,
- dog area,
- playfields,
- lighting, and
- restrooms.

### ***Community Parks and Open Space***

The community park service area for the City of Battle Ground is coextensive with the Battle Ground urban growth boundary. There are two major community parks: Kiwanis Park and the Remy property. Kiwanis Park has undergone recent updates and the new improvements serve the needs of the surrounding area.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

### *Remy Property Purchase*

A master plan needs to be revisited in order to determine the future use of this property. The future park improvements have yet to be funded. Potential improvements for Remy Property may consist of:

- restrooms and concessions,
- access and parking improvements,
- maintenance facilities,
- covered basketball courts,
- playgrounds,
- natural trails/interpretive panels,
- flexible play space/dog park area/model airplane flying area.

### *Signature Parks*

Signature Parks are a new park classification and identify parks and facilities to be highlight as premium asset to the community through the components it offers and its characteristics that are unique to the region.

### *Fairgrounds Park*

Fairgrounds Park is located in Neighborhood Service Area 15. The 8.26-acre park is a hub of intensive activity in the older part of Battle Ground. It is viewed as a gathering place for the community and is viewed by the community as a major resource where all kinds of activities take place throughout the year. These are the reasons the City places a high priority on expanding and upgrading recreation facilities at this park. As part of the *Parks Improvement Plan*, a list of potential improvements for the full build-out of Fairgrounds Park was prepared. To further determine the improvements, a new master plan should be pursued. The list of potential improvements is as follows:

- park entry garden/plaza & public fountain;
- covered skateboard park/area;
- chamber of commerce/community center/farmer's market;
- town commons area/flexible open space;
- children's play equipment;
- sports courts (covered);
- train station stop development;
- stage for concerts;
- parking and access improvements;
- multi-use building; and
- pavilion with stage and restrooms.

### *Regional Parks*

The City of Battle Ground and its urban growth area are well served by regional parks and regional special facilities provided by Clark County and the State Department of Parks and

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

Recreation. These include Daybreak Park, Battle Ground Lake State Park, Lewisville Park, and Moulton/Lucia Falls Park.

### *Special Areas and Facilities*

The special facilities category covers a wide range of single-purpose or specialized activities and facility types that may be located within larger park settings or separately. In the plan update, new special facility objectives and actions were added to address these upcoming needs within the Battle Ground community. These give the City the ability to begin working towards the goal of providing these special facilities for the growing population for the twenty-year vision. The special facility types that are identified as a priority by the City and community are:

- sports field complex,
- swimming pool, and
- Chelatchie Trail.

The acquisition and development of a youth sports field complex, including baseball, softball, soccer, and a “challenger” field for physically handicapped youth is a high priority. This update of the City’s *Comprehensive Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan* incorporates the Sports Fields Master Plan by reference, and supports the findings, recommendations, and implementation strategies outlined in that document. Since the 1997 Plan update, the City has acquired the 79.48-acre Remy property to mostly accommodate the need for the youth sports complex. The 2003 *Parks Improvement Plan* outlines a full development plan and cost estimate for the Remy property.

The City should study the potential development of a swimming pool. The costs of acquisition, development, and ongoing operations and maintenance costs associated with such a facility are important considerations.

The City should also study potential recreation and tourism opportunities associated with the Chelatchie Trail. Opportunities for development may include interpretive signing, museum, historic equipment, and passenger station. Fairground Park, in combination with the Chelatchie Trail, provide the best location for these enhancements.

### *Clark County Vision for Special Facilities*

The Greater Clark Parks District was created in February 2005. The property tax-based metropolitan parks district provides maintenance and operations funding for 30 new neighborhood parks, and five new community parks, seven miles of new walking trails, and additional sports field capacity to meet the needs of the county’s youth sports programs.

The Board of Clark County Commissioners oversees operation of the Greater Clark Parks District program. Clark County Public Works and Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation are responsible for planning, designing, constructing, and maintaining the associated projects.

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

It was mentioned that sports fields in the Battle Ground area were at or beyond capacity, and that the need ranged over different sport activities, including baseball, softball and soccer. Some individuals emphasized the need for youth facilities, but a need was identified for all age brackets. Generally, these comments are supported by the findings in the Clark County Sports Fields Master Plan, which was completed in January 1998. Since that time, the Vancouver-Clark Parks and Recreation has advance their opportunities and developments of sports field facilities through strategic public and private partnerships. Below is a list of facilities and their amenities within the region that currently exist and proposed for the short and long term future.

### Existing

- HB Fuller Sports Complex – 2 adult/teen soccer; 1 adult/teen baseball; 2 youth baseball
- Alki Middle School - 2 fields upgraded for year round use in 2007; 2 youth baseball fields; 1 teen/adult baseball field; 1 softball; 2 youth soccer
- Fairgrounds Park (Battle Ground) 5 baseball/softball
- Hockinson Meadows Community Park - 1 adult/teen baseball; 2 youth baseball; 2 softball
- Harmony Sports Complex – 1 softball; 1 adult/teen baseball; 3 youth baseball; 1 t-ball; 3 youth soccer; 6 soccer

### Short Term

- All Saints Episcopal Church - in design to provide 4 mini soccer fields
- Hockinson Meadows (phase 2) - 6 little league baseball; 2 t-ball
- Pacific Community Park - 2 softball; 1 youth soccer; 2 youth baseball
- Fairgrounds Community Park (Future Phases) – 1 adult/teen baseball; 3 youth baseball; 1 t-ball; 1 mini soccer; 1 youth soccer; 2 teen/adult soccer
- Hudson’s Bay Soccer Complex – synthetic turf soccer fields
- Amboy Baptist Church – 3 to 4 baseball fields; 3 soccer

### Long Term

- Youth Sports Complex – for a Hazel Dell or Salmon Creek location
- Harmony Sports Complex – field improvements
- Youth Sports Complex (Brush Prairie) – multiple baseball and soccer
- Hazel Dell Sports Fields – 1 adult/teen soccer; 1 adult/teen baseball; 2 t-ball; 2 youth baseball
- Miracle League Baseball Field

### ***Urban Open Space***

High quality areas of urban open space are found throughout the City of Battle Ground’s urban growth area. These areas provide multiple open space benefits, including wildlife habitat, wetlands, drainage, water quality, and, where appropriate, low-impact recreational opportunities. The highest priority urban open space areas within the Battle Ground UGA include Woodin Creek and its associated flood plain, Mill Creek and its associated flood plain, Salmon Creek and

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

its associated flood plain, and “preservation” level wetlands (PLW) as identified in the January 1997 City of Battle Ground Wetland Management Framework Plan. Preservation level wetlands are based on the following criteria:

- priority habitat for fish and/or wildlife (as identified by Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife);
- rare/sensitive plants or plant communities of concern (as identified by Washington Department of Natural Resources);
- stream corridors and associated riparian zones; and
- moderate to high values for fish and/or wildlife habitat or water quality features based on hydrology (semi-permanent to permanent) and/or vegetation (e.g., native plant and/or mature woody vegetation).

Establishing open space corridors and linking these high value open space lands into interconnected systems are also considered high priorities.

### ***Priority Open Space Areas***

#### *Owned Urban Open Space Areas:*

- Woodin Creek and its associated flood plains, from the northeast corner of the Battle Ground UGA and generally flowing south, parallel to and east of Parkway;
- Salmon Creek and its associated flood plain beginning south of the intersection of 199<sup>th</sup> Street and 167<sup>th</sup> Avenue and generally flowing southwest through the Cedars Golf Course to NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue;
- Mill Creek and its associated flood plain beginning north of the intersection of West Main Street and NW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue and generally flowing southwest to the urban growth boundary;

### ***Conservation and Greenway Systems***

Conservation and greenway systems are resource-based open spaces that are acquired with the intent of little or no development. They may be acquired to protect sensitive natural areas and are frequently long, relatively narrow lands that follow creeks, ravines, roads, and other natural or transportation corridors. Conservation and greenway systems are generally larger than urban open space lands. The City has identified four priority Conservation and Greenway Systems.

- Woodin Creek and its associated flood plains beginning at the northeast corner of the Battle Ground UGA and generally flowing south and parallel to Parkway. While the resource values of the entire corridor should be protected, the greatest opportunities for public access are located in the southern third of the corridor immediately north and south of NE 199<sup>th</sup> Street;
- Salmon Creek and its associated flood plain beginning south of the intersection of 199<sup>th</sup> Street and 167<sup>th</sup> Avenue and generally flowing southwest through the Cedars Golf Course to NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. This system includes the large forested uplands on the south side of Salmon Creek between the Lewis and Clark Railroad and the City’s UGA;
- Tukes Mountain covering 120 acres of forested uplands and open fields located immediately east of the City’s urban growth boundary and north of NE 219<sup>th</sup> Street. Planning for this site

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

should be coordinated with Clark County to include the county’s Durkee recreation and environmental education center;

- DNR’s Heisson Road ownership covering 120 acres of forest lands and open fields located at the northeast corner of the City’s urban growth boundary.

The Open Space Commission Report identifies as a high need the protection of critical salmon habitat. In 1998/99, the National Marine Fisheries Service listed lower Columbia chum, Chinook, and steelhead as federal threatened species. Sea-run cutthroat trout have been proposed for listing and coho are candidates for listing. The acquisition and preservation of critical habitat areas can provide significant benefits to salmon recovery. The City also supports as a high priority the acquisition of critical salmon habitat to be identified under the Limiting Factors Analysis process in cooperation with the Washington Conservation Commission, Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board, and other partner organizations.

This plan update also identifies projects that encourage and support outdoor education and interpretation facilities. In general, these improvements will be located at key sites such as Moulton/Lucia Falls. These facilities would provide information about salmon recovery, clean water, and other habitat and open space values. Specific projects and action steps in the Wildlife Habitat category include the following:

- Identify and acquire critical salmon habitat within watersheds of the UGA;
- Coordinate salmon habitat acquisition, preservation, and restoration projects with Clark County and the Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board and the Washington Conservation Commissions limiting factors analysis;
- Provide outdoor education and interpretive facilities at key locations within conservation and greenway systems to provide information about salmon recovery, clean water, and other habitat issues.

### ***Regional Conservation and Greenway Systems***

Clark County has made a substantial commitment over the past 15 years to the acquisition and preservation of conservation and greenway systems. The adoption of the 1985 Conservation Futures Open Space Program and completion of the 1992 and 2007 Clark County Open Space Commission Reports reinforce their commitment to conservation and greenway systems.

The primary regional conservation and greenway systems goal of the 2007 Commission Report is to “Encourage the retention of open space and development of recreational opportunities, to conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks.”

In addition, during the 1999/2000 County Parks Plan update, both survey results and public comment supported the acquisition and preservation of open space lands. Many comments focused on the pace of growth and the need generally to protect watersheds, shorelines, mature forests, and urban open space. Several comments focused on the need to acquire land at specific

## Section 8 – Demand and Needs Analysis

sites or areas in and around Battle Ground; including the lower East Fork Lewis and Salmon Creek River.

Based on public comment, survey data, completed acquisition projects, and the findings of the Open Space Commission Report and other plans and resource documents, specific needs and priorities around the Battle Ground area are highlighted below:

- Implement projects that help provide an interconnected system of open space along the county’s streams, rivers, lakes, and other natural features. Specific projects around the Battle Ground UGA include the acquisition of shoreline and associated uplands on the East Fork Lewis and Salmon Creek Rivers;
- Establish as high priorities projects that complete or expand open space areas and corridors. Key sites around the Battle Ground UGA include the East Fork Lewis - Paradise Point to La Center; East Fork Lewis - La Center to Daybreak; Salmon Creek Greenway;
- Identify conservation and greenway priorities that support high-priority wildlife habitat. Key examples in and around the Battle Ground UGA include Eagle Island, Salmon Creek Forested Uplands (confluence of Morgan and Salmon Creeks); Cedar Creek, and other critical habitat for salmon recovery;
- Identify project priorities where there is a high threat of loss, conversion, or degradation;
- Identify project priorities that help support trail linkages, wildlife viewing stations, and other low-impact recreation uses; projects should be located and designed to minimize impact to wildlife habitat and other open space values.

### *Clark County Efforts in Wildlife Habitat Conservation*

Clark County adopted in 1995 its first “Urban Wildlife Habitat Plan” as a supplement to the County’s Comprehensive Park and Open Space Plan. The habitat plan helped establish planning eligibility for various state and federal programs, including the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. To help establish project needs, the 1995 plan utilized habitat area priorities established by both the Open Space Commission and GMA planning processes.

The Open Space Commission Report also strongly supports management recommendations for specific priority habitats as established by WDFW. The Open Space Commission identified river systems and their associated floodplains and the Columbia River Lowlands as two of the highest priority open space categories. A high priority was placed on the acquisition of riparian areas on several river systems in the county, specifically to the Battle Ground region include the East Fork Lewis, and Salmon Creek Rivers.

### ***Trails***

The City places a high priority on acquiring and developing an interconnected system of multi-use trails within the City limits and adjoining urban growth area; however, there has been no acquisition or development of trails within the six-year plan, due in part to the purchase of the Remy Property and Garden Oaks Park properties. Various factors support an increased need for acquisition and development of regional trail systems. The City will continue to coordinate with

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Clark County, the Washington State Department of Transportation and other service providers to help actively seek acquisition and development of a unified and interconnected trail system. Figure 8.4 shows proposed trail segments that have been identified within the City limits and UGA for future acquisition and development. The following are a description of the proposed Trail Segments.

### *Proposed Trail Segment*

- A regional multi-use trail along the Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way. The Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way is identified as a top priority natural corridor system within the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan (1992). The right-of-way enters the City's UGA at the Cedar's Golf Course. The right-of-way runs north through the City parallel to Grace Avenue and Heisson Road. This trail connects on south with the county's Salmon Creek regional trail system, provides access to Battle Ground Lake State Park, and connects on the north to the East Fork Lewis River regional trail system;
- A regional multi-use trail that extends north/south along SR-503. This trail system is identified as a regional multi-use trail within the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan. SR-503 enters the City's UGA just south of 199<sup>th</sup> Street and extends north, exiting the City and UGA at NE 244<sup>th</sup> Street. This trail connects with the county's Salmon Creek and Lewis and Clark regional trails to the south, provides access to the CASEE site, provides access to Lewisville Regional Park, and connects to the north with the county's East Fork Lewis regional trail system;
- A regional multi-use trail that extends east and west along SR-502 and NE 219<sup>th</sup> Street. Portions of this trail may be redirected along South 1<sup>st</sup> Street. (This trail is currently identified as a regional and local bike lane in the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan.) This trail system within the City's UGA extends from the extended alignment of 102<sup>nd</sup> Avenue on the west to Tukes Mountain on the east. This trail segment provides access to the main Battle Ground School Campus, the public library, the City's downtown area, Kiwanis Park, Tukes Mountain, and the county's Durkee Recreation and Environmental Center. This trail also intersects with trails along SW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, SR-503, Parkway, and the Lewis and Clark Railway;
- A local multi-use trail that extends north from Main Street to the Urban Growth Boundary at NE 244<sup>th</sup> Street along Parkway. (This trail is currently identified as a local trail in the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan.) This trail segment provides neighborhood access to the Battle Ground School District's main campus and the SR-502 regional trail system;
- A local multi-use trail that extends north and east from the Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way to the NE Corner of the UGA incorporating NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and Heisson Road. (This trail is currently identified as a local trail in the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan.) This trail provides access to DNR's Heisson Road ownership and to Battle Ground Lake State Park;
- A local multi-use trail that extends east and west between SR-503 and the Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way following the approximate location of South 5<sup>th</sup> Street. (This trail is currently identified as a local trail in the county's Trails and Bikeway System Plan.) In

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addition to connecting the SR-503 and Lewis and Clark Regional Trail systems, this trail segment provides access to Kiwanis Park and Woodin Creek;

- A local multi-use trail that extends east and west along 244<sup>th</sup> Street between SR-503 and North Parkway. (This trail is currently identified as a local bike lane in the county’s Trails and Bikeway System Plan.) This trail provides local access from neighborhoods to the SR-503 regional trail system;
- A local multi-use trail that extends along 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue from the intersection of 142<sup>nd</sup> and 229<sup>th</sup> Street to the intersection of 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and 244<sup>th</sup> Street. This trail segment provides important linkages with other trail segments to the north and south;
- A local multi-use trail that extends east/west along Onsdorff Boulevard between SR-503 and NE 142<sup>nd</sup> Avenue. This trail segment provides access from local neighborhoods to the SR-503 regional multi-use trail and provides important linkages with other local trail segments;
- A local multi-use trail that extends east/west along 199<sup>th</sup> Street between 72<sup>nd</sup> Avenue and the City’s easterly urban growth boundary. This trail segment provides access to the proposed special facility and Battle Ground School campus near the intersection of 199<sup>th</sup> Street and 72<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, the Maple Grove School Campus, Woodin Creek, and the multi-use regional trail systems along SR-503 and the Lewis and Clark Railroad;
- A local multi-use trail that extends between Main Street and 199<sup>th</sup> Street along Parkway. This trail provides access to the SR-502 regional trail, Kiwanis Park, Woodin Creek, and the 199<sup>th</sup> Street local multi-use trail;
- A local multi-use trail that extends from Parkway to the Maple Grove School Campus along SW 4<sup>th</sup> Street, through Kiwanis Park, and along the drainage corridor that connects Kiwanis Park to the Maple Grove Campus. This trail provides access to Kiwanis Park, Maple Grove Schools, the local multi-use trails on Parkway and 199<sup>th</sup> Street;
- A local multi-use trail that extends along Woodin Creek from the general location of South 8<sup>th</sup> Street to 199<sup>th</sup> Street;
- A local multi-use trail that extends along West 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue between NE 188<sup>th</sup> Street and NE 239<sup>th</sup> Street. This trail provides access to Columbia Academy, Meadow Glade Elementary School, and connects to the SR-502 regional trail system, and county-designated local bike lanes to the north;
- A local multi-use loop trail that extends from SR 503 at approximately NW 9<sup>th</sup> Street west across park service area #2, crossing NW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue, then west and south through park service area #1, crossing West Main St. (SR 502) at approximately 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue, then south and east across park service area #3, crossing SW 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue at approximately SW 8<sup>th</sup> Street, then east across park service area #4 to SR 503 at its intersection with the extension of Rasmussen. This trail segment should generally follow natural features and complement “preservation” level wetlands (PLW) in these areas.
- A regional multi-use rail with trail corridor along 33 miles of the Chelatchie Prairie Railroad corridor, between the Burnt Bridge Creek Trail in Vancouver and the Yale Bridge in Chelatchie Prairie. This trail would accommodate walking, biking, and horseback riding. Design development of the first segment of the trail is scheduled to begin in January 2009 with construction of phase 1 to occur in 2011.

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### ***The Regional Trail System***

Clark County’s regional trail system is intended to provide “non-motorized travel (walking, bicycling, skating, and horseback riding) to meet county recreation, fitness, and commuting needs.” The long-range vision for the county’s regional trail and bikeway system is set forth in the *Clark County Trails and Bikeway System Plan*. This plan identifies an interconnected, countywide system of regional trails that includes five “on-rights-of-way” and five “natural corridor” trail systems. Of this list, the Lewis and Clark Railroad was listed as a major On-Rights-of-Way trail and the Salmon Creek Greenway and East Fork Lewis River as natural corridors.

Over the past 10 years, Clark County and various cities in the county have become increasingly active in providing trail facilities. These include a variety of regional trail segments that support the County’s Trails and Bikeway Systems Plan. Among other recent acquisitions, 3-mile Upper East Fork Lewis River, 7.5-mile Bells Mountain, and 3.0-mile Salmon Creek have been acquired in and around the Battle Ground UGA.

Various factors support an increased need for acquisition and development of regional trail systems. Both the 1992 and 1999 Clark County Parks and Recreation Public Opinion Surveys (which included residents of Battle Ground) identified walking and hiking as the highest rated recreational activity in terms of individual and family participation. Bicycling in the 1999 survey was the sixth highest rated activity out of 19 activities. High priority needs for Battle Ground in the regional trails category are highlighted below.

- Provide trail opportunities on the Lewis and Clark Railroad that link regional parks and greenways and that interconnect with the East Fork Lewis/Bells Mountain Trail System. (Trail acquisition, development, and use should complement excursion trains and other commercial or tourist-oriented rail activities);
- Establish as high priorities trail projects that expand or link existing or funded facilities. Including the expansion of the Salmon Creek;
- Provide trail opportunities that serve the primary user groups identified in the Trails and Bikeway Systems Plan, while maintaining separation and other design features that maximize enjoyment for each user group.

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

### *Capital Facility Priorities*

#### **Introduction**

This section identifies the various factors that were used during the 2003 PIP to prioritize projects included in the 20-year capital project list located in Appendix A. It also discusses the rationale used for selecting projects to be included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. Since the 2003 PIP, land acquisition, population growth, and park development has occurred and the capital facility prioritizations reflect these changes.

#### **Neighborhood Parks**

##### ***Factors for determining neighborhood park acquisition priorities: A/B/C:***

- Is service area inside or outside the City, and what is the timing and pressure for annexation?
- What are the known pressures and timing for residential development within the park service district?
- What is the current level of residential development within designated residential areas?
- What is the planned density for designated residential areas, i.e. how many people will eventually reside within designated residential areas?
- What acquisition opportunities remain within the service districts?
- What recreation facilities exist within the service districts?

##### ***Factors for selecting neighborhood park acquisition projects for the 6-Year CFP:***

The 20-year capital project list includes 13 neighborhood park acquisition projects. Based on the factors listed above, these projects were divided into 6 A-level priorities, 4 B-level priorities, and 3 C-level priorities. All A- and B-level priorities have been included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. The reasoning for this includes the following factors. Historically, the City of Battle Ground experienced rapid growth; however, growth has been moderate in the past two to three years. Nevertheless, opportunities to acquire properties that meet the minimum size standard for neighborhood parks are rapidly being lost. If acquisition does not proceed within the 6-year time frame of the CFP, some service districts may not be supplied with neighborhood park sites.

##### ***Factors for determining neighborhood park development priorities: A/B/C:***

- What is the current population of the service area?
- What is the expected service area population at build out?
- How quickly will vacant residential properties become developed and occupied?
- What is the availability of other developed outdoor recreation resources in the service area?
- Could development of this site help serve adjoining park districts that have limited or no outdoor recreation facilities?

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

### ***Factors for selecting neighborhood park development projects for the 6-Year CFP:***

The 20-year capital project list includes 13 neighborhood park development projects. Based on the factors listed above, these projects were divided into 7 A-level priorities, 2 B-level priorities, and 4 C-level priorities. Four A-level priority neighborhood park development projects have been included in the 6-year capital facilities program. The reason for selecting these sites includes several factors. A higher priority was placed on neighborhood park development than community park development. Currently developed neighborhood park facilities are in extremely short supply. The sites specifically selected provide service to groups of neighborhoods that currently have no developed neighborhood facilities. The development of four neighborhood sites allows the City to gradually phase in the cost of maintenance.

### **Urban Open Space**

#### ***Factors for determining urban open space acquisition priorities: A/B***

- Has the site been identified as a Preservation Level Wetland (PLW) in the City of Battle Ground's Wetlands Management Framework Plan?
- Has the site been identified in public meetings, stakeholder interviews, surveys, or other public meetings and/or documents as a top priority open space?
- Does the site provide important recreational values and opportunities (e.g., environmental education, trails, wildlife viewing) in conjunction with such resource-based values such as wildlife habitat, ground water, and surface water protection.
- What is the level of threat from urban development for diminishing the public recreation and resource values of the PLW?

#### ***Factors for selecting urban open space acquisition projects for the 6-Year CFP***

The 20-year capital project list includes 26 urban open space acquisition projects. Based on the factors listed above, these projects were divided into 6 A level priorities, 19 B level priorities, and 1 C level priority. Four A-level priorities have been included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. These are Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to the UGB; Mill Creek; Preservation Wetlands, Ondsdorff & Parkway; and Preservation Wetlands, SR503 & Rasmussen. The reasoning for this includes several factors. Each of the designated open space projects was identified as a top priority in the Wetlands Management Framework plan and during public meetings and stakeholder interviews. In addition, the Woodin Creek Corridor south of Rasmussen was identified as a top priority for trail development. This section of Woodin Creek also provides the best opportunities for acquiring undeveloped creek frontage within the City.

### **Trails**

#### ***Factors for determining trail segment acquisition and development priorities: A/B/C:***

- Has the trail segment been identified as part of a regional system by Clark County or the State Department of Transportation?
- Does this trail segment provide access to existing or proposed parks, schools, libraries, and other public facilities?
- To what extent does this trail segment provide linkages and promote acquisition and development of an interconnected system of trails?

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- Is the right-of-way for the trail already in public ownership?
- To what extent does the trail segment serve existing residential areas within the City’s UGA?
- What is the level of multi-use opportunities (recreational and transportation) provided by the trail segment?
- Will this trail segment mitigate for known hazardous conditions in trail corridors that currently receive a high level of use?
- Has this trail segment been identified in public meetings, stakeholder interviews, surveys or other public meetings and/or documents as a top priority trail?

### ***Factors for selecting trail segment acquisition and development projects for the 6-Year CFP:***

The 20-year capital project list includes 1 acquisition and 14 development projects. Based on the factors listed above, these projects were divided into 7 A level priorities, 2 B level priorities, and 6 C level priorities. Three A level priorities have been included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. These projects are the acquisition and development of the Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove local multi-use trail and the development of a local multi-use trail along the section of Woodin Creek between 8<sup>th</sup> Street and 199<sup>th</sup> Street. The reasoning for this includes the following factors. Each of these projects was identified as a top priority in public meetings and stakeholder interviews. The Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove project will connect a variety of public facilities, including the main Battle Ground School District Campus, the Maple Grove Campus, and Kiwanis Park. The Woodin Creek trail will provide public access to one of Battle Ground’s most significant natural features. Other trail segments are located predominantly along roads and should be coordinated with transportation improvements. In addition, it is expected that Clark County will be the lead agency for the Chelatchie trail development along the Lewis and Clark Railroad right-of-way.

### **Special Areas and Facilities**

#### ***Factors for determining special facility acquisition and development priorities: A/B/C:***

- Has the special facility been identified in public meetings, stakeholder interviews, surveys, or other public meetings and/or documents as a top priority project?
- What is the need for the facility based on the size and growth of user populations?
- What is the need for the facility based on the availability of similar recreation improvements and/or resources in and near the service area?
- What is the capacity of the City individually or with agency partners to complete the project? (Factors to be considered include project financing, maintenance, revenue generation, and operations.)

#### ***Factors for selecting special facility acquisition and development projects for the 6-Year CFP:***

The 20-year capital project list includes 5 special facility acquisition and development projects. Based on the factors listed above, the projects were divided into 3 A level priorities, 1 B level priority, and 1 C level priority. Two A level priorities and 1 B level priority have been included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. These are the acquisition and phase I development of a youth sport complex and the development of an aquatic facility. The reasoning for this includes several factors. The acquisition and development of a youth sports complex was mentioned frequently as

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

a top priority in public meetings and stakeholder interviews. Sports fields in the service area are in extremely short supply and many of the existing fields have design or other use limitations. The need for an aquatic facility was mentioned as a high priority during the 2008 public involvement survey. In addition, there is a high probability that partnership opportunities will occur within the next six years involving the Battle Ground School District.

### Conservation and Greenway Systems

#### *Factors for determining conservation and greenway systems acquisition priorities: A/B/C:*

- Has the conservation area or greenway system been identified in public meetings, stakeholder interviews, surveys, or other public meetings and/or documents as a top priority project?
- What is the level of threat to the property from development or conversion of uses such as logging?
- What are the diversity and level of importance of the resource values associated with the proposed conservation area and greenway system?
- Does the site provide important recreational values and opportunities (e.g., environmental education, trails, wildlife viewing) in conjunction with such resource-based values as wildlife habitat, ground water, and surface water?
- Does the proposed conservation area or greenway project provide important linkages within a larger system of open space and/or habitat lands?
- What is the proximity of the proposed project to population centers and to what extent does the project provide open space relief for existing and proposed neighborhoods and communities?

#### *Factors for selecting conservation and greenway systems acquisition projects for the 6-Year CFP:*

The 20-year capital project list includes 7 conservation and greenway system acquisition projects. Based on the factors listed above, these projects were divided into 4 A level priorities, 2 B level priorities, and 2 C level priority. One A level priority and one B level priority have been included in the 6-year capital facilities plan. These are the acquisition of Tukes Mountain and the acquisition of the Salmon Creek Forested Upland. The reasoning for this includes several factors. Both sites encompass a variety of high-quality wildlife habitat and other resource values. Both sites provide opportunities for hiking, picnicking, and other recreation activities. Residential development, logging, and other activities within the next six years could substantially impact the open space values of these properties.

### *20-Year Capital Facilities Plan*

#### **Neighborhood Parks Acquisition**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh.</b>	<b>Prior.</b>
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #3	3	A

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Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #4	4	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #7	7	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #11	11	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #16	16	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #19	19	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #13	13	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #15	15	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #17	17	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #20	20	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #12	12	C
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #14	14	C
Acquisition	Fairgrounds Park Expansion	14	C

### Neighborhood Parks Development

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Development	Neighborhood Park #1	1	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #5	5	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #8	8	A
	Kiwanis Park	8	A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basketball Cover</li> <li>• Bench and Picnic Equipment</li> <li>• Playground Upgrade*</li> <li>• Paved Loop Trail*</li> </ul>		
	Central Park	7	A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gazebo</li> <li>• Restrooms</li> <li>• Stream and site enhancement</li> </ul>		
	Florence Robison Park	2	A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site Furnishing*</li> <li>• Pavilion Shelter</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Basketball Roof</li> </ul>		
	Hidden Glen Park	9	A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Educational/Interpretive Overlooks</li> <li>• Paved Pathway Extension*</li> <li>• Pavilion/Shelter/Restrooms</li> <li>• Play Equipment and Benches*</li> <li>• Exercise Stations</li> <li>• Stream Trail</li> <li>• Stream Beautification</li> </ul>		
Development	Neighborhood Park #16	16	B
Development	Neighborhood Park #17	17	B
Development	Neighborhood Park #6	6	C
Development	Neighborhood Park #12	12	C
Development	Neighborhood Park #14	14	C
Development	Fairgrounds Park Expansion	14	C

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### Community Parks Development

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Gardner Oaks		8	A
	<i>(below are potential improvements to be determined)</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exercise Stations</li> <li>• Paved Loop Trail*</li> <li>• Gravel Paths*</li> <li>• Fencing or Dog Run*</li> <li>• Outdoor Education Facility</li> <li>• Community Gardens</li> <li>• Picnic Shelters and Tables</li> <li>• Play Equipment</li> <li>• Stream Beautification</li> <li>• Lighting</li> <li>• Restrooms</li> </ul>		
Remy Property		18	A
	<i>(below are potential improvements to be determined)</i>		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Basketball/Sport Court</li> <li>• Basketball Court Cover</li> <li>• Skateboard Park</li> <li>• Skateboard Park Cover</li> <li>• Play Equipment and Benches</li> <li>• Picnic Shelters, benches, etc.</li> <li>• Nature/wetland trails/interpretive stations</li> <li>• Wetland Mitigation</li> </ul>		

\* Indicates improvements are in the 6-Year Capital Facilities Plan.

### Signature Parks Development

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Fairgrounds		14	A
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry Plaza/Fountain*</li> <li>• Town Commons/Flex Area*</li> <li>• Play Equipment*</li> <li>• Pavilion with Stage*</li> </ul>		

### Urban Open Space

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to UGB (1 mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Mill Creek (1/2 Mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Onsdorff & Parkway	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Rasmussen & 503	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main St. North	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main to Rasmussen	NA	A

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Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #1	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #2	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #8	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #10	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #11	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #12	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #13	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #14	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #15	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #16	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #17	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #18	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #19	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #20	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #1	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #2	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #3	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #4	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #5	NA	B
Acquisition	Salmon Creek	NA	C

### Trails

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Development	Chelatchie, Regional Multi-Use	NA	A
Acquisition	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (1/4 mile)	NA	A
Development	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (9/10 mile)	NA	A
Development	Woodin Creek, 8th St S. to 199th St, Local Multi-Use (1 mile)	NA	A
Development	SR 502, Regional Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	Parkway, Main N. to 244th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	Parkway, Main S. to 199th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	20th Ave, 239th St S. to 188th St	NA	A
Development	5th St, 503 E. to L&C Railroad, Local Multi-Use	NA	B
Development	Onsdorff, 503 E. to 142nd Ave, Local Multi-Use	NA	B
Development	SR 503, Regional Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	Heisson, Railroad N. to UGB, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	244th St, 503 E. to Parkway, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	142nd Ave, 229th St N. to 244th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	199th St, 72nd Ave E. to Easterly UGB, Local Multi-Use	NA	C

### Special Areas and Facilities

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Acquisition	Youth Sports Complex	NA	A
Development	Aquatic Facility	NA	A
Development	Youth Sports Complex, Phase I	NA	A
Development	Youth Sports Complex, Phase II	NA	B
Development	Chelatchie Trail	NA	C

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### Conservation and Greenway Systems

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh. Prior.</b>	
Acquisition	Tukes Mountain	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main St. North	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main to Rasmussen	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to UGB	NA	A
Acquisition	Salmon Creek Forested Uplands	NA	B
Acquisition	DNR Heisson Road Ownership	NA	C
Acquisition	Salmon Creek	NA	C

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### *6-Year Capital Facilities Plan*

#### **Neighborhood Parks Acquisition**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh.</b>	<b>Prior.</b>
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #3	3	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #4	4	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #7	7	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #11	11	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #16	16	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #19	19	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #13	13	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #15	15	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #17	17	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #20	20	B

#### **Neighborhood Parks Development**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh.</b>	<b>Prior.</b>
Florence Robison Park		2	A
• Site Furnishing			
Hidden Glen Park		9	A
• Paved Pathway Extension			
• Play Equipment and Benches			
Development	Neighborhood Park #2	2	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #10	10	A

#### **Community Parks Development**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh.</b>	<b>Prior.</b>
Gardner Oaks		9	A
• Paved Loop Trail			
• Gravel Paths			
• Fencing or Dog Run			

#### **Signature Parks Development**

<b>Action</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Neigh.</b>	<b>Prior.</b>
Fairgrounds		8	A
• Entry Plaza/Fountain			
• Town Commons/Flex Area			
• Play Equipment			
• Pavilion with Stage			

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

### Urban Open Space

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to UGB (1 mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Mill Creek (1/2 Mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Onsdorff & Parkway	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Rasmussen & 503	NA	A

### Trails

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Development	Chelatchie Prairie – Phase One	NA	A
Development	Tukes Mountain Trail	NA	A
Acquisition	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (1/4 mile)	NA	A
Development	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (9/10 mile)	NA	A
Development	Woodin Creek, 8th St S. to 199th St, Local Multi-Use (1 mile)	NA	A

### Special Areas and Facilities

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Acquisition	Youth Sports Complex	NA	A
Development	Youth Sports Complex, Phase I	NA	A
Development	Community Pool/Aquatic Facility	NA	A

### Conservation and Greenway Systems

Action	Title	Neigh.	Prior.
Acquisition	Tukes Mountain	NA	A
Acquisition	Salmon Creek Forested Uplands	NA	B

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

### *Action Program*

The *Action Program* section establishes strategies for matching financing programs with identified needs. It also establishes project priorities and presents recommendations for meeting the plan’s goals and objectives.

#### **Neighborhood Park Acquisition**

The six-year plan identifies 10 priority acquisition projects. The 2009/2010 budget identifies that park impact fees and the real estate excise tax be used acquisition of lands. Accumulated park impact fee revenues could be used for initial acquisitions. Councilmanic bonds would then be issued through a phased program to allow the accelerated purchase of the remaining park sites in the six-year Capital Facilities Plan. These bonds would be retired with the ongoing revenue from the park impact fee program.

Because impact fees vary based on residential development, the action plan further proposes to create a bond retirement reserve utilizing the ¼% real estate excise tax (REET) that has been dedicated for parks.

(It should be noted that the City of Battle Ground adopted and dedicated the “second” ¼% REET option for park use. Because this revenue source cannot be used for park acquisition, the City will need to dedicate the first ¼% REET option for park use and make the second ¼% REET available for other City purposes.)

When adequate funds have accumulated in the bond retirement reserve account, REET funds in excess of the reserve account may be used to implement additional capital projects in the parks program.

#### **Neighborhood Park Development**

The six-year plan identifies 4 priority development projects. The action plan recommends that two development projects be primarily funded with grant revenues secured through the Recreation and Conservation Office’s Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP), with a small allocation from the dedicated REET fund. The action plan recommends that the third development project be funded through the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG). The acquisition cost of these neighborhood park sites—with small contributions from the REET fund—would provide the local matching requirements for the grant programs.

#### **Urban Open Space Acquisition**

The six-year plan identifies 4 priority acquisition projects. The action plan recommends that one of these projects (the Woodin Creek Greenway) be funded with private grants and allocations from the county’s Conservation Futures Open Space Program. The action plan recommends that two of these projects (the Mill Creek Greenway and the Jewel Creek Headwaters site) be funded from the existing fund balances in the park acquisition impact fee fund. The action plan also

## Section 9 – Capital Facility Priorities

recommends that one of these projects (the Oak Wetlands site east of Highway 503) be funded through a voter-approved bond issue, in combination with various trail projects.

### **Trails**

The six-year plan identifies 5 priority trail projects—one acquisition and four development. The action plan recommends that all projects be funded with revenue from a voter-approved bond issue. Clark County began designing the first segment of the Chelatchie Prairie rail with trail project. Construction is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2011. Funding for this project is from federal, state, and local sources. The City’s budget will not be impacted by the construction of this project. Furthermore, with the recent acquisition of property on Tukes Mountain, the City will pursue trail development opportunities in this area.

### **Special Facilities**

The six-year plan identifies 3 priority special facility projects. The action plan recommends that the acquisition of a youth sports complex be accomplished through a partnership which may involve the Battle Ground School District, the State Department of Natural Resources, Clark County, and/or other public agencies. The action plan recommends that the phase I development of the youth sports complex be funded with a combination of volunteer labor and donations, participation by Clark County through an inter-local agreement, and grant monies secured through the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and the Community Development Block Grant Program. Recent community outreach efforts indicate a strong interest in a community pool/aquatic facility. A feasibility analysis should be undertaken to better understand such questions as user base, demographics, type of facility, development and operations costs, partnerships, location, site analysis, and other key issues.

### **Conservation and Greenway Systems**

The six-year plan identifies 2 priority conservation and greenway system acquisition projects. The action plan recommends that the acquisition of the DNR Tukes Mountain property be secured through the Trust Lands Transfer program. (This acquisition may be accomplished through a partnership with Clark County.) The action plan also recommends that the acquisition of the Salmon Creek Forested Uplands be funded through the county’s Conservation Futures Open Space Program.

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

### *Financing Programs*

#### **Introduction**

This section summarizes financial, regulatory, and incentive programs available to Battle Ground for use in implementing the parks plan. They are divided into five areas: federal and state funding programs, local funding programs, incentives, regulations, and other methods.

#### **Federal & State Funding Programs**

##### **Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA)**

##### **Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

<http://www.rco.wa.gov/rcfb/grants/alea.htm>

This program provides matching grants to state and local agencies to protect and enhance salmon habitat and to provide public access and recreation opportunities on aquatic lands. In 1998, DNR refocused the ALEA program to emphasize salmon habitat preservation and enhancement. However, the program is still open to traditional water access proposals. Any project must be located on navigable portions of waterways. ALEA funds are derived from the leasing of state-owned aquatic lands and from the sale of harvest rights for shellfish and other aquatic resources.

#### **RCO Grant Programs**

##### **Recreation and Conservation Office**

<http://www.rco.wa.gov/>

The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), formerly the office of Interagency Committee (IAC), was created in 1964 as part of the Marine Recreation Land Act. The RCO grants money to state and local agencies, generally on a matching basis, to acquire, develop, and enhance wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Some money is also distributed for planning grants. RCO grant programs utilize funds from various sources and at this time manages 12 different grant programs. Historically, these have included the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, state bonds, (derived from unreclaimed marine fuel taxes), off-road vehicle funds, Youth Athletic Facilities Account, and the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. (A separate summary has been prepared for the WWRP.)

##### **Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP)**

##### **Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)**

<http://www.wildliferecreation.org/wwrp-projects>

The RCO is a state office that allocates funds to local and state agencies for the acquisition and development of wildlife habitat and outdoor recreation properties. Funding sources managed by the RCO include the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program. The WWRP is divided into Habitat Conservation and Outdoor Recreation Accounts; these are further divided into several project categories. Cities, counties, and other local sponsors may apply for funding in urban

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

wildlife habitat; local parks, trails, and water access categories. Certain state agencies may also apply for funding in natural areas, critical habitat, and state parks categories. Funds for local agencies are awarded on a matching basis. Grant applications are evaluated once each year. The State Legislature must authorize funding for the WWRP project lists.

### **Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB) Grants**

#### **Family Forest Fish Passage Program (FFFPP) Grants**

#### **Washington State Salmon Recovery Funding Board (SRFB)**

#### **Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO)**

#### **Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board (LCRFB)**

<http://www.rco.wa.gov/srfb/grants.asp>

The Washington State Legislature established the Salmon Recovery Funding Board in 1999 to provide grants for salmon habitat restoration and protection projects and other salmon recovery activities. The SRFB provides grant funding to municipal subdivisions, tribal governments, state agencies, nonprofit organizations, regional fisheries enhancement groups, and private landowners for habitat protection and restoration projects and activities that produce sustainable and measurable benefits to fish. Grants are submitted through local and regional “lead entities,” where those have been established in the state. The Lower Columbia Fish Recovery Board serves as the lead entity for the lower Columbia region, including Clark County.

### **Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)**

#### **Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

<http://www.wa.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/wrp/wrp.html>

The WRP provides landowners the opportunity to preserve, enhance, and restore wetlands and associated uplands. The program is voluntary and provides three enrollment options: permanent easements, 30-year easements, and 10-year restoration cost-share agreements. In all cases, landowners retain the underlying ownership in the property and management responsibility. Land uses may be allowed that are compatible with the program goal of protecting and restoring the wetlands and associated uplands. The NRCS manages the program and the State Technical Committee may provide technical assistance.

### **Water Resources Development Act of 2007**

#### **Environmental Restoration Programs and Authorities**

#### **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers provides funds for environmental and/or ecosystem restoration projects under provisions of the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 2007, as amended. The purpose of this Act is “to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, to authorize the Secretary of the Army to construct various projects for improvements to rivers and harbors of the United States, and for other purposes.” Section 306 of the WRDA of 1990 specifically authorizes environmental restoration as one of

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

the primary missions of the Corps. Environmental and/or ecosystem restoration projects are intended to “improve the condition of a disturbed ecosystem, including its plant and animal communities, or portions thereof, to some prior ecological condition.” Various authorities and programs are established for these purposes. These include General Investigation Studies and “Continuing Authorities” under Sections 206 ('96), 1135 ('86), and 204 ('92) of the WRDA. Generally, projects require the support of a local sponsoring organization and some level of cost sharing is required. The federal share on Continuing Authorities may range as high as \$5 million. For General Investigations there is no per project cost limit.

### **Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)**

**United States Department of Agriculture, NCRS – Farm Service Agency**

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/CRP/>

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=copr&topic=crp>

The Conservation Reserve Program provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement. Through funding made by the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) the program provides farmers with annual rental payment for the term of the multi-year contract. Cost sharing is provided to establish the vegetative cover practices to reduce sedimentation in streams and lakes, improve water quality, establish wildlife habitat, and enhance forest and wetland resources. As a voluntary program for agricultural landowners, an agreement is contracted for 10 to 15 year terms.

### **Washington Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP)**

**United States Department of Agriculture – Farm Service Agency**

**Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)**

**Washington State Conservation Commission**

<http://www.scc.wa.gov/index.php/Conservation-Reserve-Enhancement-Program/>

Washington CREP focuses on the preservation and restoration of riparian habitat that supports salmon listed under the Endangered Species Act. This voluntary program provides financial incentives to farmers and ranchers to remove lands from agricultural production. Eligible landowners enter into agreements for periods of 10 to 15 years. Landowners receive an annual rental payment and cost sharing is available for habitat enhancements. The Federal Farm Service Agency is the primary administrative agency; the Natural Resource Conservation Service and Washington State Conservation Commission provide technical assistance.

### **Trust Lands Transfer Program**

**Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

[http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/OtherLandTransactions/Pages/amp\\_tlt.aspx](http://www.dnr.wa.gov/BusinessPermits/Topics/OtherLandTransactions/Pages/amp_tlt.aspx)

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

This program provides a mechanism to protect DNR-managed properties with significant natural, park, or recreational attributes while infusing money into the public school construction fund. The program has been in effect since 1989. The program identifies “common school trust lands” with significant park, recreation, and natural features, which are difficult to manage as income-producing properties for trust beneficiaries and transfers them to more appropriate ownership. The Legislature appropriates funds to “buy out” these properties from the School Trust Program. Revenues equal to the timber value on subject properties are placed in the Common School Construction Account, while the timber is not harvested. The Legislature also provides for the replacement of the land by appropriating the land value of the property to purchase other real property having better income potential for trust beneficiaries. The properties to be preserved may be transferred to local or state agencies. The selection process involves a detailed evaluation system. Key features include: 1) properties must have a high timber value to land value ratio; 2) properties must be of statewide significance for park, recreation, or natural area uses; and 3) the properties must have significant difficulties (e.g., sensitive wildlife habitat) in managing the property for income to trust beneficiaries.

### **Jobs for the Environment (JFE)**

#### **Washington State Department of Natural Resources**

The JFE program was created by the state Legislature in 1993. The program promotes the long-term, stable employment of dislocated natural resource workers in the performance of watershed restoration activities. The program provides minimum funding commitments for salaries and benefits for displaced workers, and funding is also available for training. Since its inception, the program has completed many in-stream, riparian, and upland restoration projects. Entities eligible to apply for funding include state and local governments, tribes, and nonprofit organizations. Funding proposals will focus on limiting factors and recovery strategies within all or a portion of a Water Resource Inventory Area (WRIA). Specific projects will then be identified, prepared, and approved for implementation over the life of the grant agreement.

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### **Forest Legacy Program**

**U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

**U.S. Forest Service (USFS)**

<http://www.fs.fed.us/spf/coop/programs/loa/flp.shtml>

This program provides funds to acquire permanent conservation easements on private forestlands that are at risk of being converted to nonforest uses such as residential or commercial development. Congress established the program in 1990, and DNR is the lead state agency for the program in Washington State.

The program is intended to preserve “working forests,” where forestlands are managed for the production of forest products and where traditional forest uses are encouraged. These uses will include both commodity production and non-commodity values such as healthy riparian areas, important scenic, aesthetic, cultural, fish, wildlife and recreation resources, and other ecological values.

### **Challenge Cost-Share Grant Program**

**National Urban and Community Forest Advisory Council (NUCFAC)**

**U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)**

**U.S. Forest Service (USFS)**

<http://www.fs.fed.us/ucf/nucfac.html>

This program is available for non-Federal organizations and is offered for the Urban and Community Forestry community in the following categories; Energy Conservation, Climate Change, Public Health, and Green Infrastructure Assessment. The definition of an Urban and Community Forest is the art, science, and technology of managing trees, forests, and natural systems in and around cities, suburbs, and town for the health and well-being of all people and sets the direction of eligibility for these funds. This is a matching grant program and grant funds must be matched dollar for dollar with a non-Federal source of funds. All awards are based on availability of funding and are subject to change. The U.S. Forest Service anticipates that the statutory authority for the Fiscal Year 2010 UU&CF Program will provide, under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (Section 9), approximately \$900,000 in grant funds.

### **Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Program (WSECP)**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

This WSECP was established in 1990 and is divided into federal and state managed components. The federal program focuses funds on projects that help restore habitat for threatened, endangered and sensitive species and, secondarily, for species of concern. In addition, the program attempts to concentrate funds within a limited number of watersheds to maximize program benefits. The program provides funds to cooperating agencies or organizations. These grants, in turn, can be distributed among project sites.

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

The program requires a 50% cost-share from cooperating agencies, and individual landowners at project sites must enter into maintenance/management agreements that have a 10-year minimum duration.

### **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/Pacific Region**

#### **Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife Service (WDFW)**

<http://www.fws.gov/>

<http://wdfw.wa.gov/>

USFW and WDFW offers assistance and funding for projects that enhance water quality, water crossings, improve flood mitigation, and wildlife protection. General funding opportunities may exist beyond the sources and grants noted earlier throughout this Financing Program section of the document.

### **Washington State Ecosystems Conservation Program (WSECP) – Upland Wildlife Restoration Initiative**

#### **Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**

The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will purchase important upland habitat, or provide technical and/or financial assistance to protect, restore, or enhance such habitat on private property. The program emphasizes certain target species including pheasant, quail, and turkey, but also emphasizes protecting and enhancing habitats that support species diversity. The program covers the entire state, with an emphasis on eastern Washington.

Private landowners who volunteer for this program enter into agreements that outline protection and maintenance programs. The program includes both agricultural and forestlands.

### **Local Transportation Improvement Projects**

#### **Southwest Washington District**

#### **Washington State Department of Transportation**

The Southwest Washington District of the Washington State Department of Transportation undertakes a variety of multi-modal transportation construction and improvement projects. These include non-motorized transportation improvements that target pedestrian, bicycle and other non-motorized methods of transportation. The cost of the improvements directly associated with the bicycle/pedestrian element can be utilized as a source of local matching funds for grant application purposes.

### **Community Development Block Grants**

#### **U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

Clark County receives funds each year from the federal Community Development Block Grant Program. These funds are intended to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low and moderate income persons. An Urban County Policy Board administers funds received by Clark County. The Board is made up of the mayor or a designated representative from each town and city in the county and one county commissioner.

Agencies and jurisdictions submit projects for consideration during an annual review process. Funds are awarded on a competitive and project allocations are divided evenly between infrastructure and social service projects.

### **National Recreational Trail Program**

#### **American Trails**

<http://www.americantrails.org/nationalrecreationtrails/>

<http://www.americantrails.org/resources/funding/index.html>

The American Trails is a national organization that promotes the infrastructure of trails and greenways that serve a full range of activities. They provide information and resources regarding funding opportunities for various types of trails, trail development and construction, design, and maintenance. Typically the grants and funding opportunities found through American Trails requires dollar for dollar matching.

### **Local Funding Programs**

#### **Property Tax—Lid Lift**

##### **Clark County**

Chapter 84.52 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to impose two ad valorem taxes upon real and personal property: a tax for general county purposes with a maximum rate of \$1.80 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation, and a tax for road purposes with a maximum rate of \$2.25 per \$1,000 of assessed valuation. The county's general property tax is collected countywide. The road tax is collected only in unincorporated areas.

Chapter 84.55 of the Revised Code of Washington further limits the amount of regular property taxes that can be levied. For counties and other jurisdictions with a population of 10,000 or more, regular property taxes may not exceed the lesser of 101% or 100% plus the percentage change in inflation, of the amount levied in the highest of the three most recent years. An additional amount is allowed for the increase in assessed value resulting from new construction, improvements to property, and the increased value of state assessed property. The implicit price deflator measures the percent change in inflation for personal consumption published by the federal department of commerce.

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

Upon a finding of substantial need, the legislative authority of a taxing district other than the state may use a limit factor of 101% or less. In districts with legislative authorities of four members or less, two-thirds of the members must approve. In districts with more than four members, a majority plus one vote must approve. The new limit factor is effective for taxes collected in the following year only.

The limit factor, coupled with changes in property value, may cause levy rates to rise and fall—although not above statutory maximums. Once the levy rate is established each year under the limit factor it may not be raised without the approval of a majority of the voters. Receiving voter approval to raise the levy rate beyond the limit factor is known as a lid lift. A lid lift may be permanent, or may be for a specific purpose and time period. Other limits on taxing authority remain in effect, such as the aggregate levy rate limits of \$5.90 per \$1,000 of assessed value and 1% of true and fair market value.

### **Property Tax—Conservation Futures Clark County**

Chapter 84.34 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to impose a property tax up to six and one-quarter cents per thousand dollars of assessed value for the purpose of acquiring interest in open space, farm, and timber lands. Known as Conservation Futures, these funds may be used for acquisition purposes only. Funds may be used to acquire mineral rights, and leaseback agreements are permitted. The statute prohibits the use of eminent domain to acquire property. Clark County adopted the Conservation Futures levy in October 1985. Clark County allows all eligible jurisdictions, including cities, to apply for funding from the Conservation Futures fund.

### **Property Tax—Excess Levy Clark County**

Chapter 84.52 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes cities and counties, along with other specified junior taxing districts, to levy property taxes in excess of limitations imposed by statute when authorized by the voters. Levy approval requires 60 percent majority vote and 40 percent validating turnout at a general or special election held in the year in which the levy is made.

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

### **Property Tax—County Bonds Clark County**

For the purposes of funding capital projects, such as land acquisitions or facility construction, counties have the authority to borrow money by selling bonds. Three general types of bonds may be sold: voter-approved general obligation bonds, agency-approved or councilmanic bonds, and revenue bonds.

Voter-approved general obligation bonds may be sold only after receiving a 60 percent majority vote and 40 percent validating turnout at a general or special election. If approved, an excess property tax is levied each year for the life of the bond to pay both principal and interest. The maximum debt limit for voter-approved bonds is two and one-half percent of the value of taxable property in the county.

Counties without public vote may sell councilmanic bonds. The bonds—both principal and interest—are retired with payments from existing county revenue. If new tax revenue, such as additional sales tax or real estate excise tax, is proposed as a funding source, voter approval may be required. The Legislature has set a maximum debt limit for councilmanic bonds of one and one-half percent of the value of taxable property in the county.

Revenue bonds are sold with the intent of paying principal and interest from revenue generated by the improvement, such as fees and charges. For example, revenue bonds might be sold to fund a public water system that will generate revenue through utility charges to customers. Other funds may be dedicated to assist with repayment; however, it is desirable to have the improvements generate adequate revenue to pay all bond costs. Limits on the use and amount of revenue bonds are generally market-driven through investor faith in the adequacy of the revenue stream to support bond payments.

### **Sales Tax Clark County**

Chapter 82.14 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes the governing bodies of cities and counties to impose sales and use taxes at a rate set by the statute to help “carry out essential county and municipal purposes.”

Cities and counties may impose a sales and use tax at a rate of five-tenths of one percent on any “taxable event” within their jurisdictions. These funds can be used for general purposes.

Cities and counties may also impose an additional sales tax at a rate “up to” five-tenths of one percent on any taxable event within the City or county. This additional sales tax is in lieu of imposing the one-half of one percent real estate excise tax authorized under RCW 82.46.010(3).

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Additional taxing authority is granted for special and limited uses. RCW 82.14.340 authorizes counties to impose a sales tax at a rate of one-tenth of one percent to be used exclusively for criminal justice purposes. Criminal justice purposes are defined as activities that substantially assist the criminal justice system. A minimum of ten percent of the revenue must be expended to reduce the number of incarcerated juvenile offenders through early intervention, treatment and intensive supervision programs.

RCW 82.14.350 authorizes counties with a population smaller than one million to submit for voter approval a sales tax equal to one-tenth of one percent to provide funds for costs associated with financing, design, acquisition, construction, equipping, operating, maintaining, remodeling, repairing, re-equipping, and improvement of juvenile detention facilities and jails.

### **Real Estate Excise Tax Clark County**

Chapter 84.46 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes the governing bodies of counties—and cities—to impose excise taxes on the sale of real property within limits set by the statute. The authority of counties may be divided into the following parts:

- The Board of Commissioners may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in unincorporated parts of the county at a rate not to exceed 1/4 of 1% of the selling price. Funds must be used solely for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan. The definition of "capital projects" includes planning, acquisition, construction, reconstruction, repair, replacement, rehabilitation, or improvement of parks, recreational facilities, and trails.
- The Board of Commissioners may impose a real estate excise tax on the sale of all real property in the unincorporated parts of the county at a rate not to exceed 1/2 of 1%, in lieu of a five-tenths of one percent sales tax option authorized under RCW 82.14.040 (2). The statute provides for a repeal mechanism.
- Boards of Commissioners—in counties that are required to prepare comprehensive plans under the Growth Management Act—are authorized to impose an additional real estate excise tax on all real property sales in unincorporated parts of the county at a rate not to exceed 1/4 of 1%. These funds must be used "solely for financing capital projects specified in a capital facilities plan element of a comprehensive plan."
- Boards of Commissioners may also impose—with voter approval—a real estate excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at a rate not to exceed 1% of the selling price for the specific purpose of acquiring and maintaining "local conservation areas." (A separate summary has been prepared for this program).

### **Real Estate Excise Tax—Local Conservation Areas Clark County**

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

Chapter 82.46 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to impose—with majority voter approval—an excise tax on each sale of real property in the county at rate not to exceed one percent of the selling price for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining conservation areas. The authorizing legislation defines conservation areas as “land and water that has environmental, agricultural, aesthetic, cultural, scientific, historic, scenic, or low-intensity recreational value for existing and future generations...” These areas include “open spaces, wetlands, marshes, aquifer recharge areas, shoreline areas, natural areas, and other lands and waters that are important to preserve flora and fauna.”

### **Hotel-Motel Tax**

#### **Clark County**

Chapter 67.28 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes cities and counties to levy and collect a combined special excise tax of up to two percent on all charges for furnishing lodging at hotels, motels, and similar establishments. Counties may levy up to two percent. Cities may levy up to two percent, which is deducted from the county’s rate. Revenues may be used to acquire and operate tourism-related facilities, which are defined as “real or tangible personal property with a usable life of three or more years, or constructed with volunteer labor, and used to support tourism, performing arts, or to accommodate tourist activities.”

### **Leasehold Excise Tax**

#### **Clark County**

Chapter 82.29A of the Revised Code of Washington establishes a state leasehold excise tax of 12 percent on the lease or contract rent of publicly-owned real and personal property. Cities and counties are authorized to levy and collect up to a combined six percent, which is deducted from the state’s rate. Counties may levy up to six percent. Cities may levy up to four percent, which is deducted from the county’s rate.

### **User Fees**

#### **Clark County**

Chapter 36.68.090 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to charge “reasonable” fees for use of publicly owned park and recreation facilities. Typically, fees are set at a level that recovers all direct and indirect costs. Fees may be set at lower levels based on public policy or market factors. Some facilities are not suited for user fees, such as neighborhood parks where the cost of collection would exceed revenue.

### **Development Impact Fees**

#### **Clark County**

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

Chapter 82.02 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties, cities and towns planning under RCW 36.70A.040 to impose impact fees on commercial and residential development activity to partially finance public facilities to serve new growth and development. Public facilities funded with impact fees must be part of an adopted capital facilities plan, and may include parks, open space, and recreation facilities. Public facility needs not created by new growth and development must be met from other sources of public funds within a reasonable period of time. In September 1990, the Board of Clark County Commissioners imposed impact fees on new development in the unincorporated urban area to help pay for neighborhood and community parks and urban open space.

### **State-Distributed Motor Vehicle Fund Clark County**

Chapters 46.68 and 47.30 of the Revised Code of Washington establish the distribution and expenditure of monies from the motor vehicle fund. Funds are allocated to the state, counties, cities, and towns for road, street, and highway purposes. These include “reasonable” amounts for planning, accommodating, establishing, and maintaining trails for pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists. Qualified trail projects must be severed by highways, accommodated on an existing highway right-of-way, or separate motor vehicle traffic from pedestrians, equestrians, or bicyclists to a level that materially increases motor vehicle safety, and be part of the adopted comprehensive trail plan of the governmental authority with jurisdiction over trails.

### **Incentive Programs Current Use Taxation Clark County**

Chapter 84.34 of the Revised Code of Washington establishes criteria for tax deferments for agricultural and timber lands, and authorizes counties to establish criteria for tax deferments for open space lands. Owners of such lands may apply to be taxed according to current use, rather than true market value, in return for maintaining their land in farm, timber or open space use. When the property is removed from the program, the tax savings realized by the land owners for the current year and a period dating back up to seven years, plus interest, are collected. Tax savings dating back further than seven years may not be collected. If the removal of classification or change of use occurs in less than ten years or if the owner fails to provide two years advance notification of withdrawal, an additional 20 percent penalty is imposed.

### **Density Bonuses Clark County**

Density bonuses are a planning tool used to encourage a variety of public land use objectives, usually in urban areas. They offer the incentive of being able to develop at densities beyond current regulations in one area, in return for concessions in another. Density bonuses are applied

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to a single parcel or development. An example is allowing developers of multi-family units to build at higher densities if they provide a certain number of low-income units. For density bonuses to work, market forces must support densities at a higher level than current regulations.

### **Transfer of Development Rights**

#### **Clark County**

The transfer of development rights (TDR) is an incentive-based planning tool which allows land owners to trade the right to develop property to its fullest extent in one area for the right to develop beyond existing regulations in another area. Local governments may establish the specific areas in which development may be limited or restricted and the areas in which development beyond regulation may be allowed. Usually, but not always, the “sending” and “receiving” property are under common ownership. Some programs allow for different ownership, which, in effect, establishes a market for development rights to be bought and sold.

### **Cluster Development Ordinance**

#### **Clark County**

Clark County adopted the Rural Cluster Development ordinance in October 1999. The ordinance allows clustering of home sites in specified rural zones: R-5, R-10, and R-20. The maximum density allowed is the same as the underlying zone; however, lots may be reduced in size and grouped on the site so that a remainder parcel is available for open space, resource, and other authorized uses. Minimum cluster lot size is one acre.

The ordinance provides two methods of clustering. The total allowable density may be used on cluster lots, with the remainder parcel used only for forestry and agricultural uses as defined in county code. Alternatively, one lot less than the total allowable density may be used on cluster lots, with a remainder parcel that can be developed. Under the second option, the remainder lot may be used for the same purposes as the underlying rural zone.

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### **Regulatory Programs**

#### **Forest Practices - Conversion of Timber Lands**

##### **Washington State Department of Natural Resources, Clark County**

Timberland conversion is regulated primarily through the Washington Forest Practices Rules and Regulations adopted pursuant to RCW 76.09. Reforestation requirements generally apply to lands harvested through clear cutting, or in a manner where 50 percent or more of the timber volume is removed in a five-year period. Forest Practices regulations provide further technical detail on restocking and regeneration standards. A Forest Practice Application is required by DNR prior to harvesting, in which the landowner must indicate if the forestland will be used for active use incompatible with timber growing in the next three years. If so, reforestation requirements do not apply. If a change to a more active use is declared but not initiated in three years time, the requirements are then applied and must be completed within one year. If the harvest application does not indicate intent to convert to a more active use reforestation is required. RCW 76.09 (Forest Practices) also states that local government entities may then deny any permits relating to non-forestry uses on the land subject to the application, for a period of six years.

#### **Land Division and Cluster Development**

##### **Clark County**

Clark County's land division and cluster development (Clark County Code, Title 40.540.020) establishes procedures, standards, and requirements for the subdivision of land within the unincorporated areas of the county;

- To promote the effective utilization of land;
- To make adequate provision for the housing, commercial, and industrial needs of the county;
- To prescribe procedures for the subdivision of land in accordance with officially adopted plans, policies, and standards, including the provisions of any adopted zoning ordinance; and
- To provide for the efficient processing of subdivision applications without undue delay.

Reviews are conducted to assess the availability and adequacy of public services, such as roads, parks, schools, and drainage, and to evaluate compliance with county codes, including zoning, impact fees, water supply, erosion control, and environmental impacts.

When an adopted park plan identifies a future park site located in whole or in part in a proposed subdivision or short subdivision, and the park facility will serve an area larger than the development, the subdivider, when recommended by the county park director, may be required to reserve the park site for purchase by the public within a one year period. A similar “reservation for public purchase” procedure for regional open space and greenbelt systems is included in the code.

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### **State Hydraulic Code – Hydraulic Project Approval Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife**

The Washington State Hydraulic Code was established in 1949 to protect fish and shellfish from the impacts of construction and other activity in marine and freshwater. While the law has been amended occasionally over time, the basic authority has been retained. The law requires any person, organization, or government agency wishing to conduct any construction in or near state waters to do so under terms of a “Hydraulic Project Approval” (HPA) permit issued by WDFW. Major types of activities or development include but are not limited to: bridges, piers, docks, piling, boat launches, culverts, gravel removal, channel realignment, and pond construction. The permit process affects activities within the ordinary high water line of waters of the state. The HPA can be obtained as part of the Joint Aquatic Resources Permit Application (JARPA) process, which combines several federal, state, and local permit application requirements.

### **Shoreline Management Master Program Clark County**

The Shoreline Management Master Program (SMMP) was established by the county in 1974 to regulate shoreline uses as mandated by the 1971 Shorelines Management Act. The geographical scope of the program covers land within 200 feet of the ordinary high water mark of all rivers where mean annual flow exceeds 20 cubic feet per second, all lakes of 20 acres or more, and any associated wetlands or floodplains. The program requires permits to be obtained for “substantial development” within shoreline areas. In addition, the Master Program classifies shorelines as Urban, Rural, Conservancy or Natural Environments. Each classification has particular policies, regulations, and use limitations. The program also distinguishes “Shorelines of Statewide Significance,” which include lakes over 1000 acres and rivers downstream of a point with a mean annual flow greater than 1000 cfs. This distinction is reflected primarily in SMA policies that emphasize certain uses on Shorelines of Statewide Significance. The Washington Department of Ecology is currently updating program guidelines, including time frames for local jurisdictions to update their SMMPs.

### **State Environmental Policy Act (SEPA) Clark County**

SEPA provides a procedural framework to ensure that appropriate agencies and other parties consider the environmental impacts of development proposals. SEPA also provides general policies that are used as regulatory tools to address such impacts, with an emphasis placed on project mitigation rather than denial. The SEPA process originates with the lead agency, usually the City or county requiring a building permit. A number of smaller-sized projects are categorically exempt, subject to local standards within SEPA “flexible thresholds.” Some exempt projects within designated critical areas such as floodplain, wetlands, shoreline, or

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unstable slopes require a SEPA checklist. In reviewing the checklist, the lead agency evaluates impacts to areas with regard to earth, air, water, noise, dust, odor, and other elements of the environment. Outside agency input is usually accepted on wildlife, ecology, or other relevant issues. The lead agency is then required to make a determination of non-significance (DNS), mitigated determination of non-significance (MDNS), or determination of significance (DS).

### **Critical Areas Ordinances**

#### **Clark County**

The Growth Management Act requires cities and counties to designate and prepare development regulations for five types of critical areas. These are wetlands, frequently flooded areas, geologically hazardous areas, aquifer recharge areas, and fish and wildlife conservation areas. In developing regulations for critical areas, cities and counties must use best available science and must give special consideration to conservation or protection measures necessary to preserve or enhance anadromous fisheries. (Separate summaries for the county’s Habitat Conservation Ordinance and Wetlands Protection Ordinance appear below. Ordinances for critical areas can be found in Titles 40.4 of the Clark County Code.)

### **Habitat Conservation Ordinance**

#### **Clark County**

The purpose of this ordinance is to protect environmentally distinct, fragile and valuable fish and wildlife areas, while allowing reasonable use of the private property. The scope of the ordinance covers any proposed development or non-development clearing activities within designated habitat areas which are not listed as exempt. Habitat areas include priority habitat and species sites and “locally important habitat” sites as defined in the ordinance. The ordinance specifically defines riparian zones, a subset of priority habitats, as areas adjacent to streams extending outward from the ordinary high-water mark to the outer edge of the 100-year floodplain or the following distances if greater: 250 feet (DNR Type S), 200 feet (DNR Type F), 100 feet (DNR Type Np), and 75 feet (Type Ns). The ordinance identifies regulated and exempt activities, and provides procedures for review and approval of development activities.

### **Wetlands Protection Ordinance**

#### **Clark County**

The purpose of this ordinance is to help provide balanced wetland protection measures pursuant to the Washington State Growth Management Act. Ordinance goals include best available science to protect the functions and values of wetlands, no net loss of wetland acreage or functions, encourage restoration and enhancement of degraded and low quality wetlands, provide a high level of protection for higher-quality wetlands, complement state and federal wetland protective measures, and allow reasonable use of property. The ordinance applies to proposals on parcels with non-exempt wetlands or buffers that involve certain “triggering applications”

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(subdivision and short subdivision approval, site plan approval, and grading permits) and other identified regulated activities. The scope of the ordinance is tied to a rating system for wetlands and buffers. The wetlands rating system identifies five categories of wetlands with associated “base buffer widths.” These range from 300 feet (category 1) to 50 feet (category 4). Category 5 wetlands are exempt. The buffer rating system includes four types, and base buffer widths may be adjusted based on buffer quality and other factors. The ordinance identifies regulated and exempt activities, and provides procedures for identifying and marking buffers and for reviewing and approving permits. (Certain delineation and marking requirements shall be waived for rural subdivisions and short subdivisions if the applicant designates building envelopes on final plats that are outside any wetland or buffer.) All wetland permits require approval of a preliminary and final enhancement/mitigation plan as set forth in the ordinance.

### **Flood Control District Clark County**

The Flood Control District (Clark County Code 40.240.010) is intended to protect life and property by regulating development within flood hazard areas. The district is applied to all areas of special flood hazard identified on Flood Insurance Study maps, as an addition to regulations of the underlying zone. Federal Emergency Management Agency mandates much of these regulations. The flood plain district is composed of two parts: 1) a floodway area, defined as the channel of a river or other watercourse and land areas within 100 feet that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot, and 2) a floodway fringe area, which is simply the remainder of the 100-year flood plain. Agricultural and recreational uses permitted in the underlying zone, which do not involve structures or storage, are allowed outright in the district. Other uses allowed by underlying zoning require a flood plain permit. No structure or land shall be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered within these areas. The permit process requires the submission of detailed plans documenting both the soundness of construction to reduce susceptibility to flood hazard, and the limiting of flood impacts elsewhere due to the alteration of waterways caused by the development itself.

### **Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area U.S. Department of Agriculture - Forest Service**

The Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area was created by a federal act in 1986. It covers approximately 292,500 acres of land and water along the Columbia River, including 6,000 acres in Clark County east of Washougal. The principal goals of the Act are to protect and provide for scenic, natural, cultural and recreational resources in the area, and to protect and support the area economy.

The Act classifies Gorge area lands as urban, special management or general management. There are 13 urban areas totaling 28,500 acres, all outside Clark County, which are exempt from

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regulation. Special management areas encompass 114,600 acres of the most environmentally and visually sensitive lands, with prohibitions on most land division and development. The remaining 149,400 acres are classified as general management areas in which development may be permitted if it does not adversely affect scenic, natural, cultural, or recreational resources. Most of Clark County lands within the scenic area are classified as general management areas, with Reed Island and approximately 500 acres along the Skamania County border classified as special management areas. Any change in existing land use or activity or development outside the urban areas requires approval by either the U.S. Forest Service or the Gorge Commission, in addition to complying with appropriate county regulations.

### **Other Methods & Funding Programs**

#### **Storm Water Utility Local Improvement Districts**

##### **Clark County**

Chapter 36.89 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to form utility local improvement districts to "establish, acquire, develop, construct, and improve" storm water control facilities. By definition, these are facilities that protect life and property from "storm, waste, flood, or surplus waters." ULIDs are composed of properties that pay for and benefit from the storm water facility. In practice, storm water control activities often involve protection and restoration of wetlands, ponds, or other water-related areas that provide important open space benefits.

#### **Local Improvement Districts**

##### **Clark County**

Chapter 36.94 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to form local improvement districts to fund sanitary and storm sewers and water supply systems. Chapter 36.88 authorizes formation of road improvement districts to fund road construction. LID and RID projects are typically funded through the sale of bonds that are subsequently repaid from special assessments. Both LIDs and RIDs are composed of properties that pay for and benefit from their respective facilities. These facilities may also provide the benefits of open space and wildlife habitat, provided the project is tied to the district's primary activities.

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### **Interagency Agreements**

#### **Clark County**

Chapter 39.34 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes cooperative efforts between units of local, state, and federal government. Cooperative projects have been successfully accomplished by local jurisdictions in Clark County, including the joint acquisition, development and use of park, recreation and open space facilities. Shared school/park facilities are the most visible example of this concept.

### **Public/Private Utility Corridors**

Public and private utility providers maintain corridors of land for delivering services, such as electricity, gas, oil, and rail travel. These corridors can be managed to maximize the protection and enhancement of open space. Habitat management, landscaping, and allowing park development in utility corridors are examples.

### **Park and Recreation Districts**

#### **Park District Commissioners**

Chapter 36.69 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes the formation of park and recreation districts for the purposes of providing leisure-time activities and recreation facilities. They must be initiated by petition, and may include any unincorporated area, all or part of a City or town with City or town approval, or more than one county. Formation requires majority voter approval. Five elected commissioners govern Park and recreation districts. They may issue regular and voter-approved general obligation bonds, collect voter-approved annual excess levies, and impose with voter approval a regular property tax levy of 60 cents or less per thousand dollars of assessed value for 6 consecutive years. Revenue bonds and local improvement districts are also authorized.

### **Parks and Recreation Fund**

#### **Park Impact Fee**

#### **City of Battle Ground**

The Parks Fund is set forth to provide funds for construction, maintenance, and park services. Park land acquisition is funded through grants, the park impact fee, and real estate excise tax. As park land acreage increases, the Parks Fund budget will need to increase to allow the City to maintain a high level service to the park sites. The 2009-2010 Parks and Recreation Fund budget is providing \$1,675,127 for maintain the quality of service and expand the efficient manner in which they will be managing new facilities.

The Park Impact Fee fund for 2009-2010 is \$233,000 and is allocated for completing the reconstruction of Fairgrounds Overflow Parking Lot and the Flex Use Building. Additional monies for land acquisition will need to be sourced to meet the needs of UGA expansion.

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

### **Park and Recreation Service Areas**

#### **Clark County**

Chapter 36.68 of the Revised Code of Washington authorizes counties to form park and recreation service areas to finance, acquire, construct, improve, maintain or operate park and recreation facilities. They may be initiated by resolution adopted by the county legislative authority or by petition, and may include any unincorporated area and all or part of a City or town with City or town approval. Formation requires majority voter approval. Members of the county legislative authority, acting ex officio and independently, compose the governing body of any park and recreation service area created within their county. Park and recreation service areas that include towns or cities may be governed by inter-local agreement. Multi-county park and recreation service areas must be governed by inter-local agreement. They may issue regular and voter-approved general obligation bonds, collect voter-approved annual excess levies, and impose with voter approval a regular property tax levy of 60 cents or less per thousand dollars of assessed value for 6 consecutive years.

### **Metropolitan Park Districts**

#### **Park District Commissioners**

Chapters 35.61 of the Revised Code of Washington authorize the formation of metropolitan park districts for the purposes of management, control, improvement, maintenance and acquisition of parks, parkways, and boulevards. In addition to acquiring and managing their own lands, metropolitan districts may accept and manage park and recreation lands and equipment turned over by any City within the district or by the county. Formation of a metropolitan park district may be initiated in cities of five thousand people or more by City council or City commission ordinance, or by petition, and requires majority voter approval. The proposed district must have limits coextensive with the limits of the City. Metropolitan park districts are governed by five park commissioners. They may issue regular and voter-approved general obligation bonds, sell revenue bonds, propose special levies, form local improvement areas, and impose a regular property tax levy not to exceed 75 cents per thousand dollars of assessed value.

### **Metropolitan Municipal Corporations**

#### **Metropolitan Council**

Chapters 35.58 of the Revised Code of Washington authorize the formation of metropolitan municipal corporations in any area of the state containing two or more cities of which one is a City of ten thousand or more population. They may be authorized to perform one or more of the following functions: water pollution abatement, water supply, public transportation, garbage disposal, parks and parkways, and comprehensive planning. Formation of a metropolitan municipal corporation may be initiated by resolution from the largest City, two or more smaller cities, or the board of county commissioners of the proposed area. Formation may also be

## Section 10 – Financing Programs

initiated by petition of at least four percent of the qualified voters of the metropolitan area. Majority voter approval is required.

A metropolitan municipal corporation is governed by a council composed of elected officials from the component counties and cities, and possibly other persons, as determined by agreement of the component jurisdictions. They may submit propositions to voters to issue general obligation bonds or to levy general property taxes for one year. Three-fifths majority approval is required. Additionally, special revenue and taxing authority is provided for some functions, such as transportation. Contributions by component cities and the county are also authorized.

### **Land Trusts**

Land trusts are private non-profit organizations that traditionally are not associated with any government agency. Land trusts that have completed projects in Clark County include the Columbia Land Trust, the Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land, and the Heritage Trust of Clark County. The Columbia Land Trust has been particularly active and successful in completing projects in Clark County, where it currently owns title to or holds conservation easements on 606 acres of parks, open space, and wildlife habitat lands. Another trust that could be active is the American Farmland Trust. They have been very successful at developing policy initiatives focusing on farmland protection.

### **Private Grants, Donations, and Gifts**

Many trusts and private foundations provide funding for park, recreation, and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process, and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding criteria of the organization. Philanthropic giving is another source of project funding. Efforts in this area may involve cash gifts and include donations through other mechanisms such as wills or insurance policies. Community fund-raising efforts can also support park, recreation, or open space facilities and projects. One example is Southwest Washington Independent Forward Thrust (SWIFT) which raises funds through an annual auction for the purpose of supporting civic, educational, cultural, social, and health programs.

### **Business Sponsorships/Donations/Fundraising**

Business sponsorships are used to support special projects and programs. Sponsorships and donations range widely, and include in-kind contributions such as food, door prizes, and computer equipment. Business and community fundraising projects are also used to support special projects and programs. Recycling drives, golf tournaments, and candy sales are three examples of fundraising efforts

*1997 20-Year Capital Facilities Plan***Neighborhood Parks Acquisition**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #1	1	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #2	2	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #3	3	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #4	4	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #5	5	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #8	8	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #10	10	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #11	11	A
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #6	6	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #16	16	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #17	17	B
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #12	12	C
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #13	13	C
Acquisition	Neighborhood Park #14	14	C
Acquisition	Fairgrounds Park Expansion	15	C

**Neighborhood Parks Development**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Development	Neighborhood Park #2	2	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #3	3	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #4	4	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #5	5	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #8	8	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #10	10	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #11	11	A
Development	Neighborhood Park #1	1	B
Development	Neighborhood Park #16	16	B
Development	Neighborhood Park #17	17	B
Development	Neighborhood Park #6	6	C
Development	Kiwanis Park Phase II	9	C
Development	Neighborhood Park #12	12	C
Development	Neighborhood Park #13	13	C
Development	Neighborhood Park #14	14	C
Development	Fairgrounds Park Expansion	15	C

**Community Parks**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Development	Fairgrounds Community Park Redevelopment	NA	A

**Urban Open Space**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to UGB (1 mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Mill Creek (1/2 Mile)	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Onsdorff & Parkway	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Rasmussen & 503	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main St. North	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main to Rasmussen	NA	A
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #1	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #2	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #3	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #4	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #8	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #9	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #11	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #12	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #13	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #14	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #15	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #16	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Area #17	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #1	NA	B
Acquisition	Preservation Wetlands, Study Area #2	NA	B
Acquisition	Salmon Creek	NA	C

**Trails**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Acquisition	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (1/4 mile)	NA	A
Development	Parkway/Kiwanis/Maple Grove, Local Multi-Use (9/10 mile)	NA	A
Development	Woodin Creek, 8th St S. to 199th St, Local Multi-Use (1 mile)	NA	A
Development	SR 502, Regional Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	Parkway, Main N. to 244th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	Parkway, Main S. to 199th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	A
Development	20th Ave, 239th St S. to 188th St	NA	A
Development	5th St, 503 E. to L&C Railroad, Local Multi-Use	NA	B
Development	Onsdorff, 503 E. to 142nd Ave, Local Multi-Use	NA	B
Development	L&C Railroad, Regional Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	SR 503, Regional Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	Heisson, Railroad N. to UGB, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	244th St, 503 E. to Parkway, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	142nd Ave, 229th St N. to 244th St, Local Multi-Use	NA	C
Development	199th St, 72nd Ave E. to Easterly UGB, Local Multi-Use	NA	C

## Appendix A

### **Special Areas and Facilities**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Acquisition	Youth Sports Complex	NA	A
Development	Youth Sports Complex, Phase I	NA	A
Development	Community Center	NA	B
Development	Youth Sports Complex, Phase II	NA	B
Development	Indoor Swim Pool	NA	C
Development	L&C Railroad Park / Tourist Facility	NA	C

### **Conservation and Greenway Systems**

<i>Action</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Neigh.</i>	<i>Prior.</i>
Acquisition	Tukes Mountain	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main St. North	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Main to Rasmussen	NA	A
Acquisition	Woodin Creek, Rasmussen South to UGB	NA	A
Acquisition	Salmon Creek Forested Uplands	NA	B
Acquisition	DNR Heisson Road Ownership	NA	C
Acquisition	Salmon Creek	NA	

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