



CLALLAM COUNTY

**COMPREHENSIVE
PARK AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

2023-2026

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**Prepared by the Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department
for:
Clallam County Parks and Recreation Board
Clallam County Board of Commissioners**

Adopted

CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS, FAIR, & FACILITIES DEPARTMENT

PARK AND RECREATION MASTERPLAN

SUMMARY

The purpose of the plan is to:

1. Provide guidelines for Clallam County to follow in developing its park and recreation potential.
2. Identify specific needs for county park facilities and recreation programs; and
3. Set forth an action plan that, when implemented, will provide the public with county park facilities that many will enjoy for years to come.

Chapter I provides background information, lists Park Board's mission, goals, and objectives, and states its purpose and scope.

Chapter II describes Clallam County's physical features, population and demographics, historical resources, and economic makeup.

Chapter III identifies Clallam County Park facilities with site plan maps and descriptions.

Chapter IV defines public needs and standards for park and recreation facilities.

Chapter V lays out an action plan for Clallam County. The action plan contains an acquisition, development, and capital improvement program determined by the Park Board to meet the needs and demands of its citizenry.

The plan was then adopted by the Clallam County Park Board and submitted to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners for final approval.

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

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BACKGROUND

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BACKGROUND

Located across the northern tip of the Olympic Peninsula, Clallam County has great potential for recreational development. Somewhat isolated from the booming population centers of the Northwest, it has long been a favorite recreation area for the entire region. Bordered on two sides by saltwater and on the third by Olympic National Park. Clallam County encompasses a fantastically diverse climate, geology, flora, and fauna. It is genuinely an outdoor recreationist's paradise.

In the past, Clallam County's somewhat removed location has sheltered it from the intensive recreational development so common in other areas. However, with the rapidly expanding population of the northwest and the increasing mobility and leisure time of that population, the development of Clallam County's recreational potential is essential.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The primary purpose of this plan is to provide direction for Clallam County to develop its park and recreational potential for the satisfaction of both resident and visitor populations. Toward this end, this plan's primary emphasis will be level parkland development and acquisition.

A secondary purpose of this plan is to provide the county with a tool upon which to substantiate park and recreation needs so that we might be better prepared to evaluate what potential park and recreational impacts could result from significant developments, such as shopping centers, prisons, industries, moderate to rapid rural residential growth, and so forth.

Another purpose of this plan is to ensure the County follows best management practices (BMPs) while addressing the priorities outlined in this Master Plan. BMPs are defined as a clear and consistent set of directions to County Park staff for managing and maintaining the county's facilities. These directions are outlined in the Parks Department Policy and Procedures Manual; the bulk is in Chapters 5 and 7.

Finally, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) encourages completion of this plan if the county is to be successful with federal and state funding programs.

MISSION STATEMENT

"Quality parks for people."

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Maintain and operate all existing county park lands and facilities safely, efficiently, and effectively, promoting public use wherever and whenever appropriate.

2. Acquire lands, conservation futures, or other property rights that meet the park, recreation, and open space needs of county citizens and visitors for present and future generations.
3. Develop Park and recreation facilities that meet the needs of our county citizens and visitors on existing lands or new lands as acquired.
4. Acquire lands or other property rights to lands that serve to protect natural habitats, cultural and historic resources, and wildlife that is of county concern.
5. Develop outdoor recreation programs, when funding is available, that promote outdoor education, outdoor recreational use of our natural resources, and recreational programs that promote the education and enjoyment of the County's significant cultural and historic resources.
6. Maintain and annually assess fee structures for special services that are proportional to the services rendered, and maintain essential park services for free, such as trails, picnic areas, and beach access.
7. Develop a Parks and Recreation Master Plan every ten years and update as needed.
8. Maintain a policy manual containing board by-laws and departmental policies and procedures that ensure controlled public use and enjoyment of our services yet provide reasonable protection of resources.
9. Maintain and develop effective and responsible leadership at the appointed, professional, and board levels.
10. Maintain awareness of the political process and participate in developing legislation and other governmental regulations that affect the department's ability to meet its service responsibilities.
11. Support and participate in professional and other governmental organizations in the interest of parks and recreation.
12. Coordinate, assist, support, or otherwise interact with private and public entities to maximize parks and recreation opportunities to help ensure a healthy and vibrant community in Clallam County.

ROLE OF THE COUNTY IN PROVIDING PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES

In keeping with the spirit of cooperation, Clallam County feels it should accept the responsibilities for providing parks and recreation services outlined by the National Recreation and Parks Policy for Counties¹ and the Park and Recreation Policy for Washington Association for Counties². These are as follows:

¹ National Recreation and Parks Policy for Counties, adopted February 1964, winter meeting of National Association of Counties.

² Park and Recreation Policy for Washington Association of Counties, adopted May 19, 1966, Washington Association of Counties meeting, Bellingham, Washington.

“While it is recognized that there will be an overlapping of municipal, county, state, and federal responsibility for providing recreational facilities and services, it is nevertheless desirable to define the County’s responsibility as clearly as possible.”

“Generally, the role of the County should be to acquire, develop and maintain recreation facilities and programs that will serve the needs of communities larger than the local neighborhood or municipality but less than multi-County, Statewide, or national in scope. Where there is no other unit of local government to provide neighborhood facilities and programs, the County should provide such facilities and programs by whatever method each county may determine most appropriate. This may include, but is not limited to, utilizing county service districts and other methods by which those benefited will pay the cost of, wherever appropriate, entering into intergovernmental contracts or agreements with other local units of government for the joint use of personnel and joint administration of park and recreation facilities and programs.”

PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS

1. This plan was prepared by the Clallam County Parks, Fair & Facilities staff, and a sub-committee of the Clallam County Parks & Recreation Advisory Board (Parks Board) with review and input from the Parks Board as a whole.
2. The Parks Board discussed the draft plan at open public meetings held in January 2023.
3. At its March 2023 meeting, the Parks Board approved the proposed plan and recommended it to the Board of Clallam County Commissioners (BOCC) for its approval.
4. The BOCC advertised a public hearing to accept public input on the plan and held the hearing on January 2, 2024.
5. After this hearing, the plan was adopted by the BOCC.
6. The Clallam County Planning Commission reviews the plan.
7. Both the Parks Board and BOCC accept input through various methods, including surveys, Facebook, phone calls, emails, fee envelope comments, Parks Board meetings, BOCC public meetings, and specific topic public input meetings. More information is available near the end of Chapter IV, under Methodology.
8. The Parks Board amends this plan periodically at their advertised public meetings and passes on their recommendations to the BOCC for their consideration.
9. In 2024, the Parks Board and Department provided a Community Interest and Opinion Survey for the public to comment on various aspects of the County Park system. The results demonstrate the public’s direction and support of the Department’s efforts to improve, expand, and maintain the park properties and facilities within the County.

Chapter II

THE RESOURCE

LOCATOR MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

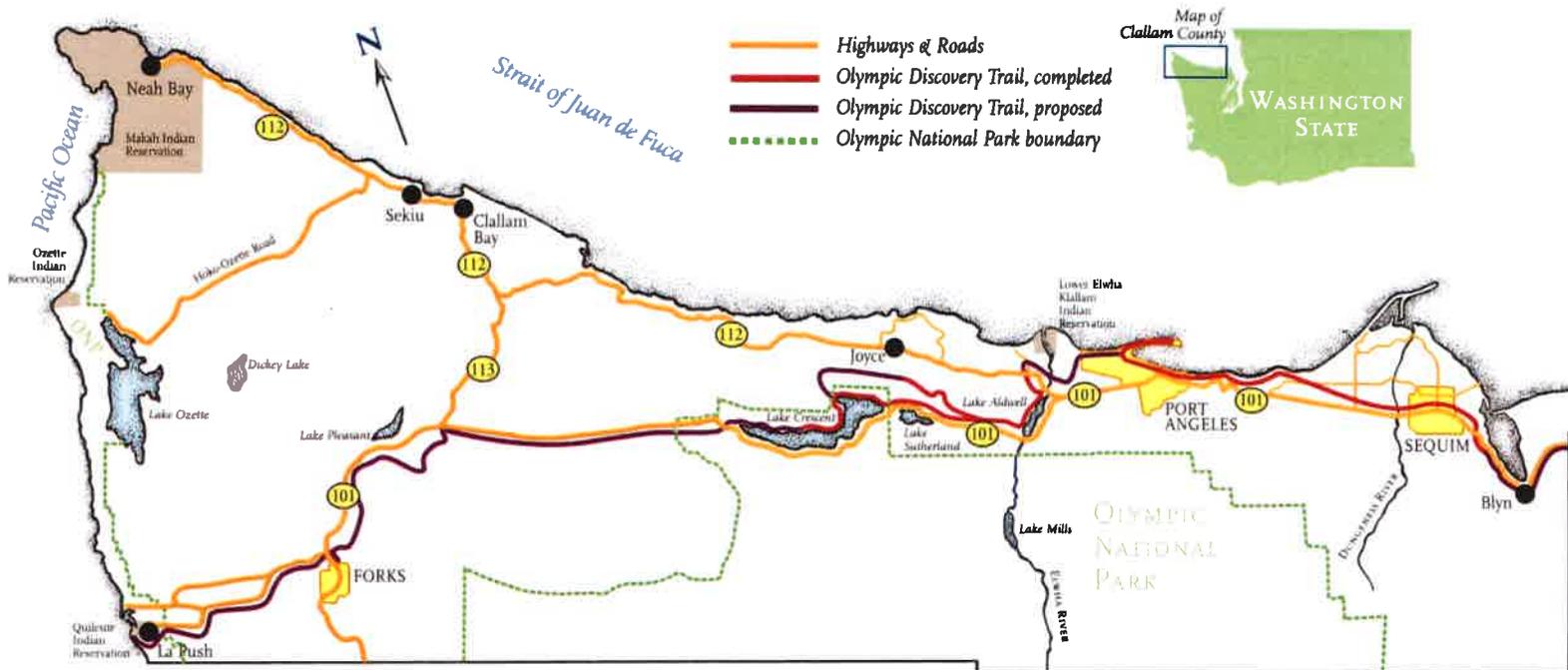
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LOCATOR MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA

NARRATIVE

Clallam County lies across the northern half of Washington's Olympic Peninsula, the northwest corner of the Pacific Northwest. Its western and northern boundaries are the Pacific Ocean and Strait of Juan de Fuca shorelines. The southern boundary cuts through Olympic National Park, the nearly million-acre wilderness interior of the Peninsula. The high mountains, rugged coastlines, deep forests, miles of unspoiled rivers, clean air and water, and mild marine climate offer a most unusual combination of environmental amenities. When the cultural, educational, and social amenities available in the cities and towns are considered, along with the range of living styles from small towns to rural to backwoods, the county becomes a uniquely desirable place to live and work.

The county is rich in natural resources. The Olympic Peninsula is one of the most productive timber-growing areas in the country, and 60 percent of Clallam County's land area is in commercial timberland. The ocean waters once contained a vast fishery. Salmon has been the most important species for commercial and sports fishermen, but twenty-four other commercially important species are also landed. Some species of salmon have now become listed as threatened or endangered.

The presence of Olympic National Park, one of the "crown jewels" of the national park system, the ferry to Vancouver Island, and outdoor recreation activities bring a steady flow of tourists through the county, creating another economic resource. The natural deepwater harbor at Port Angeles is the continental United States' closest port to Alaska and the Far East.

Attractions to the industry are plentiful. Over 4,000 acres (1,620 hectares) of industrially zoned land are available. (See map Appendix A at the end of the chapter.) A network of air, water, and truck transportation services keeps costs competitive and allows shippers to tailor service to their needs. Energy costs are among the lowest in the nation, and the wood resource makes co-generation an additional possibility. The watersheds of the county's four major rivers are protected in Olympic National Park, and work is being completed to protect watersheds countywide. An educational system with the flexibility to respond to the industry's current training needs is also in place.

As mentioned previously, Clallam County is unique in its diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities. Its widely divergent climate, topography, flora, and fauna provide the raw material for numerous recreational pursuits.

To the west lies the Pacific Ocean with its broad, sandy beaches broken only by occasional rock outcrops and the mouths of numerous rivers. Inland from the beaches and extending far up the river valley is the Olympic Rain Forest with its lush, moss-covered vegetation and clear, sparkling streams.

To the north, jagged, rocky headlands plunge into the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Interspersed along the Strait are quiet, secluded bays surrounded by Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, and Douglas Fir forests.

To the east lie the gently rolling farmlands of the "Sunshine Belt." Located in the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains, this area experiences warm, dry weather with an annual rainfall of fewer than 20 inches. Many new mini farms have been developed, with specialty crops grown as viable businesses.

In the southern and central areas arise the Olympic Mountains. Crowned by 7,965-foot Mount Olympus, the Olympics receive over 200 inches of snowfall annually and contain several permanent glaciers.

Except for the agricultural "Sunshine Belt" in the east and certain sections of the Olympics, which rise above timberline, a large portion of Clallam County is forested. Within these forests range a wide variety of wildlife, including blacktail deer, black bear, cougar, and the majestic Roosevelt Elk.

The coastal areas of Clallam County along both the Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are the home of Chinook, Coho, and Humpback salmon, as well as other saltwater food fish and shellfish. Lakes of the western and central areas contain Rainbow and Cutthroat Trout. In contrast, the streams and rivers throughout the County have populations of Rainbow, Sea-run Cutthroat, and Steelhead Trout, as well as yearly runs of Chinook, Coho, and Chum Salmon.

Clallam County does, indeed, contain a wide variety of resources for outdoor recreational pursuits. Hunting, fishing, beachcombing, boating, camping, or sightseeing - almost every outdoor recreation opportunity known - could be successfully pursued in Clallam County if we plan to keep these opportunities available.

PHYSICAL FEATURES (See map Appendix B at the end of the chapter)

The following description of the physical characteristics of Clallam County only presents the general physical characteristics. No attempt is made here to describe in detail the vast physical features of Clallam County.

With the Pacific Ocean to the west, the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the north, and the Olympic Mountains to the south, the physical potential exists in Clallam County for numerous experiences of natural beauty and a wide diversity of recreational pursuits.

The wonder and solitude of the saltwater available in the transition zone of the LAND/WATER INTERFACE. Estuaries, sand spits, headlands, and islands represent this interface zone. From fishing and boating the salt water of the Strait to rafting its freshwater rivers, opportunities exist for the magnetic relationship between man and water.

The COASTAL PLAIN ZONE predates evidence of man's cultural impact on the landscape. Ranging in width, the plain is characterized by agricultural land, rural residential growth, mixed vegetation, coastal lakes, and gently rolling open and timbered terrain. Ranging in width from 2-3 miles in the northern coastal regions to as much as fifteen miles on the west end, the county's population of approximately 78,209 people (U.S. Census Bureau 2022 estimate) is concentrated in the cities of Port Angeles, Sequim in the east, and the town of Forks and the communities of Beaver, Clallam Bay,

Sekiu, and Joyce in the west roads in the county are present in this zone, along with accompanying utility corridors.

The FOOTHILLS of the Olympic Mountains are primarily under the management of the Olympic National Forest, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources, and private timber companies. The timber industry comprises a significant portion of the county's economic base. Government-controlled timber, managed for multi-use purposes, is also sold to private companies for cutting.

Besides the timbered slopes of this zone, the foothills are characterized by bottomlands where free-flowing rivers make their way to the oceans and the Strait.

The OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS, comprising the first central physiographic zone, are under the federal jurisdiction of Olympic National Park. The mountains further influence climatic patterns, ranging in elevation in Clallam County from 4,000 to 6,995' Mt. Carrie. As a result, rainfall as high as 200 inches per year has been recorded in valleys west of the major summits, and readings as low as 15 inches are recorded in the Dungeness Valley due to the mountain's "rainshadow" effect.

The mountain zone contributes to landscape diversity with upland slopes of alpine and sub-alpine timber, flowering meadows, glaciers, and sheer rock faces. Panoramic views of the Cascade Range to the east, Vancouver Island and western British Columbia to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the west are visible on clear and partly cloudy days. The soils of these slopes are thin, supporting a sensitive web of plant and animal life, which is dependent upon a short growing season.

CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPES (See map Appendix C at the end of the chapter)

Each of the "Physiographic Zones" is comprised of landscapes characteristic of the environmental conditions in that zone. Each has a different meaning, dependent upon the observer and changing climatic conditions essential landscapes represent the influence of natural forces and serve as crucial elements in the human experience.

OCEAN

So obvious that it is often overlooked as a landscape in itself. What is seen, of course, is only the surface of another world, equal to or surpassing our natural beauty and diversity.

The Pacific Ocean and the Strait of Juan de Fuca are visible from the tops of most foothills and mountains in the county. On a clear night, the lights of Victoria, BC, and several small towns along the coast of Vancouver Island are visible across the Strait.

The Strait also serves as the main transportation route to Puget Sound Ports for ocean-going vessels, making ship-watching a favorite pastime of many residents and visitors.

GENTLY ROLLING TERRAIN

Occurring within the "Coastal Plain" physiographic zones are various degrees of gently rolling agricultural, grazing, and timbered lands.

This category takes in those lands not covered by "terraces" on the lowland plain.

ISLAND AND SEA STACKS

Typical of the Pacific coastal landscape is island rock formations known as "sea stacks." The western shore of Clallam County is of particular interest in this instance, with numerous stacks along the Olympic National Park coastal strip.

BEACHES

The beaches of Clallam County are many and varied. On the West End, Rialto and Shi Shi Beaches offer the experience of unrelenting pacific surf. The more protected beaches of the "strait" side provide beach lovers with an equally enjoyable experience with slightly less hazardous surf.

Just east of Neah Bay on the northwest tip of the county are several beaches featured by glacier-carved points characterized by diagonal and parallel striations in bedrock.

The coastline of Clallam County regularly alternates between public and private beaches. The public can roam over 40 miles of continuous public beach along the Pacific coast strip of Olympic National Park.

ESTUARINE

The diversity of habitat results from an interface between land and water, specifically between fresh and salt water. Including tide flats, river mouths, and marshes, two important estuarine landscapes in the county are the Elwha and the Dungeness. Vegetation and wildlife of both realms may occur in and around the estuarine landscape.

The movement of water and sediments from the mouth of the Elwha River westward by wind and currents in the Strait is responsible for the formation and erosion of the sand spit known as Ediz Hook.

SAND SPITS

Sand spits are narrow projections of sand, usually near the mouth of a river. Their size and shape tend to change with the seasons and, over time, may disappear.

Clallam County is fortunate to have two of the world's most giant natural sand spits. The Dungeness Spit is the protector of plant and animal life, which inhabit the relatively calm waters within the Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge. Ediz Hook serves as a natural breakwater for the Deepwater harbor at Port Angeles. It is accessible by horse and foot trail, while all modes of transportation can reach Ediz Hook. To preserve the protective qualities of the Hook, it has had to undergo a stabilization project by the U.S. Army of Corps of Engineers.

TERRACE WITH AGRICULTURAL LAND

Representative of the coastal plain in eastern Clallam County are terraces of agricultural land. Most of these lands are irrigated and support growing seed crops and alfalfa pasture for dairy and beef cattle.

TERRACE WITH MIXED VEGETATION

Predominantly present in the county's East End, mixed vegetation alternates between sections of agricultural land to produce a highly varied landscape with almost constant views of the mountains.

A terraced landscape is also present on the West End. Here the coastal plain expands to a width of approximately ten to fifteen miles. Views beyond the foreground are generally limited because of dense forest cover and cloudy days.

TIMBERED HEADLANDS

Characterized by steep, eroding ocean bluffs, mountainous terrain, and a relatively solid cover of wet coniferous forest, this landscape is typical along the north coast west of Port Angeles and the entire coastal strip of Olympic National Park. Headland areas of particular significance include Tongue Point (with Salt Creek Recreation Area), Teahwit Head near LaPush, and Portage Head at Mukkaw Bay.

MEADOWED HEADLANDS

This characteristic landscape is primarily confined to the eastern coastal regions of the county. Steep, actively eroding bluffs are typical. Tree stands alternate with open meadows of shrubs and grasses.

This is a landscape of high contrast and color. The blues and greens of the Strait, light browns and yellows of the bluffs, golds of the meadow grasses, and gardens of needle and broad-leaved evergreens all contribute to an essential aesthetic diversity.

COASTAL LAKES

Near the Pacific coast are several small coastal lakes and the third largest natural lake in the state of Washington, Lake Ozette. Though the lake is part of an expanded coastal plain, it is surrounded by rolling forested terrain. The western side is only 1½ to 2 miles from the coast.

Due to the shallow depth of its waters, the lake serves as an essential habitat for terrestrial and aquatic life. Road access to the National Park Ranger Station at its northern tip is via the Hoko Road off state Highway 112, two miles west of Sekiu.

BOTTOMLAND

In Clallam County, bottomland usually occurs as a narrow stream-cut terrace on either side of a free-flowing river upstream from the head of the tide (the advance of salt water).

Surrounded by heavily timbered ridges, the experience is one of the enclosures. Most of these lands are located within the foothills and mountain zones.

MEADOWED UPLANDS

This landscape is found within the Olympic national physiographic zone. It offers views of the foothills, coastal plains, and beyond—flowering meadows alternate with coniferous tree masses, resulting in a wealth of biological activity.

These areas are sensitive to human activity and should be carefully dealt with in trail planning and construction. Most of the lands under this category are within the confines of Olympic National Park.

Meadowed uplands are also landscapes of great visual contrast and color.

TIMBERED UPLANDS

Several types of timbered uplands are within the foothills and Olympic Mountain zones. The more open forests offer panoramic views and, at times, heavy snow cover for cross-country skiing. Here the growing season is only three to five months.

The uplands contain a rich understory layer, including numerous fungi. Large birds are also present due to the degree of vegetation diversity.

GLACIERS

A landscape seldom frequented by most people but of equal ecological and experimental significance. An element of danger accounts for the experience's adventuresome quality and the necessity of having at least one leader of considerable expertise.

Vast panoramas of the Cascade Range and Puget Sound to the east and Vancouver Island and the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the north open to the hiker. Most of the glaciers in the Olympic Mountains occur in Jefferson County. However, access to them is usually taken through Clallam County. Consultation with Olympic National Park personnel is advisable for those attempting such a hike.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following is a list of significant archaeological and historic resources in Clallam County listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, and the Washington Heritage Barn Register as of 2012. The Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) administers these three historic property designation programs. Properties that are listed in the Registers, or found to be eligible for listing, recognize:

- 1) properties that meet specific eligibility criteria for designation.
- 2) are significant to our past and important in representing our heritage; and
- 3) retain sufficient integrity so the property's historic character remains intact.

Listing in the Registers also signals that these historic properties merit special consideration for preservation and protection for the benefit of future generations. For more information about the National Register, Heritage Register, and Heritage Barn Register, visit the DAHP website at www.dahp.wa.gov.

COUNTY	CITY/VICINITY	PROPERTY	STATUS
Clallam	Cape Alava vicinity Olympic National Park	White Rock Village Archaeological Site	(N.R. 11/17/78)
Clallam	Olympic National Park (also in Jefferson Co.)	Olympic National Park Archaeological Site	(N.R. 11/17/78)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity Dungeness Spit	New Dungeness Light Station	(N.R. 11/17/78)
Clallam	Cape Flattery vicinity Northwest Cape Flattery	Tatoosh Island	(N.R. 3/16/72)
Clallam	Elwha Old Highway 112	Elwha River Bridge (Historic Bridges/Tunnels in Wa. State TR)	(N.R. 7/16/82)
Clallam	Forks vicinity Northwest of Forks in Olympic National Park	Wedding Rock	(N.R. 4/3/76)
Clallam	Cape Alava vicinity	Ozette Indian Village Archaeological Site	(N.R. 1/11/74)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity South of Port Angeles on the Elwha River	Humes Ranch Cabin	(N.R. (9/14/77)
Clallam	Port Angeles	Clallam County Courthouse	(N.R. 1987)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity southwest of Port Angeles on Barnes Point	Rosemary Inn	(N.R. 7/17/79)
Clallam	Pysht vicinity	Hoko River Archaeological Site	(N.R. 3/21/78)
Clallam	Sekiu vicinity	Hoko River Rockshelter Archaeological Site	(N.R. 3/27/80)
Clallam	Sequim Spans Dungeness River	Dungeness River Bridge (Historic Bridges/ Tunnels in Wa. State TR)	(N.R. 7/16/82)

COUNTY	CITY/VICINITY	PROPERTY	STATUS
Clallam	Sequim vicinity	Manis Mastodon Site	(N.R. 3/21/78)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity north of Sequim Dungeness Bay	McAlmond House	(N.R. 8/9/76)
Clallam	Agnew vicinity 216 Spring Road	Aircraft Warning Service Observation Tower	(N.R. 4/29/93)
Clallam	Beaver Highway 101 North	Beaver School	(N.R. 11/19/92)
Clallam	Dungeness 657 Towne Road	Dungeness School	(N.R. 5/19/88)
Clallam	Port Angeles 131 E. 1 st Street	Naval Lodge Elks Building	(N.R. 5/2/86)
Clallam	Port Angeles 622 South Lincoln	Masonic Temple	(N.R. 5/11/89)
Clallam	Port Angeles 101 E. 5 th Street	Joseph Paris House	(N.R. 11/5/87)
Clallam	Port Angeles 206 South Peabody	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	(N.R. 11/5/87)
Clallam	Port Angeles West First and Oak Street	U.S. Post Office	(N.R. 9/1/83)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity Blue Mountain Road	Blue Mountain School	(N.R. 11/5/87)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity Emery Road	Emery Farmstead	(N.R. 12/16/88)
Clallam	Sekiu Rice Street	Sekiu School	(N.R. 5/1/91)
Clallam	Sequim 119 North Sequim Avenue	Sequim Opera House	(N.R. 5/28/91)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity 334 Grant Road	John A. Hyer Farm	(N.R. 7/29/94)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity 101 Discovery Way Diamond Point	U.S. Quarantine Station Surgeon's Residence	(N.R. 5/11/89)
Clallam	Forks vicinity 12.4 mi. from the NPS border on N. Fork Bogachiel R. Tr., 19 mi. E of Hwy. 101;	Fifteen Mile Shelter	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Forks vicinity 15.4 mi. from the NPS border on N. Fork Bogachiel R. Tr., 22 mi. E of Hwy 101;	Hyak Shelter	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Lake Ozette vicinity 2 mi. West of N tip of Lk. Ozette in Olympic N.P.	Roose, Peter A. Homestead	(N.R. 7/13/07)

COUNTY	CITY/VICINITY	PROPERTY	STATUS
Clallam	Port Angeles 13 mi. along Dodger Pt. Tr. off the Whiskey Bend Tr.	Dodger Point Fire Lookout	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles Along Elwha River Trail; 2 mi. up Whiskey Bend Trail	Michael's Cabin	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles 600 E. Park Ave.	Olympic National Park Headquarters Historic Dist.	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles 3.5 mi. Up Pyramid Pk. Tr, end of Camp David Jr. Rd;	Pyramid Peak Aircraft Warning Service Lookout	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles Barnes Point, Lk. Crescent	Storm King Ranger Station	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles Vicinity Twelve miles SW of P.A.	Altair Campground Community Kitchen	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity 11.6 mi. up Upper Sol Duc Road	Eagle Ranger Station	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity 11.5 mi. on Elwha R. Tr. of the Whiskey Bend Tr;	Elkhorn Guard Station	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity 15 miles SW of P.A.;	Elwha Campground Community Kitchen	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity 3 mi. up Olympic Hot Springs Road;	Elwha Ranger Station	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity Barnes Point, Lk. Crescent	Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles Vicinity 4.5 mi. Up Three Forks Tr.	Three Forks Shelter	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity 5 mi. N on E. Shore Road	Wendel Property	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Sol Duc Hot Springs Vicinity; 1 mi. up Upper Sol Duc Trail	Canyon Creek Shelter	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Sol Duc Hot Springs Vicinity; 9.5 mi. up N. Fork Sol Duc Trail	North Fork Sol Duc Shelter	(N.R. 7/13/07)
Clallam	Port Angeles	Port Angeles Civic Center Historic District	(N.R. 5/4/2011)

WASHINGTON STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

COUNTY	CITY/VICINITY	PROPERTY	STATUS
Clallam	Cape Johnson vicinity Olympic National Park	Archaeological Site 45-CA-32	(S.R. 6/5/75)
Clallam	Crescent Bay vicinity Salt Creek Rec. Area	Camp Hayden (Tongue Point)	(S.R. 2/11/72)
Clallam	Dungeness spit vicinity the base of Dungeness Spit	New Dungeness	(S.R. 5/31/74)
Clallam	Forks 6th Avenue NW	Smith-Mansfield	(S.R. 5/21/82)
Clallam	Neah Bay near Village Creek	Quimper's Landing	(S.R. 2/11/72)
Clallam	New Dungeness vicinity the southern reach of Dungeness Spit, north of New Dungeness	Graveyard spit (Tsimshian)	(S.R. 7/30/71)
Clallam	Port Angeles Hollywood Beach	I'E'NIS Clallam Indian Village (Hollywood Beach)	(S.R. 2/11/72)
Clallam	Port Angeles Ennis Creek	Puget Sound Cooperative Colony	(S.R. 5/31/74)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity end of Lake Farm Road	Bagley Lake Farm Tunnel	(S.R. 5/21/82)
Clallam	Port Angeles vicinity tip of Ediz Hook	Ediz Hook Light Station	(S.R. 5/20/77)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity N. of Washington Harbor	Port Williams	(S.R. 2/11/72)
Clallam	Washington Harbor vicinity the northern shore of Washington Harbor	Suxtcikwi'in (Washington Harbor)	(S.R. 2/11/72)
Clallam	Sequim vicinity 219 Port Williams Road	Guerin Farmstead	(S.R. 11/18/88)
Clallam	Sequim 152 West Cedar Street	Sequim Town Hall	(S.R. 5/26/89)
Clallam	Forks 215 Calawah Way	Adam Copeland House (First Federal Savings & Loan Log Cabin)	(S.R. 3/1/91)
Clallam	Clallam Bay	Slip Point Light Station Keeper's Residence	(S.R. 5/26/78)
Clallam	Forks 18.6 mi. from NPS border on N. Fork Bogachiel R. Tr	Twenty-one Mile Shelter	(S.R. 7/1/05)
Clallam	La Push Vicinity 2.4 mi. N. of Norwegian Memorial	Coastie Head Lookout Cabin	(S.R. 7/1/05)
Clallam	La Push Vicinity Address Restricted	Olympic National Park Archeological District	(S.R. 3/8/74)

COUNTY	CITY/VICINITY	PROPERTY	STATUS
Clallam	Olympic National Park	Historic Resources Park wide	(S.R. 6/24/05)
Clallam	Port Angeles Vicinity 238205 Highway 101	Hansen Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 11/2/07)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 702 Kitchen-Dick Road	Jackson Brothers Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 11/2/07)
Clallam	Clallam Bay Vicinity 15604 Hoko-Ozette Road	Wessler Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 1/25/08)
Clallam	Cowan Ranch, Sekiu 515 Hoko-Ozette Road	George Lamb Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 10/17/08)
Clallam	Port Angeles Vicinity 704 Lawrence Road	Louella N. Lawrence Historic Organic Farm (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 5/5/10)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 2488 Towne Road	Eberle Farm (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 2/24/11)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 340 Frost Road	Jack Frost Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 2/24/11)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 960 Sherburne Road	Gene Pogue Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 2/24/11)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 322 Clark Road	Clark Farm (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 10/24/13)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 71 McFarland Road	McFarland Barn (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 10/24/13)
Clallam	Sequim Vicinity 1423 Ward Road	Olympic Game Farm (Heritage Barn Register)	(S.R. 10/24/13)

Generalized Clallam County Future Land Use Map

FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES ONLY

The map represents a generalization of adopted Clallam County Regional Comprehensive Plan Land Use Maps. It is NOT an Official Clallam County Comprehensive Plan or Zoning Map.

Scale 1:250,000
0 4 Miles

Clallam County Department of Community Development
August 2002



Urban Growth Area (1.9% of County)

Areas where urban growth is encouraged and supported by existing or planned urban services. The cities of Forks, Port Angeles and Sequim, designated areas around each city, and the unincorporated communities of Carlberg, Clallam Bay-Seika, and Joyce, are urban growth areas (UGA). City annexation of land must occur inside of UGA's.

Natural Resource Lands (56.7% of County)

- Commercial Forest**
Lands predominantly associated with large private and state forest land ownerships. The intent is to protect forest lands important to the local and regional economy from encroachment of incompatible uses. Minimum parcel size is 80 acres. (36.7% of County)
- Olympic National Forest**
Federal lands managed for forestry and other uses. Also designated as Commercial Forest Lands (17.8% of County)
- Commercial Forest/ Mixed Residential Use**
Lands characterized by private forest lands and limited low density residential. The intent is to conserve forest lands and act as a transition area to commercial forest areas. Maximum residential density (1 home per 5 to 10 acres) and maximum lot size (1 to 5 acres) vary depending on the specific land use designation. New land developments must generally retain at least 75% of the site as a forest reserve. (8.2% of County)
- Agriculture**
Lands characterized by agricultural uses and designated for long-term agricultural production as the preferred land use due to factors such as large farmstead tracts (40 acre min.), climate, soils, farm infrastructure, and market proximity. Maximum residential density is 1 home per 15 acres with density bonus incentives for clustering of home sites and transferring development rights to urban growth areas. (8.8% of County)

Other Lands

- Public (e.g. county & state parks) (0.3% of County)**
- City (1.1% of County)**
- Tribal (2.4% of County)**
- Olympic National Park (28.2% of County)**
- Airport Overlay or Clear Zone**

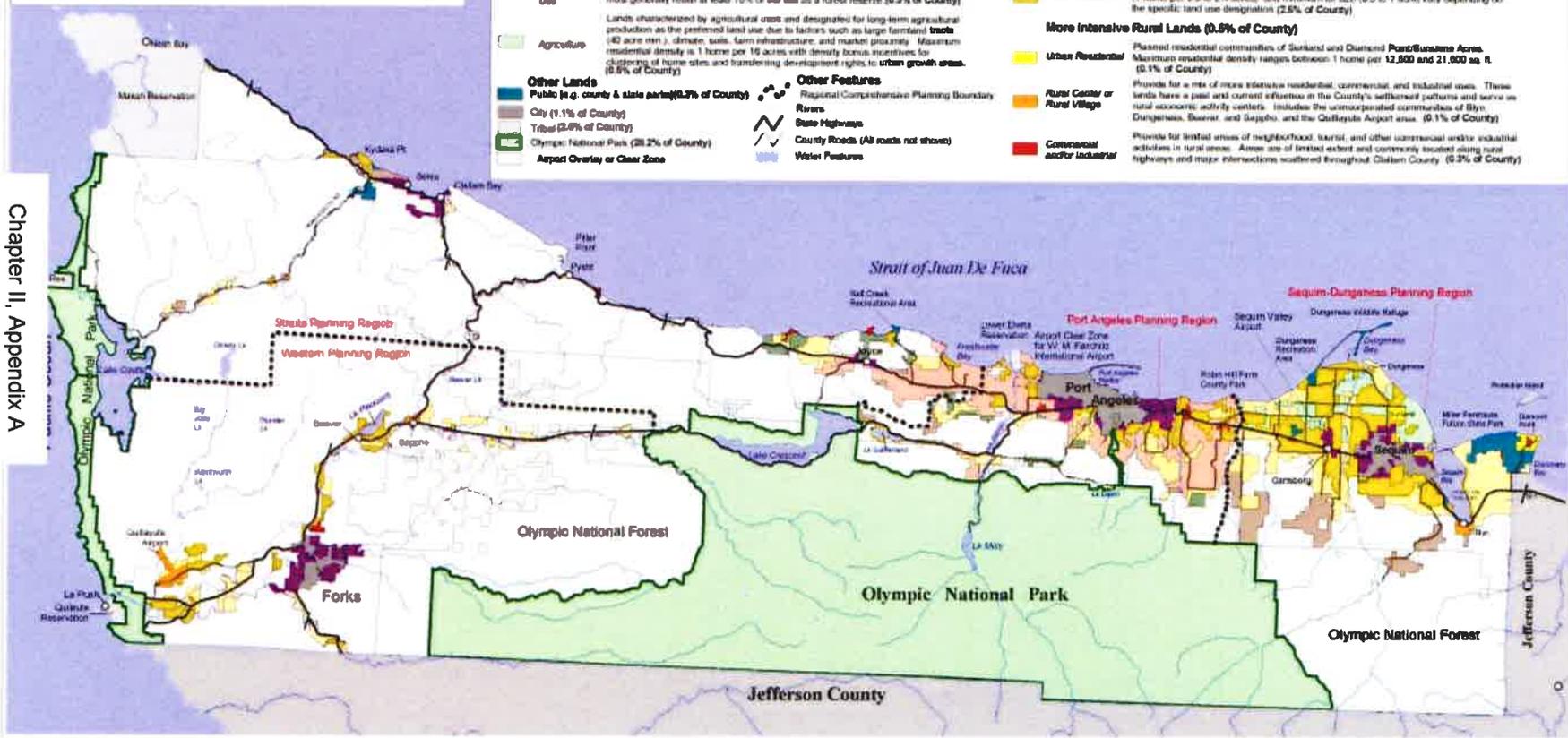
Other Features

- Regional Comprehensive Planning Boundary**
- Rivers**
- State Highways**
- County Roads (All roads not shown)**
- Water Features**

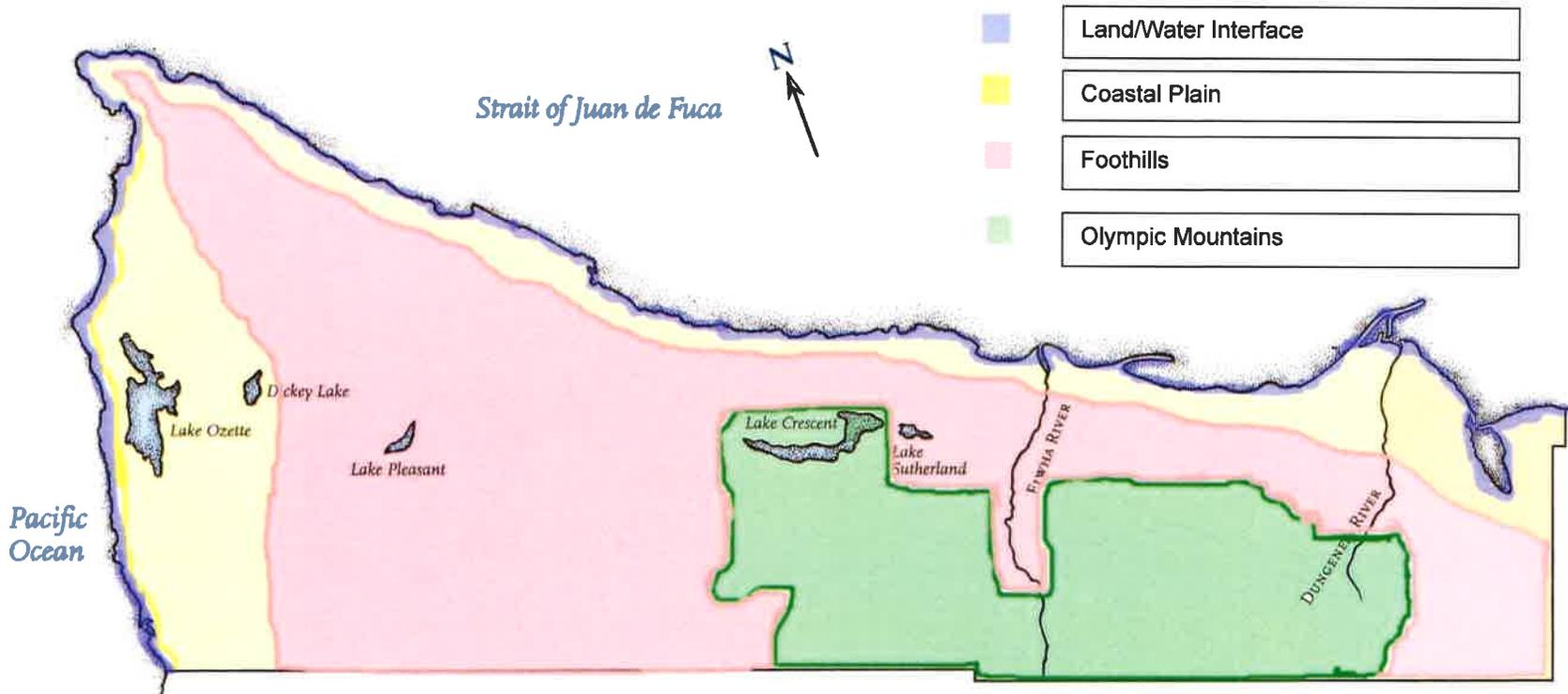
Rural Lands (31.8% of County)

- Rural Very Low**
Retain rural areas exhibiting very low residential densities and lots large enough for a mix of rural and resource land uses. Provide a transition zone between rural and commercial forest land uses. Maximum residential density is 1 home per 10-6 acres and the minimum lot size is 5 acres. (0.9% of County)
- Rural Character Conservation & Rural Low Mixed**
Retain larger rural lots to support a mix of rural and resource land uses. Promote conservation of natural features and open spaces which contribute greatly to rural character. Maximum lot size is either 5 or 10 acres depending on the specific land use designation. Higher densities are possible where development is appropriately sited to retain large contiguous tracts of rural resources and open space lands. (2.0% of County)
- Rural Low**
Allows for large residential estate lots and small-scale resource lands in a rural setting. Maximum residential density is 1 home per 5 acres and the minimum lot size is 1 acre. (3.1% of County)
- Rural Residential**
Allows for small to moderate-sized residential estate type lots in rural settings predominantly characterized by such development. The maximum residential density (1 home per 0.5 to 2.4 acres) and maximum lot size (0.5 to 1 acre) vary depending on the specific land use designation. (2.8% of County)
- More Intensive Rural Lands (0.6% of County)**
- Urban Residential**
Planned residential communities of Sunland and Diamond Point/Sunshine Acres. Maximum residential density ranges between 1 home per 12,500 and 21,800 sq. ft. (0.1% of County)
- Rural Center or Rural Village**
Provides for a mix of more intensive residential, commercial, and industrial uses. These lands have a past and current influence in the County's settlement patterns and serve as rural economic activity centers. Includes the unincorporated communities of Blyn, Dungeness, Beaver, and Seagle, and the Chablis Airport area. (0.1% of County)
- Commercial and/or Industrial**
Provides for limited areas of neighborhood, tourist, and other commercial and/or industrial activities in rural areas. Areas are of limited extent and commonly located along rural highways and major intersections scattered throughout Clallam County. (0.3% of County)

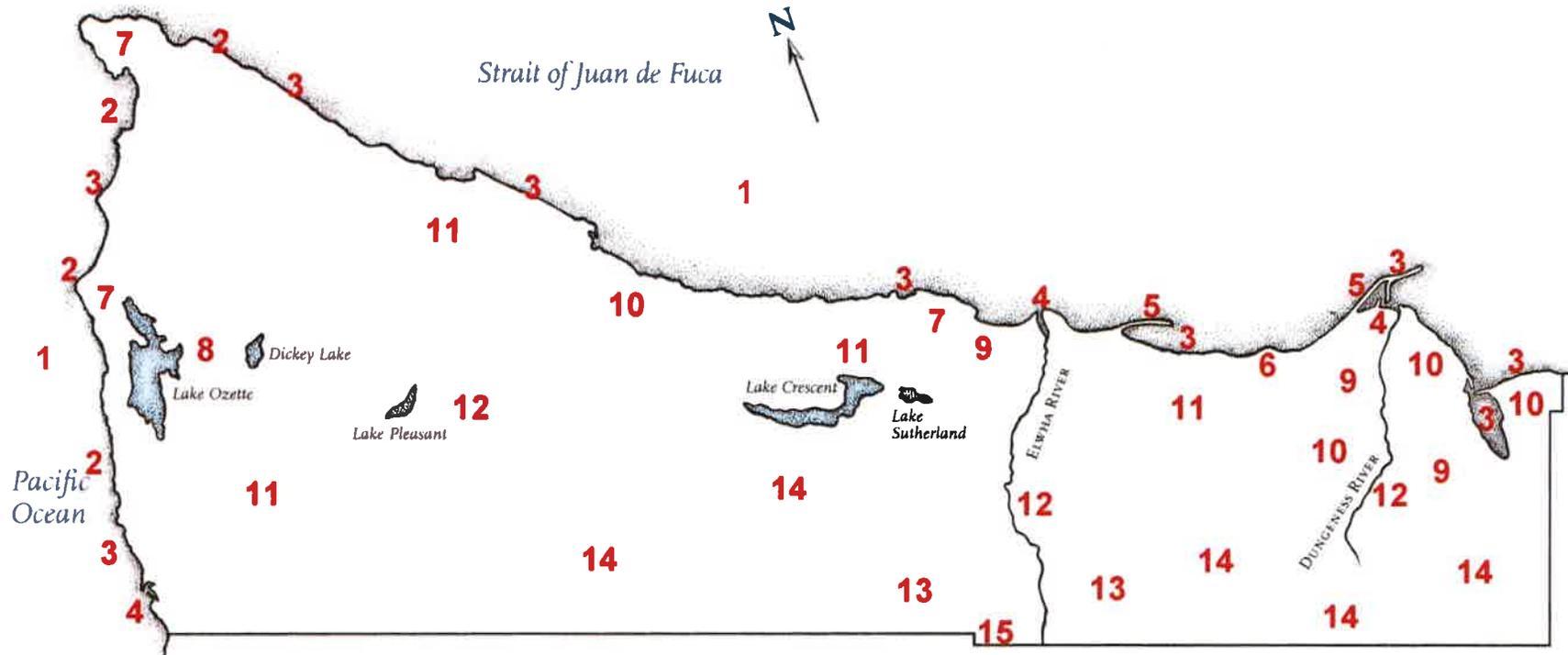
Chapter II, Appendix A



GENERALIZED FUTURE LAND USE MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY



PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONES IN CLALLAM COUNTY



CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPES MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY:

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Ocean | 5 Sand Spits | 9 Terrace/Agriculture | 13 Meadowed Uplands |
| 2 Islands & Sea Stacks | 6 Meadowed Headlands | 10 Terrace/Mixed Vegetation | 14 Timbered Uplands |
| 3 Beaches | 7 Timbered Headlands | 11 Gently Rolling Terrain | 15 Glaciers |
| 4 Estuarine | 8 Coastal Lakes | 12 Bottomland | |

Chapter III

THE SUPPLY

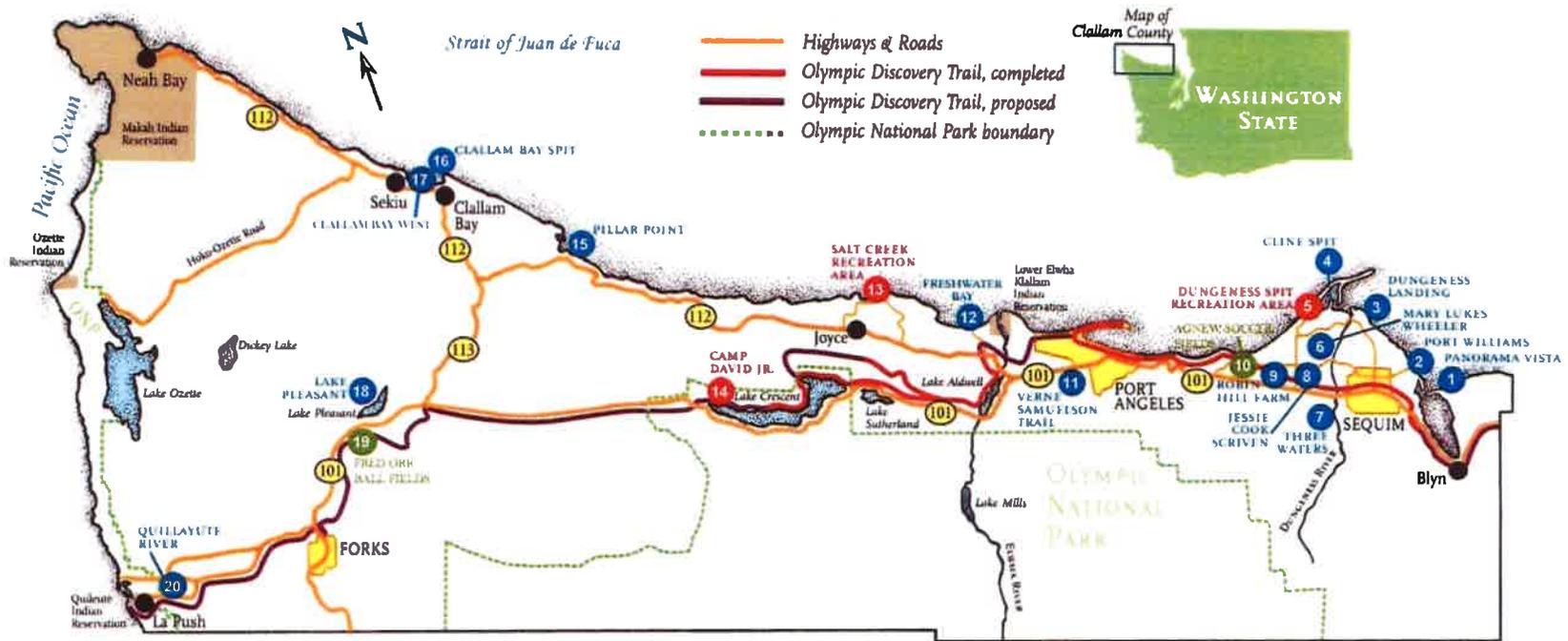
CLALLAM COUNTY PARK MAP

CLALLAM COUNTY PARK SITE PLANS AND FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

- PANORAMA VISTA COUNTY PARK
- RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK
- MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS
- DUNGENESS LANDING COUNTY PARK
- CLINE SPIT COUNTY PARK
- DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA
- MARY LUKES WHEELER COUNTY PARK
- THREE WATERS COUNTY PARK
- ROBIN HILL FARM COUNTY PARK
- AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS
- VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL
- FRESHWATER BAY COUNTY PARK
- SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA
- EAGLE POINT PROPERTY
- CAMP DAVID JR.
- PILLAR POINT COUNTY PARK
- CLALLAM BAY SPIT COUNTY PARK
- CLALLAM BAY WEST COUNTY PARK
- LAKE PLEASANT COUNTY PARK
- FRED ORR BALL FIELDS
- QUILLAYUTE RIVER COUNTY PARK

CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS AND PARK LAND ACREAGE ESTIMATES

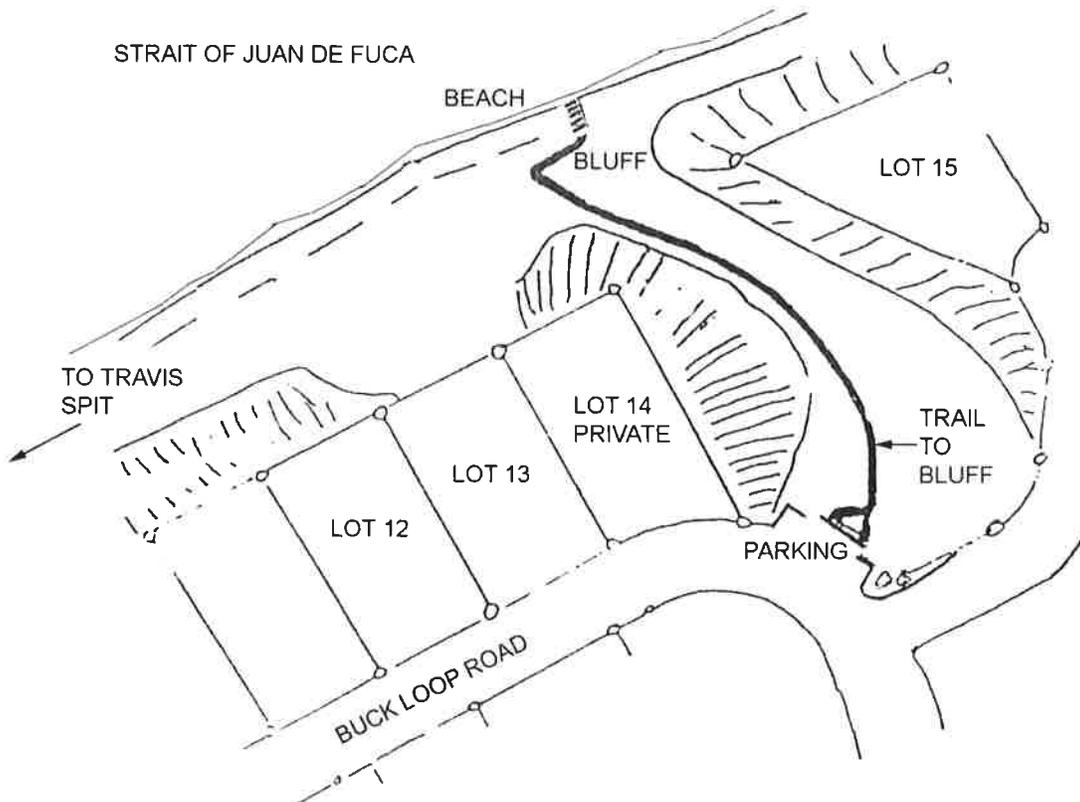
PUBLIC BEACHES AND BEACH ACCESS IN CLALLAM COUNTY



CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS MAP

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Panorama Vista | 11. Verne Samuelson Trail | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Day Use Parks ● Overnight Parks ● Sports Fields |
| 2. Rainshadow Disc Golf Park | 12. Freshwater Bay | |
| 3. Marlyn Nelson @ Port Williams | 13. Salt Creek Recreation Area | |
| 4. Dungeness Landing | 14. Eagle Point Property | |
| 5. Cline Spit | 15. Camp David Jr. | |
| 6. Dungeness Recreation Area | 16. Pillar Point | |
| 7. Mary Lukes Wheeler | 17. Clallam Bay Spit | |
| 8. Three Waters | 18. Clallam Bay West | |
| 9. Robin Hill Farm | 19. Lake Pleasant | |
| 10. Agnew Soccer Fields | 20. Fred Orr Ball Fields | |
| | 21. Quillayute River | |

PANORAMA VISTA



PANORAMA VISTA SITE PLAN

1. PANORAMA VISTA County Park was established by Resolution No. 94, adopted on June 24, 1976. This resolution accepted the preliminary plat of Panorama Vista subject to the condition that public 60-foot access is located to the low watermark through the ravine area of the proposed subdivision. A 20-foot pedestrian easement was also plated, which bordered a high-water mark for the entire length of the green belt (1 acre).

The County Park Department opened a trail to the beach, built a small three-car gravel parking area, moved a gate that denied access previously, and made a stairway to the tidelands in 1984.

The County Park Department has maintained this public beach access since October 1984 and provides public pedestrian access to over three miles of the saltwater beach. The main activities are beachcombing, rockhounding, and shell fishing (limited). The park is located at the northwest end of East Sequim Bay Road on the Strait of Juan de Fuca and in the Panorama Vista Subdivision, some 25 miles east of Port Angeles.

PANORAMA VISTA

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 13
Parcels: 043125230050

Acreage: Uplands: 1.0 acre
Tidelands: 1.0 acre
Total: 2.0 acre

Date Acquired: June 24, 1976 – 60-foot-wide public access to the shoreline.
1984 – Property handed over to Parks

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Donation

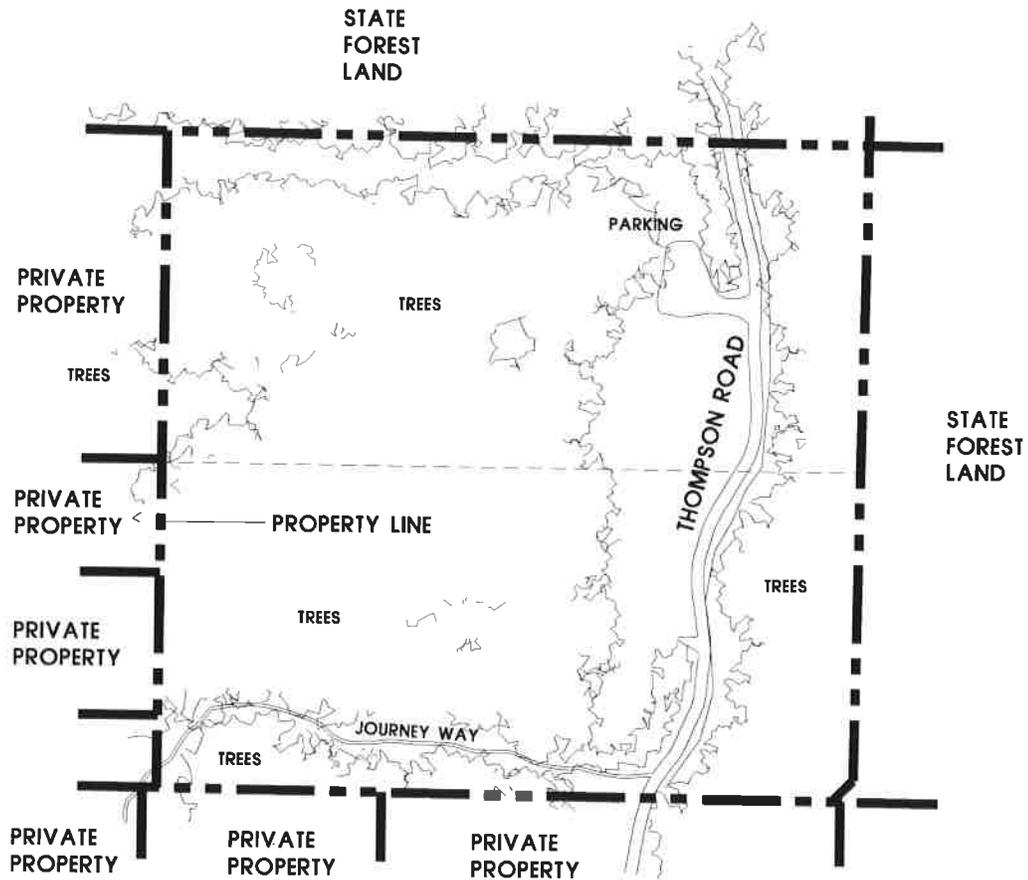
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: Stairway Beach Access, Guardrail

Comments:

A gravel pathway, stairway, and parking lot were installed in 2007.

Rainshadow Disc Golf Park



RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK PROPERTY SITE PLAN

2. RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK PROPERTY was obtained from the Clallam County Public Works Department. Twenty acres were transferred in 2013, and the remaining twenty were deeded to the Parks Department in 2015.

Rainshadow Disc Golf Park is located off Old Blyn Highway, about one mile east of Blyn. Old Blyn Highway runs parallel to Highway 101. Eastbound and Westbound travelers can access the west end of Old Blyn Highway via Blyn Crossing.

The Parks Department constructed an 18-hole disc golf course in 2016. The site is about ½ mile up Thompson Road.

RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK PROPERTY

Legal Description: Range 2 West; Township 30 North; Section 31
Parcels: 023031340025
023031340050

Acreage: Uplands: 40.0 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 40.0 acres

Date Acquired: The original 40-acre parcel was acquired in 1987. Twenty acres were passed from the County Public Works Department to the County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department on April 30, 2013, through a Quick Claim Deed. The remaining twenty acres were transferred from the Public Works Department to the Parks Department on September 29, 2015, through a Quick Claim Deed.

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: TBD

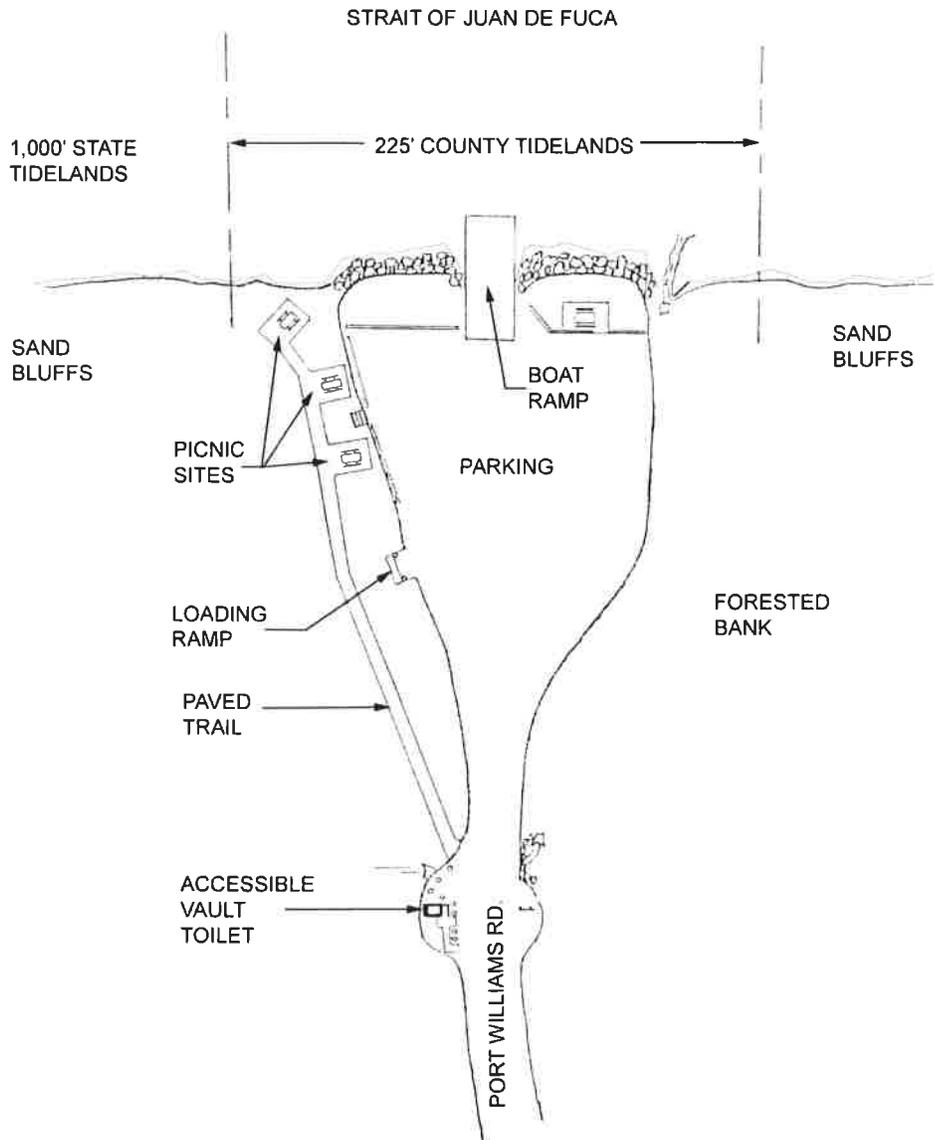
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: None

Comments:

Site of Rainshadow Disc Golf Park Property

MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS



MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS SITE PLAN

3. MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams is a one-acre day-use park with a saltwater boat launch, four picnic tables, 250 linear feet of public tidelands, a vault toilet, and a parking area.

The County Road Department acquired the road right-of-way and park area for \$561.66 in 1960 from James and Helen Gates. Clallam County quick claim deeded the property to the Clallam County Parks Department on December 23, 1976, for park purposes.

The area is located at the end of Port Williams Road on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, three miles east of the City of Sequim.

Favorite activities of park users are boat launching up to 18', beachcombing, picnicking, and scenic water view parking.

MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS

Legal Description: Range 3 West; Township 30 North; Section 15
Parcel: 033015230080

Acreage: Uplands: 1.22 acres
Tidelands: 255linear feet (in front of the park only)
Total: 1.22 + acres

Date Acquired: March 14, 1960 – Roads Dept. purchased property
December 23, 1976 – Roads Dept. transferred property
to Parks

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$561.66 – Roads Dept. purchased from James & Helen Gates

Funding Stipulations: N/A

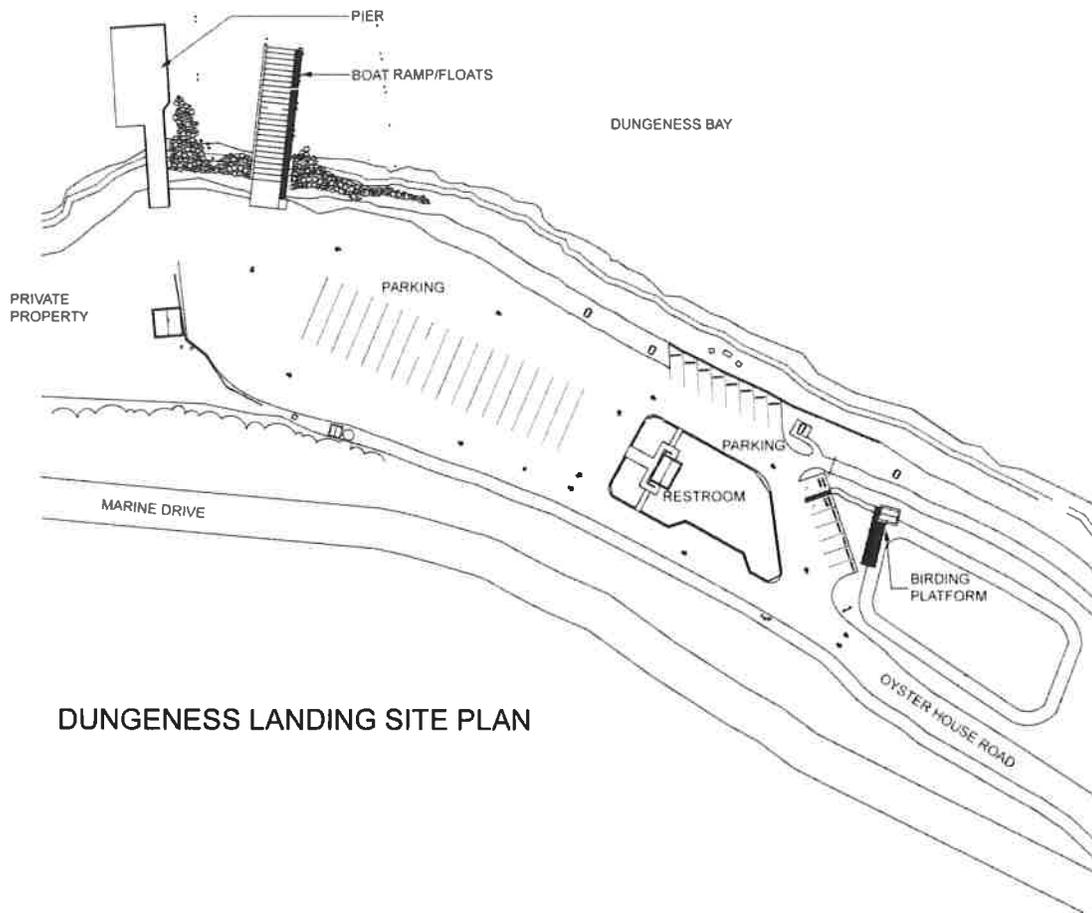
Structures on Site: Misc.: Boat ramp and vault toilet

North of the park, 1,000 feet of tidelands belong to the State.
North of State tidelands are Graysmarsh property.
South of the park, tidelands belong to the Clapp family, and they
have allowed the public to walk on their property.
South of the Clapp property is more State tidelands.

Comments:

Two hundred fifty-five linear feet of tidelands directly in front of the park belong to County.

DUNGENESS LANDING



DUNGENESS LANDING SITE PLAN

4. DUNGENESS LANDING County Park (formerly the Dungeness Boat Launch) was acquired in a property transfer from the Port of Port Angeles in May 2001. The property consists of 5.6 acres of uplands and 14 acres of tidelands. The area is located on the outer Dungeness Bay with favorite activities of boating, crabbing, bird watching, picnicking, and scenic views.

A high tide-only boat launch, restroom, and picnic sites are available.

DUNGENESS LANDING

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 31 North; Section 25
Parcels: 0431252300501000
0431255101250000

At the north end of Oyster House Road, off Marine Drive, Sequim

Acreage: Uplands: 5.63 acres
Tidelands: 14.00 (880 lineal feet of shoreline)
Total: 19.63 acres

Date Acquired: May 2, 2001

Deed Stipulations: The County must keep the property in continued use as a public park for 20 years, and if not, the Port of Port Angeles may take back the property. After the 20-year condition has expired, the County can keep the property without conditions.

Funding: Transferred property from the Port of Port Angeles to the County.
RCO (IAC) \$240,000 Boating Facilities Program (BFP) for park development (2001).

Funding Stipulations: The County's ongoing obligation for the BFP park development is perpetual.

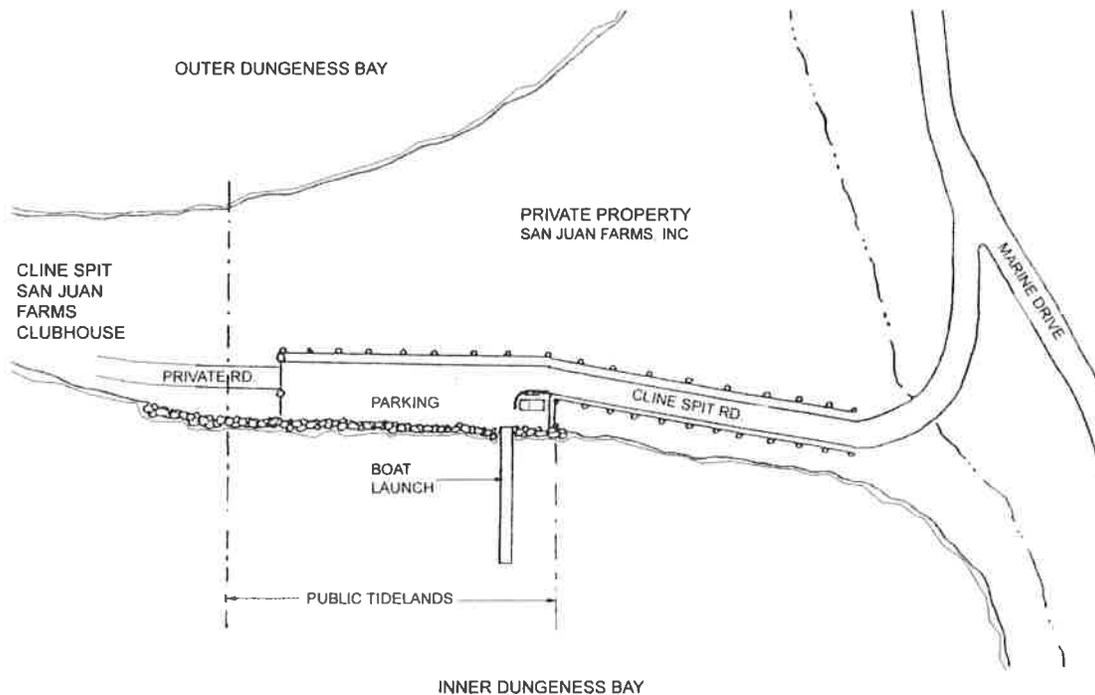
Structures on Site: Restroom, Pier, Storage Building, Boat Ramp, Dock, Pump House, Birding Platform, Entry Sign.

Comments:

As part of the transfer agreement, the Port of Port Angeles agreed to pay the County \$50,000 towards the cost of the park development at \$10,000 per year for the first five years of operation. That agreement and payment ended in 2005.

The Haller Foundation agreed to contribute \$7,500 annually for maintenance. That agreement ended in 2009.

CLINE SPIT



CLINE SPIT SITE PLAN

5. CLINE SPIT County Park was acquired and renovated by Clallam County in 1984 via a negotiated land trade with the owners of the spit, San Juan Farms, Inc., and rebuilt the ramp and parking lot, and installed boundary fencing and vault toilets with the help of a 1984 grant from State Parks. Before 1984, State Parks maintained the site but lost its lease in 1983.

The park is 3.5 acres in size and hosts a parking lot boat ramp that provides access to inner Dungeness Bay, vault toilet units, boundary fencing, an access road, and 740 linear feet of public tideland. County parks inside Dungeness Bay manage other public tideland sections but are only accessible via boat.

Park users enjoy boating access to saltwater (17' or smaller boats), shell fishing, smelting, windsurfing, and scenic view parking. Cline Spit is located on the inner Dungeness Bay off Marine Drive, some twenty miles east of Port Angeles.

CLINE SPIT

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 31; Section 26
Parcel: 043126420340
Volume 677, Page 218
Parcel: 043126420200

It is located at the end of Cline Spit Road, off Marine View Drive, Sequim

Acreage: Uplands: 1.0 acre
Tidelands: 2.5
Total: 3.5 acre

Date Acquired: March 27, 1984

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Land exchange with San Juan Farms, Inc.

Funding Stipulations: N/A

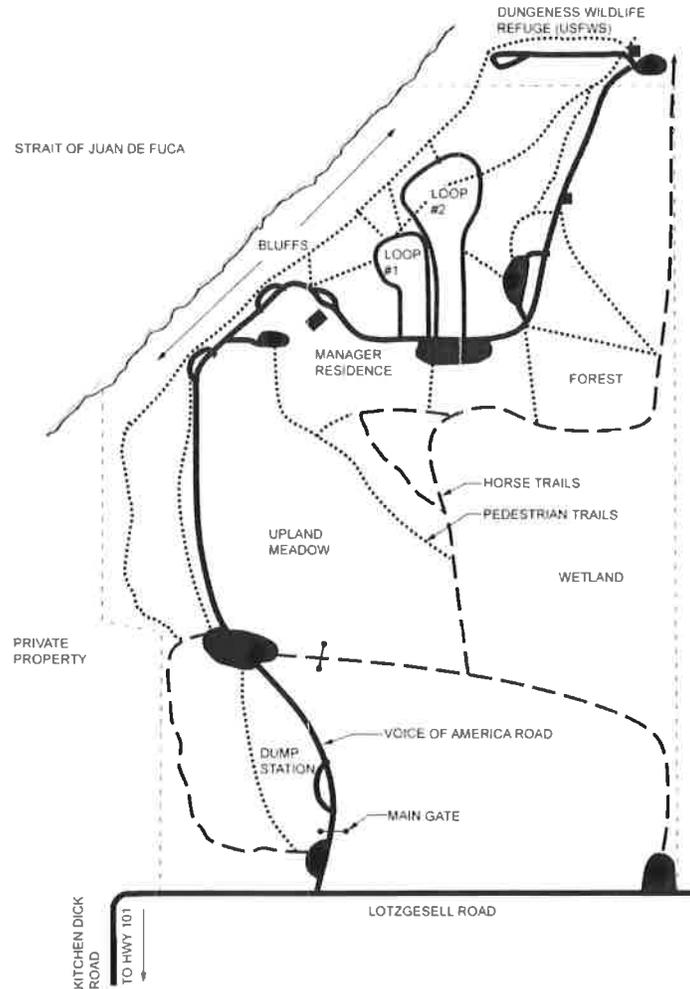
Structures on Site: Vault toilet
Misc.: Boat ramp

Miscellaneous Info: Small memorial park on the southeast corner of Clark Road and Marine Drive intersection. The size is 3 acres. Total price: \$1.00

Comments:

The County receives tideland use from Washington State Parks in a Cooperative Agreement. This Agreement shall automatically terminate all rights to use, and operation of the property granted in perpetuity shall cease in the event of non-compliance. The Agreement was signed in 1984, and the term is for 40 years. The Agreement may be renewed at the end of the current period. The County does not have the title of the tideland property, as it remains with the State. The county will use the site for public recreation and boating purposes.

DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA



DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA SITE PLAN

6. DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA is a 216-acre park and was acquired from the Federal General Services Administration in 1959 for \$7,550.00 as surplus federal property. The G.S.A. required that the county use the property as a park and recreation area for twenty years. The twenty-year restriction was up in 1979, giving clear title to the property to Clallam County. The county park also serves as the trailhead for the Dungeness Spit National Wildlife Refuge, a seven-mile-long sand spit. The DRA master plan was completed in 2009 and approved by the County Commissioners in 2011. Improvements to the park include adding utility hook-ups to one camping loop, moving a portion of the road away from the bluff, moving the manager's residence, and building a visitor contact station.

Park facilities include 66 campsites in two camp loops with full self-service restrooms with showers in each loop, a one-mile-long trail with picnic sites, a pocket picnic area, a group picnic area with shelter, equestrian trails, a restroom that serves the Dungeness Wildlife Refuge. The Dungeness Recreation Area is located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, fifteen miles east of Port Angeles off Highway 10 and three miles north on Kitchen Dick Lane. This park area is one of the major tourist attractions in eastern Clallam County and is therefore considered a regional park with a national draw. Park users enjoy camping, water view and upland trails, horseback riding, hunting, beachcombing, picnicking, bird watching, and other outdoor recreation activities. e. It is one of the premier parks in Clallam County.

DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 31 North; Section 33
Parcels: 043133140000 (153.25 acres)
043133410000 (62.75 acres)

554 Voice of America Road, Sequim, 98382

Acreage: Uplands: 216 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 216 acres

Date Acquired: April 21, 1959

Deed Stipulations: There were conditions and covenants the County was held to for 20 years after the signing of the deed. Those expired in 1979.

Funding: Acquisition cost: \$7,550; paid to the Federal Government (Administrator of General Services)

Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC, now RCO) (1970) (Land and Water Conservation Fund 75/25 Grant)
The project included building 60 campsites, two restrooms, a fee station, 90 picnic tables, signs, and related utilities.
Project cost: \$100,000
Grant fund: \$75,000
County cost: \$25,000

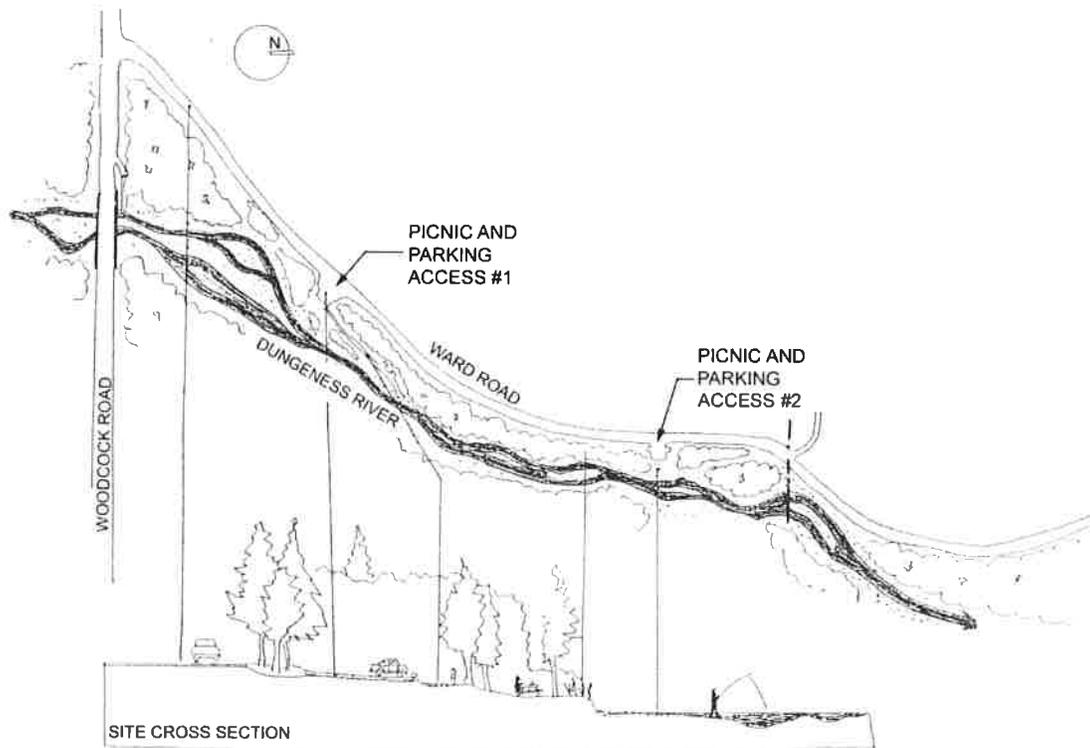
Funding Stipulations: The County's ongoing obligation to the project is perpetual.

Structures on Site: Restrooms (2 w/ Showers), Shop, Manager Residence, Woodshed, Pump House, Group Shelter, Entry Sign, Dump Station, Automatic Entry Gate.

Comments:

The longstanding agreement with the Washington State Fish and Wildlife Department (WDFW) expired in 2013. That agreement allowed the hunting of ducks and pheasants with no extension clause. The County also has a Maintenance and Use Agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the use of the northernmost parking lot, restroom and access to the Dungeness Spit and Refuge.

MARY LUKES WHEELER



MARY LUKES WHEELER SITE PLAN

7. MARY LUKES WHEELER County Park is a ten-acre Dungeness Riverfront parcel purchased on December 30, 1994. The owners donated 50% of the property's value; the county secured the other 50% via a Department of Ecology CZM 306A federal grant.

The park was named after Mary Lukes Wheeler, the deceased owner's wife, who donated half the park's value to the county.

The area is east of Ward Road, off Woodcock Road, along the Dungeness River. It consists of about 3,000 linear feet of shoreline along the rough edge of the Dungeness River, running north of the Woodcock Road bridge.

The park has two (day use only) parking lots, three picnic sites, one (accessible) site, and access to the river.

Favorite activities are walking, picnicking, fishing, and scenic river view parking.

MARY LUKES WHEELER

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 2
Parcel: 043002410010
Off Woodcock Road, north on Ward Road, Sequim

Acreage: Uplands: 9.92 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 9.92 acres

Date Acquired: December 30, 1994

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$29,000 Total Cost
\$14,500 – WA Dept. of Ecology (50/50 306A Fed. Grant)
\$14,500 – New Farm Inc. donation as County's 50%

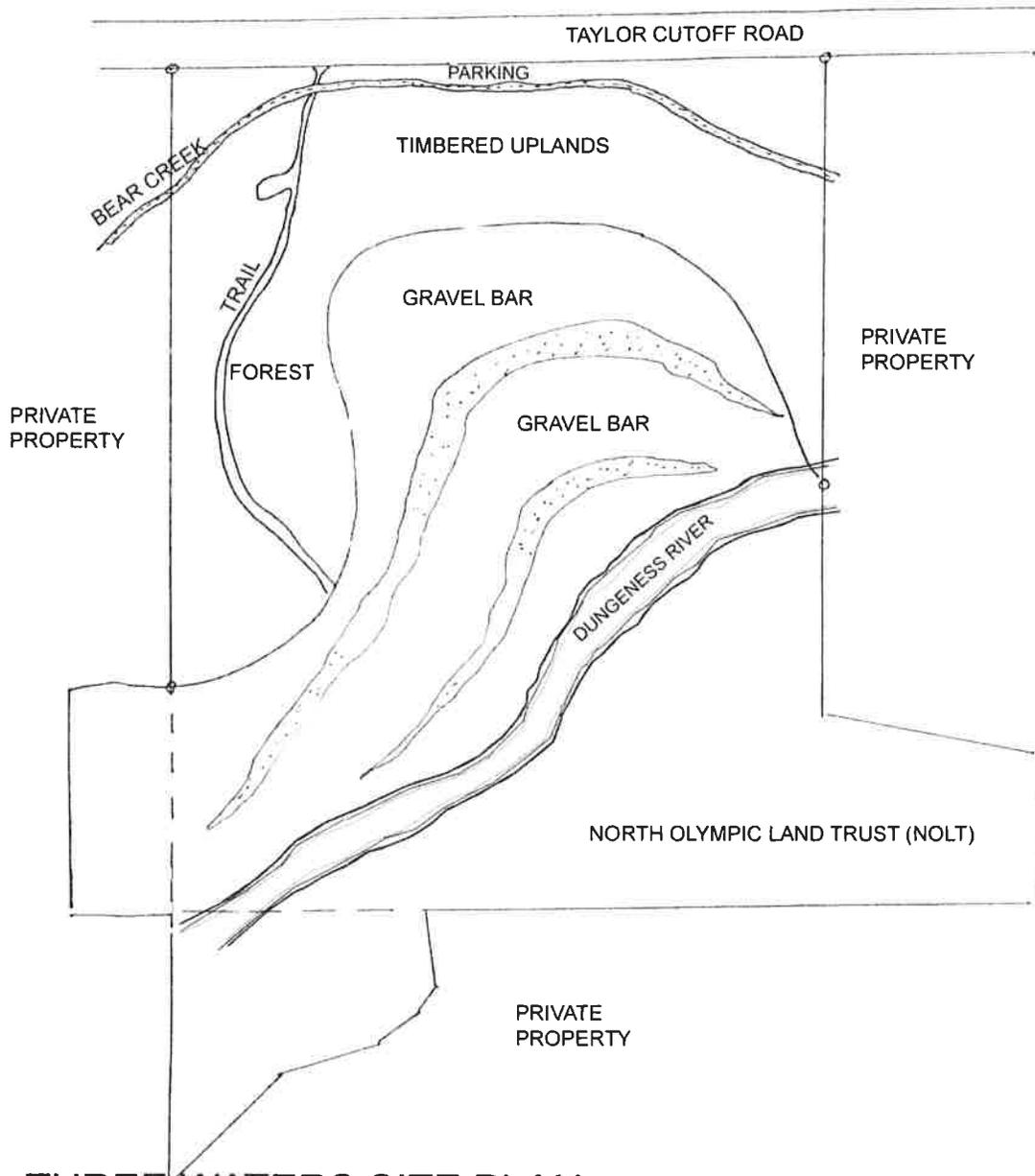
Funding Stipulations: Dept. of Ecology acquisition – Shall not convert any property acquired with this grant to uses other than the allocated initial monies without the prior written approval of the Director of Dept. Such permission may be conditioned on the repayment of funds awarded with the grant.

Structures on Site: Guardrails, picnic tables

Comments:

There are two separate access parking lots off Ward Road for park and river access. There is also a river access point south of the Dungeness River Bridge.

THREE WATERS



THREE WATERS SITE PLAN

8. THREE WATERS County Park is an 8.5-acre park purchased in 1995 as a river access park. It provides access via a gravel trail to over 1,000 lineal feet of the meandering Dungeness River. Bear Creek also meanders through the west side of the property.

The park is off Taylor Cut-Off Road, about 3/4 of a mile south of Highway 101. The property runs 1,007 feet along Taylor Cut-Off Road east to the center line of the Dungeness River.

Activities include fishing, river access, and wildlife observation.

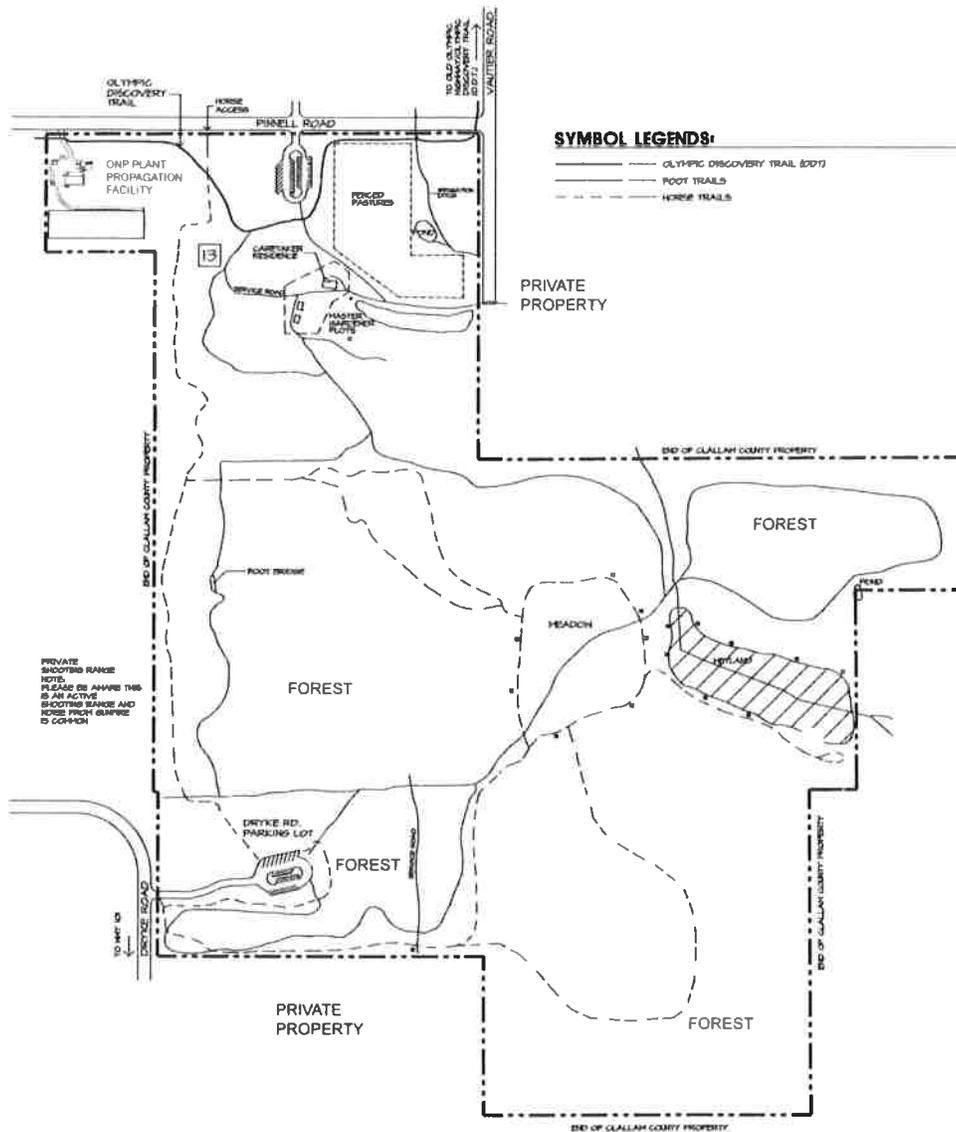
THREE WATERS

Legal Description:	Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 26	
	Parcel:	043026420000
Acreage:	Uplands:	8.25 acres
	Tidelands:	<u>0</u>
	Total:	8.25 acres
Date Acquired:	February 25, 1995	
Deed Stipulations:	None	
Funding:	\$22,000	Total cost of the project, all from County funds
	\$20,625	Paid to Martin & Emily Crouse for property.
	\$1,375	Closing costs
Funding Stipulations:	N/A	
Structures on Site:	None	

Comments:

Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, Clallam County, and Dungeness River Agricultural Water Users entered an agreement for the tribe to construct and manage fish screens on the property for the intake of the Cline/Clallam/Dungeness irrigation ditch on February 22, 1995.

ROBIN HILL FARM



ROBIN HILL FARM SITE PLAN

9. ROBIN HILL FARM County Park is a 196.65-acre park of recreational woodlands. One hundred fifty-five property consists of 150 acres of woods and a 5-and acre of wetland, and the remainder was historically used for pasture and Christmas tree plots. One hundred fifty-five acres were purchased in 1997 from Robert McCool, and forty acres were added in 2003 by transfer from the Wa. Dept. of Natural Resources.

Future development plans include pedestrian and equestrian trails, grass playfields, playgrounds, tennis courts, outdoor basketball courts, educational farms, wetland/wildlife observation areas, picnic areas, and camping.

In 2008, Clallam County entered a lease with Olympic National Park to use a five-acre parcel for a plant propagation facility off Pinnell Road, which will be utilized to propagate plants to be used in the Elwha River basin.

Park entrances are off Dryke Road and Pinnell Roads, approximately six miles west of Sequim and eight miles east of Port Angeles.

ROBIN HILL FARM

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 16 and 17
Parcels: 043016310000 (11.04 acres)
043016320000 (40.68 acres)
043017130100 (4.75 acres)
043017140000 (38.97 acres)
043017410000 (20.10 acres)
043017410100 (20.80 acres)
043017440100 (19.68 acres)
043016330000 (40.63 acres)

Acreeage: Uplands: 156.65 acres (1997)
40.0 acres (2003)
Tidelands: 0
Total: 196.65 acres

Date Acquired: August 6, 1997, 156.65 acres were purchased in 7 parcels from Robert McCool.
July 18, 2003, 40 acres were purchased from D.N.R., parcel 043016330000

Deed Stipulations: Former McCool property deed
1. Logging restrictions
2. County must keep the property in single ownership for 30 years. After the expiration of the 30 years, the County may sell and divide the property.

Funding: \$1,000,000 Paid to Robert McCool
\$2,132,000 total appraised value
\$1,132,000 Robert McCool donated as County's 50%
\$1,000,000 WA RCO (IAC) (50/50 WWRP Local Parks Program)

\$190 paid to D.N.R. for 40-acre parcel 043016330000

Funding Stipulations: The property must be used for public outdoor recreation should the State (RCO) consent to a change in the use of an
At least equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public recreational purposes must be substituted.

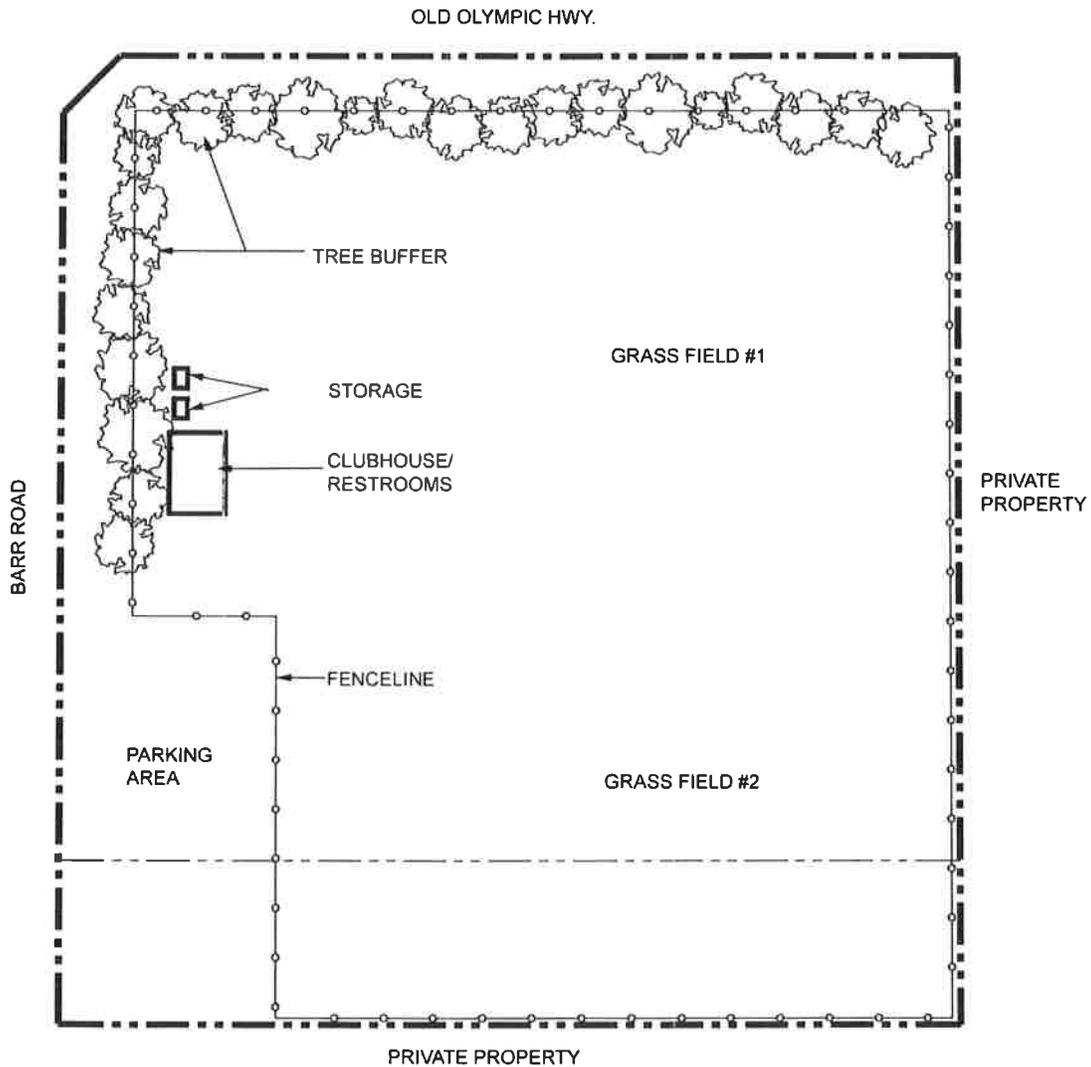
Structures on Site: Residence
Shop
2 Storage buildings
Misc.: Water tower, pump house, kiosks, and footbridge

Comments:

There are Cooperative Agreements with a private farmer for cattle grazing and pasture management, and why Green Alliance for Veteran's Education (GAVE) for an agricultural veteran's program.

The Olympic National Park (ONP) established a nursery, in 2008, on five acres at the northwest corner of the park. The nursery raises native plants for re-vegetation the Elwha River Dams. The dams were removed in 2012 and 2014. The initial contract term is ten years, with two optional 5-year extensions.

AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS



AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS SITE PLAN

10. AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS were purchased in 2009 with a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program matching grant through the State R.C.O. The 7.46-acre site has two full-sized soccer fields, a restroom/shelter storage shed, a well-fenced boundary, and an irrigation system.

The property sits on the southeast corner of the intersection at Old Olympic Highway and North Barr Road.

AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS

Legal Description: Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 8
Parcels: 043008339090 (6.26 acres)
043008339100 (1.2 acres)

On the southeast corner of the intersection of North Barr Road
and Old Olympic Highway

Acreeage: Uplands: 7.46 acres
Tidelands: 0.
Total: 7.46 acres

Date Acquired: July 29, 2009

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$400,000 Total acquisition cost
(Land \$361,000 & Misc. \$39,000)
\$200,000 WA RCO 50/50 WWRP Local Parks Program
\$200,000 Matching funds
\$61,000 Helpful Neighbors Club donation
\$139,000 County

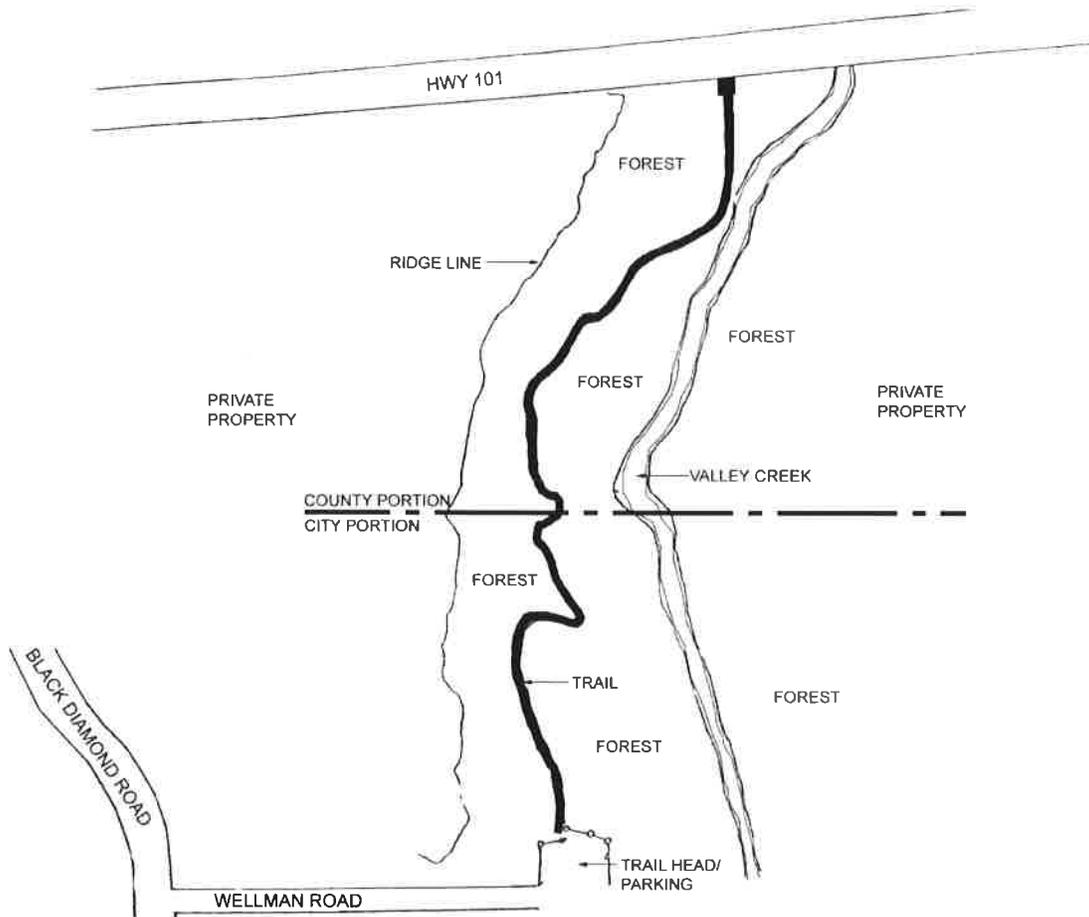
Funding Stipulations: The property must be used for public outdoor recreation, should
the state (RCO) consent to a change in the use, land of at least
equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public
recreational purposes must be substituted.

Structures on Site: Open shelter with Men's/Women's restrooms, Storage
Sheds (2), Irrigation system.

Comments:

The County has a Maintenance and Use Agreement with the Storm King Soccer Club. The Agreement states that the Soccer Club will maintain the park and schedule usage on the fields. The agreement is set for five years, with possible five 5-year extensions.

VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL



VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL SITE PLAN

11. VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL is a 1.5-acre and 1.5-mile-long trail that runs along Valley Creek just west of the city limits of Port Angeles. Most of the right-of-way for the path was acquired by Clallam County between 1968 and 1978 as tax title property. The trail entrance is located on City property, and the exit near Highway 101 is County.

The trail is located along Valley Creek, which is forested and of a relatively natural setting. Local citizens use the path minimally, which needs to be advertised or signed to encourage public use.

The trail was constructed and promoted by a bicentennial commission in 1976 with the help of a small grant, Eagle Scout projects, and park staff labor.

VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL

Legal Description: Range 6 West; Township 30 North; Sections 9 & 16
Parcels: Arranged north to south, with owner & description
063009520950 County Lots 21 – 34, Blk 9
063009521085 County Lots 35 – 40, Blk 10
063009521300 City of PA Lots 1 – 8, Block 8
063009521346 County Lots 21 – 30, Blk 13
063009521445 City of PA Lots 8 – 29, Blk 14
063009521900 County Lots 1 – 28, Blk 19
063009522200 County Lots 1 – 24, Blk 22
063009522900 County Lots 1 – 7, Block 29
063009522935 County Lot 8, Block 29
063009522940 County Lots 9 – 20, Blk 29
063009523200 County Lots 1 – 20, Blk 32
063009523340 County Lot 10, Block 30
063009523900 County Lots 1 – 20, Blk 39
063016120000 City of PA 36.44 acres
063016130000 City of PA 35.46 acres

Acreage: Uplands: Unknown
Tidelands: 0
Total: Trail length 1.5 miles

Date Acquired: March 29, 1968, Parcels: 520950, 521085, 521900, 522200, 522900, 522940, 523200, and 523900
August 12, 1968, Parcel: 522935
December 5, 1975, Parcel: 521346
Date unknown for the acquisition of City of Port Angeles parcels

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$75 Parcel: 522935 Paid to Edward & Ethel Kemler
Donation Parcel: 521346 From Mary Bartlett
Tax foreclosure proceedings – remaining County parcels
obtained.
Unknown funding for the acquisition of City of PA parcels

Funding Stipulations: N/A

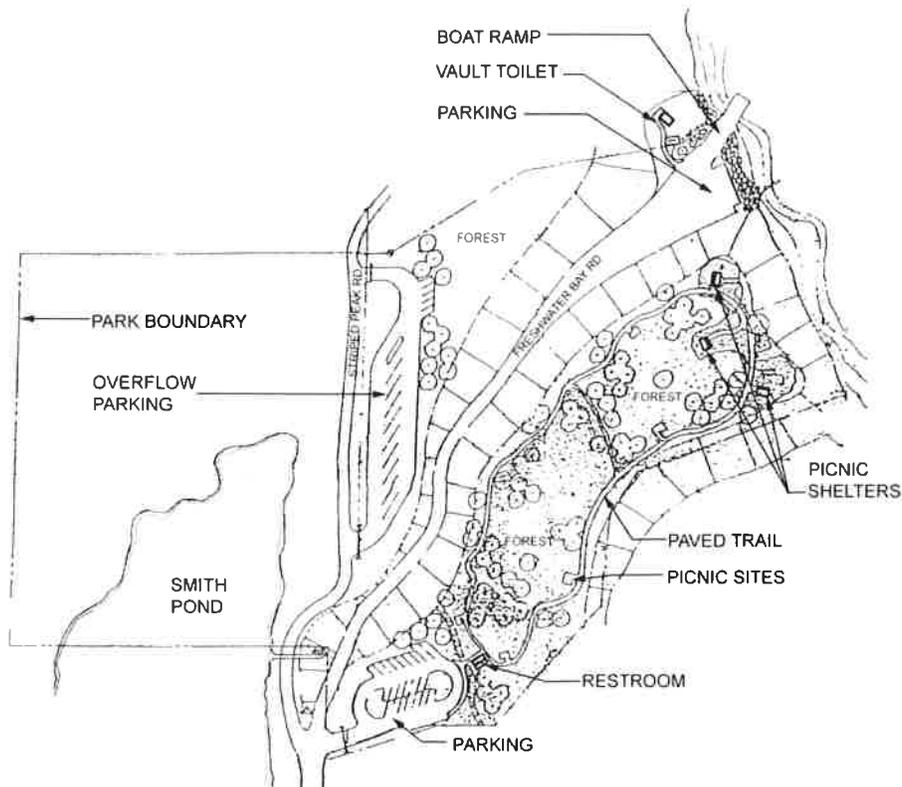
Structures on Site: None

Comments:

In 2014, the County and the City of Port Angeles agreed to share in the trail maintenance. Half of the trail is located on County property (north end), and the remaining half is on City property (south end). For many years the County maintained the entire length of the trail.

FRESHWATER BAY

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA



FRESHWATER BAY SITE PLAN

12. FRESHWATER BAY County Park was initially purchased from Chester Smith for \$15.00 in 1949 and consisted of a forty-foot road right-of-way and a 50' x 200' rectangular piece of property at the terminus, which provided access to 1,000 lineal feet of tidelands purchased from Olympic Frontier Club for \$1.00 in 1946. Initially, the park served as a car-top boating access area. Over the years, this was further developed into a concrete launch ramp day use site.

In 1983, an additional 16.5 acres of property surrounding the original right-of-way was purchased by Clallam County from Richard White for \$156,000. (An I.A.C. matching grant reimbursed the County 50% of the purchase price from P.L. 215 funds.) An additional easement for access to upper parcel #1 was obtained from Ray Green in 1985. Another 450 lineal feet of tidelands running west was purchased in 1988.

In 1984, the State R.C.O. (then I.A.C.) approved a development grant which paid for 50% of the development of a new five-acre day-use picnic area, a new concrete launch ramp, a new access road with drainage system improvements, a restroom, an overflow boat/trailer parking area, boundary fencing signage, three picnic shelters, five picnic sites, concrete trail and the significant or enhancements to the park.

Today, park facilities include a concrete launch ramp, an oiled parking lot for fifty car/trailer vehicles, vault toilets to serve beach users, an overflow boat/trailer parking lot for twenty cars, a 28-foot wide access road with 30-inch culvert for drainage, a five-acre cedar fern natural picnic area with five concrete picnic sites, three 3,275 sq. ft. picnic shelters, a 3/4 mile concrete walkway, fulfill-service room, 2-1/2 acre pond, natural forest area (undeveloped) and access to 1,450 feet of county tidelands.

Park users enjoy fishing, boating (small boats 17' or smaller), beachcombing, hiking, birdwatching, picnicking, and scenic water view parking.

The park is located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca, ten miles west of Port Angeles off State Highway 112 and three miles north on Freshwater Bay Road.

FRESHWATER BAY COUNTY PARK

Legal Description: Range 8 West; Township 31 North; Section 25
Parcels: 083125430010 (5.3 acres)
083125430055 (0.12 acres)
083125430060 (5.25 acres)
083125430070 (5.1 acres)
083125430100 (5.3 acres)
Two purchases of tidelands, north and south of the boat ramp

Acreage: Uplands: 20.07 acres
Tidelands: 1,500 lineal feet of shoreline
Total: 20.07 + acres

Date Acquired: July 20, 1946 – Tidelands south of boat ramp, approx. 1000 lineal feet
November 7, 1949 – Parcel 083125430100 and road ROW
May 9, 1983 – Parcels 083125-430010, 430060, and 430070
December 13, 1985 – 083125430055
September 20, 1988 – Tidelands north of boat ramp, 450 lineal ft

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$1.00 – Tidelands south of the boat ramp
\$15.00 – Parcel 083125430100
\$156,900 for parcels 430010, 430060, and 430070
IAC grant reimburses County \$79,060 (50/50 Grant)
Source – LWCF \$20,000
Two state funds: I 215 (\$38,325) & HJR 52 (\$20,735)
\$2,500 – Parcel 083125430055
\$40,000 – Tidelands acquisition, north of boat ramp
WA State Dept. of Ecology (60/40 Grant)
\$24,000 306A Coastal Zone Management Grant
\$16,000 Lora Green donation

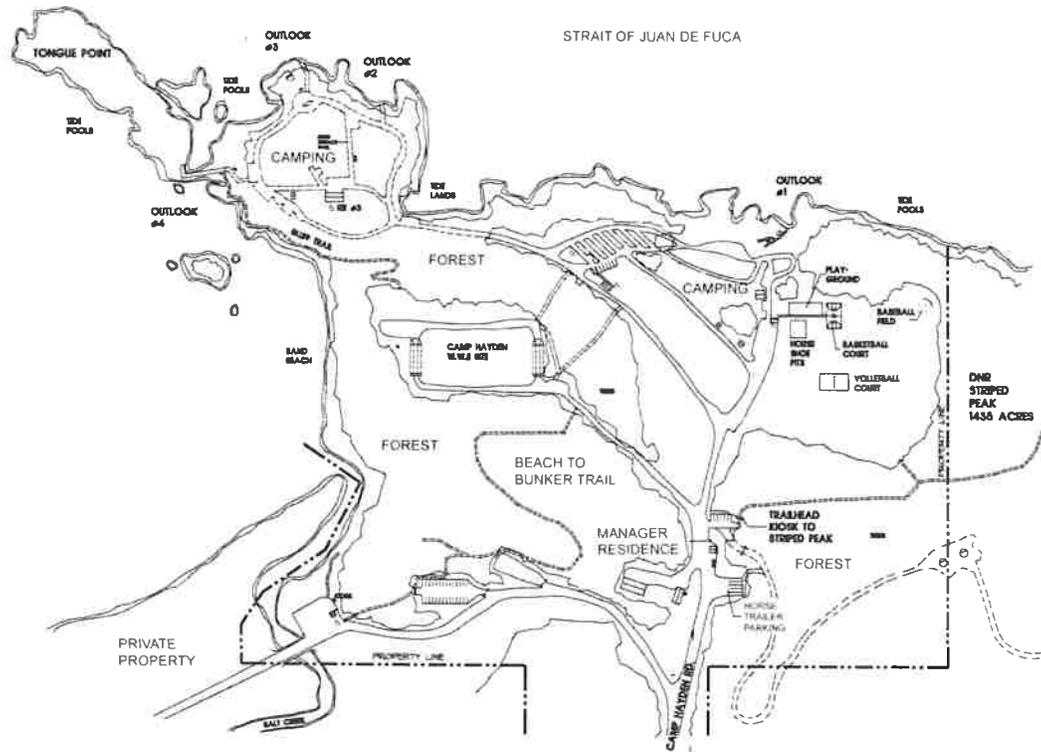
Funding Stipulations: RCO (IAC) acquisition – The property must be used for public outdoor recreation should the state (RCO) consent to a change in the use, land of at least equal, fair market value, usefulness, and location for public recreational purposes must be submitted.

Dept. of Ecology acquisition – Shall not convert any property acquired with this grant to uses other than the monies allocated initially without the prior written approval of the Director of Dept. Such permission may be conditioned on the repayment of funds awarded with the grant.

Structures on Site: Restroom, Boat Ramp, Picnic Shelters (3), and vault toilet.

Comments:

SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA



SALT CREEK SITE PLAN

13. SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA was purchased from the Federal General Service Administration after it was surplus at the end of World War II. The site was used during the War as a harbor defense military base called Camp Hayden. The park consists of 196 acres.

Tidelands from the approximate outer line of Salt Creek edge of the island were given to the county by Walter and Ida Shibig in 1960. The county purchased 193 acres of land in 1958-59 for \$24,881. An additional three-acre piece of land was donated to the park by the Taggart family in 1973. The tidelands from Tongue Point east to the entrance of Freshwater Bay (Beach 419) are owned by the D.N.R. and are managed by the county under an agreement with the D.N.R.

Park facilities include upland forests, rocky bluffs, a rocky tide pool beach area, sand beach access, and panoramic views of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Crescent Bay. The remnants of World War II Camp Hayden are preserved on the site – two concrete bunkers housed 16-inch cannons and several sittings. The park has 92 campsites (39 of which are paved, with electrical and water hookups), two full-service restrooms, hiking trails, five beach access walkways with interpretive signs, a large playground, a picnic area, a group picnic shelter, a dump station, sandlot baseball field, horseshoe court, basketball court, volleyball court, and a marine life sanctuary. The park also serves as a hiking trail access to D.N.R. trails which access the Striped Peak Recreation Area. The campground is open year-round with showers and firewood available.

Park users' favorite activities are camping, picnicking, large group picnics, day use of playground areas, beach walking, hiking, scuba diving, whale watching inside Crescent Bay, and swimming in the river. Schools hold cross country meets. Many colleges and other schools visit the park to study and observe the marine life in the Marine Sanctuary tidepools.

Salt Creek is a regional park that draws visitors from all areas of the northwest, the United States, and around the world, and it is another of Clallam County's premier park areas.

The park is thirteen miles west of Port Angeles, off State Highway 112, and three miles north on Camp Hayden Road on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA

Legal Description: Range 8 West; Township 31 North; Sections 21, 22, 27, & 28
Parcels:

083121120000	(21.93 acres)
083121340025	(1.12 acres)
083121410000	(24.84 acres)
083122230000	(15.70 acres)
083122320000	(33.51 acres)
083122330050	(21.52 acres)
083127220000	(25.52 acres)
083127230050	(9.04 acres)
083127240050	(0.68 acres)
083127240200	(3.55 acres)
083128140100	(17.15 acres)

Acreage:

Uplands:	196 acres (total from above 174.56 acres)
Tidelands:	<u>unknown</u>
Total:	196 acres

Date Acquired: March 21, 1958, Purchase 121 acres from U.S. G.S.A.
January 29, 1959, Purchase 72 acres from U.S. G.S.A.
June 26, 1979, Donald & Joline Taggart donated 3 acres on the west side of Salt Creek, from the NW corner of the Salt Creek Bridge, off Crescent Beach Road.

Deed Stipulations: There were conditions and covenants the County was held to for 20 years after signing the deed. Those expired in 1979.

Funding: \$20,455.74 for 121 acres to the U.S. General Services Admin.
\$4,425.00 for 72 acres to the U.S. General Services Admin.
Donation – Taggart 3 acres

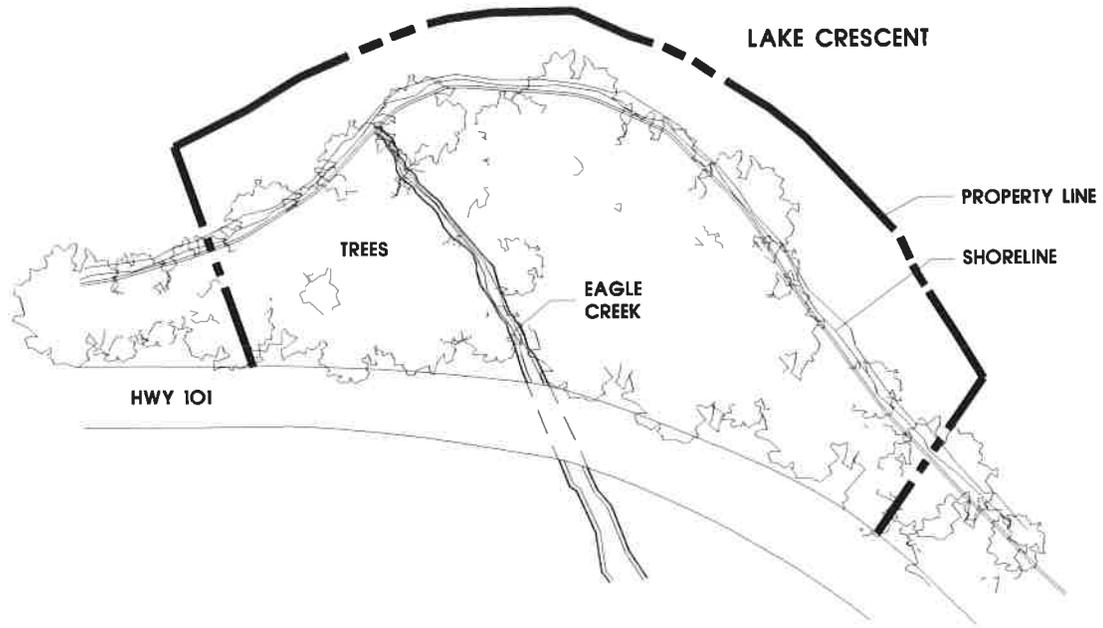
\$503,157 LWCF RCO 50/50 Matching Grant – Development
September 2004
 \$251,578 County match
 \$251,578 LWCF – RCO
The project included: Replacing two vault toilets, new trail construction, parking improvements, utility campsites, interpretive signage, improved ADA accessibility, placing overhead wires underground, and playground improvements.

Funding Stipulations: The County's ongoing obligation to the project is perpetual.

Structures on Site: Restrooms w/Showers (2), Manager Residence, Shop, Office, Picnic Shelter, Seasonal Ranger cabin, Kiosks, Dump-Station, Fuel Shed, Woodshed, WWII bunkers, Play Equipment, Vault Toilets (2), Beach Access Stairs (4), and Storage Building.

Comments:

EAGLE POINT PROPERTY



EAGLE POINT SITE PLAN

14. The Gund Family donated EAGLE POINT PROPERTY in 2015. The 1.2 acres are located on the south shore of Lake Crescent, near the west end of the lake.

The site is positioned between Highway 101 and the shoreline, where a wide spot on the shoulder of the road allows parking for three to four vehicles. The site provides access to the water.

The property will not be developed.

EAGLE POINT PROPERTY

Legal Description: Range 9 West; Township 30 North; Section 30
.49A in GOVT LOT 25 and SHLD and .59A in GOVT LOT 26
and SHLDS
Parcel: 093030340000

Acreage: Uplands: 1.2 acres
Tidelands: Shoreline on Lake Crescent
Total: 1.2 acres

Date Acquired:

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Donation from Lake Crescent Properties LLC, the Gund Family.

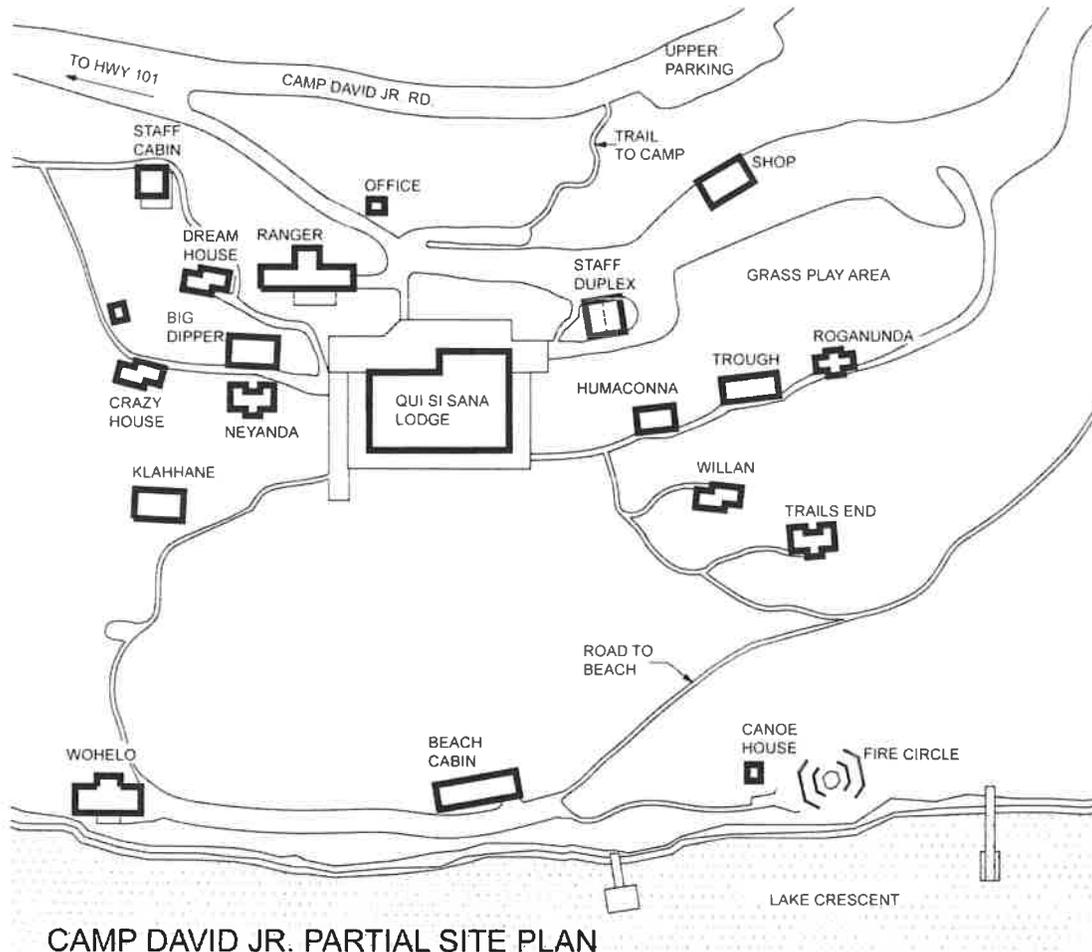
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: None

Comments:

The property is located on the south shore of Lake Crescent between U.S. Highway 101 and the shoreline. A pullout large enough for 3 to 4 vehicles adjacent to the parcel. No development is expected to take place on the site.

CAMP DAVID, JR.



15. CAMP DAVID, JR. The outdoor recreation camp is Clallam County's oldest county park. It is also one of the oldest state's county parks (if not the oldest camp) is rich in history since it was initially a health spa in the early 1900s, and much of the past is preserved on the site. The park consists of 9.5 acres located on the north shore of beautiful Lake Crescent.

The camp was donated to Clallam County by David Thompson to be maintained as a health and recreation camp for boys and girls. Camp David Jr. has been maintained as an outdoor recreation camp since 1935.

The camp was completely renovated in 1979 with \$626,900 received from the general obligation bond issue, which passed the vote of county's vote.

Camp facilities include a main lodge/kitchen/dining room building, eight sleeping cabins, two group restrooms, a staff cabin, a staff duplex, a beach cabin, a log cabin lodge, a swimming area, a fishing dock, a grass playfield, manager's residence, maintenance building, waterfront building, and 8.5 acres of lakefront property.

The camp is used on a reservation only and has a capacity for overnight use for 100 people. Camp David Jr. is easily one of the state's finest outdoor recreational resident camps. Camp David Jr. is located on the north shore of Lake Crescent off Highway 101 at the west end of Lake Crescent.

CAMP DAVID JR.

Legal Description: Range 9 West; Township 30 North; Section 30
Parcel: 093030500050
Lots 9 & 10 of Elmer Day's Subdivision of Lots 12 & 13

1452 Camp David Jr. Road, Port Angeles, WA 98363

Acreage: Uplands: 8.75 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 8.75 acres

Date Acquired: September 10, 1935

Deed Stipulations: Should the property no longer be used as a facility for the health and recreation of boys and girls, the title of the land shall revert to the Thompson family heirs.

Funding: \$1.00 Conveyance from D.E. Thompson's estate to County

Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: Sleeping Cabins (8), Staff Duplex, Beach Cabin (includes kitchen/bathroom/sleeping), Log Cabin, Lodge w/commercial kitchen/dining/bathrooms, Staff Cabin (employee housing), with kitchen, Ranger Residence, Office, Shop, Restrooms (2), Fire system pump house, Canoe shed and racks, Swim docks, boat dock, fire circle, fountain, Entrance Sign, irrigation system.

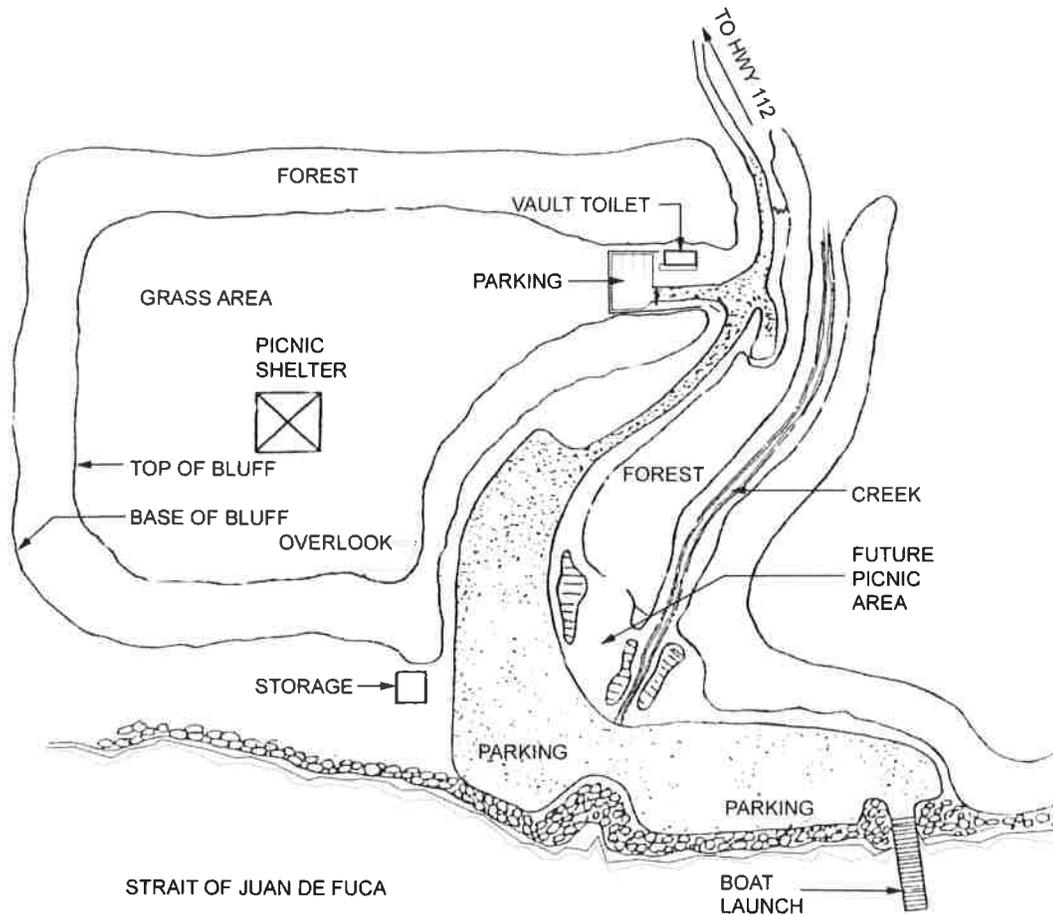
Water Source: Sanborn Creek Group B (downgraded in 2012 because of shortened camping season), Transient, Non-community (TNC) Water System, requiring a registered Water Treatment Operator and Water Distribution Manager Certification.

Comments:

1979, County voters approved a \$626,913 General Obligation Bond Issue to fund improvements. The improvements included: the construction of the Lodge, six sleeping cabins, two restrooms, a staff duplex, management housing, underground utilities, and a self-contained fire system.

Camp David Jr. is the oldest County Park in Washington and has a colorful history. The camp was initially established as a health resort in the early 1900s.

PILLAR POINT



PILLAR POINT SITE PLAN

16. PILLAR POINT County Park was deeded to Clallam County by R.D. Merrill Company and Ring Company in 1951 to be used for park and recreational purposes. Although the deed was revised in 1979, the property must be maintained as a park in good condition, or the property must revert to the Merrill and Ring Company.

The park contains 4.3 acres of land, two vault toilets, a concrete launch ramp (small boats), parking lots, a maintenance shed, a picnic shelter, and saltwater beach access.

Park users enjoy picnicking, fishing, crabbing (one of the best areas along the strait), and beach-beach walking with lovely views of the Strait.

The park is located along Juan de Fuca, 35 miles west of Port Angeles, off State, Highway 112.

PILLAR POINT

Legal Description: Range 11 West; Township 31 North; Section 10
Parcels: 113110421000 (6.83 acres)
113110421050 (tidelands)

Acreage: Uplands: 6.83 acres
Tidelands: Unknown
Total: 6.83 + acres

Date Acquired: June 24, 1948
December 7, 1979 – Deed with Merrill & Ring (M&R) amended
and includes tidelands.

Deed. Stipulations: If the County does not use the property for park and recreational purposes, the land will revert to Merrill and Ring, free and clear of any rights granted in the deed.

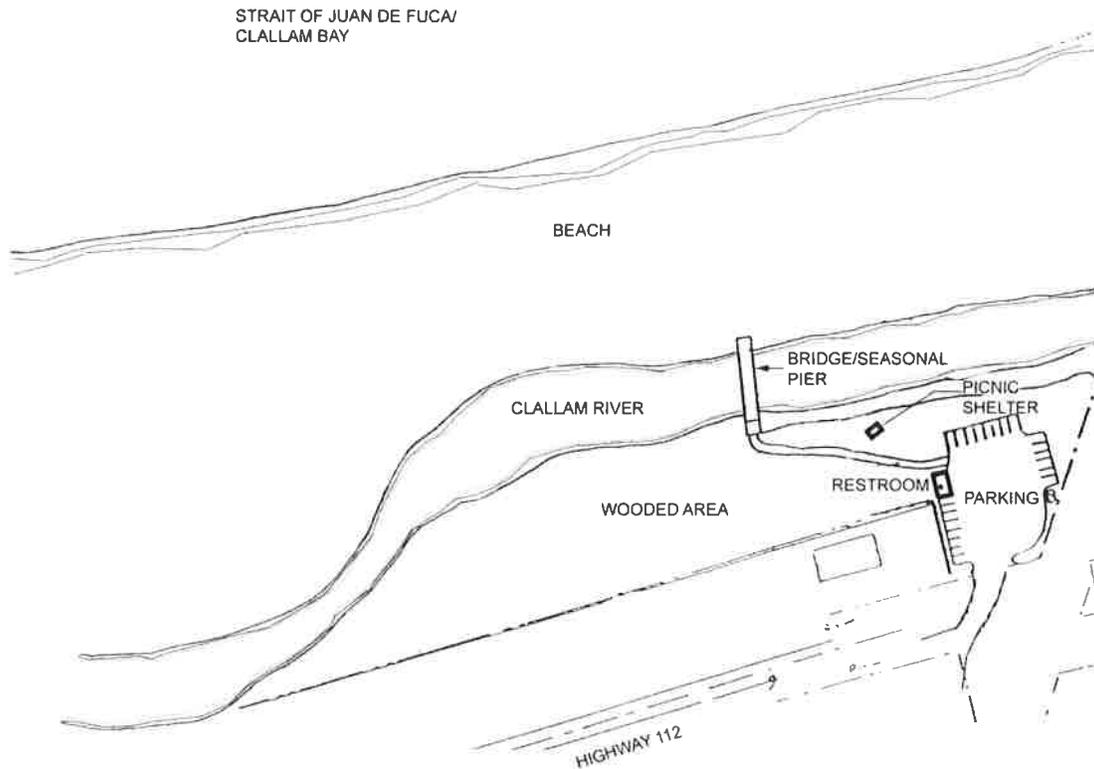
Funding: \$1.00 – parcel 1 Parcel 21000
Donation – parcel 113110421050

Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: Picnic Shelter, Vault Toilet, Boat Ramp, Storage Building

Comments:

CLALLAM BAY SPIT



CLALLAM BAY SPIT SITE PLAN

17. CLALLAM BAY SPIT County Park is a joint venture park between Washington State Parks and Clallam County, initiated in 1978. State Parks purchased the old Fitzpatrick Resort of some 33 acres, which includes the Clallam Bay Spit. The county purchased 4.15 acres of land used in 1986 to construct a parking lot, restroom, and footbridge, providing access to the spit, sand, and gravel saltwater beach. Total the total of the jointly managed park is 34 acres.

Park facilities include a picnic shelter, seasonal public access (early May to late September) a mile of beach around the beach access to the Clallam River, a reopened year-round restroom, a seasonal footbridge, and picnic tables.

The park is in the center of the Clallam Bay community, 45 miles west of Port Angeles on the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

CLALLAM BAY SPIT

Legal Description: Range 12 West; Township 32 North; Section 20
Parcels: 123220410020, 123220510000
Parcel 410020 is all unplatted portions of Lot 5 lying between the
First Division of Kellogg Land Company's Plat and the river.
Parcel 510000 is Lots 1 through 5 in Block 1 of the First Division
of Kellogg Land Company's Plat of Clallam.

Acreage: Uplands: Parcel 410020: 3.58 acres
Parcel 510000: 0.57 acres
Tidelands: 0 acres.
total: 4.15 acres

Date Acquired: November 19, 1984

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$179,000.00 Total acquisition and development cost of the
project (Property cost \$75,000) (1984), \$89,500 WA State IAC
from Outdoor Recreation Account of State General Fund
\$89,500 WA State IAC from LWCF

Funding Stipulations: LWCF – The property must be used for public outdoor
recreation, should the state (RCO) consent to a change in the
use, land of at least equal fair market value, usefulness, and
location for public recreational purposes must be substituted.

Structures on Site: Restroom, Dumpster Enclosure, Footbridge, Kiosks, Picnic
Shelter, Entry Sign

Miscellaneous Info: County Property west of the park was obtained on June 19,
1950, for the park, and recreational purposes

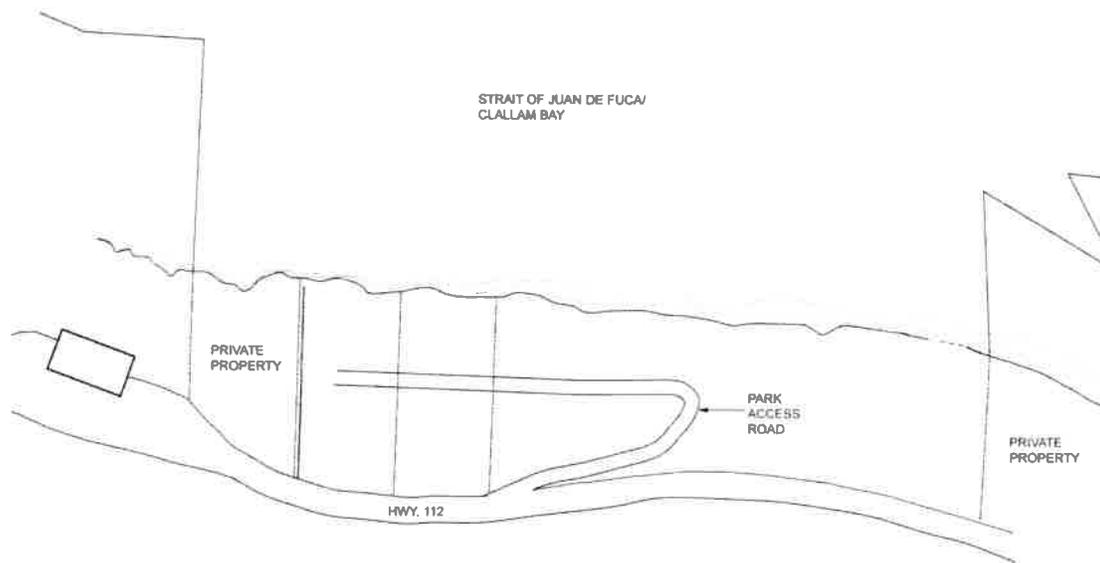
Parcel Nos.: 123220220060 & 123220220065
Total price: \$34.29
County Property east of the park as the right-of-way for beach
access
Parcel No: 123221510600
Former County Road right-of-way for Clallam Plat

Comments:

Clallam County Commissioners Resolution 14, June 19, 1950, deemed the property suitable and desirable for recreational and park purposes. Washington State Parks annually paid the County \$7,500 to maintain the park, restroom, playground, and trails through a Cooperative Agreement that expired in 2011 and was not renewed. In 2012, LTAC approved lodging tax funds for \$7,500 annually to offset the park's maintenance costs.

In 2001, winter storms and storm surges washed away much of the embankment bridge embankment at the north end; additional damage was done, making it impossible to access the beach from the bridge. In 2008, the State Parks and the County worked together to provide seasonal access by installing a gangway on the bridge's north end.

CLALLAM BAY WEST



CLALLAM BAY "WEST"

18. CLALLAM BAY WEST County Park was purchased in 2011 with a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program matching grant through the State R.C.O. The 8.64-acre site is an 8.64-acre parcel adjacent to Clallam Bay and provides year-round access to the year-round shoreline access road off State Highway 112. There are no amenities at the park.

The park is located one mile west of Clallam Bay Spit County Park, between the communities of Clallam Bay and Sekiu.

CLALLAM BAY WEST

Legal Description: Range 12 West; Township 32 North; Section 20
Parcels: 123220220100
123220220200
123220220300

Acreage: Uplands: 6.27 acres Parcel 220100
1.18 acres Parcel 220200
1.19 acres Parcel 220300
Tidelands: Unknown.
Total: 8.64 acres

Date Acquired: Parcel 220300 acquired in a parcel trade with Carmie
(Jerry) White July 22, 2010
Parcels 220100 and 220200 were acquired from Carmie
White March 18, 2011

Deed Stipulations: Easement for drain field maintenance for Parcel 123220220400
(Former Spring Tavern)

Funding: \$75,000.00 total acquisition cost
\$37,500.00 WA State RCO – Washington Wildlife and
Recreation Program (WWRP) – Water Access Category (2011)

Funding Stipulations: The property must be used for public outdoor recreation, should
the state (RCO) consent to a change in the use, land of at least
equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public
recreational purposes must be substituted.

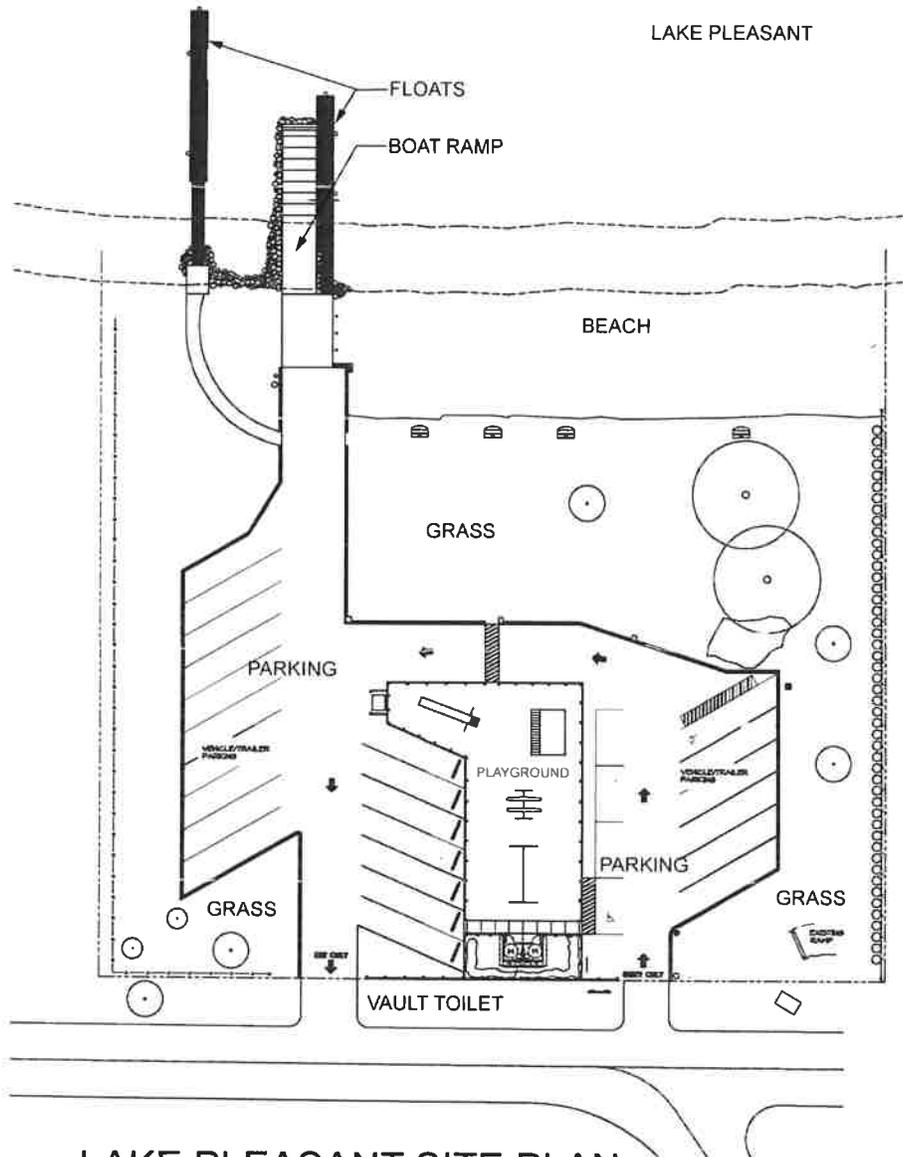
Structures on Site: Small wood bridge over ditch, Entry sign.

Miscellaneous Info: Two drainage ditches and one large steel power pole.

Comments:

The property has an existing access road off State Highway 112. It is located approximately one mile west of Clallam Bay Spit County Park. Currently, the park only provides a beach access point on Highway 112.

LAKE PLEASANT



LAKE PLEASANT SITE PLAN

19. The county acquired LAKE PLEASANT County Park in March of 1978. Initially, the two parcels were platted as open spaces and were an eyesore for the community. At the request of the citizenry, County Parks worked with volunteer groups in the area to develop a lovely community beach park. In 1983, the county purchased a 70' x 225' lot adjacent to the park and expanded the facilities. In 1989, the county purchased Lot 34 and, with a grant from the State R.C.O. (then I.A.C.), further developed the park to the west.

Park facilities include 1.84 acres, 280 linear feet of the lakefront beach area, a swimming area (unguarded), a concrete boat ramp, parking lots, a playground, open grass areas, vault toilets, signage, picnic tables, benches, and docks. Favorite activities are swimming, boating, fishing, water skiing, playground activities, picnics, and feeding the ducks.

The park is located approximately ten miles northeast of Forks, just off Highway 101 in the community of Beaver.

LAKE PLEASANT

Legal Description: Range 13 West; Township 30 North; Section 35
Parcels: 13303550010 (.86 acres)
133035500117 (.38 acres)
133035500118 (.36 acres)

West Lake Pleasant Road, Beaver WA

Acreeage: Uplands: 1.6 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 1.6 acres

Date Acquired: March 29, 1978 – Parcel 133035500010
December 30, 1983 – Parcel 133035500117
May 31, 1989 – Parcel 133035500118

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Donation – Parcel 133035500010
\$12,500 – Parcel 133035500117; County bought from John and Elizabeth Toth, with Park Fund
\$14,000 – Parcel 133035500118; County bought from Thelma Graves, with Park Reserve Fund

RCO (IAC) Boating Facilities Program (BFP) for park development (1989)
\$38,530 Total Project Cost
\$19,265 BFP grant award
\$19,265 County Match - \$14,000 paid in 1989 for the acquisition of parcel 133035500118 and \$5,265 from force account, volunteer labor, and donations

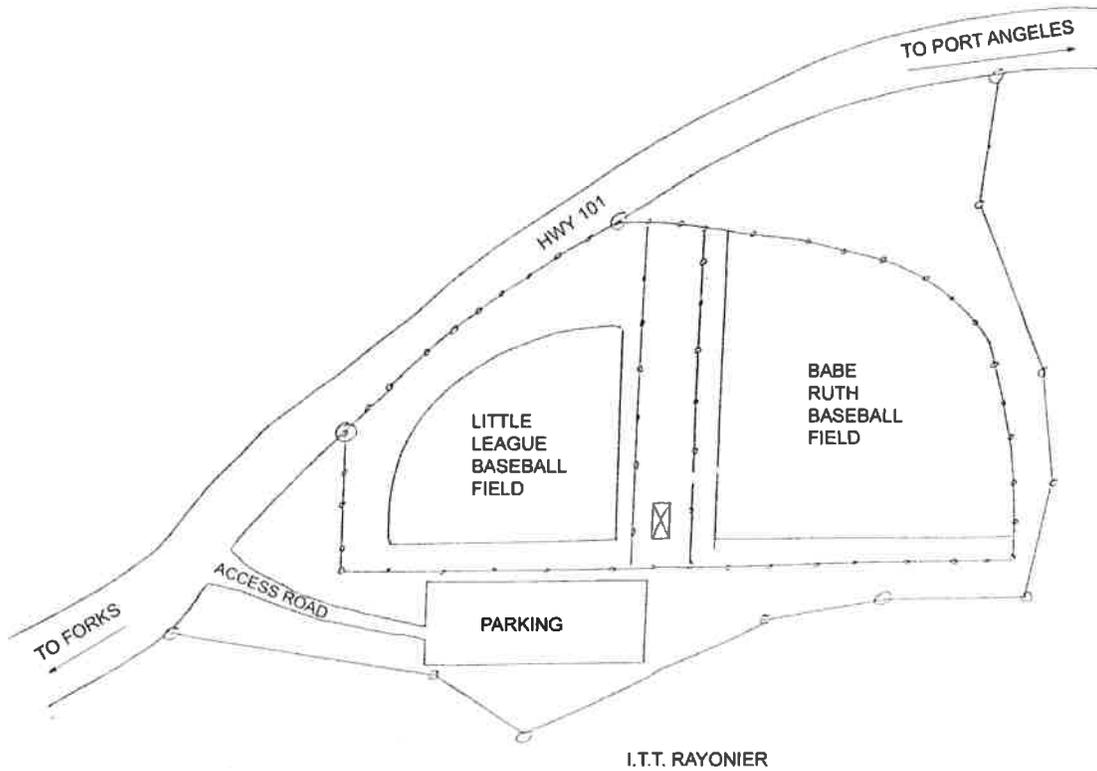
RCO BFP for park development (2000)
\$165,167 Total Project Cost
\$108,581 BFP grant award
\$56,586 County Match

Funding Stipulations: The County's ongoing obligation for the BFP fund is perpetual.

Structures on Site: Vault Toilet, Play Equipment, Boat Ramp, and Docks (4).

Comments:

FRED ORR BALL FIELDS



FRED ORR BALLFIELDS SITE PLAN

20. FRED ORR BALL FIELDS is a 7.92-acre parcel donated to Clallam County by Rayonier Timberlands Company in 1989.

The Forks Lions Club and Lake Pleasant Community Club have since developed two baseball fields and a restroom/concession building on the property. The Forks Lions Club has an agreement with the County to maintain the fields.

FRED ORR BALL FIELDS

Legal Description: Range 13 West; Township 30 North; Section 34
Parcel: 133034420050
Located in Beaver, a half mile west of Lake Pleasant Grocery.

Acreage: Uplands: 7.92 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 7.92 acres

Date Acquired: July 27, 1989

Deed Stipulations: If the property ceases to be used as a recreational ball field, the title will revert to Rayonier.

Funding: Donation from Rayonier Timberlands Operating Corp. I.P., a Delaware Limited Partnership for recreational purposes.

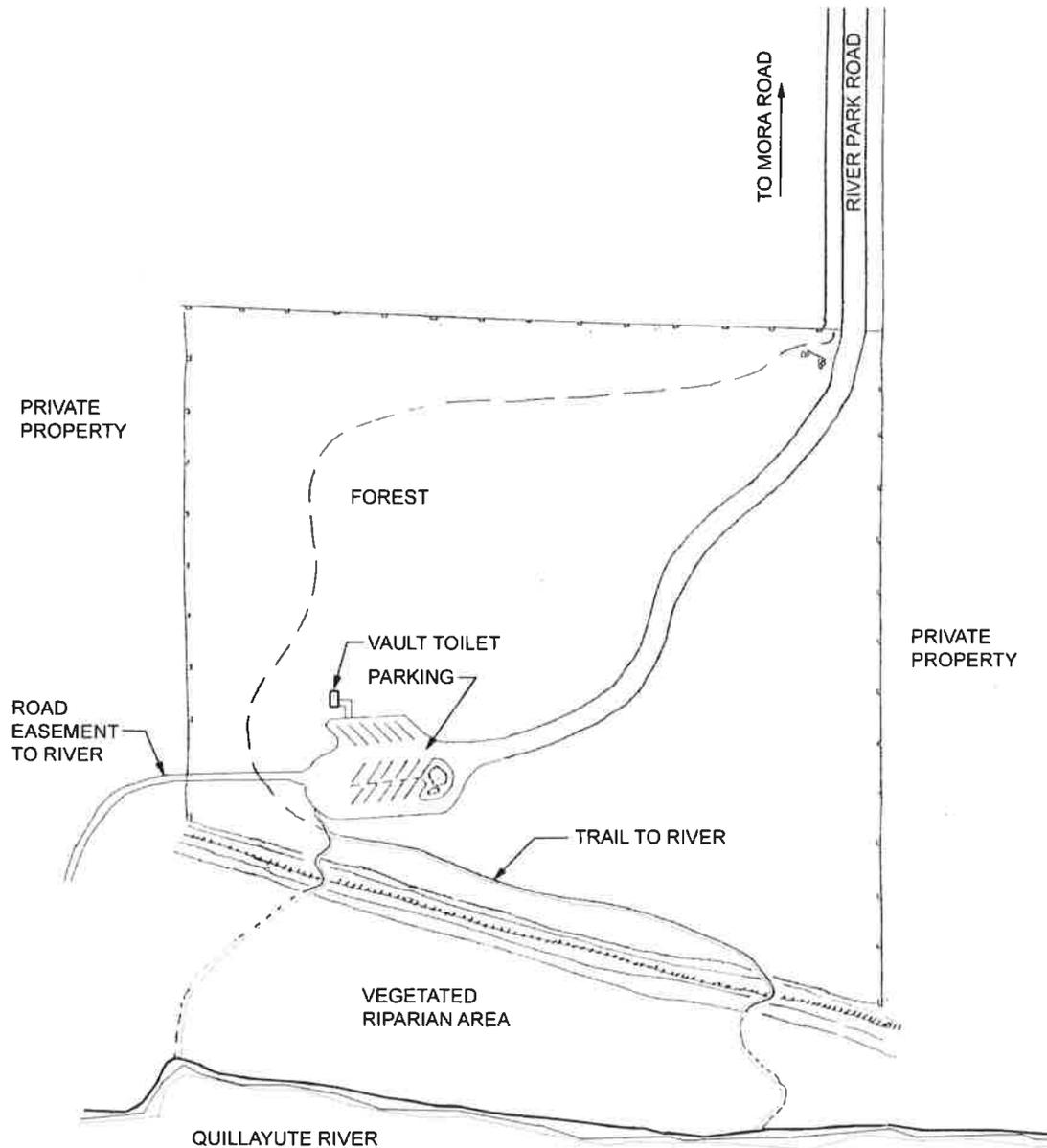
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: Restroom/Concession Stand
Misc.: Baseball backstops and dugouts, bleachers, storage shed

Comments:

The County has a Maintenance and Use Agreement with the Forks Lions Club, which developed and maintains the Ball Fields.

QUILLAYUTE RIVER



QUILLAYUTE RIVER SITE PLAN

21. QUILLAYUTE RIVER County Park is a thirteen-acre river access park purchased in 1997 and developed in 1998. There are eleven uplands, two acres of the riparian area, and approximately 700 lineal feet of river frontage, with access to the Richwine Gravel Bar.

The park has twenty parking spaces, trail access to the river, open grass spaces, and picnic sites. A road easement to the Richwine Gravel Bar was donated for the public, and access was developed in 2004.

The park is off Mora Road, about one mile east of the National Park entrance to Mora down Quillayute River Road.

QUILLAYUTE RIVER

Legal Description: Range 15 West; Township 28 North; Section 24
Parcel: 152824340075

Acreage: Uplands: 10.55 acres
Tidelands: 0
Total: 10.55 acres

Date Acquired: April 1, 1997 – Easement
March 3, 1998 – Purchase property
November 18, 2004 – Ford easement for access to the Richwine
Gravel Bar

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$2,013.00 – Easement
\$70,000.00 – Purchased from C.L. & Lesa Whorton
\$170,000 WA State ALEA Grant
\$100,000 for the development of the park
\$70,000 for the acquisition of property
Donation – Ford easement

Funding Stipulations: The Park must be operated and maintained for a minimum of 25
years for the purposes for which funding was sought, and public
access must be provided in perpetuity. Property acquired must
remain in public and general use or be replaced (with prior
written D.N.R. approval) in equal amount, value, or utility.

Structures on Site: Vault Toilet, Guard Railing

Comments:

**CLALLAM COUNTY PARKS AND PARK LAND
LAND ACREAGE ESTIMATES**

PARK NAME	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
1. Panorama Vista	1.00	
2. Rainshadow Disc Golf Park	40.00	
3. Marlyn Nelson County Park	1.22	
4. Dungeness Landing	19.63	Includes 14 acres of tidelands
5. Cline Spit	1.00	
6. Dungeness Recreation Area	216.00	
7. Mary Lukes Wheeler	9.92	River meanders
8. Three Waters	8.25	River meanders
9. Robin Hill Farm	196.65	156.65 acres plus 40 from DNR
10. Agnew Soccer Fields	7.46	
11. Verne Samuelson Trail	1.50	Easements estimated
12. Freshwater Bay	20.07	1 acre donated, 19.07 purchased
13. Salt Creek Recreation Area	196.00	193 acres from GSA, three from Taggert
14. Eagle Point Property	1.21	Donated on Lake Crescent shoreline
15. Camp David, Jr.	8.75	Conditional deed
16. Pillar Point	6.83	Conditional deed
17. Clallam Bay Spit	4.15	4.15 acres County, 33 State
18. Clallam Bay West	8.64	
19. Lake Pleasant	1.60	
20. Fred Orr Ball Fields	7.92	
21. Quillayute River	10.55	Plus, road easement to the river
Estimated Total Acres	768.35	
<u>Undeveloped and Unplanned</u>		
22. Bogachiel Property	6.00	Land-locked acres on the river
23. Clallam Bay	0.58	Across Hwy. 112 from Clallam Bay West
24. Jamestown Tidelands	2.41	Tidelands only
Estimated Total Acres	777.34	

**PUBLIC BEACHES AND BEACH ACCESS IN CLALLAM COUNTY
EAST TO WEST**

* Beware, beaches are only accessible by boat.

NO.	Beach Name	Property Owner
1.	Beach 410, Diamond Point	State Department of Natural Resources (D.N.R.)
2.	South Diamond Point	Community Beach – Private
3.	Panorama Vista County Park and Beach 411, Travis Spit	Clallam County (County) and D.N.R.
4.	Sequim Bay State Park	State Parks
5.	South Pitship Point	Port of Port Angeles and John Wayne Enterprises
6.	John Wayne Marina	Port of Port Angeles
7.	Beach 411a, Gibson Spit *	D.N.R.
8.	Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams	County
9.	Jamestown Beach	County
10.	Dungeness Tidelands	Private – access by permit only
11.	Dungeness Landing County Park	County
12.	Cline Spit County Park	County
13.	Old Town	Unknown
14.	Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge	U.S. Department of the Interior
15.	Waterfront Trail	City of Port Angeles
16.	Hollywood Beach and P.A. City Pier	The City of P.A.
17.	Valley Creek Estuary Park	The City of P.A.
18.	P.A. Boat Haven	Port of P.A.
19.	Sail and Paddle Park	The City of P.A.
20.	Harbor View Park	The City of P.A.
21.	Beach 414, Dry Creek *	D.N.R.
22.	West end of Beach 414 *	D.N.R.
23.	The mouth of the Elwha River	Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe
24.	Beach 416, Freshwater Bay *	D.N.R.
25.	Beach 417, Freshwater Bay *	D.N.R.
26.	Freshwater Bay County Park	County
27.	Beach 419, Striped Peak Cove	D.N.R.
28.	Salt Creek Recreation Area	County and D.N.R.
29.	Beach 420, Agate Beach *	D.N.R.
30.	Beach 421, Agate Beach *	D.N.R.
31.	Beach 422, between Lyre River and Twin Rivers	D.N.R.
32.	Beach 423a, Twin Rivers	D.N.R.

NO.	Beach Name	Property Owner
33.	Beach 423, Twin Rivers *	D.N.R.
34.	Beach 424, between Deep Creek and Joe Creek *	D.N.R.
35.	Beach 425, east of Pillar Point County Park *	D.N.R.
36.	Pillar Point County Park	County
37.	Beach 426, between Pillar Point and Slip Point *	D.N.R.
38.	Slip Point	U.S. Coast Guard
39.	Clallam Bay Spit County Park	County
40.	State Park Tidelands, Clallam Bay	State Parks
41.	Clallam Bay West County Park	County
42.	Olson's Resort	Private
43.	Beach 427, between Sekiu Point and Kydaka Point *	D.N.R.
44.	Eagle Point	State Parks
45.	Hoko River Estuary	State Parks
46.	Hoyt Property	State Parks
47.	Beach 428, Hoko River *	D.N.R.
48.	Beach 429a, east of Shipwreck Point	D.N.R.
49.	Shipwreck Point Natural Resource Conservation Area	D.N.R.
50.	Beach 429, west of Shipwreck Point	D.N.R.
51.	Snow Creek Boat Launch	Private
52.	Front Street Beach East, Neah Bay	Makah Tribe
53.	Dakwas Park Beach	Makah Tribe
54.	Neah Bay Marina	Makah Tribe
55.	Cape Flattery Trail	Makah Tribe
56.	Hobuck Beach	Makah Tribe
57.	Sooes Beach	Makah Tribe
58.	Shi Shi Beach	Makah Tribe
59.	Ozette Island	Ozette Tribe
60.	Cape Alava	Ozette Tribe
61.	Olympic National Park (O.N.P.) shoreline between Cape Alava and Rialto Beach	Dept. of Interior
62.	Rialto Beach	Dept. of Interior
63.	La push Beach # 1	Quileute Tribe
64.	Lapush Marina	Quileute Tribe
65.	Second Beach, O.N.P.	Dept. of Interior
66.	Third Beach, O.N.P.	Dept. of Interior

Chapter IV

NEEDS AND DEMANDS

ADA ACCESSIBILITY SURVEY AND REPORT

- OBJECTIVE
- PLANNING PROCESS
- ACTION PLAN
- PRIORITY RANKINGS
- PARK LANDS
 - PANORAMA VISTA COUNTY PARK
 - RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK
 - MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS
 - DUNGENESS LANDING COUNTY PARK
 - CLINE SPIT COUNTY PARK
 - DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA
 - MARY LUKES WHEELER COUNTY PARK
 - THREE WATERS COUNTY PARK
 - ROBIN HILL FARM COUNTY PARK
 - AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS
 - VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL
 - FRESHWATER BAY COUNTY PARK
 - SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA
 - EAGLE POINT PROPERTY
 - CAMP DAVID JR.
 - PILLAR POINT COUNTY PARK
 - CLALLAM BAY SPIT COUNTY PARK
 - CLALLAM BAY WEST COUNTY PARK
 - LAKE PLEASANT COUNTY PARK
 - FRED ORR BALL FIELDS
 - QUILLAYUTE RIVER COUNTY PARK
- SUMMARY

POPULATION VERSUS PARKLAND ACREAGE

PUBLIC TIDELAND AND BEACH ACCESS STUDY

- THE FUTURE OF PUBLIC ACCESS IN CLALLAM COUNTY
- CRITICAL NEEDS TO ACQUIRE SPECIFIC TIDELANDS BEACH ACCESSES, AND AQUATIC UPLANDS
- DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS OF LONG AND SHORT-TERM TIDELAND AND RELATED UPLAND ACCESS ACQUISITIONS
- PROPOSED TIDELAND/UPLAND ACQUISITION MAPS
- METHODOLOGY

COMMUNITY INTEREST AND OPINION SURVEY

- INTRODUCTION
- QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES

A.D.A. ACCESSIBILITY SURVEY AND REPORT

ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED IN 1993 BY:

CLALLAM COUNTY PARK BOARD

Gary Colley, Chair

Jane Hughes

Lloyd Pearson

Mike Reichner

Bill Riedel

Les Sandison

Jack Waud

Craig Jacobs, Director

With Special Thanks to:

Marvin Applebaum

John Brentlinger

Ken Hays

Susan Heiny

Carolyn Lindley

Bill Maier

Curt Self

Mike Smithson

Steve Tharinger

Updated December 2023

by

Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department

and

2023 CLALLAM COUNTY PARK BOARD

Diane Chung

Peter Craig, Chair

Don Crawford, Director

Pete Davis

Roger Hoffman

Bill Hughes

Candace Kathol

Anna Plager

Melissa Earley, Admin Operations
Coordinator

A.D.A. ACCESSIBILITY SURVEY AND REPORT

OBJECTIVE

To identify those facilities within the Clallam County Parks that meet and allow reasonable access and to prepare a plan to bring the facilities that limit access up to good accessibility standards.

PLANNING PROCESS

In 1993, the Park Board divided into small survey groups, each using various volunteers to assist them in studying park facility accessibility. Some took individuals who used wheelchairs with them, while some used wheelchairs themselves. Other community members were included as part of the survey group, such as an architect, occupational therapist, lawyer, State Park Administrator, State Park Manager, etc.

Survey forms were completed by each group and turned in to the director, who compiled the information and developed the comprehensive list of improvements needed and estimated costs.

The Park Board then set priorities for the projects. Some projects have been completed, substantially improving access to many sites. The U.S. Access Board first published accessibility guidelines for playground design in 2000, and guidelines for other recreation facilities such as barrier-free trails, swimming pools, fitness centers, sports fields, golf courses, boating areas, and fishing areas have existed since 2002. Those guidelines, along with revisions and updates to the ADA Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities (ADAAG), were adopted almost word for word, combined and published two years later as the 2004 ADA/ABA Accessibility Guidelines. The Department of Justice (DOJ) has now compiled those guidelines, with minor additions and revisions, into one source, the *2010 Standards for Accessible Design*.

The *2010 Standards for Accessible Design* naturally divides facilities into three categories. Those built between 1992 (when ADAAG came to be) and Sept. 14, 2010 (the day before the 2010 standards were added to the national registry) are bound to ADAAG. Category two comprises facilities built between Sept. 15, 2010, and March 15, 2012, when the standards officially take effect for new construction. Facilities in this category can follow the traditional ADAAG standards alone or comply fully with the 2010 standards. The third category of facilities affected by the DOJ's adoption of the standards consists of those that will have their first occupancy after March 15, 2012. Those have no choice but to follow the 2010 standards.

According to the 2010 Title II revisions, public recreation providers must evaluate their existing facilities against the 2010 standards and, in most cases, devise a concrete plan for compliance. Agencies must inspect their existing playgrounds, trails, restrooms, and other facilities. The result from this audit should be a list of every deficit, a proposed

solution for every deficit, on what dates those solutions will be implemented, and who, specifically in the department, is responsible for each one. The following is a list of areas to be improved.

ACTION PLAN

The proposed action plan will be included in the "Clallam County 10-Year Park and Recreation Master Plan".

PRIORITY RANKING SYMBOLS

- High: High Priority: Usually easy projects to complete with funding available. Areas are relatively easy to make fully accessible.
- Mod: Moderate Priority: Requires budget expenditure beyond regular maintenance; larger scale projects.
- Low: Low Priority: Expensive projects or those with limited use potential; capital outlay projects
- X: Projects in progress or completed.
- Note: It is the Department's policy to ensure that any new construction meets A.D.A. requirements where and when possible.

PARKLANDS

PANORAMA VISTA COUNTY PARK

	1.	Not a feasible, accessible site. Low use area. Steep grade to beach stairway.
	2.	Identify this as <u>not</u> accessible in the brochure.

RAINSHADOW DISC GOLF PARK

	1.	Not a feasible, accessible site due to varying topography issues.
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MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS

	1.	All previously documented ADA improvements for this park have been completed.
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DUNGENESS LANDING COUNTY PARK

	1.	All previously documented ADA improvements for this park have been completed.	
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CLINE SPIT COUNTY PARK

	1.	All previously documented ADA improvements for this park have been completed.
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DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA

	1.	DRA Master Plan improvements include ADA accessibility to new visitor contact stations, picnic sites, and campsites.	
X	2.	Add an accessible restroom to camp loop #1 (completed in 2007)	
X	3.	Add signage to the information board more effortless registration procedure (completed in 2010)	
Mod	4.	Add accessible parking space with viewpoint #2 parking area; the parking lot will need to be expanded	\$10,000
Mod	5.	Build two accessible picnic sites along the bluff trail	4,000
Low	6.	Build one accessible site in each of loops 1 and 2	15,000
High	7.	Build an accessible parking space next to the picnic shelter and pour ramping walkway to the shelter	3,000

MARY LUKES WHEELER COUNTY PARK

	1.	All previously documented ADA improvements for this park have been completed.	
--	----	---	--

THREE WATERS COUNTY PARK

Low	1.	Develop ADA parking space	\$75,000
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ROBIN HILL FARM COUNTY PARK

X	1.	ADA parking spaces at the Dryke Road parking area	
X	2.	ADA parking spaces at the Pinnell Road parking area	
X	3.	ADA-accessible picnic area adjacent to the Pinnell Road parking area	
X	4.	Hard-packed gravel/soil trail for wheelchair access; some trail lengths have too steep of a grade to qualify for ADA access	
Low	5.	Develop ADA accessible Restroom at Dryke Road	\$150,000
Mod	6.	Develop ADA accessible Restroom at Pinnell Road	150,000

AGNEW SOCCER FIELDS

Mod	1.	Upgrade restroom to meet ADA standards	\$25,000
Mod	2.	Develop accessible parking spaces to meet ADA standards	60,000
Mod	3.	Construct sidewalk from pedestrian entrance gate to picnic shelter and restrooms	5,000

VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL

	1.	Due to the terrain, it is impossible to accomplish ADA accessibility for the trail.	
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FRESHWATER BAY COUNTY PARK

High	1.	Add a 1'x5' concrete strip on the west side of poles on front of restrooms	\$250
Mod	2.	Extend picnic tabletops 18" - 24" over one end when boards are replaced	300
High	3.	Add ADA signage to the restroom and main picnic area sign	100

SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA

High	1.	Install a map on main information boards or park office that directs disabled individuals to accessible facilities (restroom, viewpoints, etc.)	\$75
High	2.	Construct a walk or wheel around the gate entrance for access when the gate is closed	600
X	3.	Lower the container for paying for firewood (fee slot no higher than 36") or sign and register those with disabilities at their sites	
X	4.	Designate disabled parking along open field areas by curb cuts and replace some of the tables with accessible picnic tables (completed in 2006)	
Mod	5.	Install a concrete path from the viewpoint to the #1 beach access trail along the bluff fence on an acceptable grade so that users may park at the viewpoint and wheel to the #1 access overlook and interpretive board	3,000
	6.	Restroom #2	
X	a.	Construct designated accessible parking space (completed in 2006)	
X	b.	Concrete path to the restroom from the parking area (completed in 2006)	
X	c.	Lower deadbolts in the shower or add one for the disabled between 30-36" on both doors (completed in 2006)	
X	d.	Add fold-down bench and handrails in shower units (completed in 2006)	
X	e.	Add a lower mirror no more than 40" above the floor (completed in 2006)	
Mod	f.	Add one lever faucet on each side of the restroom	300
X	g.	Add handicapped sign on restroom exterior (completed in 2006)	
X	h.	Move partition to the opposite wall in HC stall (completed in 2006)	
X	7.	Disabled accessible site (possibly site #73) or one next to new restroom #3 (completed in 2006)	
	8.	Restroom #3 Lower Loop	
High	a.	Signage and designated parking spot	75
X	b.	Move concrete curbs to allow a 36" clear path (completed in 2004)	
High	c.	Add fold down bench in shower units, handrails	350
High	d.	Add a mirror not to exceed 40" from the floor to the bottom of the mirror	250
High	e.	Add one faucet on each side with lever operation	300
Low	9.	Add accessible picnic tables in the Tongue Point picnic area	2,000

EAGLE POINT PROPERTY

	1.	Not an accessible site due to the decision not to develop the site.	
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CAMP DAVID JR.

Mod	1.	Build a concrete approach to Crazy House	\$1,000
Mod	2.	Build a concrete ramp approach to the Big Dipper (restroom)	2,500
Mod	3.	Pave trails from Lodge to Crazy House	7,500
X	4.	Build a concrete ramp on the 1:12 slope to the upper portion of the Staff Duplex	
Low	5.	Remodel the Staff Duplex toilet and shower to be accessible. The restrooms need to be bigger and are too small to meet standards.	5,000
X	6.	Remodel the entrance to the lower portion of the Staff Duplex with an accessible ramp.	
X	7.	Build a ramp to the Log Cabin for access (completed in 2008)	

PILLAR POINT COUNTY PARK

X	1.	Improve grade and pour concrete walk to the vault toilets	
Low	2.	Develop a beach picnic site (accessible) with shelter and extended tables	8,000
X	3.	Signage and brochure	

CLALLAM BAY SPIT COUNTY PARK

X	1.	Designate and sign parking space by the restroom	
X	2.	Build an accessible walk gate by the restroom	
X	3.	Mounting height of mirrors - install one lever faucet on each side.	
X	4.	Construct an accessible picnic site close to the parking lot with a walk.	
Low	5.	Access to the river for fishing	\$5,000

CLALLAM BAY WEST COUNTY PARK

Low	1.	Develop ADA parking areas	\$50,000
Low	2.	Develop ADA vault toilet	22,000

LAKE PLEASANT COUNTY PARK

Low	1.	Construct pathways for wheelchair travel along the waterfront.	\$5,000
X	2.	Signage and brochure when accessible projects are complete	

FRED ORR BALL FIELDS

X	1.	The Forks Lions Club manages this site.	
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QUILLAYUTE RIVER COUNTY PARK

X	1.	Sign accessible parking space	
X	2.	Install accessible vault toilet	

SUMMARY

1. The following is a financial summary of the project by park area and priority.

<u>PARK AREA</u>	<u>HIGH PRIORITY</u>	<u>MODERATE PRIORITY</u>	<u>LOW PRIORITY</u>
Panorama Vista County Park	--	--	--
Rainshadow Disc Golf Park	--	--	--
Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams	--	--	--
Dungeness Landing County Park	--	--	--
Cline Spit County Park	--	--	--
Dungeness Recreation Area	\$3,000	\$14,000	\$15,000
Mary Lukes Wheeler County Park	--	--	--
Three Waters County Park	--	--	75,000
Robin Hill Farm County Park	--	150,000	150,000
Agnew Soccer Fields	--	90,000	--
Verne Samuelson Trail	--	--	--
Freshwater Bay County Park	350	300	--
Salt Creek Recreation Area	1,650	3,300	2,000
Eagle Point Property	--	--	--
Camp David Jr.	--	11,000	5,000
Pillar Point County Park	--	--	8,000
Clallam Bay Spit County Park	--	--	5,000
Clallam Bay West County Park	--	--	72,000
Lake Pleasant County Park	--	--	5,000
Fred Orr Ball Fields	--	--	--
Quillayute River County Park	--	--	--
Total Estimate	\$5,000	\$268,600	\$337,000

2. Methods of funding projects:
- a. Park staff labor and park fund budget
 - b. County Capital/REET Funds
 - c. State and federal grants when, and if, available
 - d. Volunteer projects – local service clubs and organizations
 - e. Monetary donations

PUBLIC TIDELAND AND BEACH ACCESS STUDY

I. The Future of Public Access in Clallam County

(Parks Director's report dated October 1987, revised October 1996, revised 2005, and updated 2012 and 2015.)

CHALLENGES

Clallam County often finds itself in tight fiscal times. The costs of providing services demanded by the public continue to rise. There is intense competition for excess funds through the levy process (school levies, district levies, fire district levies, library levies, etc.) The conservative fiscal policy of the Clallam County government has made it difficult to obtain funding for the future acquisition of parkland or beach access lands which have been a priority of the Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department for many years.

Relying on negotiated purchases when there is a critical shortage of funds has resulted in the loss of opportunities to acquire key tracts of shoreline needed to provide, protect, and preserve the public beach and shoreline access areas throughout Clallam County.

SITUATION

Residential and commercial development has consumed agricultural and natural areas of the County. The population growth is headed toward the unincorporated areas surrounding the incorporated City of Sequim. This alters the rural environment and will continue to change the one-time rural setting of the County into a residential environment. When this happens, many recreational pursuits on these rural lands are eliminated. For example, upon permission, hunting on private farmlands provided a significant source of recreational sport hunting. The population increased as more large-tract farms became developed real estate. As the demand became more than the permissive farmer could handle, hunting by permission became the exception rather than the rule. Thus, recreational sport hunting has become a need that cannot be met without acquiring land dedicated to this purpose. Although the Parks, Fair, & Facilities Department does not regulate hunting (the lease with the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, which allowed hunting at Dungeness Recreation Area, expired in 2013), the lands needed for this pursuit have slowly disappeared. Another example: driving in the country is still one of the most common forms of recreation. Farms become a high point for most people who drive for recreation along the views of the water. Residential growth in rural areas can, and has, detracted from this form of recreation.

Today tourism has become a significant industry in Clallam County, one that many feel should be encouraged as an economic benefit. Others see increased tourism as local competition for outdoor recreational activities while simultaneously changing the area's rural nature.

As the populations of the Puget Sound cities grow, the recreational demand put on Clallam County Park areas will also increase, as the area is a favorite among many nearby people. Salt Creek Recreation Area is a prime example.

Many privately owned and some publicly owned beaches have been closed to public access throughout the County. When the County was much more rural in nature, and there were still many large tracts of land in individual ownership, many beach areas were available for public use, even though they were privately owned. Some still exist, but there is concern that they will be lost, as many lakes and rivers are.

Clallam County and other state and federal agencies have not kept pace with the specific demand for public beach access areas. The County has made several significant strides toward improving public access areas but has fallen short mainly due to a lack of financial commitment to land acquisition projects.

Good grant funding sources can assist with land acquisition projects if they provide public beach access and boat launching opportunities. The Department can only utilize these grants with cash for the match (usually 50% of the total cost, depending on the grant).

II. Critical Need to Acquire Specific Tidelands, Beach Accesses, and Aquatic Uplands

SITUATION

Clallam County owns properties and tidelands which provide public access and recreational use of various beaches. In several of these areas, the County (or County/state) beach area is broken up by private ownership. The public has used areas of these beaches and crossed private properties in between for many years.

Problems exist, such as (1) unwanted trespass, defining what is public and private, (2) loss of beach walking recreation when and if private owners stop the trespass onto and across their lands, (3) the public is restricted in some cases to the use of just 250' of frontage when they used one to two miles of beach area in the past.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS

A. Marilyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams

1. The County owns 1.122 acres of uplands and approximately 250' of tidelands in front of the park site.
2. The County appears to own the tidelands in front of government lot three, which starts some 1000' to the north.
3. The State appears to own the tideland section in between just north of the park (high sandy bluffs) in front of Katherine Smith (Gates Farm).
4. Clapp and reference to the Pitship Point Duck Club appear to own tidelands to the south of the park, which lies between the park and the state tidelands in front of Washington Harbor.
5. Upland ownership is very restrictive to just 1.2 acres of land, providing for limited parking and four picnic sites.

6. When and if the uplands surrounding the park site to the north and south are subdivided, or broken up into building sites, Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams will become more heavily used. The urban growth area of Sequim will concentrate the population out to the park.
7. If the tidelands are not acquired, the public could be closed off from beach access to the south unless these rights are acquired.
8. There are few beaches of this caliber accessible to the public from Port Angeles to Sequim other than the Dungeness Spit. (Also, in 1996, the USFWS placed tighter restrictions on access to and use of the spit.)
9. These beaches are protected from westerly winds in the summer and are clean, sandy, gravel beaches ideal for recreational use.

B. Cline Spit

1. The County owns a road right-of-way and a small area, including a parking lot ramp and vault toilet area, along with the rights to manage the 240' state-owned beach in front of the park.
2. San Juan Farms owns the tidelands to the north of the park, where the USFWS tidelands begin.
3. To the south, there are two sections of private tidelands, then a section of San Juan Farms, and then state-owned lands, which have been given to the County to manage.
4. Access is blocked to public tidelands by private tidelands, and Cline Spit is the access point in between.
5. The public has limited foot access to only 240 lineal feet of tidelands and must boat to other public lands.
6. The signage is good, but trespassing still occurs in both directions.
7. The County took over Cline Spit in 1984 and has solved many problems of public/private use conflicts that occurred in the past.
8. Resources and recreational pursuits, such as clams, smelting, and beach walking on Cline Spit, are limited by private ownerships sandwiched between public lands.
9. If San Juan Farms Inc. properties were acquired, there would be access to over one mile of tidelands at this access point rather than 240 feet.

C. Dungeness Recreation Area (DRA)

1. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) owns tidelands along the spit.

2. The tidelands in front of DRA to McDonnell Creek appear to be owned by the state.
3. The spit is the only stretch of accessible beach with public access from Port Angeles to Dungeness, and USFWS charges a fee for its use.
4. If pedestrian access to the spit is controlled or stopped in an effort by the USFWS to protect wildlife resources, the beach, and the stairway access to it to the west would become vitally needed but would be challenging to build.

D. Area between Port Angeles to Dungeness

1. The problem is that there are no developed public access points to public tidelands along this stretch of the county's shoreline.
2. There should be several public pedestrian foot access areas, and at least one boat launch site developed to access the Green Point fisheries area.

E. Freshwater Bay

1. The county owns 1,450 feet of tidelands and 17.5 acres of uplands and developed a day-use park in 1983.
2. The problem here is that the tidelands that most users are attracted to are northwest of the park-owned lands and are privately owned.
3. 450' of tidelands were purchased in 1988, but the County had limited potential to fund acquisitions, so a grant was applied for, and an owner donation of 40% of the land value was put together to make the purchase.
4. The other half of Smith Pond was also available as a wetland resource, yet no funds were available to buy it then.
5. Several areas along the Freshwater Bay area have been developed into residential communities.
6. Potential growth pains are anticipated, and pressure for park facilities and tidelands acreage will undoubtedly increase, creating a need to acquire tidelands within the Freshwater Bay recreational area.

F. Salt Creek Recreation Area (SCRA)

1. SCRA has developed into a regional attraction for Clallam County due to its natural beauty and state Beach #419.
2. Steps have been initiated to preserve this natural beauty and control use and abuse of the tidelands and marine resources in front of the park.

3. The need here comes from the desire of most beach users to walk the sand beach section past Salt Creek to the west (Crescent Beach), which is private property.
4. The problem comes from the public being restricted to a small sandy beach section with a natural attraction for the Crescent Beach line that runs for about a mile.
5. Private owners of Crescent Beach understandably want to avoid trespassing, and it is hard for either the County or private owners to control public trespass.
6. The County should keep the acquisition of Agate and Crescent Beach areas as a goal.

G. Twin River Area

1. Campers, RVs, and tenters park on the DNR property, road right-of-way, and anywhere they can get along the Twin River beach.
2. There is private ownership, public right-of-way, and no defined, developed, surveyed, or signed area describing what uses are permitted and where.
3. This area has yet to be thoroughly researched to determine tideland or upland ownership to see if the public has access and where it is. There should be access here.
4. Overnight camping along the right-of-way, including some that live there all summer, should be prevented unless overnight facilities are developed for this purpose. Day-use activities and beach access should be encouraged.
5. Individuals who would like to use the area for beach activities, smelting, etc., find parking difficult and have even been confronted by others who say the area is private.
6. There are numerous ownerships and unregulated uses of an area in recreational demand.

H. Pillar Point

1. The County has use rights to some tidelands in front of the park; although Merrill and Ring intended to provide public access to this area, it is still being determined to what extent. Fishing regulations and closures may change the area's use.
2. Silver King Resort to the east has been sold to private investors and is no longer available as a public access point.

I. Clallam Bay Spit

1. The state owns a section of the beach, and the County jointly manages the parking area.

2. A section of tidelands at the park's west end should be acquired.
3. Private tidelands are lying state beach and the beach in front of the Lighthouse/Clallam Bay Sheriff's Detachment Area.
4. This created another fragmented tideland ownership problem with a public beach on two sides and a small private beach in between.
5. In 2010, the County acquired a beach and tidelands west of the park. However, there are still privately-owned areas between the two properties that should be acquired.

J. From Clallam Bay to Neah Bay

1. The problem here is that no developed public access exists. Several areas are accessible through private resorts, Crown Zellerbach land (Hoko Spit), and, as of 1994, the State Park lands were known as Hoyt tidelands acquisition.
2. There are ample state-owned tidelands, but public access points are unplanned and still need to be developed.
3. Some areas have been offered for sale to the County. Still, funding has yet to be available again, making acquisition impossible (i.e., land near Chito Beach and the mouth of Sekiu River and just east of Neah Bay).
4. As pressures for beach-oriented recreation increase, the need for public access west of Clallam Bay will grow.

K. Lake Pleasant

1. The County has a developed beach park at Lake Pleasant, which contains a parking area, playground, 280 feet of beach area, and a boat launch.
2. The County purchased two lots adjacent to the park, which is already heavily used during the summer season.
3. The need here is to acquire other lots on the lake to spread out the public use.

L. Riverfront Parks

1. The County actively pursued the acquisition and development of riverfront park areas starting in 1994 with the purchase of the Mary Lukes Wheeler Park site and Three Waters Park.
2. The County operated Leyendecker Park for years and has turned this over to the State Department of Fish and Wildlife since it was primarily used for fishing access but has purchased access to the Quillayute River, which has opened foot access to the Richwine Gravel Bar.

3. As saltwater beaches become more crowded and the county population, both resident and tourism-oriented, grows, residents and visitors are expected to pursue outdoor recreation activities more significantly than ever before.
4. Rivers can provide a natural attraction to draw park users of all types: canoeists, kayakers, fishermen, artists, and picnickers.
5. There are minimal access points to most rivers in Clallam County (except those accessible from the national park and forest areas, such as the Elwha and Hoh).

M. Lakefront Parks

1. There are only three lakefront parks, Lake Pleasant Park, Eagle Point Property, and Camp David Jr. Opportunities for acquisition should be pursued as properties become available and funding permits.

METHODOLOGY

Needs and public demands have been determined by utilizing several methods:

1. User Survey. A Community Interest and Opinion Survey was conducted from July 17, 2015, through November 1, 2015, and was advertised in Peninsula Daily News, on the Parks website and Facebook page, and was available throughout the Courthouse and the three County overnight facilities. The countywide survey was taken to determine the perceived quality and level of service provided by the County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department to confirm the public's park needs and ascertain current perceptions of how well-informed the general public is concerning county government and their local county parks system. A Community Opinion Survey was also conducted in February 2024.
2. Public Input. Input from the general public and special interest groups was received during public meetings and a public hearing.
3. Evaluation. I was looking at space standards vs. population comparison.
4. Research. Reviewing tideland/beach access survey and report.
5. Accessibility. ADA Survey and Report.

The survey questions and results are included on the following pages, and summary judgments were made. The questions, design, statistics, and specific survey methodology were a cooperative effort between the Parks Board and parks staff.

Space standards developed by Michigan State University and printed in their "Bulletin Planning Countywide Recreation" were used to look at population vs. demand for space relationship countywide. The standard used was 10 acres/1,000 population. This figure seems to be substantiated by the National Park and Recreational Association bulletin "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines," printed in 1983 by the National Recreation and Park Association.

Also, other needs and demands brought to the attention of Park Board members and staff through discussions at public meetings, phone calls, emails, and contacts with special interest groups throughout this process have played an essential role in helping the Parks Board develop an action plan.

COMMUNITY INTEREST AND OPINION SURVEY

Introduction

The Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department and Parks Advisory Board hosted a survey from July 17 through November 1, 2015. The survey was available to the public on the Department's website and Facebook page. Also, copies were available at Dungeness Recreation Area, Salt Creek Recreation Area, six locations throughout the Courthouse, including the Parks Office, and to patrons of Camp David Jr., 739 people took part in the survey. The results are used to gauge the public support for the Department's efforts to improve, expand, and maintain the park properties and facilities within the County and determine the needs of the park users.

Questions and Responses

Question # 1 Residence:

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
County Resident	87.0%	641
Outside Clallam County	13.0%	96

737 answered the question, and 2 skipped the question

Question # 2 Identify which Clallam County Parks you or a member of your household have visited or used in the past year. Please check all that apply.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Salt Creek Recreation Area	75.0%	545
Dungeness Recreation Area	61.6%	448
Clallam County Fairgrounds	49.7%	361
Marlyn Nelson at Port Williams	42.9%	312
Robin Hill Farm	40.6%	295
Freshwater Bay	37.6%	273
Cline Spit	36.5%	265
Dungeness Landing	29.6%	215
Clallam Bay Spit	21.6%	157
Pillar Point	16.2%	118
Camp David Jr.	15.8%	115
Lake Pleasant	12.1%	88
Clallam Bay West	9.4%	68
Agnew Soccer Fields	8.4%	61
Quillayute River	8.3%	60
Verne Samuelson Trail	6.3%	46
Mary Lukes Wheeler	5.6%	41
Panorama Vista	4.8%	35
Fred Orr Ball Fields	2.6%	19
Three Waters	1.8%	13

727 answered the question, and 12 skipped the question

Question # 3 How many times have you visited a Clallam County Park in the past year?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Zero	2.6%	19

1 to 3	19.0%	140
4 to 6	19.3%	142
7 to 10	17.8%	131
11 to 15	12.4%	91
16 to 20	7.2%	54
21 or more	21.7%	160

737 answered the question, and 2 skipped the question

Question # 4 How would you rate the following characteristics of the County Park system?

Answer Options	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Don't Know	Skipped	Response Count
Park cleanliness	255	386	53	9	16	2	719
Restroom cleanliness	149	342	129	32	62	5	716
Furnishings	133	315	144	27	93	9	712
Access for the disabled	92	197	121	34	254	23	698
Available parking	206	358	111	20	18	8	713

721 answered the question, and 18 skipped the question

Question # 5 What facilities or equipment would you like added to the County Park system?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Hiking trails	57.8%	361
Picnic areas	38.4%	240
More restrooms	37.9%	237
More campsites	36.3%	227
Dog run area	24.6%	154
Cabins	23.4%	146
Children's play equipment	18.1%	113
Dispersed fields	15.2%	95
Organized sports fields	10.9%	68
Exercise areas	10.1%	63
More horse trails	8.5%	53
Other (please specify)	18.3%	177

The 177 "Other" written responses are available through the Parks Department. 625 answered the question, and 114 skipped the question

Question # 6 Rank your household's need for the following park and recreation facilities. The list below represents the overall order in which the survey responders ranked facilities. The highest need is number 1 and the lowest need is number 28.

Rank	Facility
1	Waterfront parks
2	Pedestrian paths
3	Biking trails
4	Picnic facilities and shelters
5	Campsites

6	Small neighborhood parks
7	Large community or regional parks
8	Nature center and interpretive trails
9	Viewpoints
10	Pier or dock over water
11	Outdoor gardens
12	Playground equipment
13	Cabins/yurts
14	Saltwater boat ramps
15	Raised birding platforms
16	Outdoor tennis courts
17	Water or spray park
18	Equestrian trails and facilities
19	Youth baseball/softball fields
20	Exercise or stretching equipment
21	Outdoor basketball courts
22	Horseshoe courts
23	Outdoor volleyball courts
24	Climbing wall
25	Adult softball fields
26	Disc golf course
27	Shooting range
28	Skate Park

9 answered "None of the above"

7 responded to read the question, and 18 skipped the question

Question # 7 If cabins were available to use at Dungeness and/or Salt Creek Recreation Areas, would you or your relatives take advantage of this opportunity?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	56.0%	401
No	44.0%	315

716 answered the question, and 23 skipped the question

Question # 8 Is the Clallam County parks system meeting your family's local park needs?

Response	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	76.6%	536
No	23.4%	154

700 answered the question and 39 skipped the question

Question # 9 If funding is available, do you support the acquisition of additional park lands for public access?

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	87.7%	628
No	12.3%	88

716 answered the question and 23 skipped the question

Question # 10 What do you think the County should do to improve its parks and recreation system? Any additional comments?

431 answered the question with written responses and 308 skipped the question. The 431 responses are available through the Parks Department.

Chapter V

THE ACTION PROGRAM

ACTION PLAN

- **FUNDING SOURCES**

PARK ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

ACQUISITION PROGRAM LIST

- **WATER ACCESS**
- **EXPANDING EXISTING COUNTY PARKS**
- **RECREATIONAL NEEDS**
- **HABITAT CONSERVATION NEEDS**

PROPOSED TIDELAND AND UPLAND ACQUISITION MAPS

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

2023 - 2026 DEVELOPMENT AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN IN EXISTING PARKS

CLALLAM COUNTY CODE 33.07.070 – PARKS AND RECREATION ZONE (PR)

CLALLAM COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

- #461 – COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATES
- #462 – COUNTY PARK ACQUISITION AND NEW PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (FOR PROJECTS IN THE “PARKS MASTER PLAN”)
- #463 – COUNTY PARK ACQUISITION AND NEW PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (FOR PROJECTS NOT IN THE “PARKS MASTER PLAN”)

ABANDONED RAILROAD TO TRAIL STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

ACTION PLAN

This action program is based on the data examined in previous sections of this plan and is aimed toward the satisfaction of those demands and needs made apparent by the examination of related data. It must be remembered that this action program is merely a guideline based on current data, not a rigid, unchangeable schedule of commitment. As new data becomes available, and currently unforeseen events transpire, this action program should be reviewed, and altered to conform to new circumstances.

Census information released according to the 2020 U.S. Census indicated a Clallam County population of 73,616. Projections of expected growth within the County were released in 2020 by the Washington State Office of Financial Management for the Growth Management Act. Clallam County's intermediate population projection for 2020 is 73,616, for 2025 is 75,022, and for 2035 is 76,786. This indicates a steady growth trend, which is reflected in the historical figures as well.

County population growth, rural sprawl, and popularity of the County for tourism create competition for local facilities. With this comes the conflict of sharing our natural beauty with millions of others which creates a demand for additional park and recreation facilities to eliminate overcrowding of prime use areas. This is particularly evident at beach access points.

Once numerous large farms, which provided scenic drives throughout the east end of the county, are dwindling. Many have been developed into housing and many others have been platted and are being sold for similar uses. Residential housing is encroaching upon forested areas. Shorelines and access to waterways have been cut off due to platting and sale of shoreline properties to others where previous owners had allowed access. Several once used public access areas within the National Park and United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been closed to public use.

A vegetation management plan has begun at the Dungeness Recreation Area, as part of the Dungeness Recreation Area Master Plan. Vegetation management plans need to be considered and, if possible, implemented at all existing and future County Parks. A vegetation management plan ensures the safe and economical control of vegetation on Department properties, rights-of-way, and facilities, with minimal adverse impact on human health and the environment. The vegetation management plan for each park should be an integrated approach combining manual, mechanical, chemical, biological, and cultural techniques, as appropriate. It should be responsive to the concerns of the public, sensitive to the effects on the environment, and comply with state and federal regulations. The plan should take into account the perpetuation of native plant species and continued healthy forests, which could include some harvest activities.

The Park Board feels that one high priority need of county residents for county parks is to improve and expand public access to saltwater and freshwater beaches throughout Clallam County. Therefore, a portion of the acquisition plan in this section deals with acquiring critical public access to saltwater and freshwater sites, several of which expand or link up present public ownerships (also as found in Chapter IV). Other priority acquisitions deal with park and recreation support facilities, trails, and open space wildlife habitat needs.

Planning for future property acquisitions, improvements, and facility development shall include consideration of impacts to archaeological and cultural resources that may be located in the acquisition and/or project areas. Planning shall include contact with interested members of the public, Tribes, and the State Historic Preservation Officer.

With the understanding that the County owns lands either adjacent to, or in proximity to, tribal lands and holdings, it is the County's goal to work with those tribes to the mutual benefit of both parties. The County understands that the rich and colorful cultural history of the local indigenous people is a significant factor of consideration when planning, improving, or working in County owned parklands. It is also our intent to ensure a safe and secure park system and a mutually respectful relationship with all park users.

The development section of this plan addresses the following concepts:

1. construction or addition of new facilities to meet a public need or demand;
2. needed major maintenance to existing facilities;
3. public safety needs; and
4. revenue enhancement potential.

Situations can dictate acquisitions and development priorities. If land becomes available, listed acquisitions and priorities may change. If acquisitions are made, development projects and priorities might change significantly. Therefore, a general set of priorities are established by the Park Board as follows:

1. Maintaining and improving existing park facilities.
2. Make improvements to existing sites necessary to meet the following priority needs: Foot access to saltwater beaches, foot access to freshwater beaches, open picnic areas, road and launch access to freshwater and saltwater beaches, overnight camping, playground areas, overnight recreation camps, sheltered picnic areas, open grass playfields for unorganized activities, trails, equestrian trails, and outdoor recreation courts and fields. Other improvements may become needed as citizen interest demands.
3. Acquire property, make improvements, and develop facilities to meet future demands for park and recreation areas, uplands, marine parks, lowlands, and water access sites.

Besides the basic needs planned for in this master plan, such as park facility improvements, park land acquisitions, and new development of park facilities, the Park Board has determined that several additional planning efforts are needed, such as:

1. Additional studies should be done showing how tourism, park and recreation activity, and future recreational programming can interrelate to help solve or help meet the needs of job creation, crime reduction, and increasing activities for youth and teens.
2. To further study and plan for the impacts of tourism. Is it a help or does it impact local needs for park facilities? We presently must share our county facilities with millions of tourists each season. If the trend increases, our local needs and demands may continue to escalate beyond our capacity to provide adequate services for our local citizens.

FUNDING SOURCES

The Park Board recommends that a portion of the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) be set aside for park land acquisition, so that funds are preserved for this activity in the future and are in place when land is available for purchase.

1. REET and Capital Project Fund: Board of Clallam County Commissioners (BOCC) fund park capital projects from its REET Fund and dedicate a portion of the Fund for this program. The BOCC must make all land purchases by law, and therefore, would have final approval of all acquisitions made from this fund, as well as capital improvements. Projects in this plan should be included in the County 10-Year Capital Facilities Plan spreadsheet (a separate document).
2. Conservation Futures: Conservation Futures was enacted several years ago. However, the first 10 years of funding is dedicated to agricultural land conservation futures, allowing counties to assess up to 6-1/4 cents/\$1,000 Assessed Value (A.V.) on all property in the county to fund specific low-impact park land acquisitions. Example of how conservation Futures works: County passes resolution imposing Conservation Futures Program for a period of five years at 6-1/4 cents/\$1,000 A.V.
 - a. Estimated countywide revenue would be \$400,000 annually or \$2,000,000 total to the fund over five years. Then sunset the tax until needed in the future.
 - b. Cost to homeowners
 - i. \$100,000 A.V. home would pay \$6.25/yr. or \$31.25 total over five years.
 - ii. \$200,000 A.V. home would pay \$12.50/yr. or \$62.50 total over five years
 - iii. Funds would be dedicated to low impact park land purchases or purchases of conservation areas (wetlands, farmlands, estuaries, beaches, marshes, etc.)
 - c. R.C.O. grants or other grants could be applied for to expand the purchasing power of the \$200,000/year or \$1,000,000 total over five years to up to \$2,000,000 (grants usually 50-50 match).
 - d. Conservation Futures encourage purchasing lands and not development other than simple access facilities, which are not a large drain on maintenance and operation monies. Example: Opening a mile of tidelands through acquisition is of great recreational benefit, and maintenance of the tidelands is low in terms of value received for the dollar spent.
3. General Obligation Fund: General obligation bond issue could be put before the voters for specific purchases or to establish a Park Acquisition Reserve Fund. Interest rates are favorable at this time.
4. Donations: Donations for public benefit of money or land could also be added to this fund, if established (e.g. "Friends of the Parks Foundation").

Note: Initiative 747, passed in November 2001, limits property tax increases to one percent without a vote.

PARK ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

1. Acquire new saltwater and freshwater access properties for water dependent recreation, including water and whale trails, and purchase tidelands wherever they link or expand public tideland uses.
2. Acquire properties that expand existing county park lands and provide for expanded services or buffers adjacent to these existing sites.
3. Acquire inland neighborhood or regional park areas where specific recreational needs are identified. These could include, but should not be limited to: shooting ranges, grass playfields, trails, outdoor courts, off-road vehicle areas, disc golf, golf, and other needs where other public or private organizations cannot meet these needs.
4. Acquire wetland or habitat conservation areas appropriate and important to county needs.

ACQUISITION PROGRAM LIST

The following is the Park Board's recommendation for possible acquisitions to expand the County Park system. The properties are listed in order of priority based on the list above. This is a list of areas that the Park Board feels would be appropriate, if the owners of these properties would be agreeable to conversion of their property to County Park land by way of sale, donation, trade, or other use agreement.

Water Access

No.	Property	Location	Current Owner	General Benefit	Public Benefit
1.	Acquire former Coast Guard Station	Slip Point (Clallam Bay)	Federal (Transfer)	Provide another attraction for Clallam Bay community and public tideland	Provide beach access to Slip Point and tidepools
2.	Acquire Bauer property	Parcels 1332092300500000 & 1332081400500000	Private	Sekiu River and Strait of Juan de Fuca access	Provide beach access and parking west of Sekiu
3.	Acquire tideland access	Between Clallam Bay Spit County Park and Slip Point	Private	Complete public access from Clallam Bay West County Park to Slip Point	Provide miles of legal continuous beach access

4.	Acquire east side and mouth of Siebert Creek	Green Point area	Private	Provide public beach access between Dungeness Spit and Port Angeles	New public beach access for hikers and water sports
5.	Acquire Bartee properties	Parcels 0430053100101000 0430053100201000 0430053100301000 0430053100401000 W. or SW of where McDonald Creek empties into the Strait	Private	Provide public beach access between Dungeness Spit and Port Angeles	New public beach access for hikers and water sports off of Hunters Gate Lane, Vogt Road, and/or Osborn Road
6.	Acquire Twin Rivers property	Parcel 1031234200000000 where Twin River empties in the Strait	Private	Provide beach and river access	New public beach access for water sports and picnicking
7.	Acquire Diimmel property	Where Field Creek enters the Strait	Private	Provide beach access and potential boat ramp location	New public beach access for boaters
8.	Acquire Green Crow property	Parcels 0730033400000000 0730033400500000 0730034300100000 0730034300200000 0730034300300000 0730101200100000 0730101200200000	Private	Tie into City of Port Angeles property on east side of Elwha River	New public access on west side of Elwha River, near Elwha River Road bridge
9.	Acquire tidelands on Diamond Point	Tidelands linking State Beaches 411 to 410, near Thompson Lagoon	Private	Connect public tidelands	Allow continuous legal beach access
10.	Acquire boat ramp and beach access	Sunshine Acres on Diamond Point	Private (Transfer)	Provide public boat ramp and beach access	New public beach access for boaters and hikers

Expanding Existing County Parks

No.	Property	Location	Current Owner	General Benefit	Public Benefit
1.	Acquire Crescent and Agate Beaches	Adjacent to Salt Creek Recreation Area	Private	Restore public access to miles of shoreline	Public access to sandy beaches and potential campground
2.	Acquire property west of park entrance	Adjacent to Dungeness Recreation Area	Private	Provide lot to move Park Manager's residence	Relocation of park entrance road and picnic areas
3.	Acquire property to the north of park	Adjacent to Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams Park	Private	Expand recreational opportunities for the area	Potential campground or day use park
4.	Acquire property to the south of park	Adjacent to Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams	Private	Expand recreational opportunities for the area	Potential campground or day use park
5.	Acquire tidelands at Freshwater Bay	Adjacent to Freshwater Bay extending east and/or west	Private	Expand public beach access on the Bay	More hiking areas and tidepool viewing
6.	Acquire tidelands south of park	Adjacent and to the south of Maryln Nelson County Park at Port Williams	Private	Connect County and State tidelands	Protect tideland access should present owner sell property to someone not willing to have public on shoreline
7.	Acquire San Juan Farms properties	Adjacent to Cline Spit and Dungeness Landing County Parks	Private	Connect County Parks and provide additional public beach access	Additional public beach access and shell fishing
8.	Acquire property to the east of park	Parcel # 2 adjacent to Freshwater Bay County Park	Private	Buffer to existing park and possible trail route to shoreline	Possible access to shoreline
9.	Acquire beach access rights or tidelands	From State Beach 425 west to Pysht River (in front of Pillar Point County Park)	Private	Extend public beach access	Additional public beach access and shell fishing

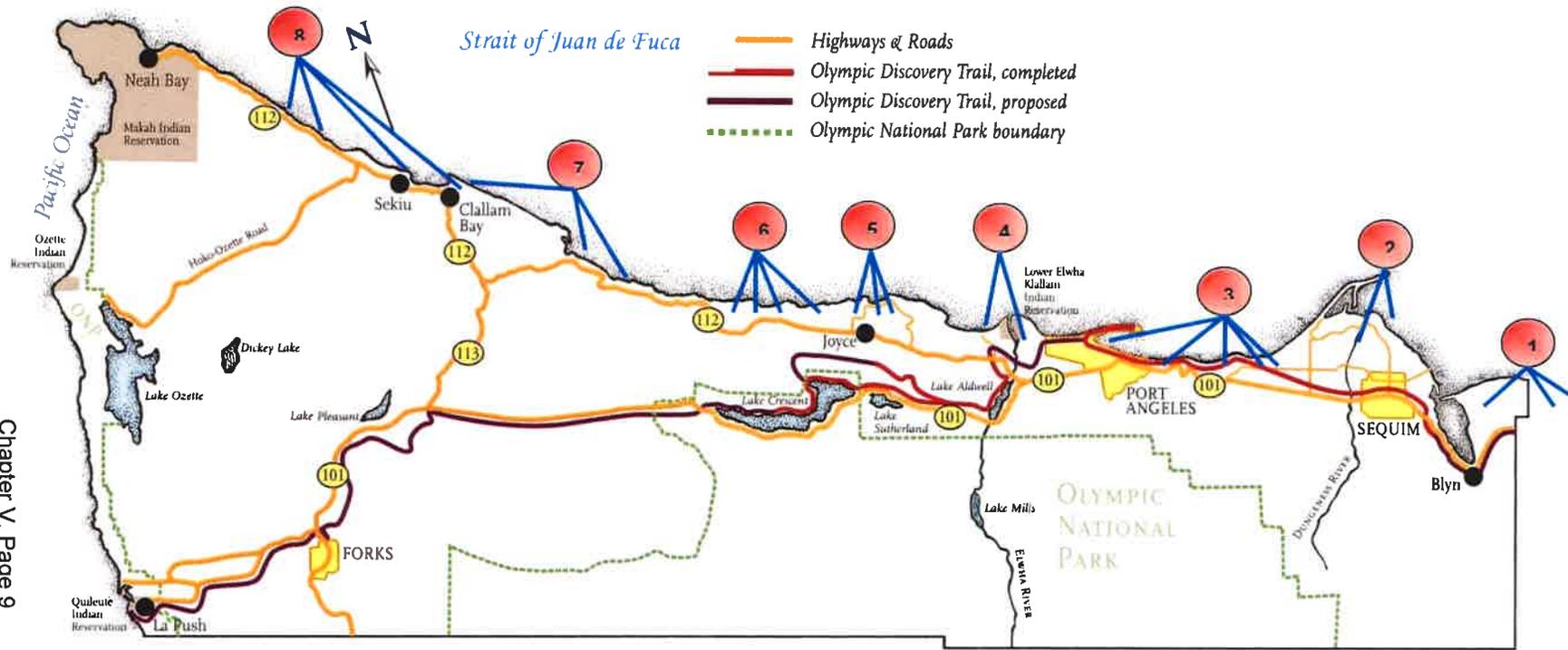
10.	Acquire property around Smith Pond	Adjacent to current County property at Freshwater Bay County Park	Private	Extend potential public access around the entire pond	Potential bird watching opportunity
11.	Acquire 15 acres including duck pond	Adjacent to Dungeness Recreation Area, SE corner	Private	Expand park and connect with existing wetland within the park	Potential public bird watching and expanded trail system

Recreational Needs

No.	Property	Location	Current Owner	General Benefit	Public Benefit
1.	Acquire property for public shooting range	Sadie Creek or other appropriate location	State (D.N.R.)	Provide a safe location for public and law enforcement to practice firearm training	Location to safely shoot firearms at various distances

Habitat Conservation Needs

No.	Property	Location	Current Owner	General Benefit	Public Benefit
1.	Acquire Salt Creek estuary	Across Crescent Beach Road from Salt Creek Recreation Area Beach Parking lot	Private	Preservation	Fish and wildlife habitat

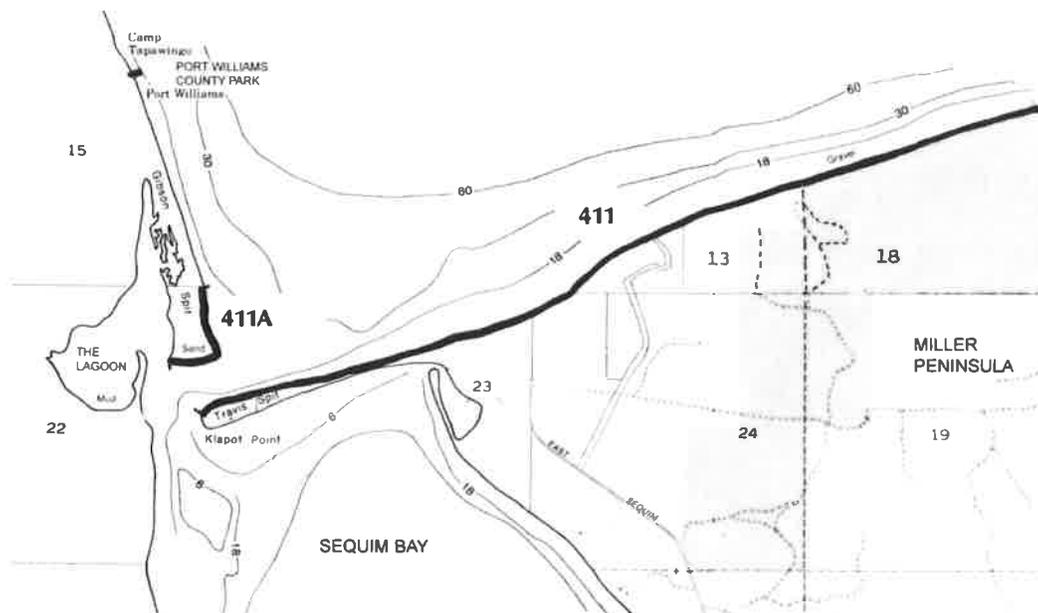
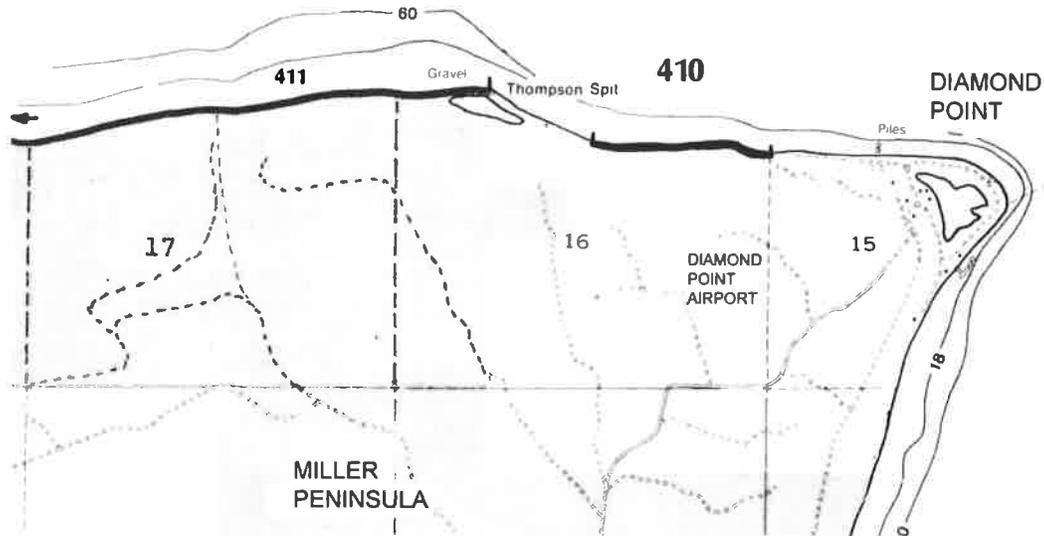


PROPOSED TIDELAND AND UPLAND ACQUISITIONS: Note: These areas are described in detail in the following pages

No.	Region	No.	Region	No.	Region	No.	Region
1	Diamond Point to Marlyn Nelson Co. Pk. at Port Williams	3	Green Point to Angeles Point	5	Tongue Point to Field Creek	7	Deep Creek to Slip Point
2	Cline Spit to Green Point	4	Angeles Point to Tongue Point	6	Field Creek to Deep Creek	8	Slip Point to Shipwreck Point

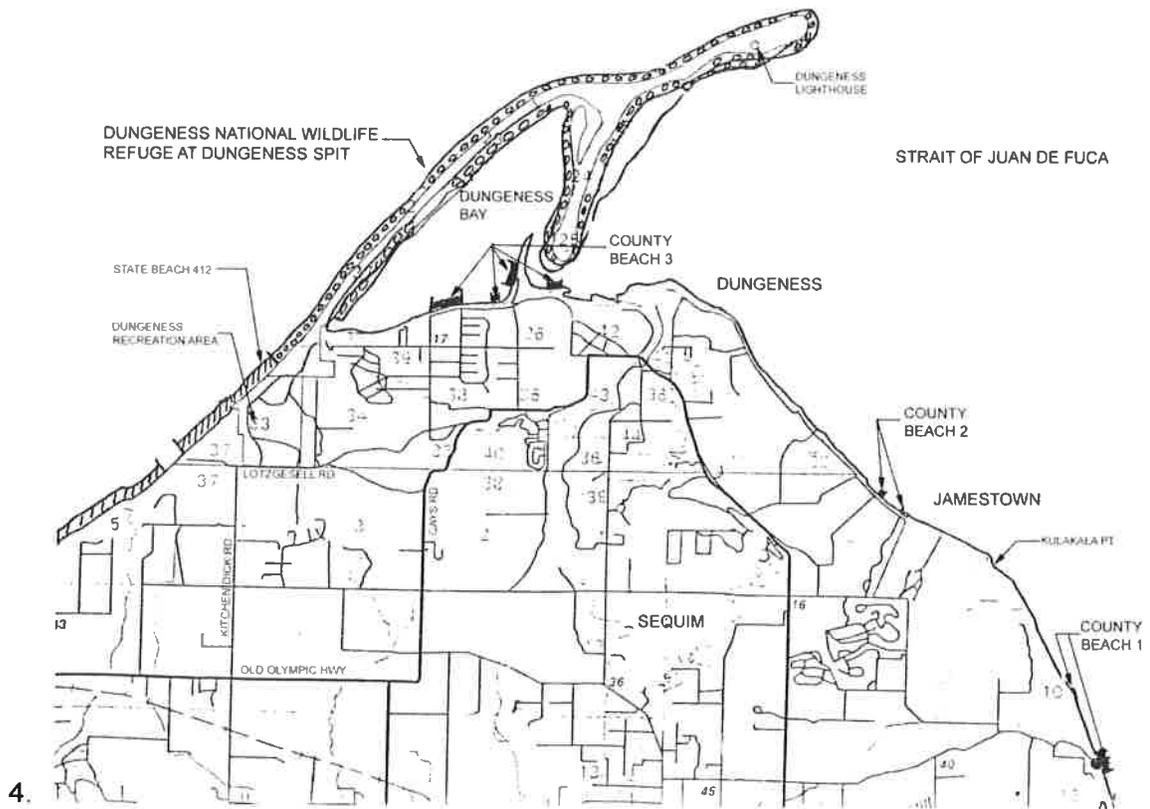
PROPOSED TIDELAND/UPLAND ACQUISITION MAPS

The following maps indicate the identified needs for public beach access as determined by the Clallam County Park Board.



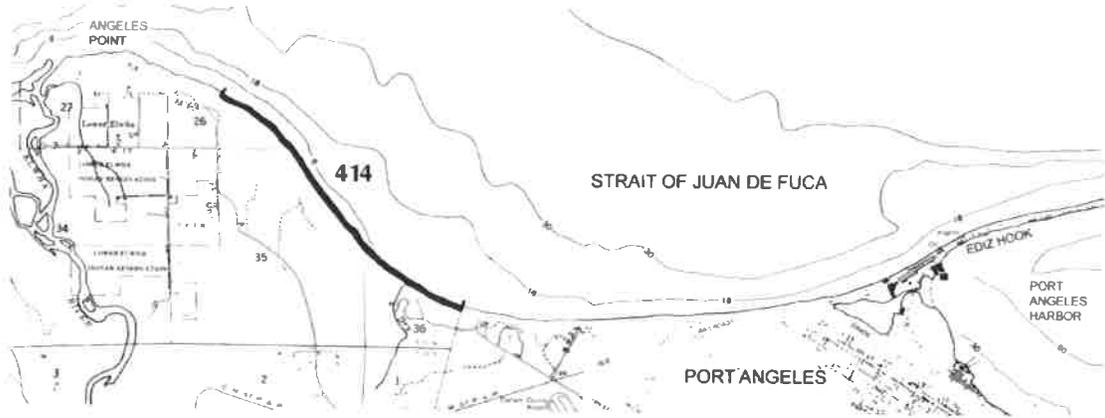
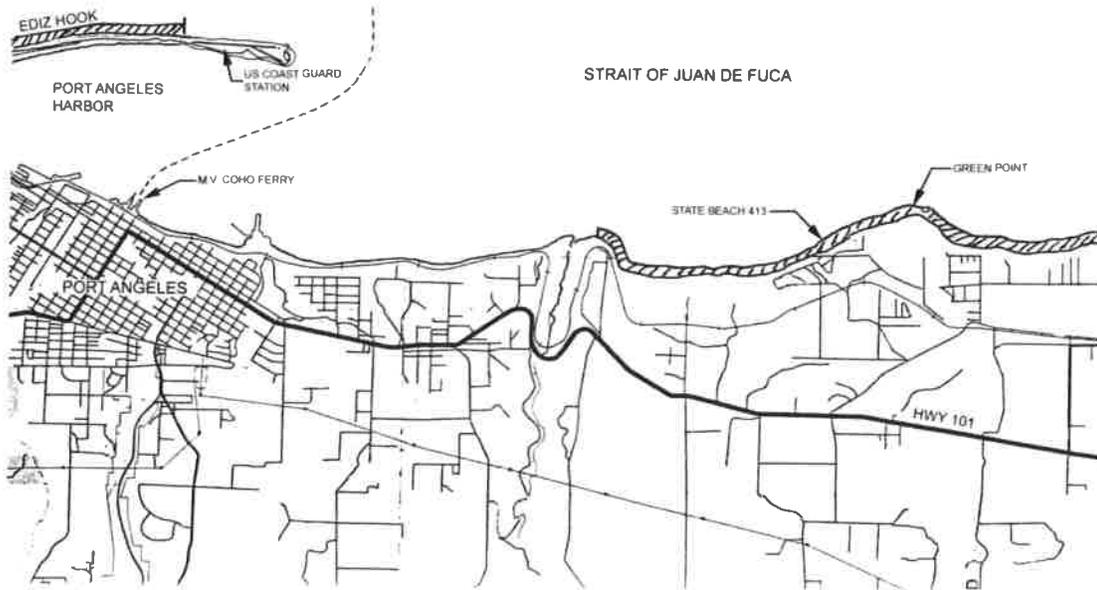
1 Diamond Point to Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams

1. Need to acquire link between beach 410 and 411 that includes eastern half of Thompson Lagoon.
2. Construct primitive trail access over State Park land to beach 411 near Thompson Lagoon from Section 6 or 7.
3. Acquire tideland link from Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams to Washington Harbor area (it would be ideal to obtain all of Washington Harbor area as a conservation area and wetland habitat).



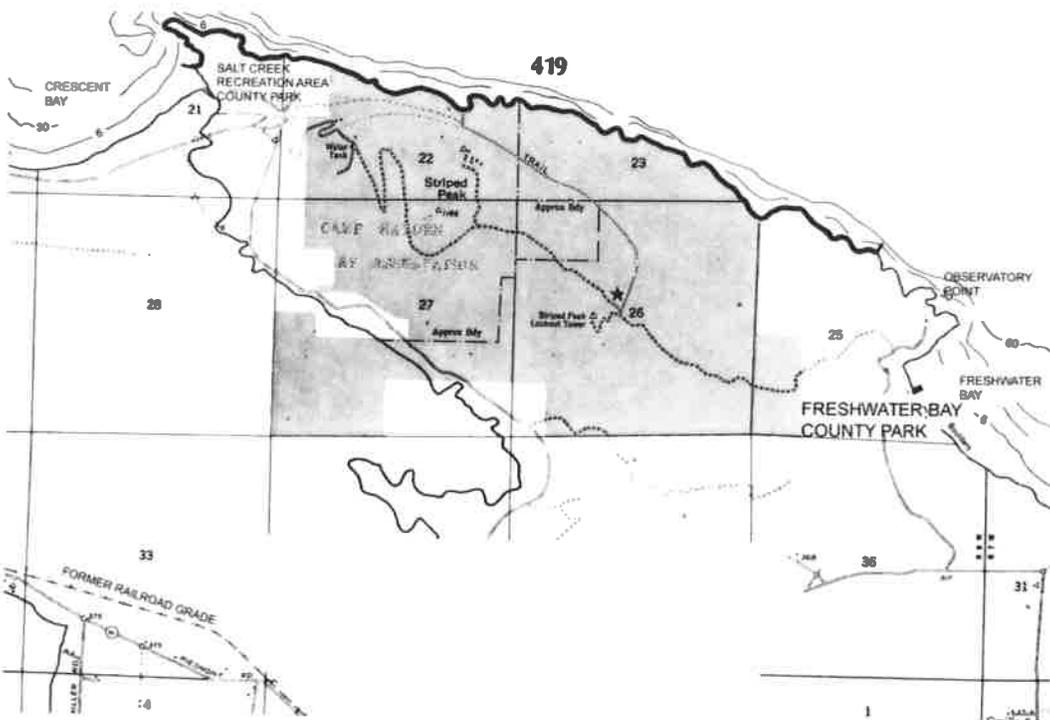
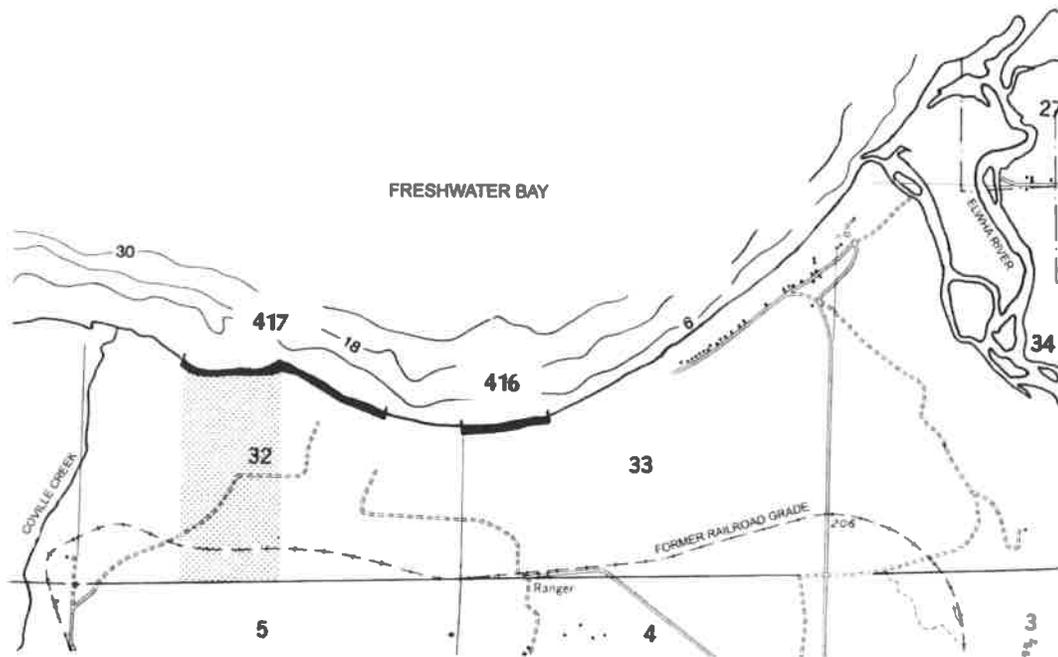
2 Cline Spit to Green Point

1. Acquire Cline Spit uplands and tidelands to open up over one mile of tideland uses.
2. Acquire Bartee property for access to State Beach 413



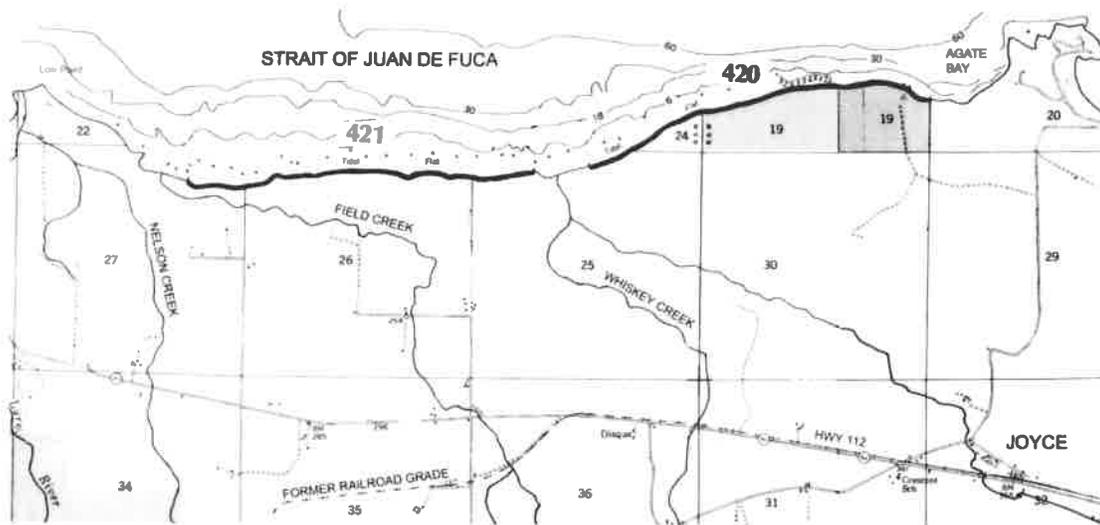
3 Green Point to Angeles Point

1. Perform study to see if there is a viable location for a boat launch to access the Green Point fisheries area.
2. Acquire mouth area of Siebert Creek if it becomes available including lagoon and beach access.
3. Check on public beach access on or near the mouth of Morse Creek.
4. Encourage City of Port Angeles to develop beach access areas within the harbor and from the cemetery area.
5. Ask DNR to provide upland access to Beach 414.



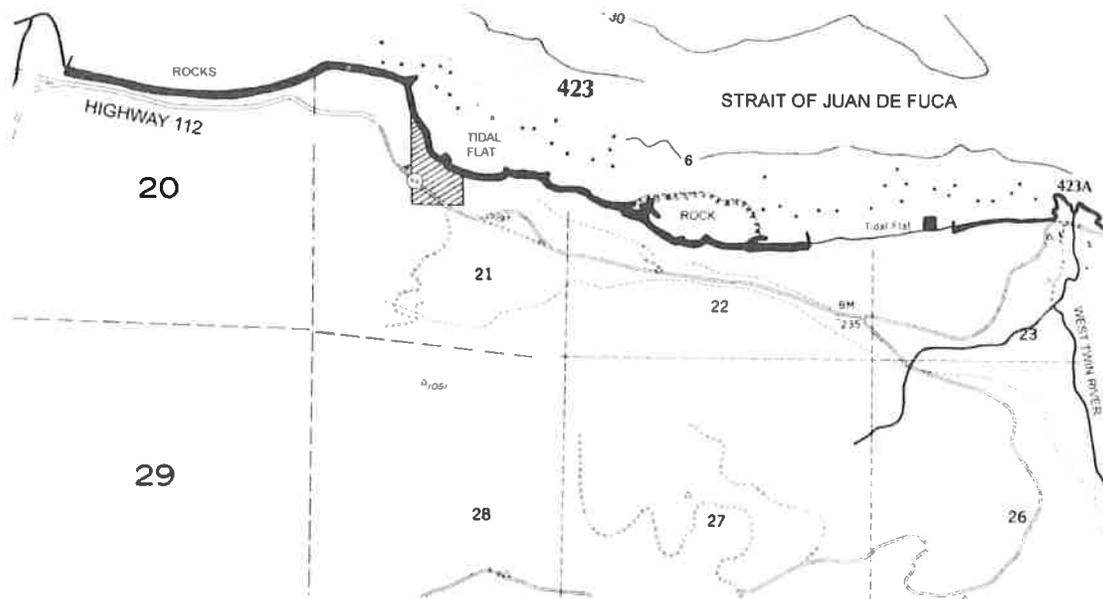
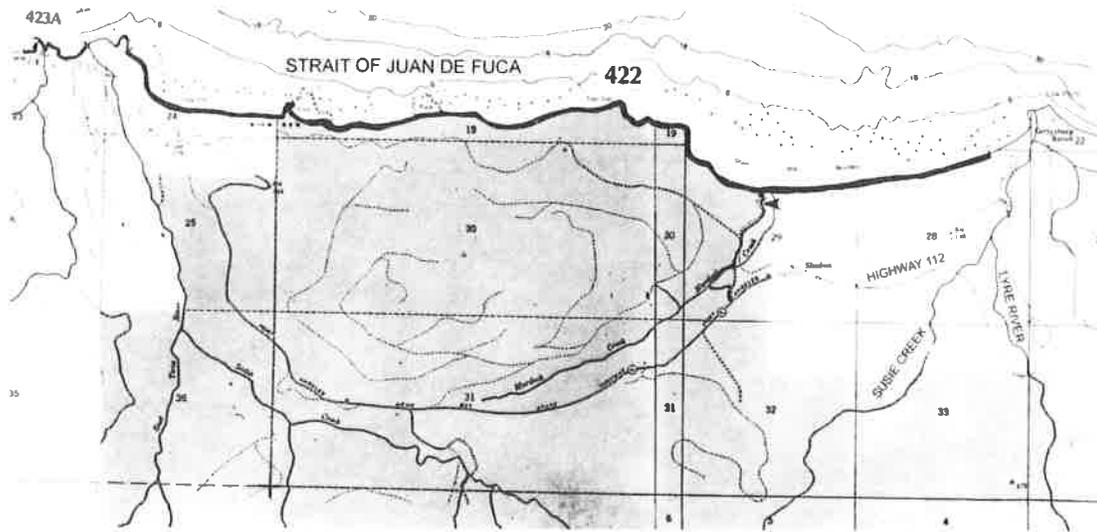
4 Angeles Point to Tongue Point

1. Request DNR to provide upland access to beaches 416 and 417 and to acquire small non-public section between the two areas.
2. Acquire tidelands between beach 419 and the county tidelands at Freshwater Bay, and from east end of county tidelands to beach 417.



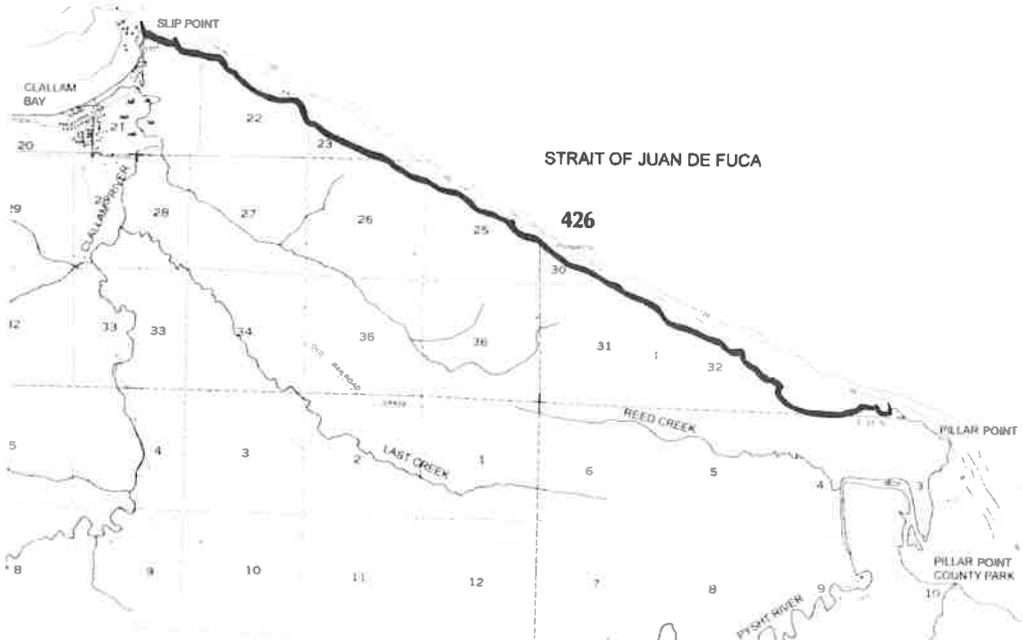
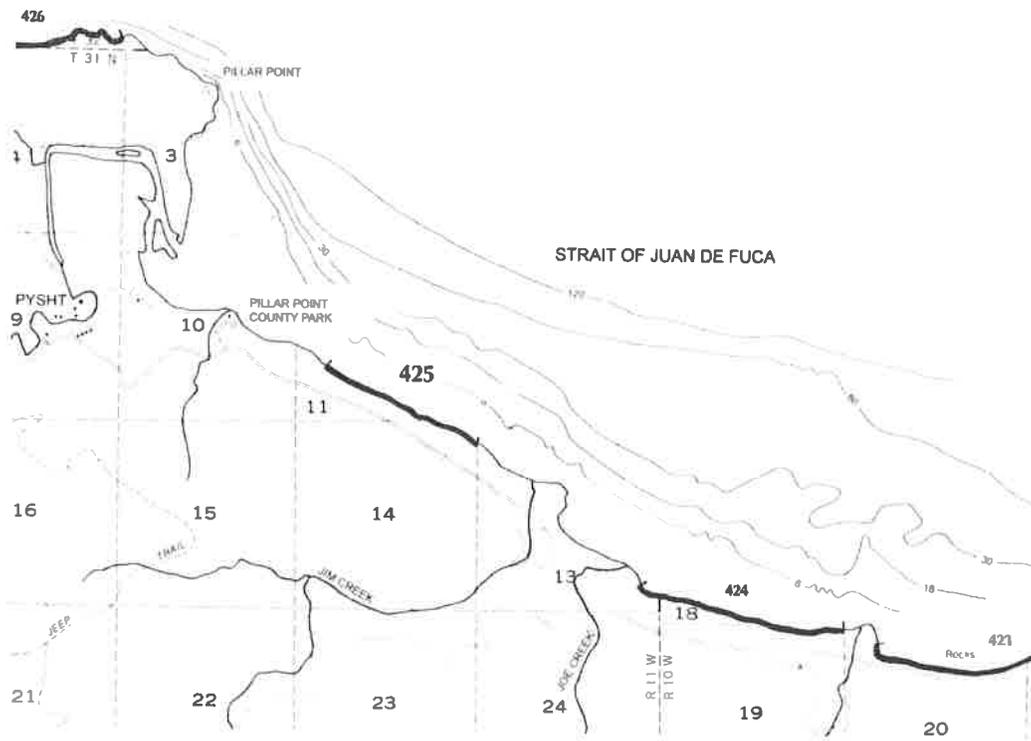
5 Tongue Point to Field Creek

1. Acquire Agate and Crescent Beaches (currently privately owned).
2. Request DNR to provide public upland access to beach 420.
3. Acquire Diimmel property at mouth of Field Creek.



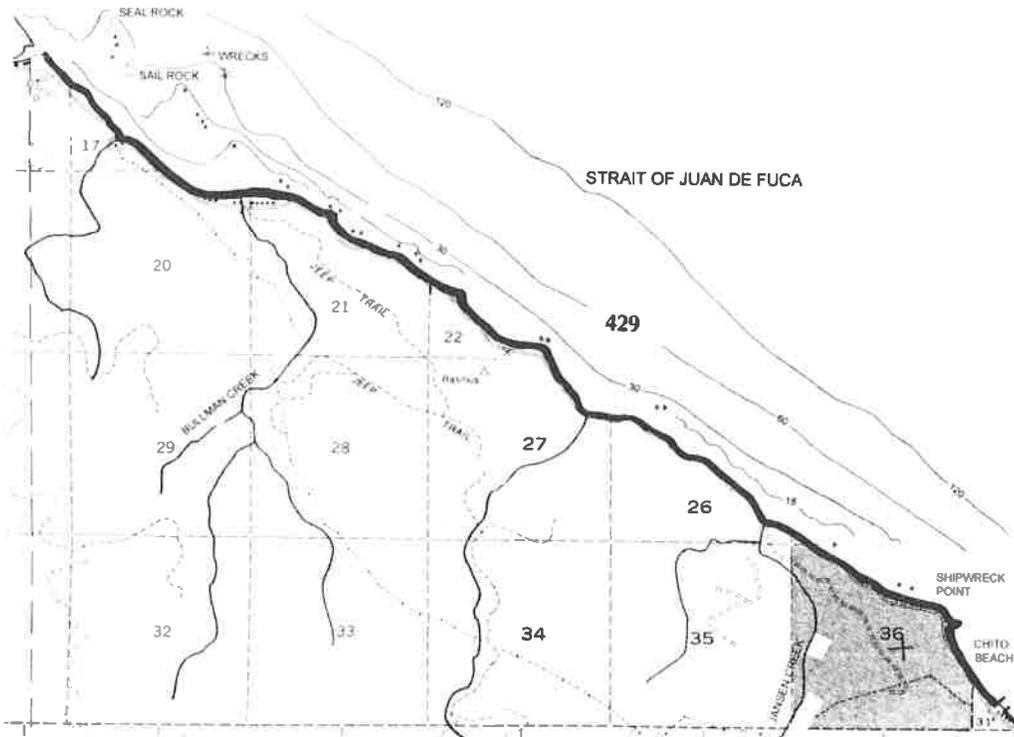
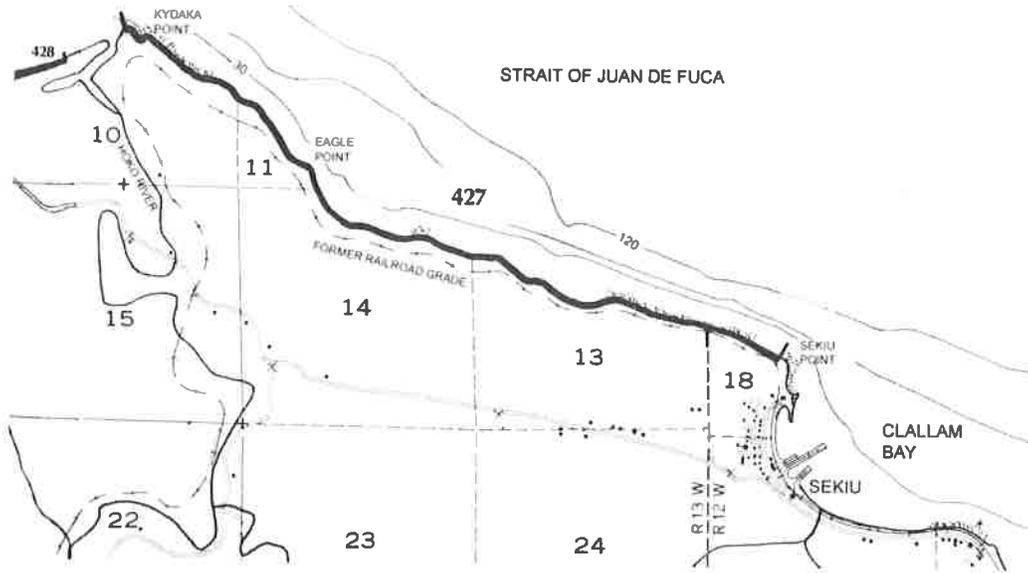
6 Field Creek to Deep Creek

1. Link up tidelands between Lyre River and beach 422.
2. Develop access at Murdock Creek.
3. Survey, sign, and create a public day use access at Twin Rivers and create road parking to access 423.
4. Acquire parcel where Twin River empties into Strait, connecting State Beaches 422 and 423A



7 Deep Creek to Slip Point

1. Request DNR to provide access to beach 424.
2. Acquire beach access rights or tidelands from Pysht River to beach 425, in front of Pillar Point County Park.
3. Acquire Coast Guard property at Slip Point and gain access to beach 426



8 Slip Point to Shipwreck Point

1. Acquire beach access rights or tidelands between Clallam Bay Spit County Park and Coast Guard property at Slip Point.
2. Request DNR acquire and develop several public upland accesses to beach 427, which is over eight miles long (State Parks).
3. Acquire Bauer property where the Sekiu River empties into the Strait.
4. Request State develops upland access spots to beaches 429A and 429.

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

1. Development of existing parks to meet the needs of our local Clallam County citizens and future citizens.
2. Upgrade facilities to make them safer, more aesthetic, and more useable by recreational users.
3. Development of new facilities at newly acquired sites.
4. Development of existing parks to meet the needs of visitors to Clallam County.

2023 – 2026

DEVELOPMENT AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN IN EXISTING PARKS

The following is the Park Board's recommendation for future development to improve the County Park system. The proposed projects have been prioritized for each park (marked high, moderate, and low). Below is a list of projects the Parks Board feels will be appropriate when funding becomes available.

<u>Complete</u>	<u>Park and Project</u>	<u>Est. 2023</u>	<u>Est. 2023</u>
	<u>Panorama Vista</u>		\$5,700
	1. Install drainage system, west side of trail. (High)	\$5,200	
	<u>Marlyn Nelson County Park at Port Williams</u>		\$570,000
	1. Replace boat ramp. (Low)	\$520,000	
	<u>Wheeler Park</u>		
	<u>Three Waters Park</u>		\$170,000
	1. Develop parking lot, trail, and signage for river access. (High)	\$156,000	
	<u>Dungeness Recreation Area</u> (per BOCC approved DRA Master Plan-2011)		\$2,575,000
	1. Phase One: (High) Establish new trails; Construct traffic circle and parking at contact station; Vegetation management; Improve camp loops	\$1,300,000	
	2. Phase Two: (High) Construct contact station; Upgrade water line; improve group camp	\$850,000	
	3. Phase Three: (Moderate): Relocate road; Relocate manager's residence; Improve day use facilities; possibly construct yurt and bicycle camping areas	\$425,000	
	<u>Robin Hill Farm</u>		\$996,000
	1. Restroom at Dryke Road lot (High)	\$250,000	
	2. Restroom at Pinnell Road lot (Moderate)	\$250,000	
	3. Construct picnic sites. (Low)	\$100,000	
	4. Develop park host site (utilities and pad). (Low)	\$66,000	

<u>Com- plete</u>	<u>Park and Project</u>	<u>Est. 2023</u>	<u>Est. 2023</u>
	5. Develop bicycle campground (Moderate)	\$330,000	
	<u>Freshwater Bay</u>		
	1. No projects.		
	<u>Salt Creek</u>		\$1,261,000
	1. Campground renovation, sites 50-92 (Low)	\$423,000	
	2. Construct new trail system to adjacent DNR lands and around perimeter of park to connect beach to camp and day use areas, and all tidepool access sites. (Moderate)	\$54,000	
	3. Construct second picnic shelter facility. (Moderate)	\$323,000	
	4. Construct new restroom drain field for day use activities (Moderate)	\$461,000	
	<u>Pillar Point</u>		
	No projects.		
	<u>Clallam Bay</u>		\$ 22,000
	1. Add overhead lighting at restroom and parking lot area. (High)		
	<u>Lake Pleasant</u>		\$80,000
	1. Replace playground (Low)		
	<u>Camp David, Jr.</u>		\$36,000
	1. Construct chipseal road to beach (High)		
	<u>Dungeness Landing (RCO)</u>		\$ 166,000
	1. Develop Park host site (Low)	36,000	
	2. Replace pilings (High)		
	<u>Rainshadow Disc Golf Park</u>	130,000	
	1. No Projects		
	<u>Clallam Bay West</u>		\$ 120,000
	1. Install ADA vault toilet (Low)		
GRAND TOTAL			\$6,001,700

Note: Projects have been given a priority rating of either High, Moderate, or Low. The Board also qualifies this with the understanding that some projects may be grouped in order to apply for grant funding or to take advantage of economies for construction packages and be taken out of order.

CLALLAM COUNTY CODE 33.07.070 – PARKS AND RECREATION ZONE (PR)

The purpose of the Parks and Recreation zone is to govern land uses for properties managed by Clallam County for park and recreation purposes consistent with the Clallam County Park and Recreation Master Plan.

(1) Allowed Land Uses.

- (a) Pedestrian, equestrian, and bicycle trails;
- (b) Playgrounds;
- (c) Saltwater and freshwater boating access facilities, ramps, piers, and docks;
- (d) Unlighted open grass playfields (areas developed for open play or organized league games and tournaments without lights), suitable for softball, baseball, soccer, pick-up games, flag football, kite flying, throwing Frisbees, jarts, lawn darts, and the like;
- (e) Outdoor courts suitable for basketball, tennis, horseshoes, bocce ball, volleyball, badminton, pickle ball, tetherball, roller hockey, three-wall handball, and the like;
- (f) Picnic facilities such as tables, shelters, and group picnic areas;
- (g) Observation decks, bird watching or wildlife viewing facilities, benches, and scenic overlook facilities;
- (h) Agricultural demonstration farms or gardens, pastures, tree farms, arboretums, moss gardens, and native plant propagation greenhouses;
- (i) Beach access facilities with stairways, walkways, ramps, and ramp riders;
- (j) Campsites or campground expansion or renovation in Dungeness, Salt Creek, and Pillar Point County Parks (to include additional sites for RVs, tents, yurts, or small cabins);
- (k) Park infrastructure including ADA facilities, parking, access roads, utilities, sanitary dump stations, restrooms, showers, vault toilets, safety and security lighting, fee stations, park offices, park residential units for caretakers, park manager and other staff, park host sites, maintenance shops and storage areas, boundary and internal fencing, signage, interpretive kiosks, registration and information boards, pump houses, and the like.

(2) Conditional Land Uses. Uses not listed as allowed land uses unless authorized as similar to an allowed use pursuant to CCC 33.40.050 are subject to conditional use permit approval and process pursuant to Chapter 33.27 CCC.

(3) Prohibited Land Uses. Uses not consistent with the Clallam County Park and Recreation Master Plan are prohibited.

(4) Setbacks.

(a) No structure shall be located closer than 15 feet from the park or recreation area boundary. The Clallam County Shoreline Master Program and Critical Areas Code will govern setbacks for water-dependent uses.

(b) The setbacks from streets abutting the outer boundary of a Clallam County Park and Recreation area are 45 feet from a local access street, 50 feet from arterial and collector streets, and 60 feet from highways.

(5) Other Development Standards.

(a) Allowed and conditional land uses must demonstrate consistency with the most recent Clallam County Park and Recreation Master Plan adopted by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners.

(b) New park and recreation uses must demonstrate consistency with the Clallam County Critical Areas Code, Chapter 27.12 CCC; Clallam County Shoreline Master Program; and other applicable regulations.

(c) New park and recreation uses are subject to the State Environmental Policy Act, Chapter 43.21C RCW, the SEPA Rules, Chapter 197-11 WAC, and Clallam County Environmental Policy, Chapter 27.01 CCC, as applicable.

(6) Appeals. Hearing Examiner decisions involving projects within this zoning district shall be final and conclusive unless proceedings for review are properly and timely commenced in Superior Court.

CLALLAM COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE POLICIES

COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN UPDATES Policy 461

.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a clear process to be followed by the Park Board, Board of County Commissioners, and staff when amending or updating the County Park and Recreation Master Plan.

.2 DEFINITIONS

“BOCC” means the Board of Clallam County Commissioners.

“County Park System” means the Clallam County Parks as owned and managed by the County as County Parks.

“Park Board” means the Clallam County Park and Recreation Advisory Board as established and appointed by the BOCC and granted certain authority by them to advise the BOCC on matters related to the County Parks System.

“Parks Master Plan” means the Clallam County Park and Recreation Master Plan as adopted by the Park Board and Board of County Commissioners.

.3 AMENDING OR UPDATING THE PARKS MASTER PLAN

3.1 Procedures

A new acquisition or new facility may be added to the “Parks Master Plan” using the procedures contained in Clallam County Policies 462 or 463.

Once per year, the Park Board may consider amending the “Parks Master Plan” and updating the information in it, as they deem necessary.

Annually, staff will prepare information and recommendations for amending or updating the “Parks Master Plan” and present it to the Park Board for consideration. This update may include changing financial reports or updating cost estimates, reporting on components of the plan that have been completed; or recommending changes to the Plan.

Proposed amendments or updates to the “Parks Master Plan” shall be included on the Park Board agenda. Public input will be allowed on the agenda item prior to taking action.

If the Park Board approves an amendment or update to the “Parks Master Plan,” they will submit a recommendation to the BOCC for their consideration.

Amendments and updates to the “Parks Master Plan” will be by Resolution of the BOCC following a public hearing.

3.2 Procedure for Removing a Proposed Facility, Use or Acquisition from the Plan

The Park Board may request that the BOCC consider amending the "Parks Master Plan" to remove a specific item.

A citizen may submit a request in writing to the BOCC to delete a proposed development, use, or acquisition from the approved Plan if it hasn't been permitted and approved for construction or acquisition.

The BOCC will review the citizen request at a work session and determine how they would like to proceed.

.4 CONSIDERATION AND APPROVAL OF A NEW 10-YEAR PARKS MASTER PLAN

4.1 Procedure

Upon the expiration of the existing 10 year "Parks Master Plan," the Park Board will prepare and approve a new plan covering the next 10 year period.

Staff will prepare a draft Parks Master Plan, if feasible, or ask the Park Board to consider hiring a consultant to prepare the draft if funding is available.

Once the draft "Parks Master Plan" is complete, the Park Board will schedule public meetings or use other methods to collect input. Examples include hosting meetings in the east, central, and west areas of the County and/or posting the proposed plan on the Internet with a comment response form.

After receiving input on the draft "Plan" the Park Board will consider changes to the Plan or amend it prior to producing a final draft.

The Park Board will make the final draft plan available to the public and schedule a time their meeting to take input.

The Park Board will take action on the proposed Final Draft Parks Master Plan and present their recommendations to the BOCC for their consideration in a work session.

The BOCC will give consideration and may schedule a hearing prior to adopting the recommendations by Resolution.

COUNTY PARK ACQUISITION AND NEW PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (for Projects in the "Parks Master Plan") Policy 462

.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish a clear procedure for park acquisition or new park and recreation facility development, as is included in the "Parks Master Plan."

.2 DEFINITIONS

"BOCC" means the Board of Clallam County Commissioners.

"New Park and Recreation Facility" means a new park and recreation facility that provides the space necessary to accommodate a new recreational activity built and open for public use at a County Park. This does not include infrastructure to accommodate existing or future uses to handle parking, access, restrooms, safety, and security including park housing and park host services, maintenance facilities, and facility utilities.

"Park Board" means the Clallam County Park and Recreation Advisory Board as established and appointed by the BOCC and granted certain authority by them to advise the BOCC on matters related to the County Parks System.

"Parks Master Plan" means the Clallam County Parks Master Plan as adopted by the Park Board and Board of County Commissioners.

.3 ACQUISITIONS

3.1 Procedures

Once a park acquisition is approved in the "Parks Master Plan," it can be moved forward by direction of the BOCC as a priority or the BOCC can ask the Park Board to provide a recommendation as to what their priority would be and direct staff accordingly.

The Park Board or County Staff can include the acquisition in the department's annual budget request to the BOCC as determined by the County each fiscal year.

If the Park Board or County Staff decides to move forward with an acquisition that is not included in the annual budget, it will bring it to the BOCC for discussion and direction.

For acquisitions not listed on the "Parks Master Plan," refer to Policy 463.

Once an acquisition is approved by the BOCC as a priority, staff will follow the appropriate processes, which may be different depending on the funding source used such as state or federal grant funds or County funds.

Appropriate laws and acquisition procedures as established for Counties will guide the acquisition process until the BOCC completes the final purchase and sales offer and signs the closing documents.

.4 NEW FACILITY DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Procedures

Once a new park and recreation facility is approved in the "Parks Master Plan," it can be moved forward by direction of the BOCC as a priority or the BOCC can ask the Park Board to provide a recommendation as to what their priority would be and direct staff accordingly.

The Park Board or County Staff can include it in the department's annual budget request to the BOCC as determined by the County each fiscal year.

If the Park Board or County staff feels it is necessary to act on a new facility that is not included or approved in the annual budget it will bring the issue to the BOCC for discussion and direction.

Once the new facility is determined to be a priority of the BOCC for staff to pursue, or it is approved and included in the annual budget, County Staff will follow the appropriate laws, regulations, permit processes, bidding and other regulations to carrying out the planning and construction of the new facility.

.5 DISCLAIMER

Nothing in this policy pertains to facility repairs, maintenance projects or other development or improvement projects listed in the annual budget, or those that do not meet the definition of New Park and Recreation Facility.

COUNTY PARK ACQUISITION AND NEW PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY DEVELOPMENT (for Projects not in the "Parks Master Plan") Policy 463

.1 PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to establish clear procedures to approach, consider, and respond to requests for County Park Acquisitions and New County Park and Recreational Facilities to be added to the County Parks System not already approved by the Park Board and BOCC in the "Parks Master Plan."

This policy is intended to:

- Provide a systematic approach to assure requests for County Park Acquisitions and New Park and Recreation facilities proposed to be added to the County Park System receive an opportunity for public input and BOCC consideration.
- Assure that citizens, organizations, Commissioners, Park Board, and County Staff have an opportunity to propose new park and recreational facilities and land acquisitions for Public Park and Recreational Use.
- Assure that the County provides opportunities for public comment on proposals through a variety of methods.
- Provide guidance to the Park Board, County Staff, and BOCC concerning the process to follow when receiving a request for a park acquisition or additional new park and recreation facilities not already approved in the "Parks Master Plan."

.2 DEFINITIONS

"BOCC" means the Board of Clallam County Commissioners.

“County Park System” means the Clallam County Parks as owned and managed by the County as County Parks

“New Park and Recreation Facility” means a new park and recreation facility that provides the space necessary to accommodate a new recreational activity built and open for public use at a County Park. This does not include infrastructure to accommodate existing or future uses to handle parking, access, restrooms, safety, and security including park housing and park host services, maintenance facilities and facility utilities.

“Park Board” means the Clallam County Park and Recreation Advisory Board as established and appointed by the BOCC and granted certain authority by them to advise the BOCC on matters related to the County Parks System.

“Parks Master Plan” means the Clallam County Parks Master Plan as adopted by the Park Board and Board of County Commissioners

.3 REQUESTING CONSIDERATION OF A NEW COUNTY PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY OR PARK LAND ACQUISITION NOT IN THE “PARKS MASTER PLAN”

3.1 Citizen Request

A member(s) of the public, group, or organization may request the County consider a specific park land acquisition or new park and recreation facility be added to the County Park System.

A written request to be placed on the Park Board’s agenda shall be submitted to the County Parks and Facilities office not less than 20 days prior to the next regularly scheduled Park Board meeting. County Staff may ask for additional information prior to placing the request on the Park Board’s agenda.

The County staff will place the request on the Park Board’s agenda to include any written information provided by the proponents.

The proponent(s) will be given an opportunity to present the request to the Park Board once it is scheduled on the agenda so that it becomes advertised.

3.2 Park Board Member or County Staff Request

The Park Board Member or County Staff shall prepare a report and request the item be placed on the Park Board’s agenda for consideration.

The request may include recommendations made during the “Parks Master Plan” process and updates or the overall County Comprehensive Plan process as appropriate. This will normally include Park Board involvement, additional public input, and eventual BOCC consideration and action.

3.3 County Administrator Request on behalf of the BOCC

The Administrator shall submit a written request to staff for consideration. He may present it at a meeting of the Park Board or defer to staff.

.4 CONSIDERATION OF REQUEST FOR A PARK LAND ACQUISITION OR NEW PARK AND RECREATION FACILITY NOT APPROVED BY THE BOCC IN THE "PARKS MASTER PLAN"

4.1 Procedure

Once a request has been placed on the Park Board agenda and presented, the Park Board will ask staff to prepare a report and recommendation. Additional information may be requested by the Park Board prior to further consideration of the request.

Once the additional information and report are received, Staff will place the issue back on the Park Board's agenda for further consideration. Public input will be taken by the Park Board on the proposed request.

Following public input, the Park Board may discuss and recommend additional public input meetings and/or work shops.

Once the Park Board feels they have sufficient information and public input to make a decision, they will take action on the proposal in the form of a recommendation to the BOCC. This recommendation will include a request to add the item to the "Parks Master Plan."

Staff will prepare the recommendation and present the request to the BOCC at an advertised and scheduled work session or other regular BOCC meeting.

The BOCC will consider the request and direct staff as to what action or additional process to use in order to gather additional input prior to action on the proposal. If they approve the proposal, the amended "Parks Master Plan" will be adopted by Resolution following a public process.

The BOCC may hold public input meetings, work group meetings, or a formal public hearing on the request prior to making their decision.

The BOCC will direct staff with regard to timing of the project, budgetary issues/funding they want pursued, or if it is to be added as a future project and not as a priority for the present fiscal year.

ABANDONED RAILROAD TO TRAIL STATEMENT OF SUPPORT

Due to the amount of public comment and support received concerning developing a trail from Port Angeles to Port Townsend utilizing the abandoned railroad corridor, the Park Board has included the following statement of support in this Plan, as follows.

1. The Clallam County Park Board supports acquiring property for development of a lowland corridor for multi-use trails which expands the Olympic Discovery Trail east to the County boundary line, west to Forks, and ending its westward trek at the Pacific Ocean in the community of LaPush, home of the Quileute Tribe.
2. The Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) is currently over 36 miles of continuous paved trail between the Elwha River west of Port Angeles and Blyn near the eastern Clallam County line. The trail accommodates hikers, bicyclists, and equestrians (equestrians only allowed on county-administered portions of the trail, not inside Port Angeles or Sequim city limits). Over 22 miles of completed trail connect the communities of Port Angeles and Sequim, with 12 miles of this portion of the trail administered and maintained by Clallam County. The 5 mile trail between Sequim and Blyn (Jamestown S'Klallam tribal campus) is also complete as far as Blyn Road. Old Blyn Highway can be utilized for an additional mile but the last 1.5 miles within Clallam County currently utilizes the shoulders of US 101 to connect to Old Gardiner Road in Jefferson County. The County has developed an interim trail route known as the Adventure Route beginning just west of the SR 112 bridge over the Elwha River which continues 26 miles to Lake Crescent where it ties into the well-known Spruce Railroad Trail to travel an additional 4 miles west along Lake Crescent. The 30 miles of the Adventure Route and the Spruce Railroad Trail are not suitable for road bicycles as they are natural tread trail that meet standards for mountain bicycles, equestrians and hikers. The route westward from the west end of the Spruce Railroad Trail continues with 8 miles of completed, multi-user paved trail reaching to the trailhead at the top of Fairholm Hill at US101 immediately across the highway from the Sol Duc entrance to Olympic National Park. From the intersection of the trail with US101 just west of Fairholm Hill, the shoulders of US101 can be utilized for two miles to connect to an additional 6.5 mile paved trail segment that begins at the Mt. Muller Trailhead and proceeds south for 1/2 mile to a bridge crossing of the Sol Duc River and then 6 additional miles west beside the Sol Duc River on a historic railroad grade to reach the current west end of the separated trail at the Camp Creek Trailhead on Cooper Ranch Road. For those desiring a safe road alternative to US101 continuing west towards Forks, the very low traffic volume Cooper Ranch and Mary Clark Roads can be used to parallel US 101 for 9.8 miles returning you to US101 only 10 miles east from Forks.
3. Regulations covering the off-road segments of the Olympic Discovery Trail are located in the Parks enforcement section of the Clallam County Code where, for enforcement purposes only, it is considered a County Park. The ODT is managed and maintained by the Public Works Department.

Natural Resources Building
P O Box 40917
Olympia, WA 98504-0917

1111 Washington St. S.E.
Olympia, WA 98501



(360) 902-3000
E-mail: info@rco.wa.gov
Web site: www.rco.wa.gov

STATE OF WASHINGTON
RECREATION AND CONSERVATION OFFICE

VIA EMAIL

April 18, 2024

Donald Crawford
Director
Parks, Fair, and Facilities
Clallam County

Re: plan approval

Dear Donald:

Thank you for submitting the 2024 Amendment to the *Clallam County Comprehensive Park and Recreation Master Plan 2016-2026* to the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO). I am pleased to inform you that the *Plan* meets the planning requirements as specified in [Manual 2, Planning Policies and Guidelines](#) for recreation and conservation grant programs.

Planning eligibility is granted for six years and will expire April 16, 2030. Please note that to retain grant eligibility in future years, RCO must be notified of any major amendments as they occur. An incorrect or incomplete plan may impact your project's evaluation.

Please let me know if you have any further planning questions, nicholas.norton@rco.wa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Nick Norton".

Nick Norton
Policy and Planning Specialist
Recreation and Conservation Office



CLALLAM COUNTY
Parks, Fair, & Facilities Department
223 E. 4th St., Suite 7
Port Angeles, WA 98362-3000
Phone: (360) 417-2291
Email: web_parks@clallamcountywa.gov
Website: www.clallamcountywa.gov

DON CRAWFORD | DIRECTOR
RICK MCFARLEN | DEPUTY DIRECTOR

7.10.2024

PRESS RELEASE

2027 Clallam County Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan- Opinion Survey

The Clallam County Parks, Fair, & Facilities Staff and Parks Advisory Board have commenced preparing an update for the 2016 edition of the Clallam County Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Master Plan. The update will guide the county's strategic park planning and management efforts through 2037.

A component of the effort is eliciting public feedback via the Public Opinion Survey early in the process. The survey, accessible through the link and QR Code below, will be active until Monday, March 31st, 2025.

The county parks staff and advisory board will use the survey results to develop a presentation that shares crucial findings, explains how the results will be used, and catalyzes productive dialogue at several community events yet to be scheduled.

The entire Master Plan update process should be completed by late 2025 and adopted in the spring of 2026. For more information or comments, contact the Parks, Fair, & Facilities and Parks Advisory Board at web_parks@clallamcountywa.gov or 360.417.2291

<https://clallamcountywa.gov/SurveyParks>

