



CLALLAM COUNTY

**COMPREHENSIVE
PARK AND RECREATION
MASTER PLAN**

2016-2026

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**Prepared by the Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department
for:**

**Clallam County Parks and Recreation Board
Clallam County Board of Commissioners**

#2
3/29



RESOLUTION 23, 2016

ADOPTING THE CLALLAM COUNTY
COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN 2016-2026

THE BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS finds as follows:

1. The Clallam County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board spent time analyzing and projecting the present and future park and recreation needs for Clallam County.
2. The Clallam County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board invited public input at their open public meetings held throughout 2015.
3. The Clallam County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board recommends that the Board of Clallam County Commissioners approve the plan by resolution.
4. The Clallam County Comprehensive Plan contains a 10-year Capital Improvement Plan and refers to inclusion of the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Master Plan as part of this planning document.
5. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners has held a public hearing on March 29, 2016 to receive public comment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Clallam County Commissioners, in consideration of the above findings of fact:

1. The Board of Clallam County Commissioners adopts the Clallam County Comprehensive Park and Recreation Master Plan 2016-2026 as a planning guideline for the Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department and, by reference, as a part of the Clallam County Comprehensive Plan.

PASSED AND ADOPTED this twenty-ninth day of March 2016

BOARD OF CLALLAM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Mike Chapman
Mike Chapman, Chair

Mark Ozias
Mark Ozias

Bill Peach
Bill Peach

ATTEST:

Trish Holden
Trish Holden, CMC, Clerk of the Board

c: Parks, Fair, and Facilities

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 will be used and enjoyed by many for years to come.

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

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

Chapter III specifically 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 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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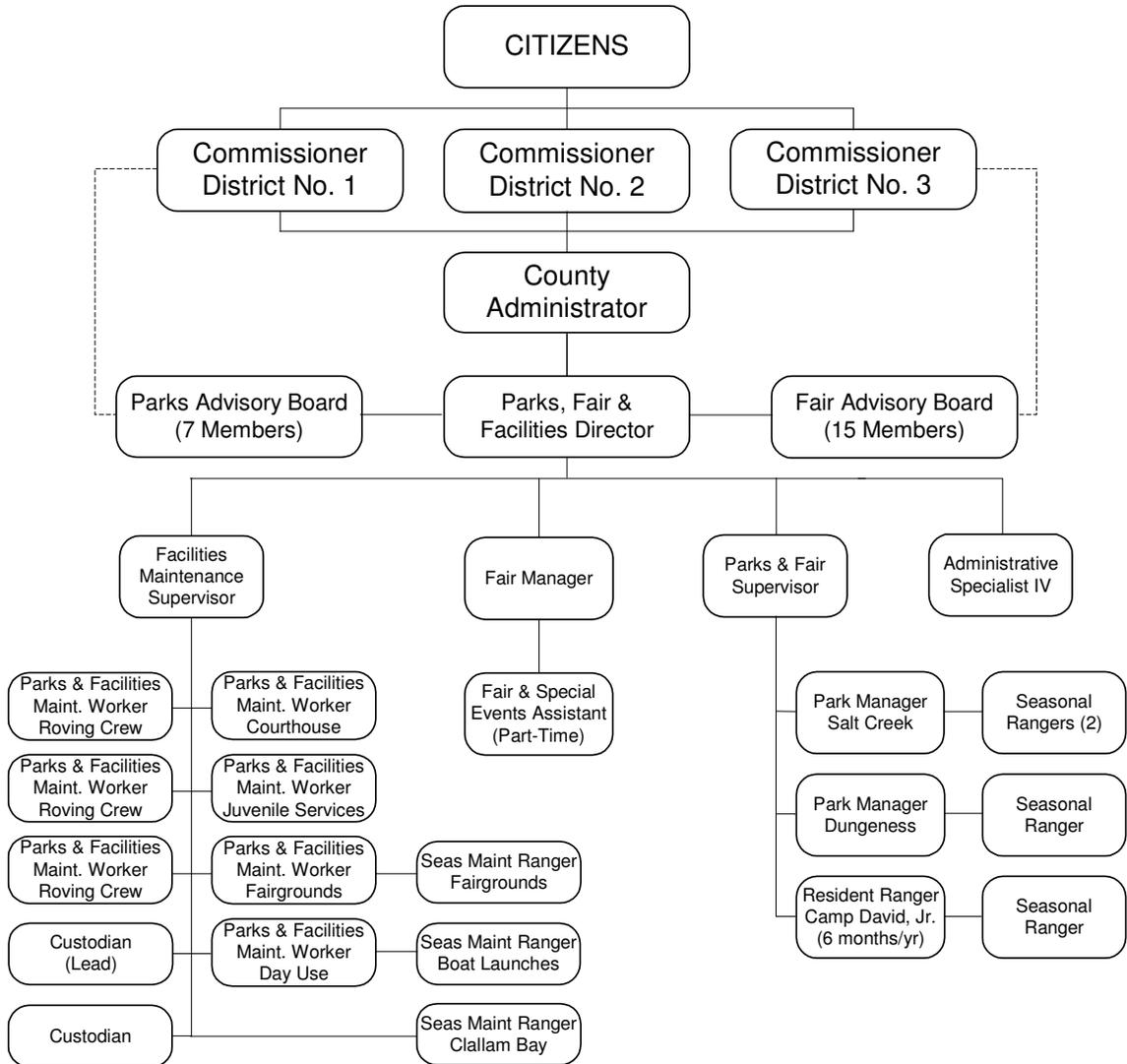
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

- ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
- BACKGROUND
- PURPOSE AND SCOPE
- MISSION STATEMENT
- GOALS AND OBJECTIVES
- ROLE OF THE COUNTY IN PROVIDING PARKS AND RECREATION SERVICES
- PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS



**CLALLAM COUNTY
PARKS, FAIR & FACILITIES DEPARTMENT**

December 2015

BACKGROUND

Located across the northern tip of the Olympic Peninsula, Clallam County has a 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 a third by Olympic National Park, Clallam County encompasses a fantastically diverse climate, geology, flora, and fauna. It is, truly, an outdoor recreationalist'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, development of Clallam County's recreational potential is important.

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, the main emphasis of this plan will be aimed at county-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 major 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 is following 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 the management and maintenance of the County's parks and facilities. These directions are outlined in the Parks Department Policy and Procedures Manual, the bulk of which are in Chapters 5 and 7.

Finally, the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) encourage 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 in a safe, efficient and effective manner 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 are of a 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 basic 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 it annually.
8. Maintain a policy manual containing board by-laws and departmental policies and procedures that insure controlled public use and enjoyment of our services, yet provides 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 to participate in the development of legislation and other governmental regulations which affect the department's ability to meet its service responsibilities.
11. Support and participate in professional and other governmental organizations that are in the interest of parks and recreation.
12. Coordinate, assist, support or otherwise interact with private and public entities so as 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 as 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:

“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 for 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 their open public meetings held throughout 2015.
3. At its January 5, 2016 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 March 29, 2016.
5. Subsequent to this hearing the plan was adopted by the BOCC.
6. The plan is reviewed by the Clallam County Planning Commission.
7. Both the Parks Board and BOCC accept input through a variety of methods, including surveys, social media, phone calls, emails, fee envelope comments, Parks

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.

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 2015, 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 are used to 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 RESOURCES

LOCATOR MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY

DESCRIPTION OF PLANNING AREA

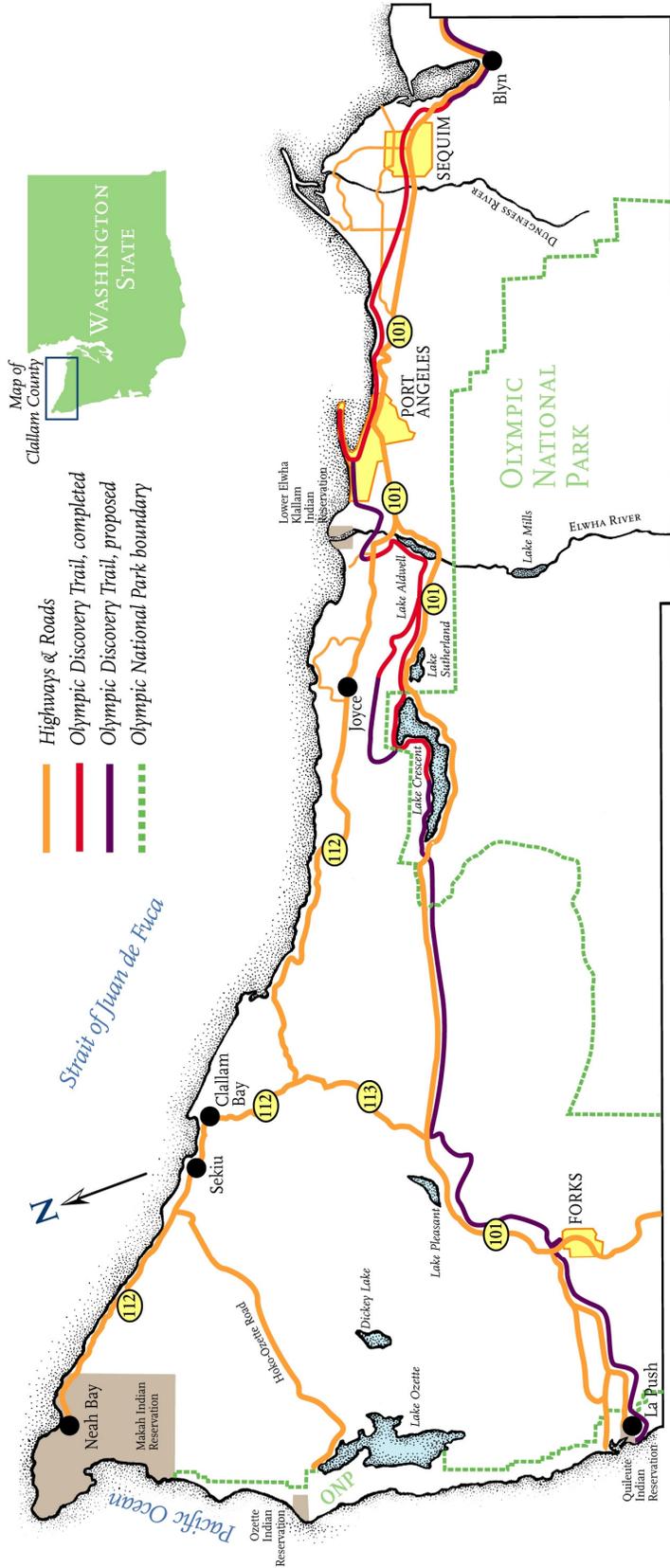
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LOCATOR MAP OF CLALLAM COUNTY

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 forest, 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 town 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 have been the most significant species for commercial and sports fishermen, but twenty-four other commercially significant 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 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 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 forests of Hemlock, Western Red Cedar, and Douglas fir.

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 less than 20 inches. Many new mini-farms have been developed with specialty crops being 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.

With the exception of 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.

Lakes of the western and central areas contain rainbow and cutthroat trout, while the streams and rivers throughout the County contain populations of rainbow, sea-run cutthroat, and steelhead trout as well as yearly runs of Chinook, Coho, and Chum salmon. 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.

Clallam County does, indeed, contain a wide variety of resources for outdoor recreational pursuits. Hunting, fishing, beach-combing, boating, camping, or just 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 as well as wide diversity of recreational pursuits.

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

Evidence of man’s cultural impact upon the landscape is largely present in the COASTAL PLAIN ZONE. Ranging in width from 2-3 miles in the northern coast regions to as much as fifteen miles on the west end, the county’s population of approximately 72,715 people (U.S. Census Bureau 2014 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. The plain is characterized by terraces of

agricultural land, rural residential growth, mixed vegetation, coastal lakes, and gently rolling open and timbered terrain.

Most of the paved roads in the county are present in this zone, along with accompanying utility corridors.

The FOOTHILLS of the Olympic Mountains are largely under the management of 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, while being 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 major physiographic zone, are under federal jurisdiction of Olympic National Park. Ranging in elevation in Clallam County from 4,000 to 6,995' Mt. Carrie, the mountains have further influence on climatic patterns. 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 the presence of 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 that occur in that zone. These landscapes not only represent the influence of natural forces, but also serve as important elements in the human experience. Each has a different meaning, dependent upon the observer and changing climatic conditions.

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 the natural beauty and diversity of our own.

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 the presence of 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 the 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 alternates regularly between public and private beaches. Along the Pacific coast strip of Olympic National Park, the public is allowed to roam over 40 miles of continuous public beach.

ESTUARINE

Including tideflats, 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 diversity of habitat is the result of an interface between land and water, and more specifically between fresh and salt water.

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 the course of time may disappear.

Clallam County is fortunate to have two of the largest natural sand spits in the world. Ediz Hook serves as a natural breakwater for the deepwater harbor at Port Angeles. The Dungeness Spit is the protector of plant and animal life, which inhabit the relatively calm waters within the Dungeness National Wildlife Refuge. It is accessible by horse and foot trail, while Ediz Hook can be reached by all modes of transportation. In order 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 the growing of seed crops and alfalfa pasture for dairy and beef cattle.

TERRACE WITH MIXED VEGETATION

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

A terrace 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 common along the north coast west of Port Angeles, and along 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 largely confined to the eastern coastal regions of the county. Steep, actively eroding bluffs are common. 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 greens of needle and broad-leaved evergreens all contribute to an important 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. The western shore of Lake Ozette is only 1½ to 2 miles from the coast. Though the lake is part of an expanded coastal plain, in actuality, it is surrounded by rolling forested terrain.

Due to the shallow depth of its waters, the lake serves as an important habitat for terrestrial and aquatic life. Road access to the National Park Ranger Station at its northern tip is via the Hoko Road off of 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 enclosure. Most of these lands are located within the foothills and mountain zones.

MEADOWED UPLANDS

This landscape is found within the Olympic national physiographic zone and offers views to the foothills, coastal plain, and beyond. Flowering meadows alternate with coniferous tree masses, resulting in a wealth of biologic activity.

These areas are sensitive to human activity and should be carefully dealt with in trails 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

Within both the foothills and Olympic Mountain zones are several types of timbered uplands. 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 numbers of birds are also present due to the degree of vegetation diversity.

GLACIERS

A landscape seldom frequented by most people, but of equal ecological and experiential significance. An element of danger accounts for the adventuresome quality of the experience and for 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 up 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 that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Washington Heritage Register, and the Washington Heritage Barn Register as of 2012. These three historic property designation programs are administered by the Washington State Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP). 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 that 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.

| <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CITY/VICINITY</u> | <u>PROPERTY</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------|
| 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 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) |

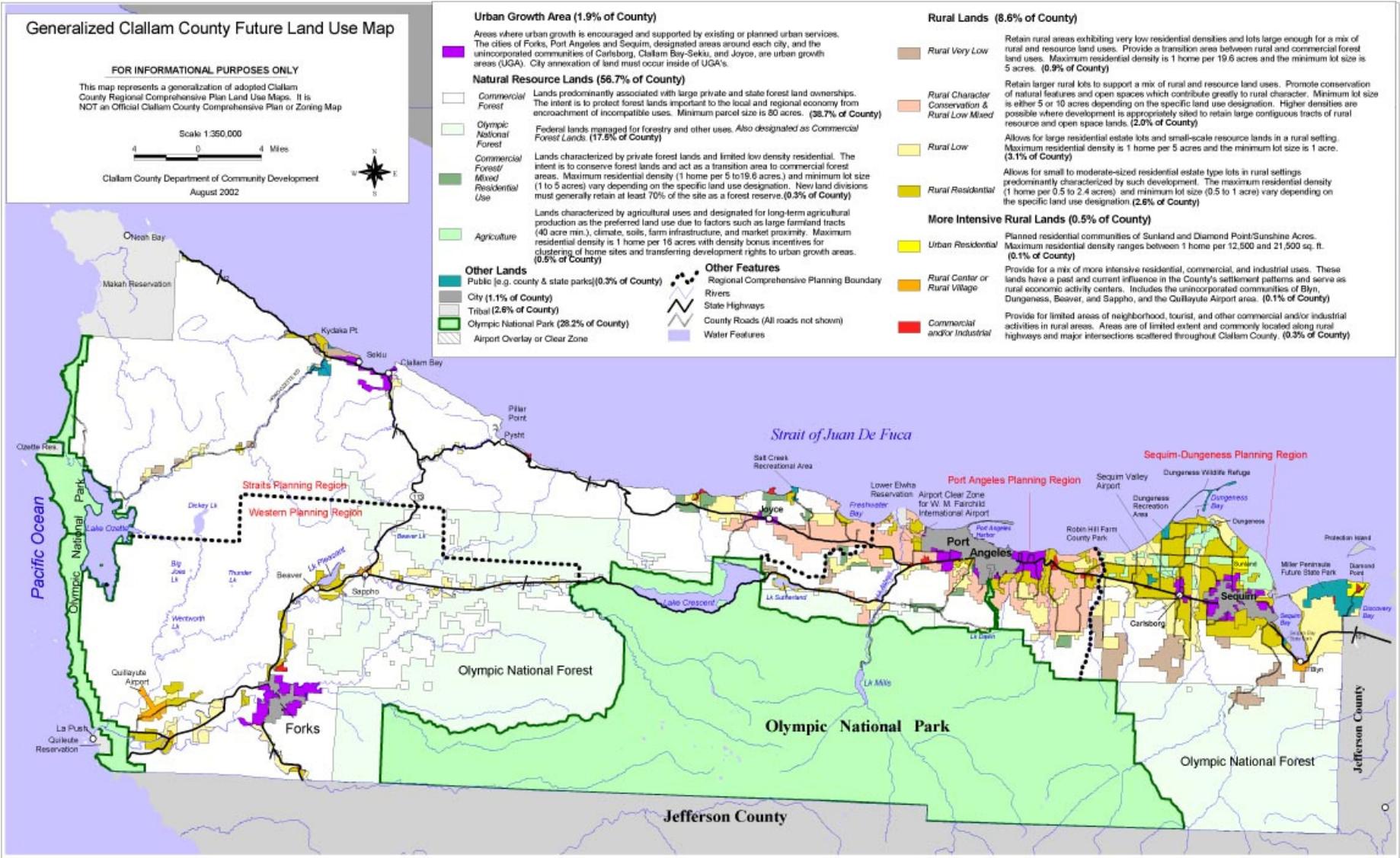
| <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CITY/VICINITY</u> | <u>PROPERTY</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|---------------|---|--|-----------------|
| Clallam | Sequim vicinity | Manis Mastodon Site | (N.R. 3/21/78) |
| Clallam | Sequim vicinity north of Sequim Dungeness Bay | McAlmond House | (N.R. 8/9/76) |
| Clallam | Agnew vicinity 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 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 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) |
| Clallam | Port Angeles 13 mi. along Dodger Pt. Tr. off the Whiskey Bend Tr. | Dodger Point Fire Lookout | (N.R. 7/13/07) |

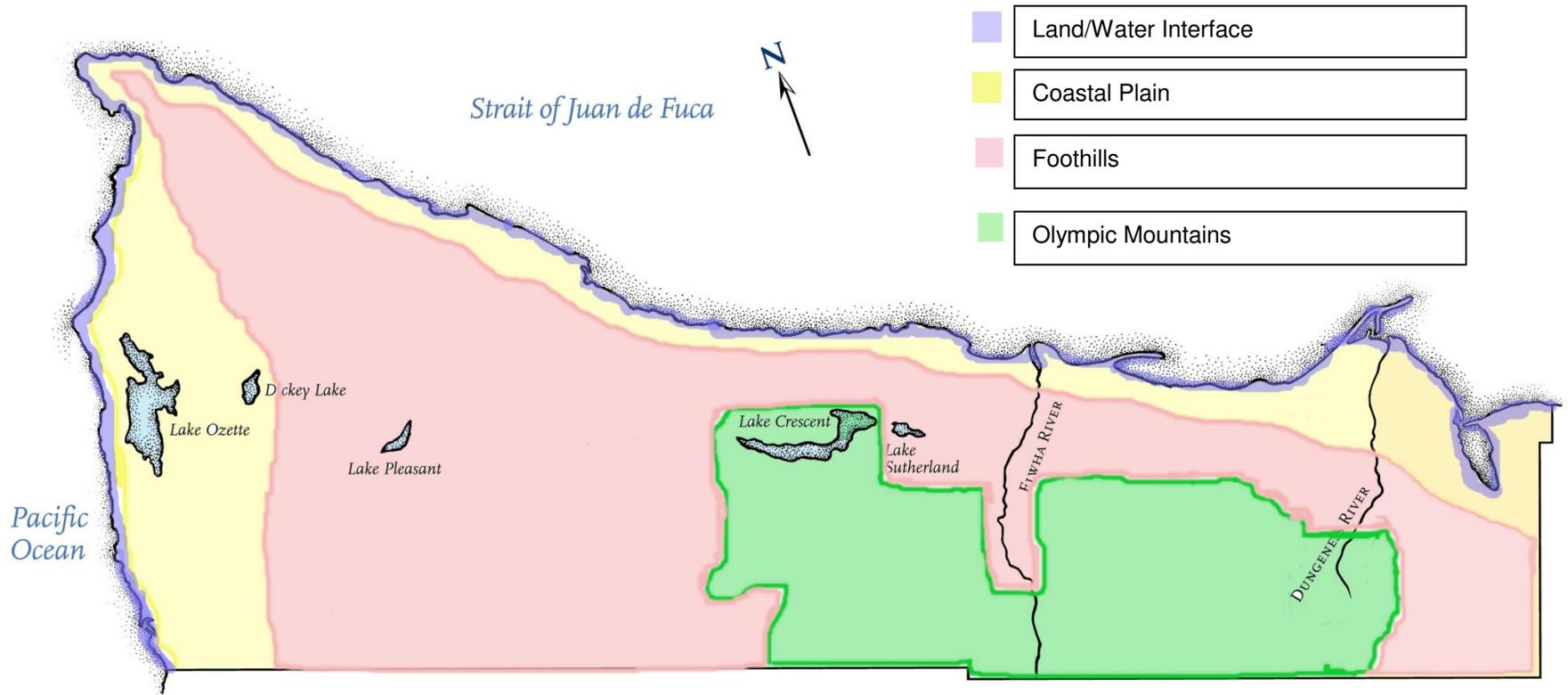
| <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CITY/VICINITY</u> | <u>PROPERTY</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|---------------|---|---|-----------------|
| Clallam | Port Angeles Along Elwha River Trail; 2 mi. up Whiskey Bend Trail | Michael's Cabin | (N.R. 7/13/07) |
| Clallam | Port Angeles 600 E. Park Ave. | Olympic National Park Headquarters 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 12 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. off 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

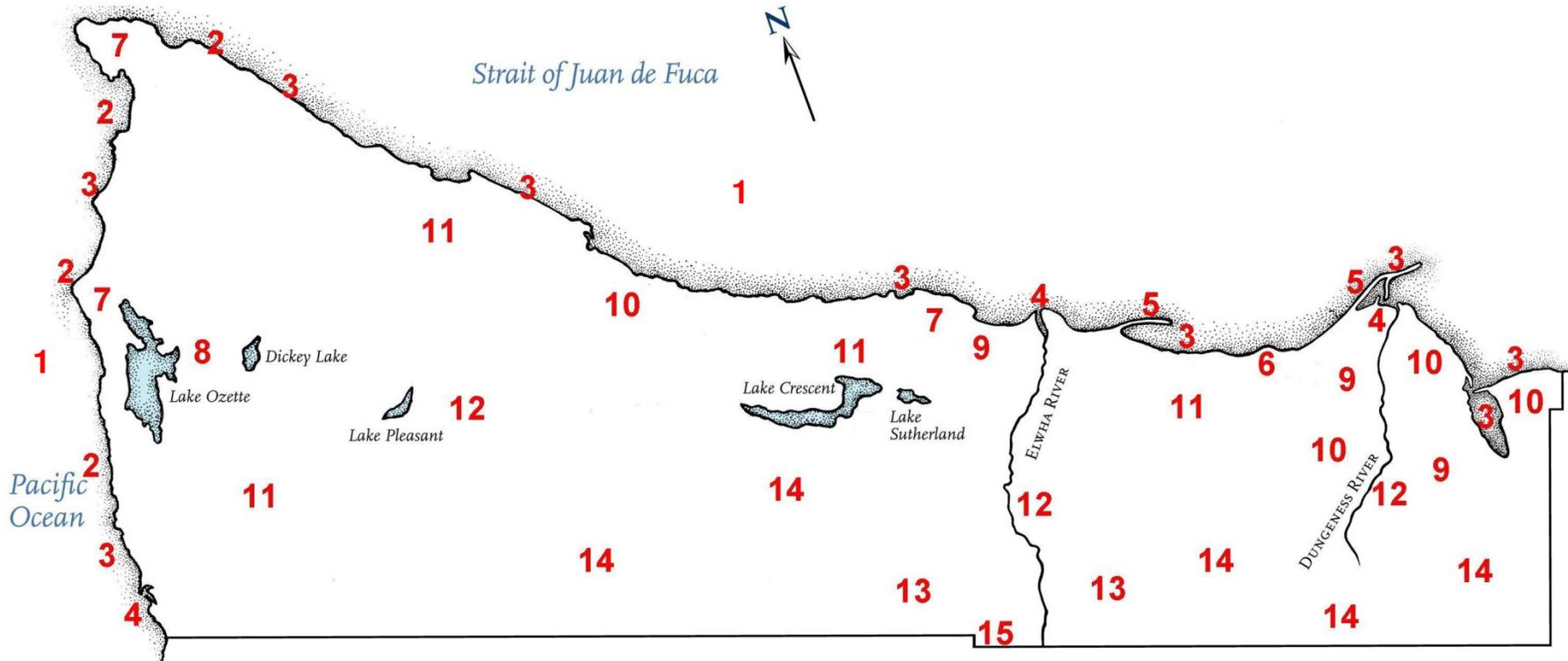
| <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CITY/VICINITY</u> | <u>PROPERTY</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------|
| Clallam | Cape Johnson vicinity Olympic National Park | Archaeological Site 45-CA-32 | (S.R. 6/5/75) |
| Clallam | Crescent Bay vicinity Salt Creek Rec. Area | Camp Hayden(Tongue Point) | (S.R. 2/11/72) |
| Clallam | Dungeness spit vicinity 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 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 northern shore of Washington Harbor | Suxtcikwi'in (Washington Harbor) | (S.R. 2/11/72) |
| Clallam | Sequim vicinity 219 Port Williams Road | Gierin 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) |
| Clallam | Olympic National Park | Historic Resources Park wide | (S.R. 6/24/05) |

| <u>COUNTY</u> | <u>CITY/VICINITY</u> | <u>PROPERTY</u> | <u>STATUS</u> |
|---------------|--|--|-----------------|
| 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 | Wesseler 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) |





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

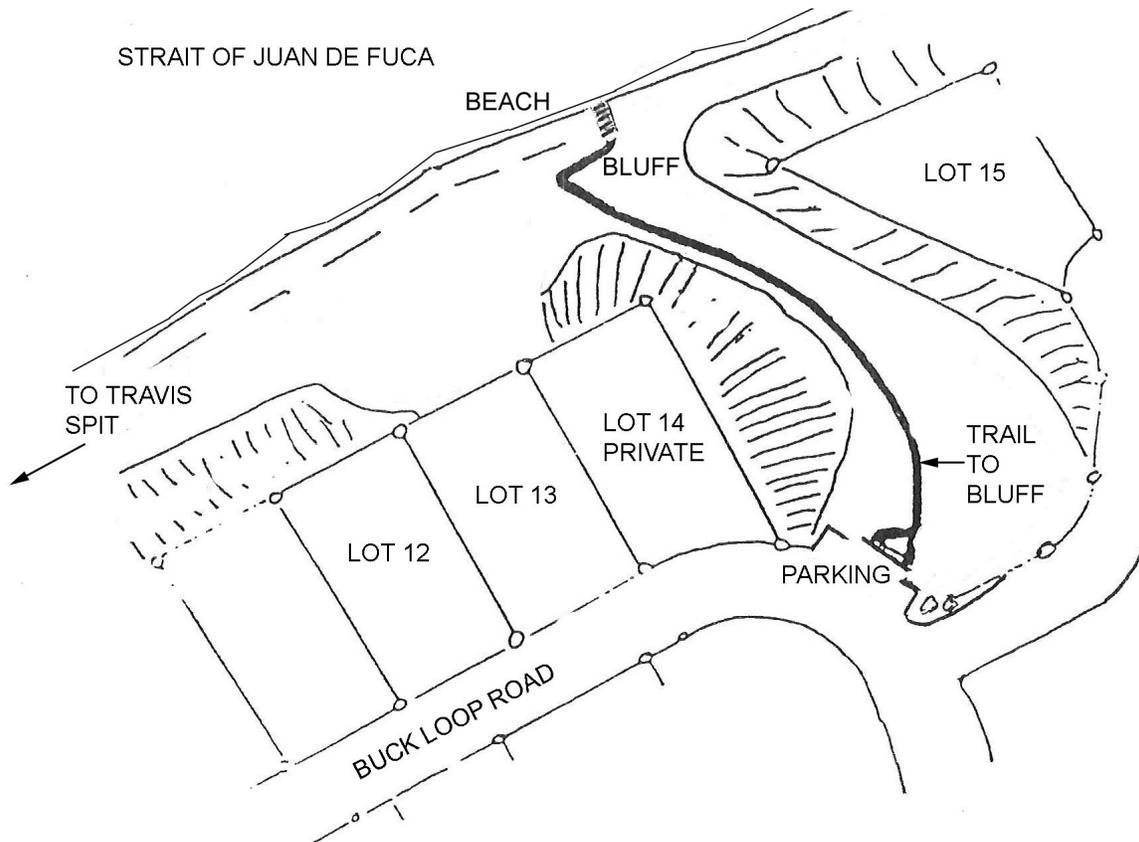
CLALLAM COUNTY PARK SITE PLANS AND FACILITY DESCRIPTIONS

- PANORAMA VISTA COUNTY PARK
- THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY
- 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 COUNTY PARK
- 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

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 a public 60-foot access be dedicated to the low water mark through the ravine area of the proposed subdivision. A 20-foot pedestrian easement was also platted which bordered 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 which denied access previously, and built a stairway to the tidelands in 1984.

The County Park Department has maintained this public beach access since October of 1984 and provides public pedestrian access to over three miles of saltwater beach. The main activities are beachcombing, rockhounding, and shellfishing (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: 0
Total: 1.0 acre

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

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Donation

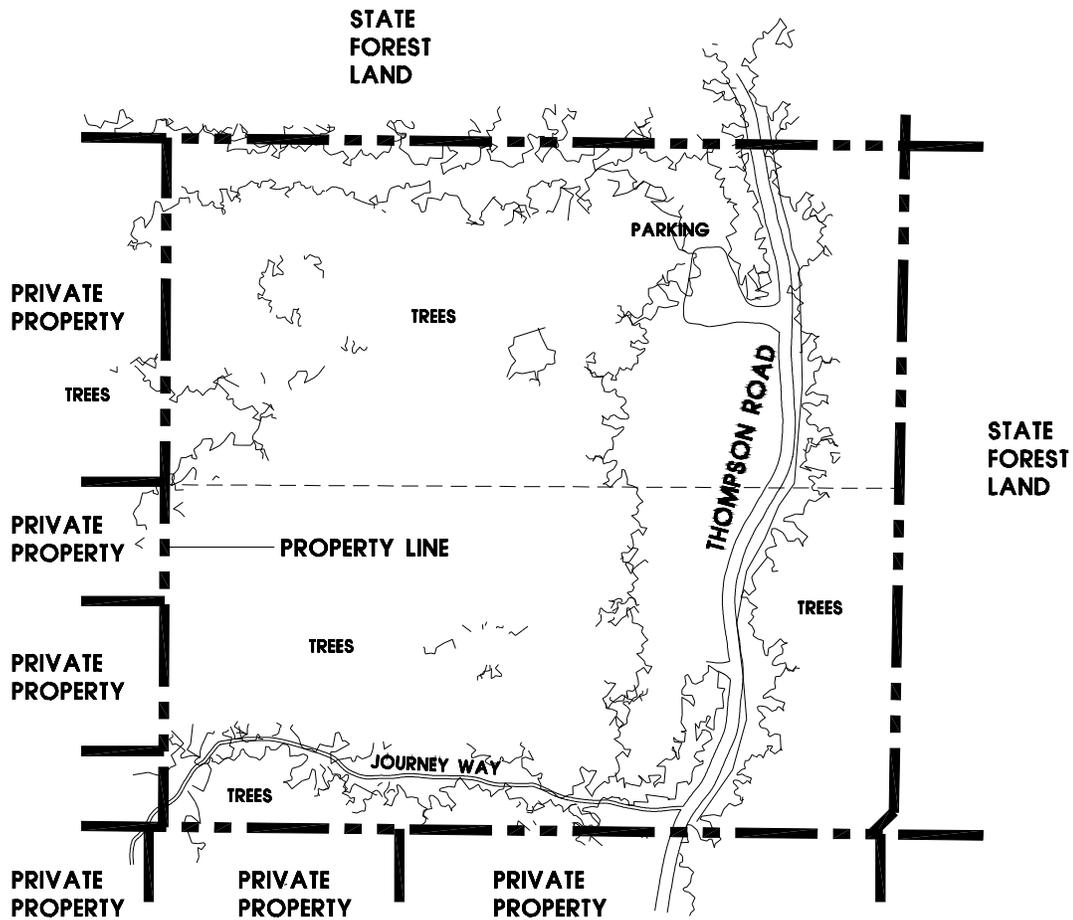
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: Stairway Beach Access, Guardrail

Comments:

Gravel pathway to stairway from parking lot was installed in 2007.

THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY



THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY SITE PLAN

2. THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY was obtained from the Clallam County Public Works Department. Twenty acres were transferred in 2013 and the remaining twenty acres were deeded to the Parks Department in 2015.

Thompson Road 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 site is about 1/2 mile up Thompson Road.

The Parks Department has proposed constructing an 18-hole disc golf course on the northern twenty acres of the site. The course is scheduled to be completed in 2016.

THOMPSON ROAD 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 Quit Claim Deed. The remaining twenty acres were transferred from the Public Works Department to the Parks Department on September 29, 2015 through a Quit Claim Deed.

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: N/A

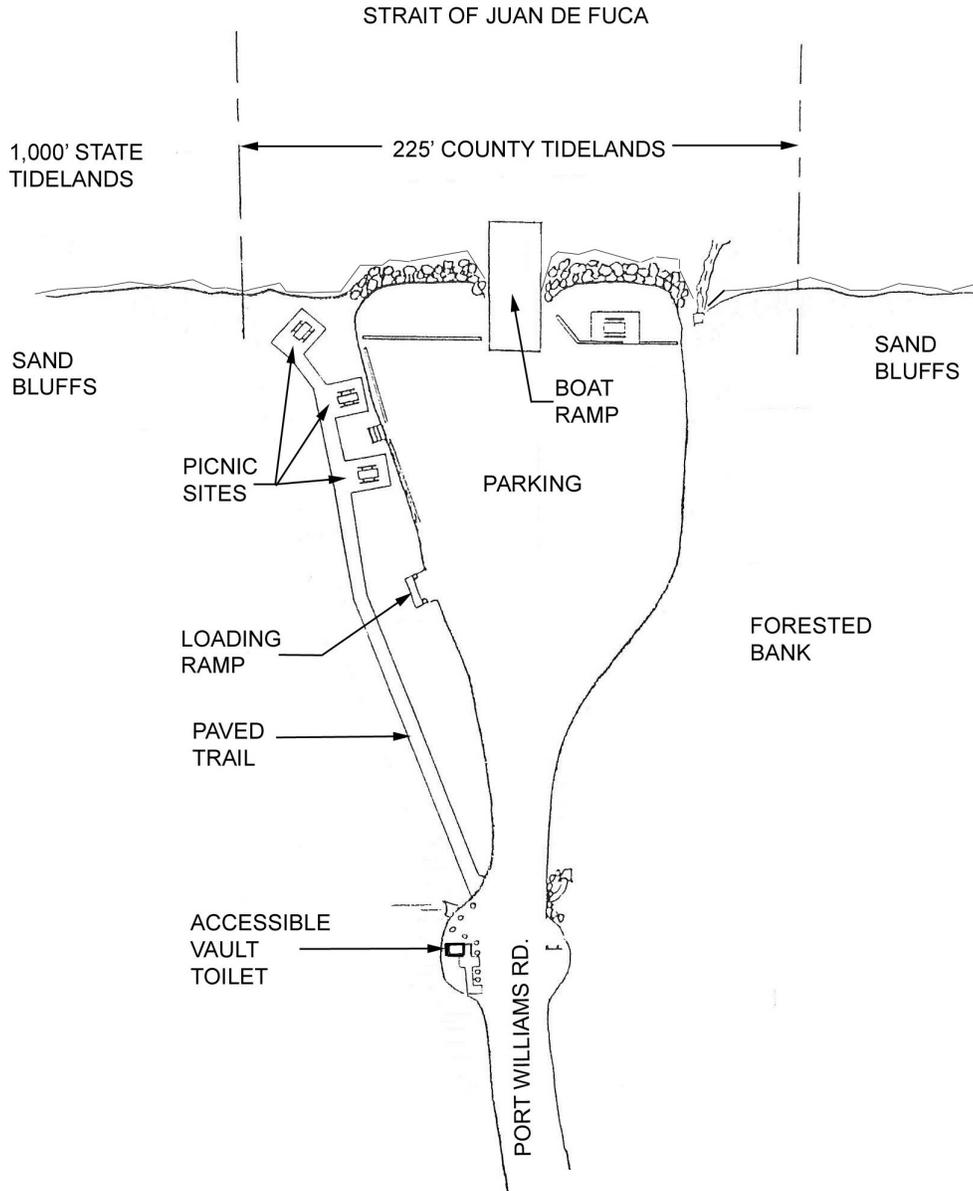
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: None

Comments:

Proposed site of a disc golf course

MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS



PORT WILLIAMS SITE PLAN

3. 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, vault toilet, and a parking area.

The road right-of-way and park area was acquired by the County Road Department for \$561.66 in 1960 from James and Helen Gates. Clallam County quit 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 some three miles east of the City of Sequim.

Favored 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: 255 linear feet (in front of park only)
Total: 1.22 + acres

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

Deed Stipulations: None

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

Funding Stipulations: N/A

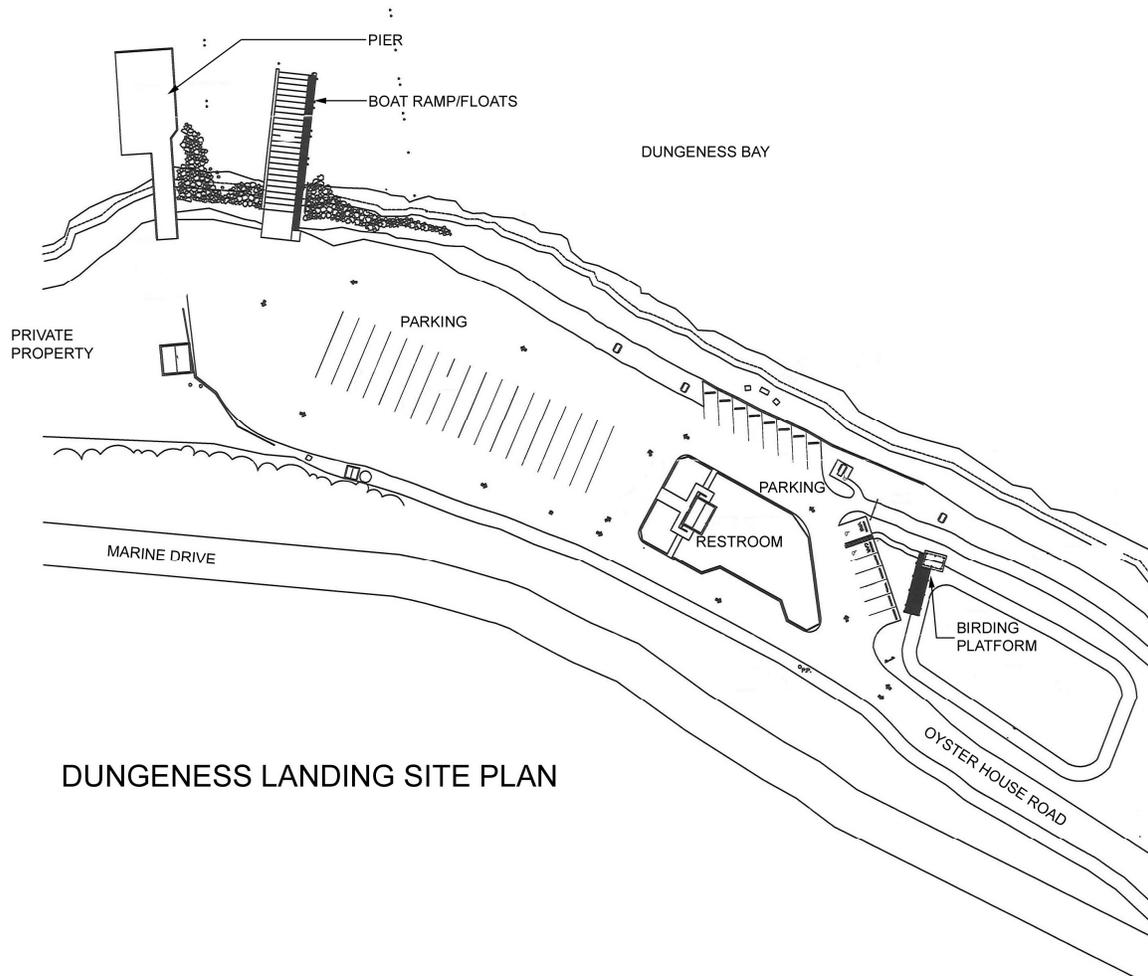
Structures on Site: Misc.: Boat ramp and vault toilet

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

Comments:

255 linear feet of tidelands directly in front of 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.

There is a high tide only boat launch, restroom, and picnic sites 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 of Marine Drive, Sequim

Acreage: Uplands: 5.63 acres
Tidelands: 14.00 (880 linear 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 on-going obligation for the BFP park development is perpetual.

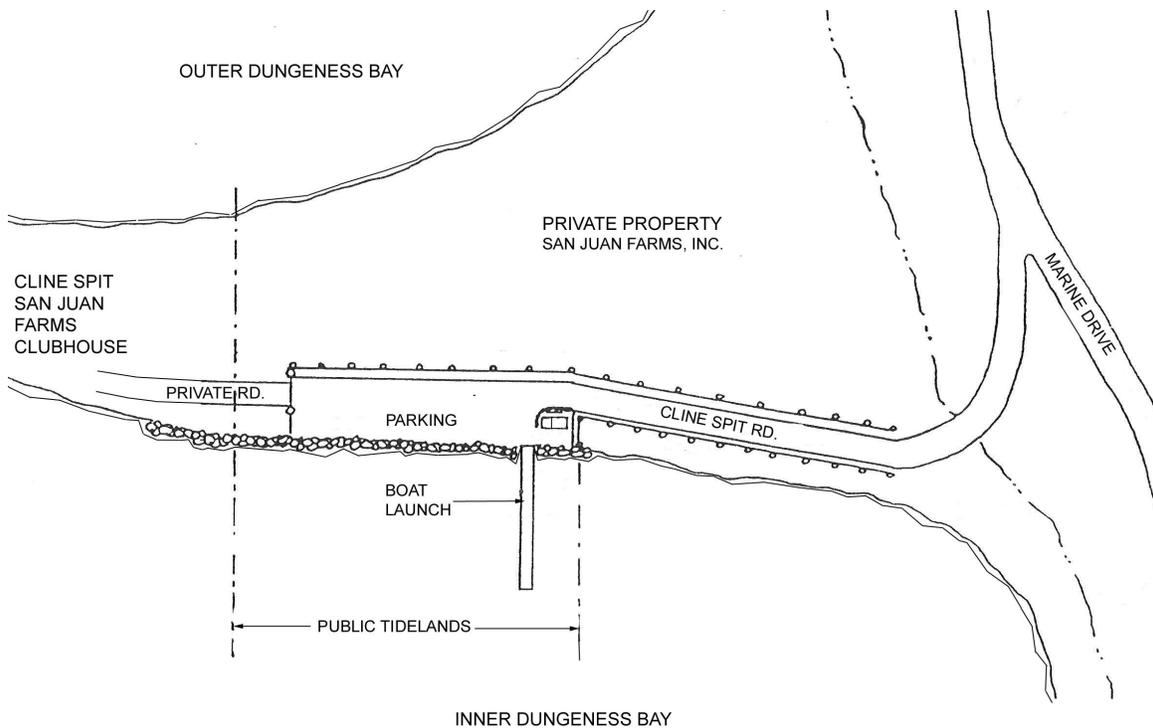
Structures on Site: Restroom, Pier, Storage Building, Boat Ramp, Dock, Pump House, Birding Platform, Entry Sign.

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 5 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. Prior to 1984, State Parks maintained the site, but lost its lease in 1983. The county negotiated a 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.

The park is one acre in size and hosts a parking lot boat ramp that provides access to inner Dungeness Bay, vault toilet units, boundary fencing, access road and 240 linear feet of public tidelands. There are also other public tideland sections managed by county parks inside Dungeness Bay, but they are only accessible via boat.

Park users enjoy boating access to saltwater (17' or smaller boats), shellfishing, 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

Located at the end of Cline Spit Road, off of Marine View Drive, Sequim

Acreage: Uplands: 1.0 acre
Tidelands: 0
Total: 1.0 acre

Date Acquired: March 27, 1984

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: Land exchange with San Juan Farms, Inc.

Funding Stipulations: N/A

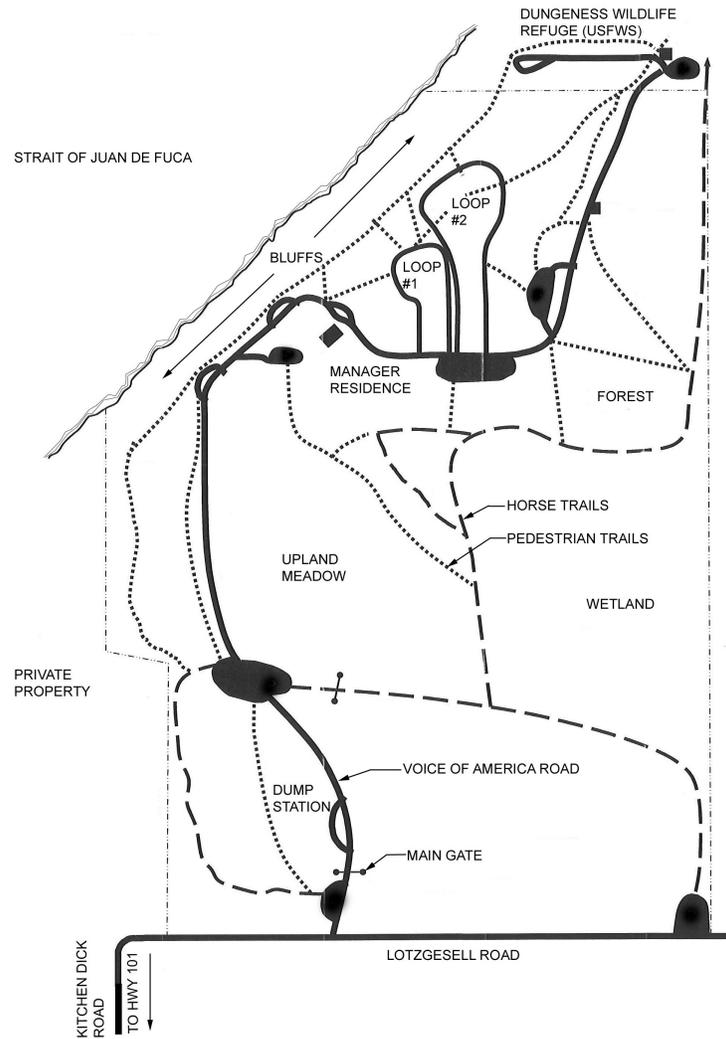
Structures on Site: Vault toilet
Misc.: Boat ramp

Miscellaneous Info: Small memorial park on the southeast corner of the intersection of Clark Road and Marine Drive. Size is .03 acres. Total price: \$1.00

Comments:

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

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 will include adding utility hook-ups to one camping loop, moving a portion of the road away from the bluff, moving the manager residence, and building a visitor contact station.

Park facilities include 66 campsites located in two camp loops with a full service restroom with showers in each loop, a one mile long bluff trail with picnic sites, a pocket picnic area, a group picnic area with shelter, equestrian trails, restrooms which serve the Dungeness Wildlife Refuge users.

This park area is one of the major tourist attractions in eastern Clallam County and is therefore considered a regional park which has a national draw. Park users enjoy camping, hiking of water view trails and upland trails, horseback riding, hunting, beachcombing, picnicking, bird watching, and other outdoor recreation activities.

The Dungeness Recreation Area is located on the Strait of Juan de Fuca fifteen miles east of Port Angeles off Highway 101, and three miles north on Kitchen Dick Lane. 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)
Project included: Build 60 campsites, 2 restrooms, fee station, 90 picnic tables, signs, and related utilities.

Project cost: \$100,000
Grant fund: \$75,000
County cost: \$25,000

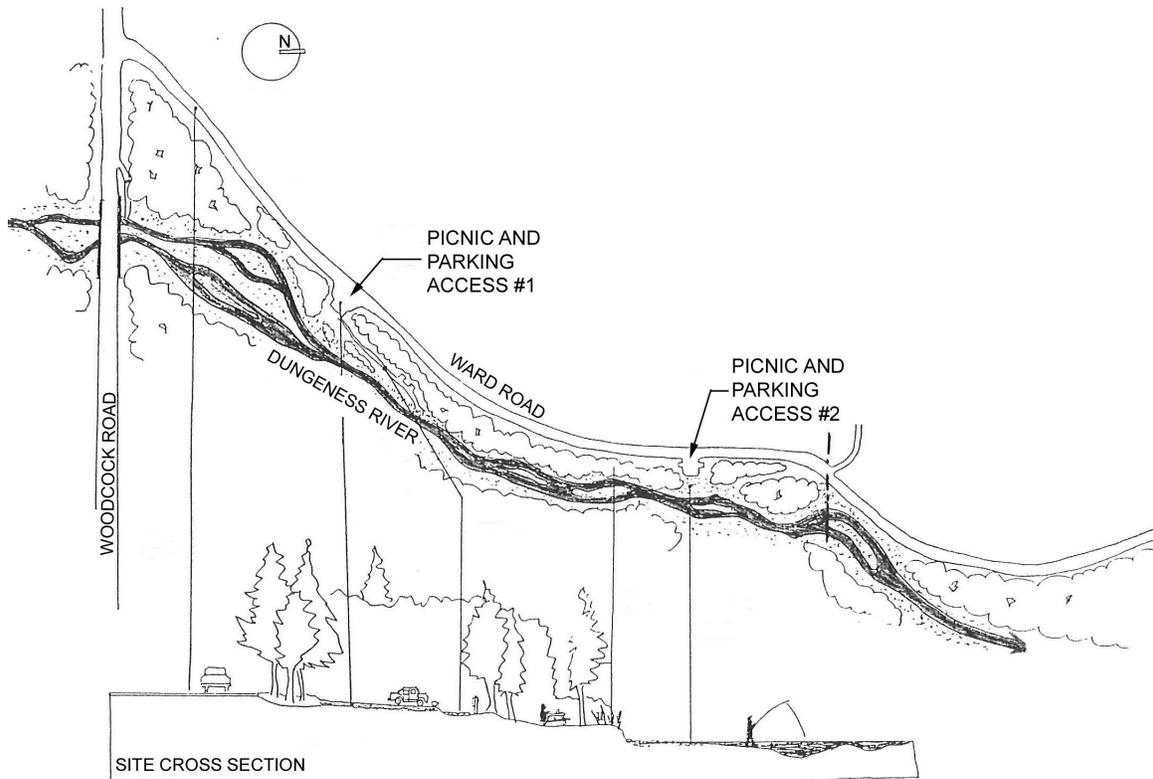
Funding Stipulations: The County's on-going obligation of the project is perpetual.

Structures on Site: Restrooms (2 w/ Showers), Shop, Manager Residence, Wood Shed, 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 hunting of ducks and pheasant 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 and restroom for 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 River front park that was purchased on December 30, 1994. The owners donated 50 percent of the value of the property and the county secured the other 50 percent of the funds to buy this parkland via a Department of Ecology CZM 306A federal grant.

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

The area is located east of Ward Road off Woodcock Road, along the Dungeness River. It consists of about 3,000 linear feet of shoreline along the western 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.

Favored 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%

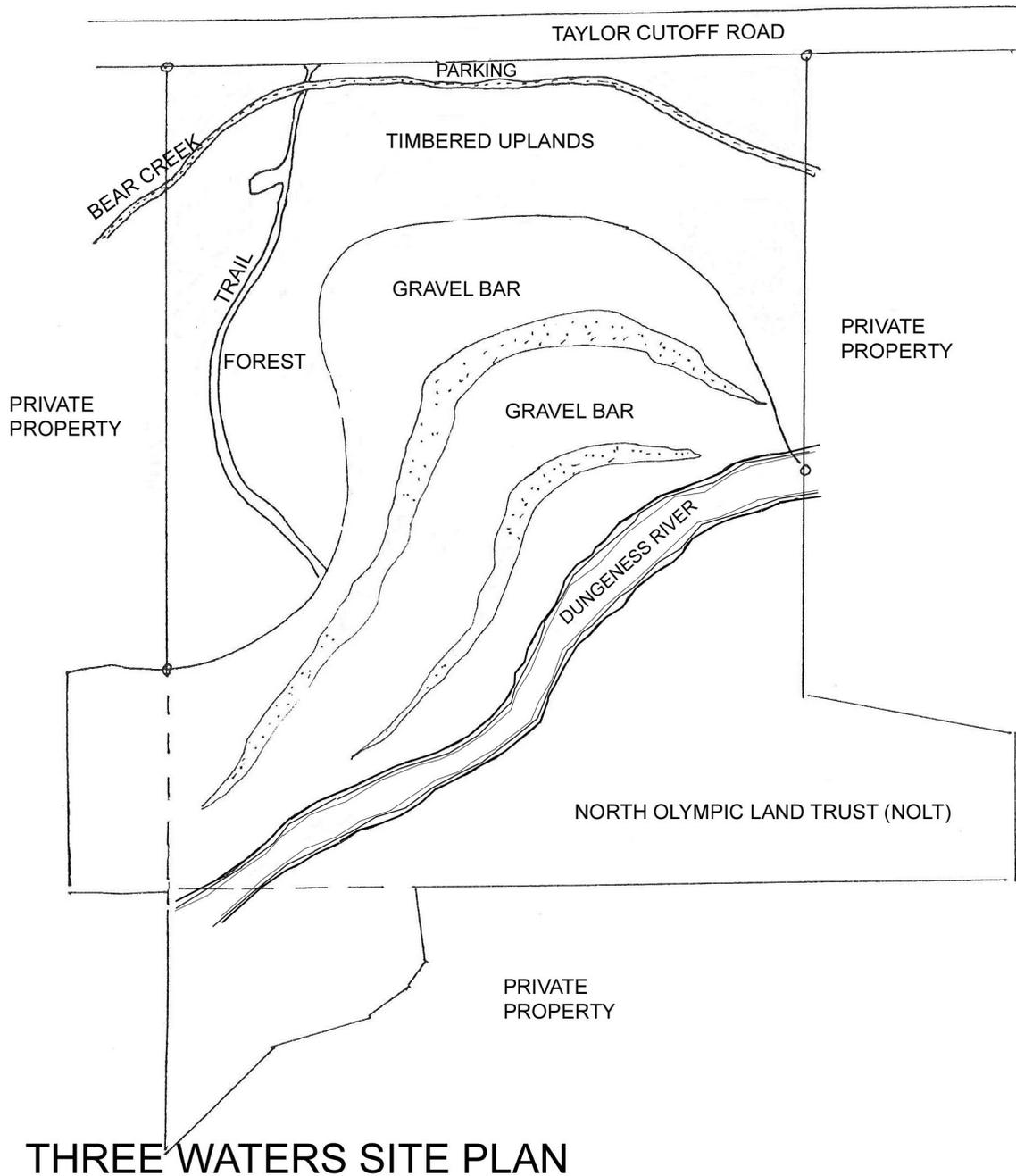
Funding Stipulations: Dept. of Ecology acquisition – Shall not convert any property acquired with this grant to uses other than the monies were originally allocated, without prior written approval of the Director of Dept. Such approval may be conditioned on the repayment of funds awarded with the grant.

Structures on Site: Guardrails, picnic tables

Comments:

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

THREE WATERS



THREE WATERS SITE PLAN

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

The park is located 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.

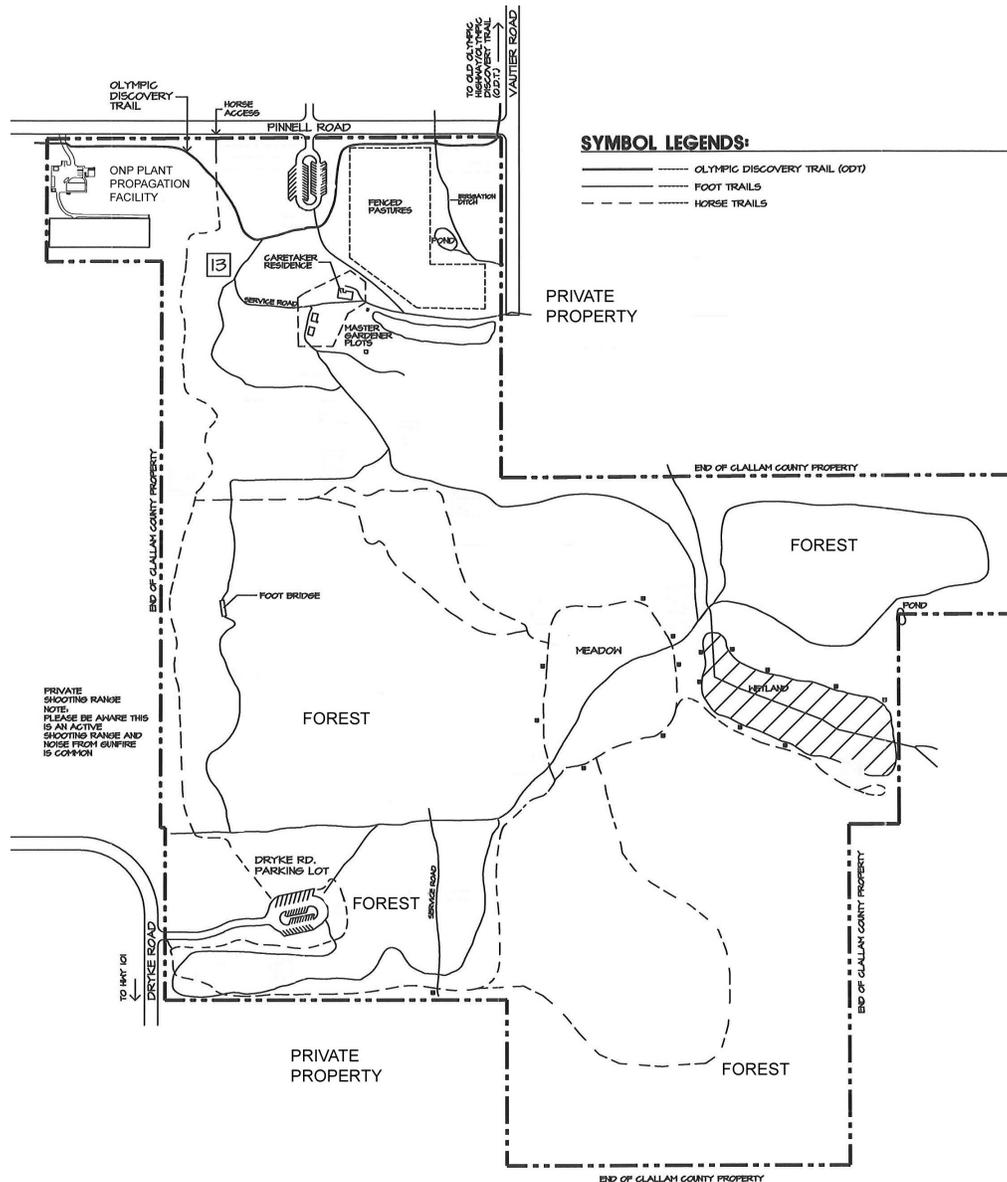
THREE WATERS

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Legal Description: | Range 4 West; Township 30 North; Section 26 Parcel: 043026420000 | |
| Acreage: | Uplands: | 8.25 acres |
| | Tidelands: | 0 |
| | 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 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. 155 were purchased in 1997 from Robert McCool, and forty acres were added in 2003 by transfer from the Wa. Dept. of Natural Resources. The property consists of 150 acres of woodlands, a 5-acre wetland, and the remainder was historically used for pasture and Christmas tree plots.

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

In 2008, Clallam County entered into 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 purchased in 7 parcels from Robert McCool
July 18, 2003, 40 acres 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/or 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, land of at least equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public recreational purposes must be substituted.

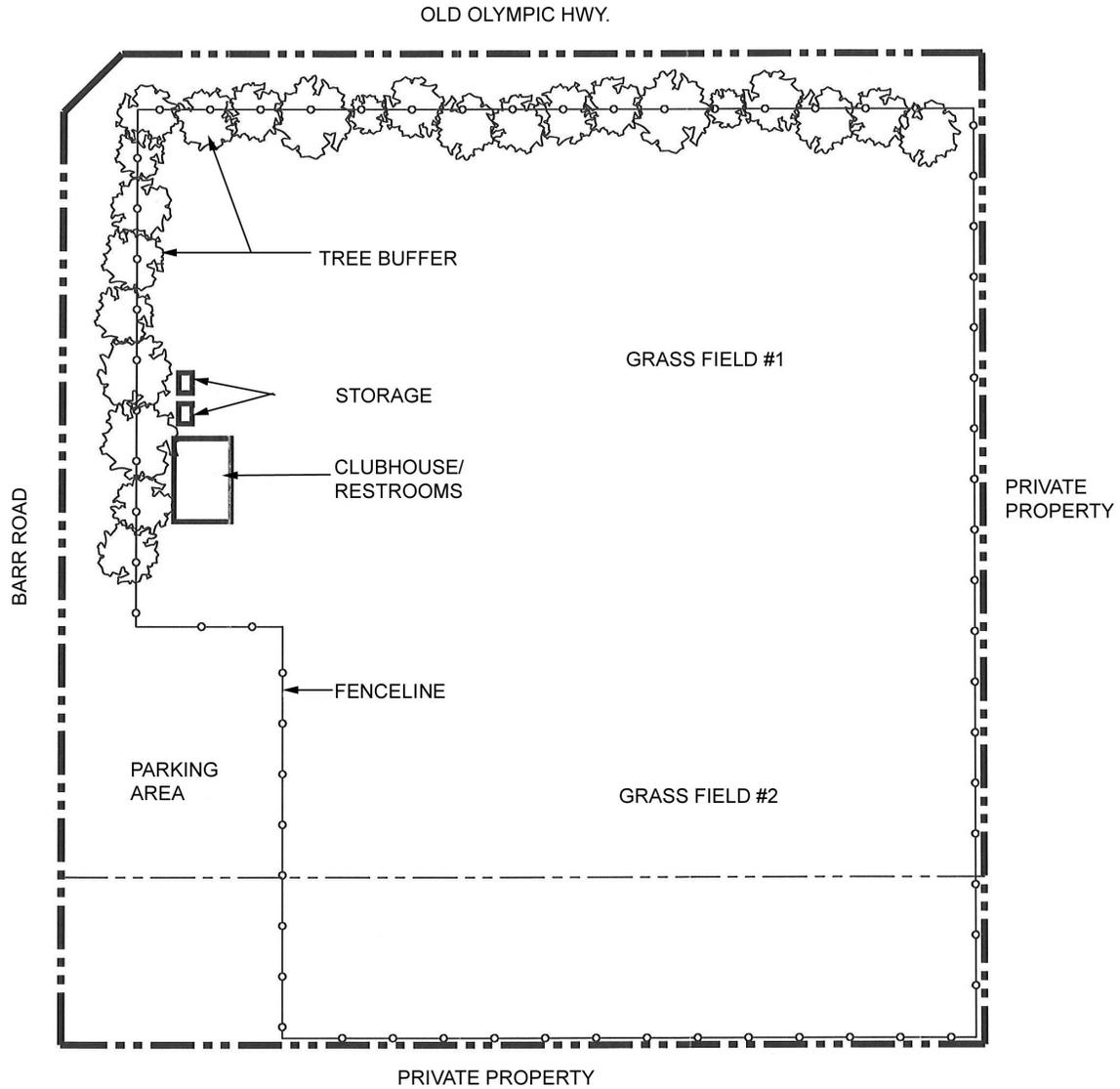
Structures on Site: Residence
Shop
2 Storage buildings
Misc.: Water tower, pump house, kiosks, and foot bridge

Comments:

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

The Olympic National Park (ONP) has established a nursery, in 2008, on five acres at the northwest corner of the park. The nursery raises native plants for the re-vegetation of lands along 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 the assistance of 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, restroom/shelter, storage shed, well, fenced boundary, and 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 on North Barr Road
and Old Olympic Highway

Acreage: 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

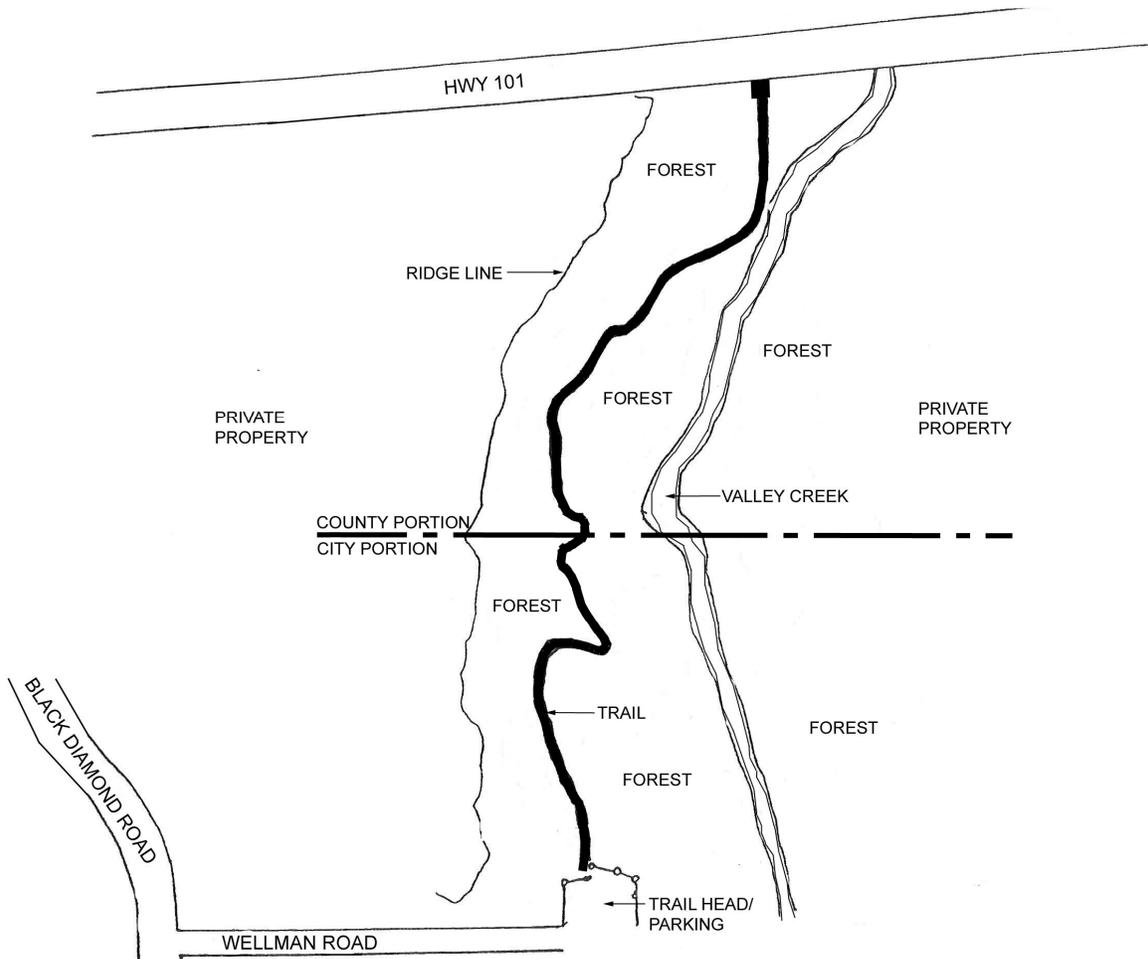
Funding Stipulations: The property must be used for public outdoor recreation, should
the state (RCO) consent to a change in the use, land of at least
equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public
recreational purposes must be substituted.

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 the Soccer Club will maintain the park and schedule usage on the fields. The agreement is set for five years, with possible 5 year extensions.

VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL



VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL SITE PLAN

11. VERNE SAMUELSON TRAIL is a 1.5 acre and a 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 trail was acquired by Clallam County between 1968 and 1978 as tax title property. The entrance of the trail 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. The trail is used minimally by local citizens and is not 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 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 acquisition of City of PA parcels

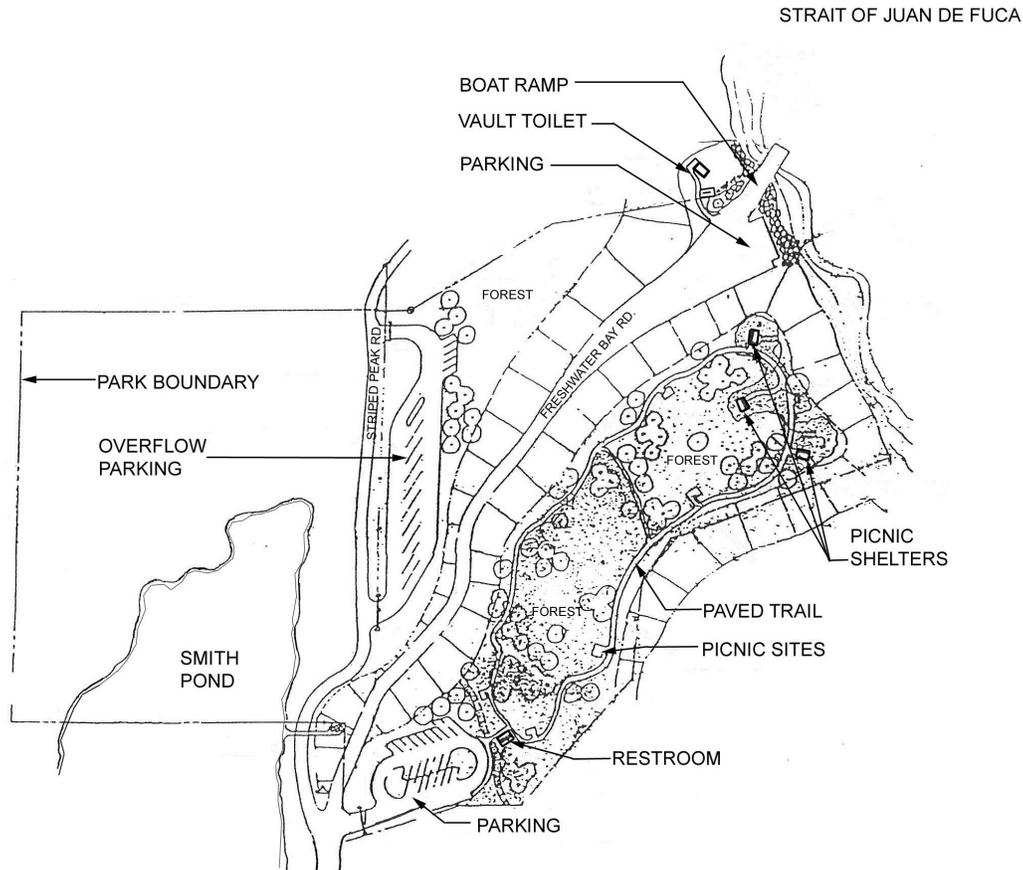
Funding Stipulations: N/A

Structures on Site: None

Comments:

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

FRESHWATER BAY



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 linear 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 the upper parcel #1 was obtained from Ray Green in 1985. Another 450 linear 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, new access road with drainage system improvements, restroom, an overflow boat/trailer parking area, boundary fencing signage, three picnic shelters, five picnic sites, concrete trail and other major improvements to the park.

Today, park facilities include a concrete launch ramp, oiled parking lot for fifty car/trailer vehicles, vault toilets to serve beach users, an overflow boat/trailer parking lot for twenty vehicles, 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, full service restroom, 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

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 boat ramp

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

Date Acquired: July 20, 1946 – Tidelands south of boat ramp, approx. 1000 linear 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 linear ft

Deed Stipulations: None

Funding: \$1.00 – Tidelands south of 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

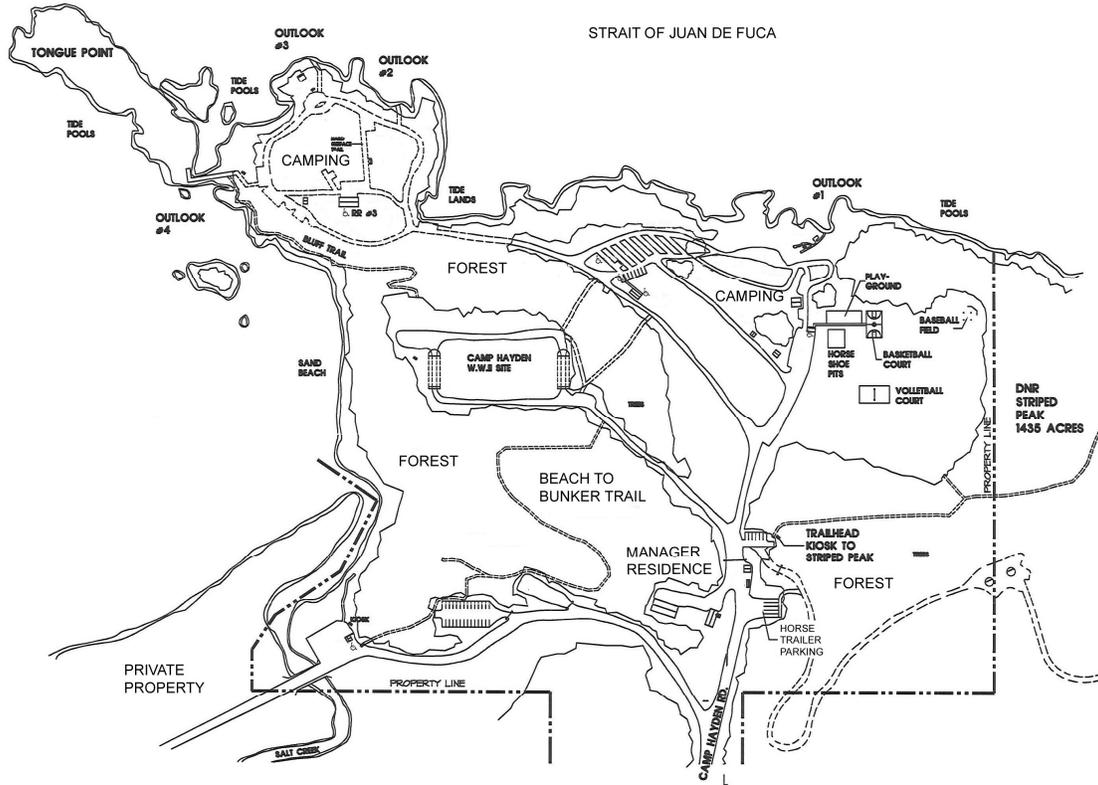
Funding Stipulations: RCO (IAC) acquisition – The property must be used for public outdoor recreation, should the state (RCO) consent to a change in the use, land of at least equal fair market value, usefulness, and location for public recreational purposes must be submitted.

Dept. of Ecology acquisition – Shall not convert any property acquired with this grant to uses other than the monies were originally allocated, without prior written approval of the Director of Dept. Such approval 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 being 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.

The county purchased 193 acres of land in 1958-59 for the sum of \$24,881. An additional three-acre piece of land was donated to the park by the Taggart family in 1973. Tidelands from the approximate outer line of Salt Creek to the south edge of the island were given to the county by Walter and Ida Shibig in 1960. 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, 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 which housed 16-inch cannons and several siting bunkers. 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, picnic area, group picnic shelter, 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.

Favorite activities that park users engage in 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 runs each year. 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 is another of Clallam County's premier park areas.

The park is located 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)

Acreeage: Uplands: 196 acres (total from above 174.56 acres)
Tidelands: unknown
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 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

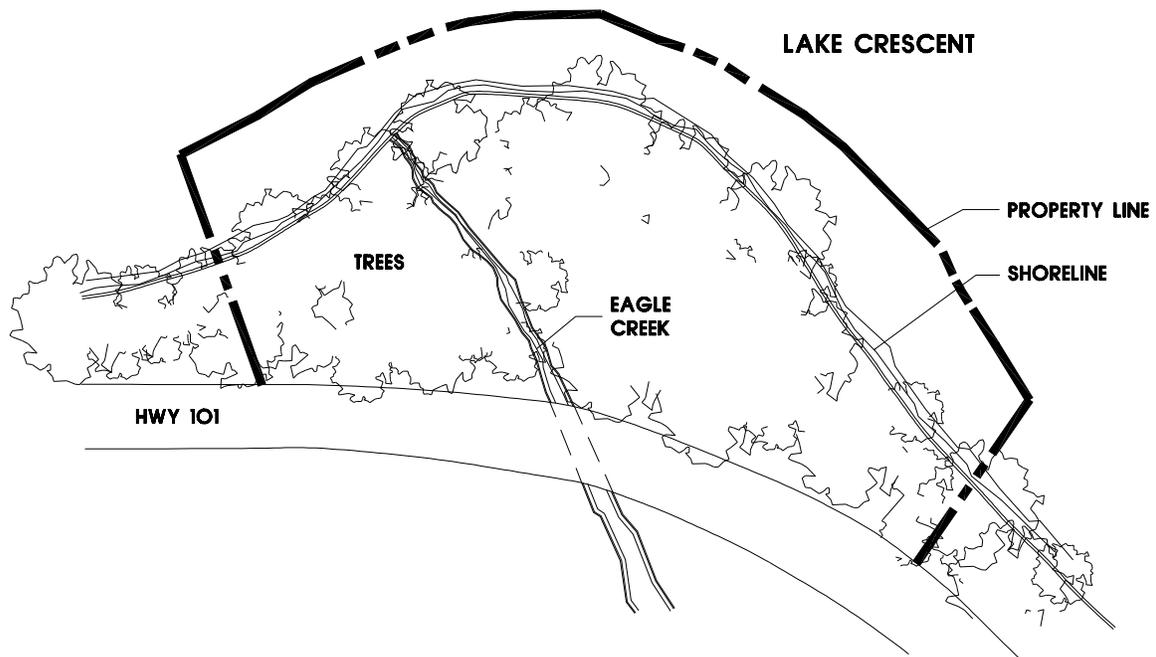
\$503,157 LWCF RCO 50/50 Matching Grant – Development
September 2004
\$251,578 County match
\$251,578 LWCF – RCO
Project included: Replace two vault toilets, new trail construction, parking improvements, utility campsites, interpretive signage, improved ADA accessibility, placing overhead wires underground,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

Funding Stipulations: The County's on-going obligation of 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, Wood Shed, WWII bunkers, Play Equipment, Vault Toilets (2), Beach Access Stairs (4), and Storage Building.

Comments:

EAGLE POINT



EAGLE POINT SITE PLAN

14. EAGLE POINT County Park was donated by the Gund Family in 2015. The 1.2 acre parcel is 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

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: November 30, 2015

Deed Stipulations: None

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

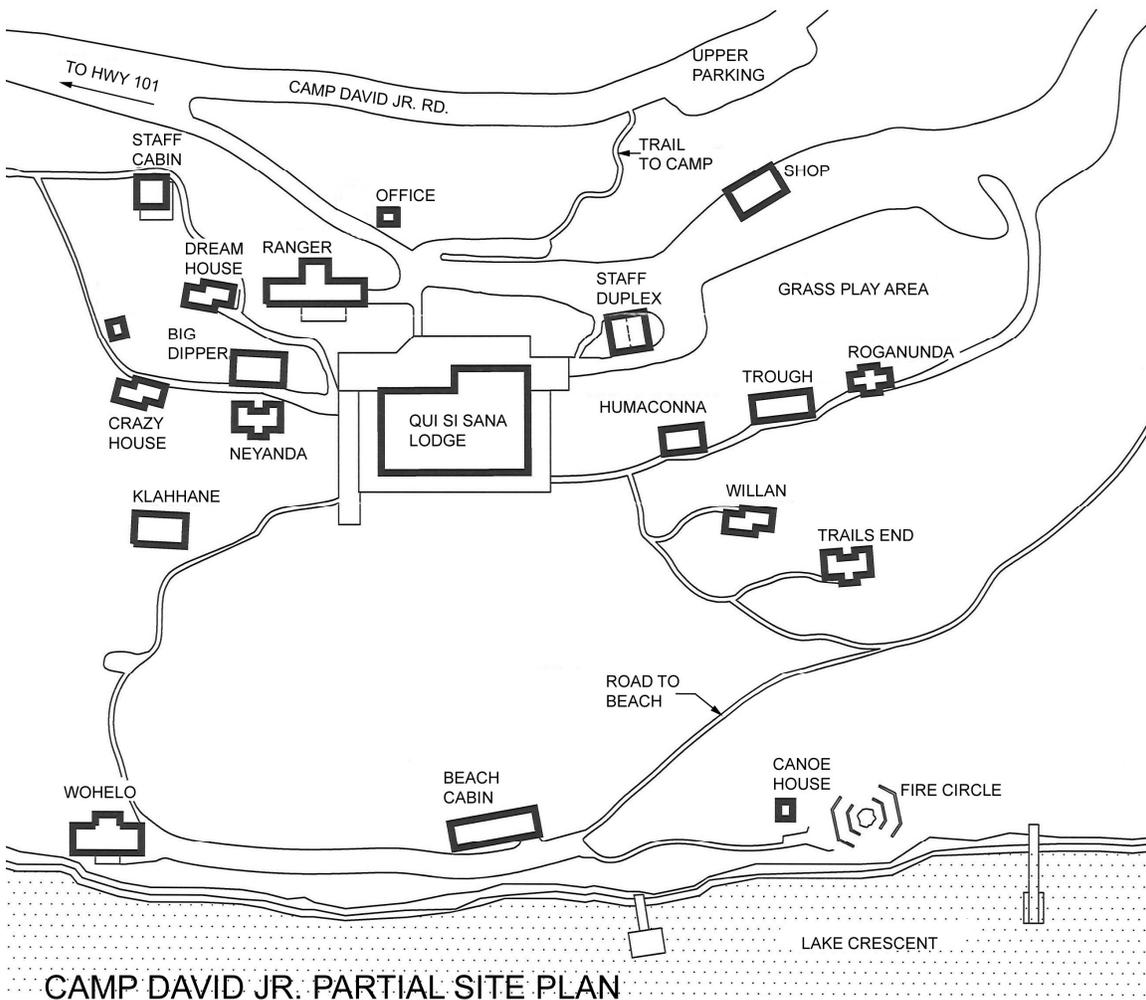
Funding Stipulations: N/A

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 pull-out, large enough for 3 to 4 vehicles, is adjacent to the parcel. No development is expected to take place on the site.

CAMP DAVID, JR.



15. CAMP DAVID, JR. outdoor resident recreation camp is Clallam County's oldest county park. It is also one of the oldest county parks (if not the oldest) in the state. The camp is rich in history, since it was originally a health spa in the early 1900s and much of the history 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 the county by 64%.

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, swimming area, fishing dock, grass playfield, manager's residence, maintenance building, waterfront building, and 8.5 acres of lakefront property.

The camp is used on a reservation only basis and has a capacity for overnight use of 100. Camp David Jr. is easily one of the finest outdoor recreation resident camps in the state.

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.

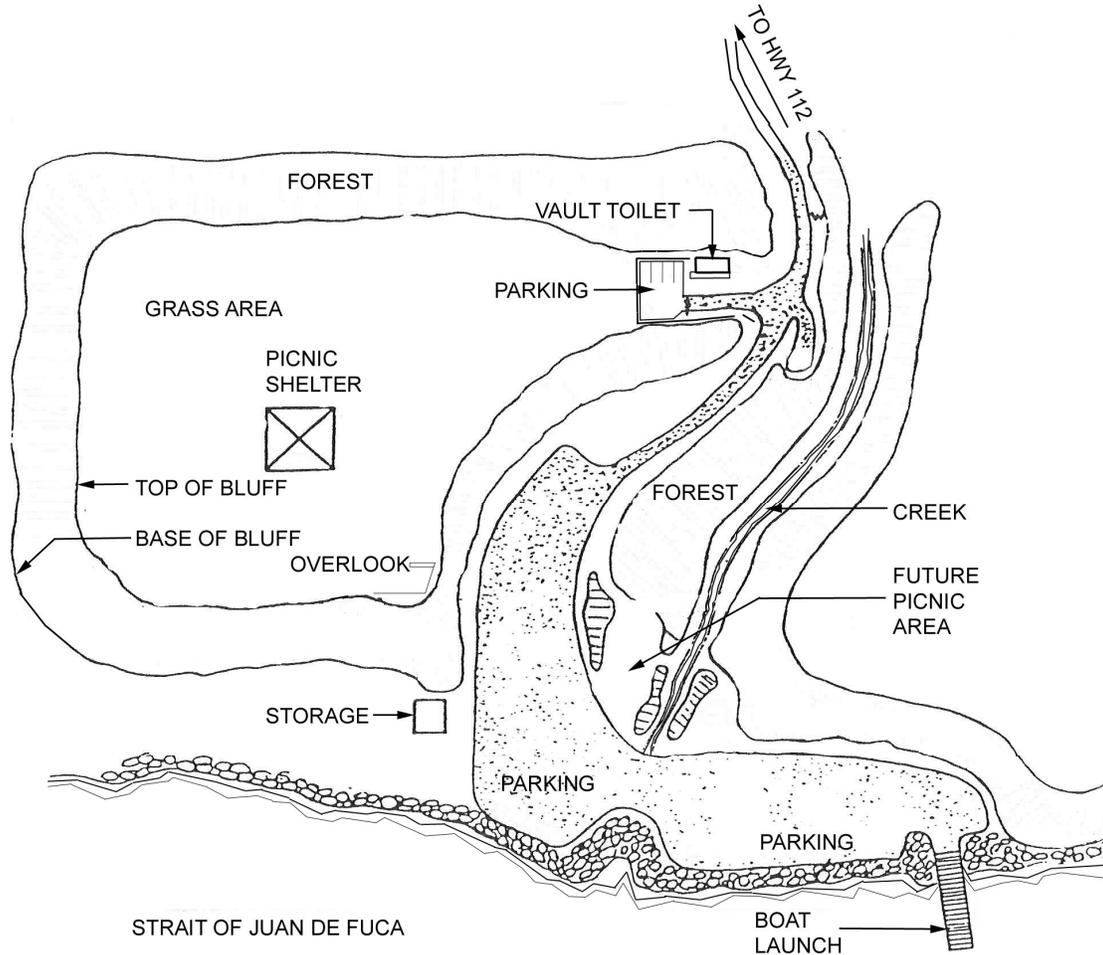
Water Source: Sanborn Creek Group B (down-graded in 2012 because of shortened camping season), Transient, Non-community (TNC) Water System, requiring a registered Water Treatment Operator and Water Distribution Manager Certification.

Comments:

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

Camp David Jr. is the oldest County Park in the state of Washington, and has a very colorful history. The camp was originally established as a health resort in the early 1900's.

PILLAR POINT



PILLAR POINT SITE PLAN

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

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

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

The park is located on the Strait of 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 property is not used by the County for park and recreational purposes the land will revert back to Merrill and Ring, free and clear of any rights granted in the deed.

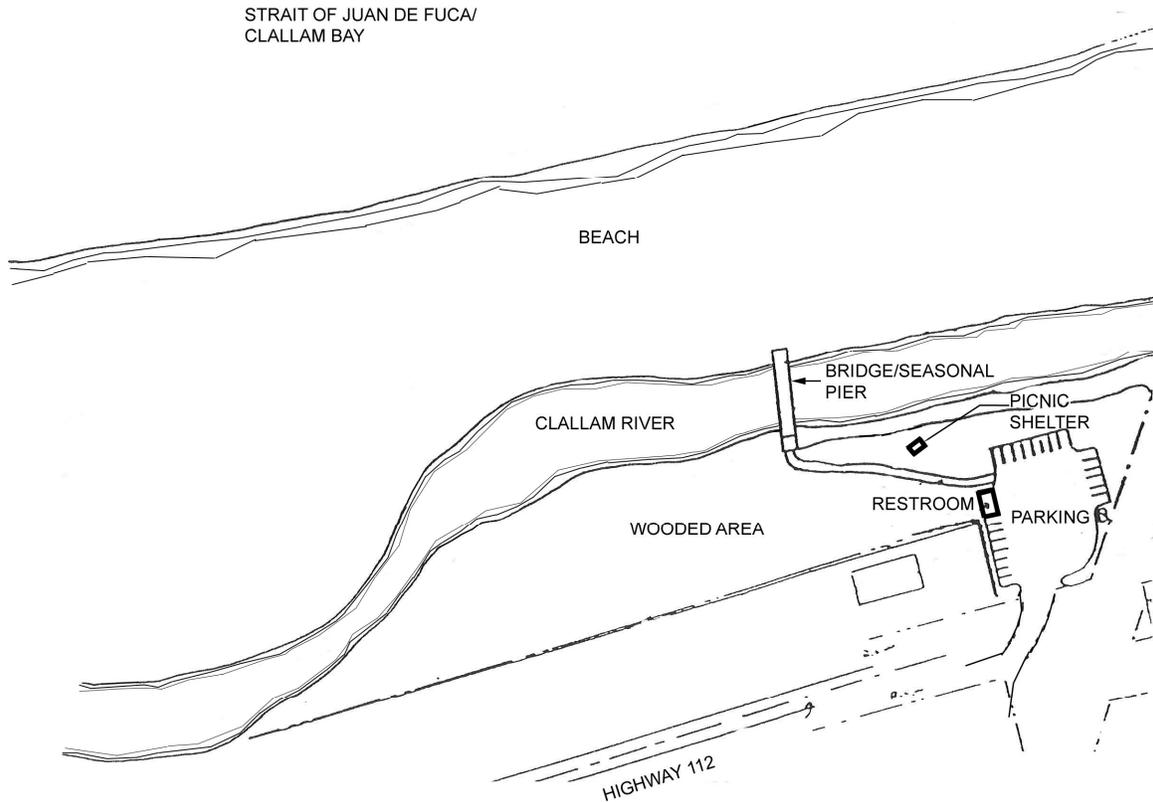
Funding: \$1.00 – parcel 113110421000
Donation – parcel 113110421050

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 operated as 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 Spit. The county purchased 4.15 acres of land that was used in 1986 to construct a parking lot, restroom and footbridge, which provides access to the spit and to a terrific sand and gravel saltwater beach. Total area of the jointly managed park is 34 acres.

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

The park is located 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 First Division of Kellogg Land Company's Plat of Clallam

Acreeage: 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 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 park obtained in June 19, 1950 for park and recreation purposes

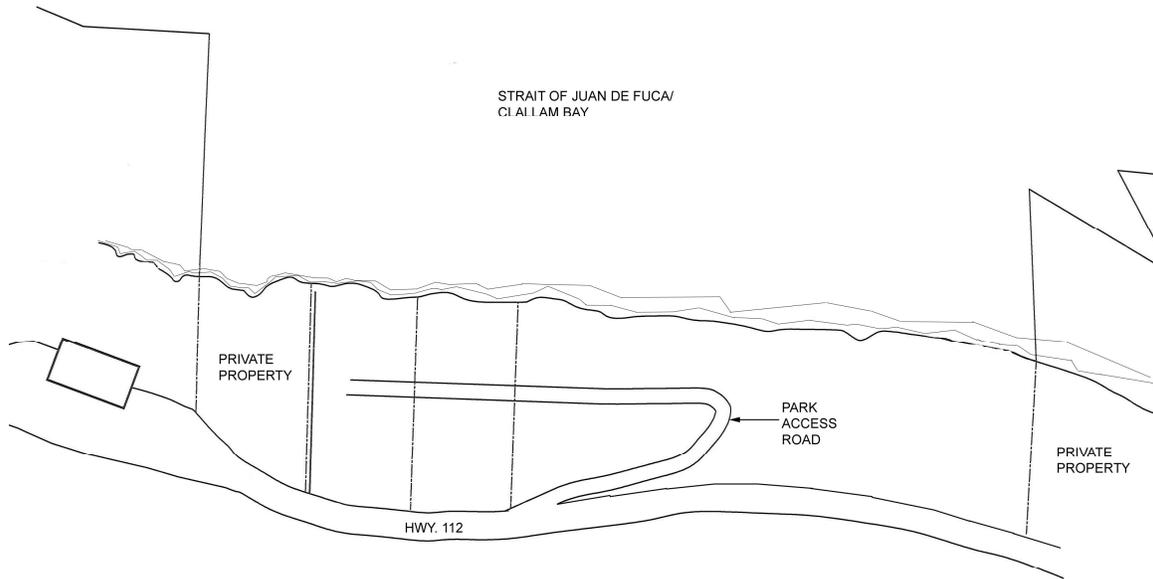
Parcel Nos.: 123220220060 & 123220220065
Total price: \$34.29
County Property east of park as a right-of-way for beach access
Parcel No: 123221510600
Former County Road right-of-way for Clallam Plat

Comments:

Clallam County Commissioners Resolution 14, June 19, 1950, deemed the property to be suitable and desirable for recreational and park purposes. Washington State Parks annually paid the County \$7,500 to maintain the park, restrooms, and trails through a Cooperative Agreement that expired in 2011 and was not renewed. In 2012, LTAC approved lodging tax funds in the amount of \$7,500 annually to assist in offsetting the maintenance cost to the park.

In 2001, winter storms and storm surge washed away much of the embankment at the north end of the bridge. In 2003, 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 north end of the bridge.

CLALLAM BAY WEST



CLALLAM BAY "WEST"

18. CLALLAM BAY WEST County Park was purchased in 2011 with the assistance of a Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program matching grant through the State R.C.O. The 8.64 acre site is a no-bank parcel adjacent to Clallam Bay and provides year round access to the shoreline. An existing access road comes off of 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 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.

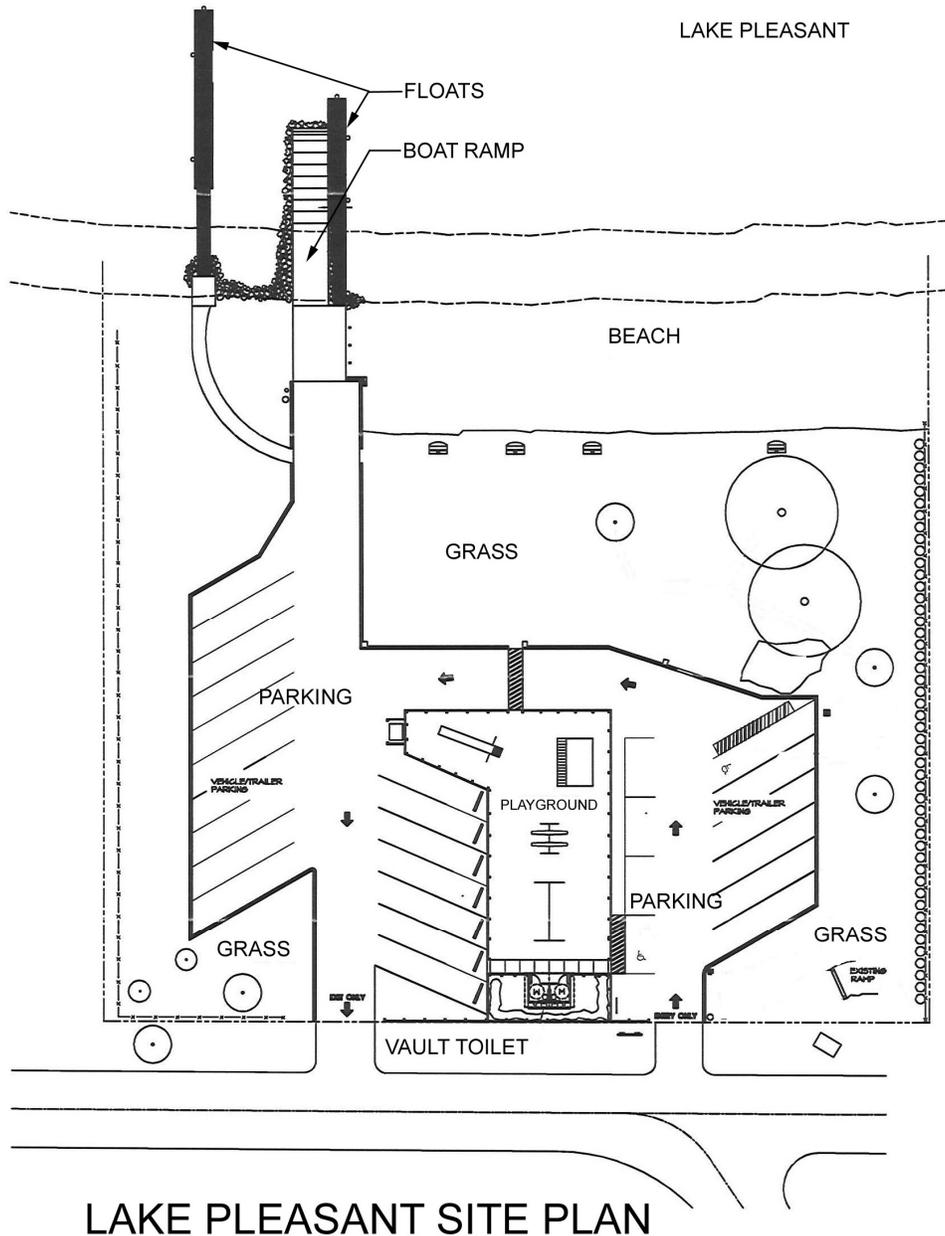
Structures on Site: Small wood bridge over ditch, Entry sign.

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

Comments:

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

LAKE PLEASANT



LAKE PLEASANT SITE PLAN

19. LAKE PLEASANT County Park was acquired by the county in March of 1978. Originally, the two parcels were platted as open space 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 very nice 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 expanded the park to the west

Park facilities include 1.84 acres, 280 linear feet of lake front beach area, swimming area (unguarded), concrete boat ramp, parking lots, 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: 133035500010 (.86 acres)
133035500117 (.38 acres)
133035500118 (.36 acres)

West Lake Pleasant Road, Beaver WA

Acreage: 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 acquisition of parcel 133035500118 and \$5,265 from force account, volunteer labor, and donations

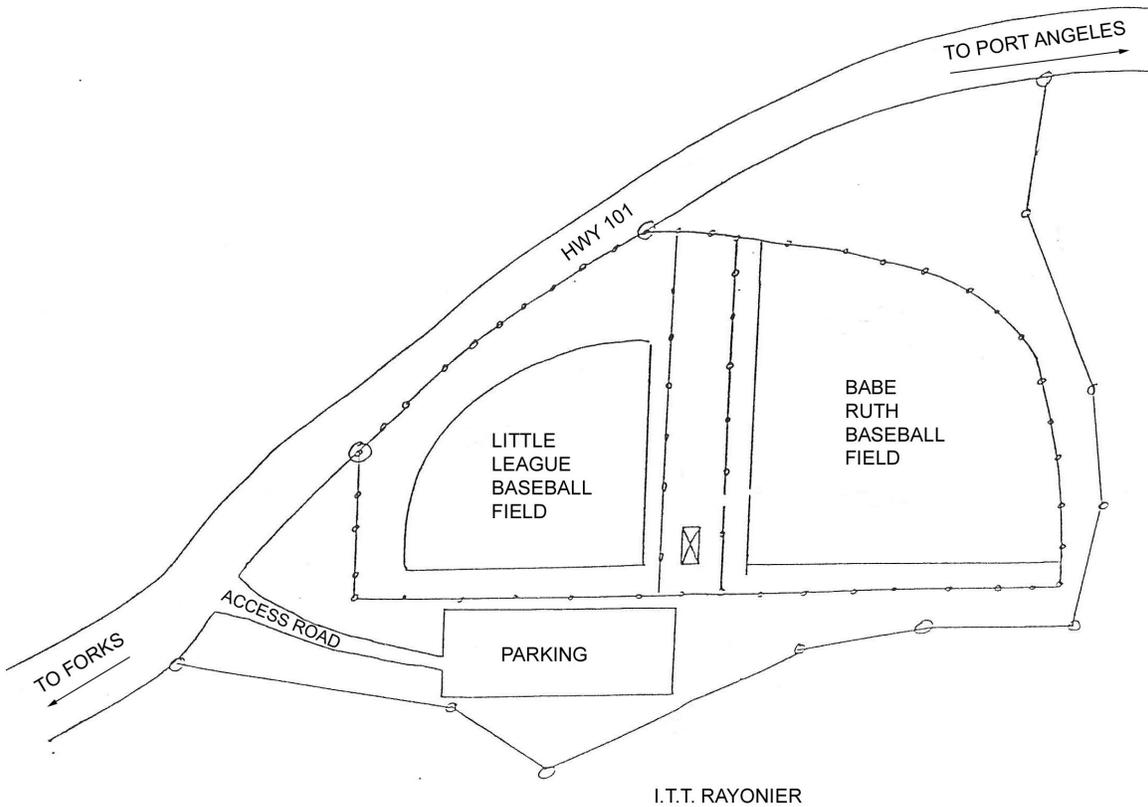
RCO BFP for park development (2000)
\$165,167 Total Project Cost
\$108,581 BFP grant award
\$56,586 County Match

Funding Stipulations: The County's on-going 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, half mile west of the 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 back to Rayonier.

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

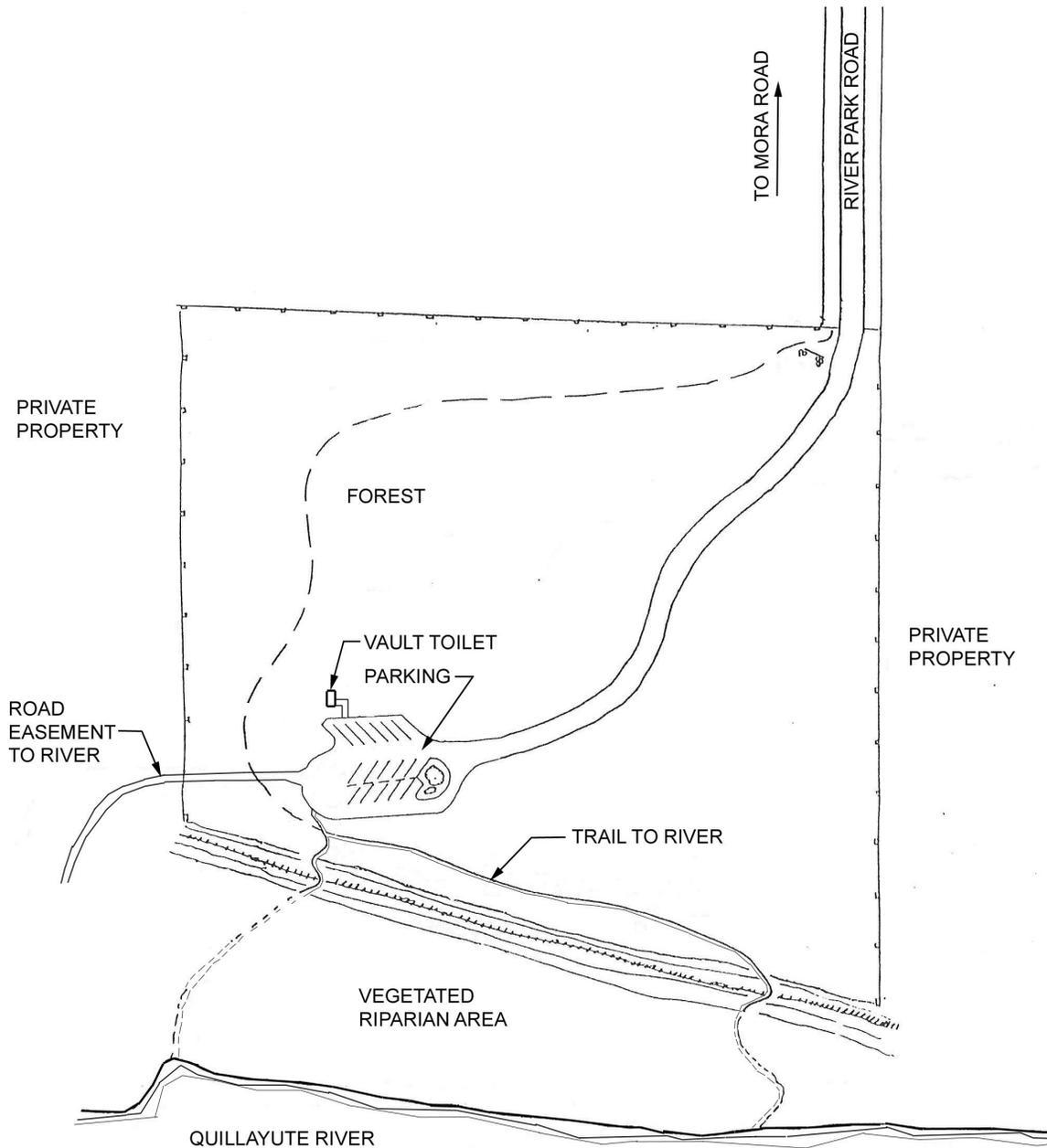
Funding Stipulations: N/A

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 who developed and maintains the Ball Fields.

QUILLAYUTE RIVER



QUILLAYUTE RIVER SITE PLAN

21. QUILLAYUTE RIVER County Park is a thirteen acre river access park that was purchased in 1997 and developed in 1998. There are eleven acres of uplands, two acres of riparian area and approximately 700 linear 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 road access developed in 2004.

The park is located 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 development of park
\$70,000 for 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 and be in public 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. Thompson Road Property | 40.00 | |
| 3. Port Williams | 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, 3 from Taggert |
| 14. Eagle Point | 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 river |
| Estimated Total Acres | 768.35 | |
| <u>Undeveloped and Unplanned</u> | | |
| 22. Bogachiel Property | 6.00 | Land-locked acres on 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**

* Beaches 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. | S. 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 | City of P.A. |
| 17. | Valley Creek Estuary Park | City of P.A. |
| 18. | P.A. Boat Haven | Port of P.A. |
| 19. | Sail and Paddle Park | City of P.A. |
| 20. | Harbor View Park | City of P.A. |
| 21. | Beach 414, Dry Creek * | D.N.R. |
| 22. | West end of Beach 414 * | D.N.R. |
| 23. | 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. |
| 33. | Beach 423, Twin Rivers * | D.N.R. |

| NO. | Beach Name | Property Owner |
|------------|--|-----------------------|
| 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. | Lapush 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
 - THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY
 - 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 COUNTY PARK
 - 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 PARK LAND 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 | Bill Riedel |
| Jane Hughes | Les Sandison |
| Lloyd Pearson | Jack Waud |
| Mike Reichner | Craig Jacobs, Director |

With Special Thanks to:

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Marvin Applebaum | Bill Maier |
| John Brentlinger | Curt Self |
| Ken Hays | Mike Smithson |
| Susan Heiny | Steve Tharinger |
| Carolyn Lindley | |

Updated November 2015

by

**Clallam County Parks, Fair, and Facilities Department
and**

2015 CLALLAM COUNTY PARK BOARD

| | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| Marge Upham, Chair | Peter Craig, Vice Chair |
| Hugh Haffner | Roger Hoffman |
| Jerry Royal | Robert Strohmeier |
| James Whitney | Joel G. Winborn, Director |

A.D.A. ACCESSIBILITY SURVEY AND REPORT

OBJECTIVE

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

PLANNING PROCESS

In 1993, the Park Board divided into small survey groups, each using various volunteers to assist them for the purpose of studying park facility accessibility. Some took wheelchair bound individuals 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 into the director who compiled the information and developed the overall list of improvements needed and estimated costs.

The Park Board then set priorities for the projects. Some projects have been completed, which have substantially improved accessibility 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 some minor additions and revisions, into one source, the *2010 Standards for Accessible Design*.

The *2010 Standards for Accessible Design* naturally divides facilities into 3 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, the date when the standards officially take effect for new construction. Facilities in this category essentially have the option of following the traditional ADAAG standards alone or complying 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 need to evaluate their existing facilities against the 2010 standards and, in most cases, devise a concrete plan for compliance. Agencies need to critically 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 are going to 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 into 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 normal maintenance; larger scale projects.

Low: Low Priority: Expensive projects or those with limited use potential; capital outlay projects

X: Project in progress or completed.

Note: It is the Department’s policy to ensure that any and all new construction meets A.D.A. requirements where and when possible.

PARK LANDS

PANORAMA VISTA COUNTY PARK

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| | 1. | Not a feasible accessible site. Very low use area. Steep grade to beach stairway. |
| | 2. | Identify this as <u>not</u> accessible in brochure. |

THOMPSON ROAD PROPERTY

| | | |
|--|----|---|
| | 1. | Not a feasible accessible site, due to varying topography issues. |
|--|----|---|

MARLYN NELSON COUNTY PARK AT PORT WILLIAMS

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

DUNGENESS LANDING COUNTY PARK

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

CLINE SPIT COUNTY PARK

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

DUNGENESS RECREATION AREA

| | | | |
|------|----|---|----------|
| | 1. | DRA Master Plan improvements, including but not limited to ADA accessibility to new visitor contact station, picnic sites, trails, and campsites. | |
| X | 2. | Add an accessible restroom to camp loop #1 (completed in 2007) | |
| X | 3. | Add signage to information board for easier registration procedure (completed in 2010) | |
| Mod | 4. | Add accessible parking space with viewpoint #2 parking area; parking lot will need to be expanded | \$10,000 |
| Mod | 5. | Build two accessible picnic sites along bluff trail | 4,000 |
| Low | 6. | Build one accessible site in each of loops 1 and 2 | 15,000 |
| High | 7. | Build accessible parking space next to picnic shelter and pour ramping walkway to 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 |
|-----|----|---------------------------|----------|

ROBIN HILL FARM COUNTY PARK

| | | | |
|-----|----|---|-----------|
| X | 1. | ADA parking spaces at Dryke Road parking area | |
| X | 2. | ADA parking spaces at Pinnell Road parking area | |
| X | 3. | ADA accessible picnic area adjacent to Pinnell Road parking area | |
| X | 4. | Hard packed gravel/soil trail for wheelchair access, some trail lengths have too steep of 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 not possible to accomplish ADA accessibility for the trail. | |
|--|----|--|--|

FRESHWATER BAY COUNTY PARK

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

SALT CREEK RECREATION AREA

| | | | |
|------|----|---|-------|
| High | 1. | Install map on main information boards or park office that directs disabled individuals to accessible facilities (restroom, viewpoints, etc.) | \$75 |
| High | 2. | Construct walk or wheel around gate entrance for access when 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 concrete path from viewpoint to the #1 beach access trail along bluff fence on an acceptable grade so that users may park at viewpoint and wheel to #1 access overlook and interpretive board | 3,000 |
| | 6. | Restroom #2 | |
| X | a. | Construct designated handicapped parking space (completed in 2006) | |
| X | b. | Concrete path to restroom from parking area (completed in 2006) | |
| X | c. | Lower dead bolts in shower or add one for handicapped 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 lower mirror no more than 40" above floor (completed in 2006) | |
| Mod | f. | Add one lever faucet each side of restroom | 300 |
| X | g. | Add handicapped sign on restroom exterior (completed in 2006) | |
| X | h. | Move partition to opposite wall in HC stall (completed in 2006) | |
| X | 7. | Create a 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 36" clear path (completed in 2004) | |
| High | c. | Add fold down bench in shower units, handrails | 350 |
| High | d. | Add mirror not to exceed 40" from floor to bottom of mirror | 250 |
| High | e. | Add one faucet each side with lever operation | 300 |
| Low | 9. | Add accessible picnic tables in Tongue Point picnic area | 2,000 |

EAGLE POINT COUNTY PARK

| | | | |
|--|----|--|--|
| | 1. | Not a feasible accessible site, due to decision not to develop site. | |
|--|----|--|--|

CAMP DAVID JR.

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

PILLAR POINT COUNTY PARK

| | | | |
|-----|----|---|-------|
| X | 1. | Improve grade and pour concrete walk to vault toilets | |
| Low | 2. | Develop 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 restroom | |
| X | 2. | Build accessible walk gate by restroom | |
| X | 3. | Mounting height of mirrors - install one lever faucet each side | |
| X | 4. | Construct accessible picnic site close to parking lot with 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 waterfront | \$5,000 |
| X | 2. | Signage and brochure when accessible projects are complete | |

FRED ORR BALL FIELDS

| | | | |
|---|----|--|--|
| X | 1. | This site is managed by the Forks Lions Club | |
|---|----|--|--|

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 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 | -- | -- | -- |
| Thompson Road Property | -- | -- | -- |
| 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 County Park | -- | -- | -- |
| 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

3. A majority of the high cost projects specifically address creating accessible restroom facilities.

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 Clallam County government has made it difficult to obtain funding for future acquisition of park land or beach access lands which have been a priority of the Clallam County Parks, Fair and Facilities Department for many years.

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

SITUATION

The population growth appears to be headed toward the unincorporated areas of the County and within the incorporated City of Sequim. Residential and commercial development has consumed agricultural and natural areas of the County. This alters the rural environment and will continue to change the one-time rural environment of the County into a residential environment. When this happens, many recreational pursuits which took place on these rural lands are eliminated. Example: hunting on private farm lands upon permission provided a major source of recreational sport hunting. Population increased as more large-tract farms became developed real estate, and as the demand became more than the permissive farmer could handle, the hunting by permission became the exception rather than the rule. Thus recreational sport hunting has become a need that cannot be met without acquisition of land dedicated for this purpose. Although the Parks, Fair and Facilities Department does not regulate hunting (the lease with 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: a drive in the country still is 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 major industry in Clallam County, and one that many feel should be encouraged as an economic benefit. Others see increased tourism as competition for outdoor recreational activities locally, while at the same time changing the rural nature of the area.

As the populations of the Puget Sound cities grow, the recreational demand put on Clallam County park areas will also grow, as the area is a favorite among many people living in close proximity. 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, there were many beach areas available for public use, even though they were privately owned. Some still exist, but there is concern that they will be lost as well. Access areas to lakes and rivers are limited as well.

Clallam County, along with other state and federal agencies, has 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.

There are good grant funding sources available to assist with land acquisition projects if they provide public beach access and/or boat launching opportunities. The Department cannot utilize these grants unless the money is in hand 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. At several of these areas, the County (or County/state) beach area is broken up by private ownerships. 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 being restricted in some cases to the use of just 250 feet of frontage when they used one to two miles of beach area in the past.

SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS

A. Port Williams

1. The County owns 1.122 acres of uplands and approximately 250 feet of tidelands in front of the park site.
2. The County appears to own the tidelands in front of government lot 3 which starts some 1000 feet 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 which provides 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, Port Williams will become more heavily used. The urban growth area of Sequim will concentrate population out to the park area.
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 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 to a point 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 linear feet of tidelands and must boat to other public lands.
6. Signage is good at the present time, but trespass 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, beach walking on Cline Spit, are limited by private ownerships sandwiched in 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, become vitally needed but would be difficult to build.

D. Area between Port Angeles to Dungeness

1. The problem here 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 feet 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 percent 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 at that time.
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 no doubt increase, creating a need to acquire tidelands within 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 sand beach section with a natural attraction for the Crescent Beach line that runs for about a mile.
5. Private owners of Crescent Beach understandably do not want the trespass, and it is hard for either the County or private owners to control the public trespass.
6. The County should keep 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 along the Twin River beach.
2. There is private ownership, public right-of-way, no defined, developed, surveyed, or signed area describing what uses are permitted and where.
3. This area has not been fully researched to determine the 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 it difficult to park and have even been confronted by others who say the area is private.
6. There are numerous ownerships and unregulated uses of an area that is in recreational demand.

H. Pillar Point

1. The County has use rights to some tidelands in front of the park and, although it was intended by Merrill and Ring to provide public access to this area, it is unknown to what extent. Fishing regulations and closures may change the area 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 beach and the County jointly manages the park area.
2. There is still a section of tidelands at the west end of the park that should be acquired.
3. There are private tidelands lying in between the state beach and the beach in front of the Lighthouse/Clallam Bay Sheriffs Detachment Area.
4. This created another fragmented tideland ownership problem where there is public beach on two sides and a small section of private beach in between.
5. In 2010, the County acquired beach and tidelands to the west of the park. However, there are still privately-owned areas between the two properties which should be acquired.

J. From Clallam Bay to Neah Bay

1. The problem here is that no developed public access exists. There are several areas that are accessible through private resorts, Crown Zellerbach land (Hoko Spit) and as of 1994 the State park lands known as Hoyt tidelands acquisition.
2. There are ample state-owned tidelands it appears, but public access points are as yet unplanned and undeveloped.
3. Some areas have been offered for sale to the County, but once again funding has been unavailable, making acquisition impossible (i.e., land near Chito Beach and mouth of Sekiu River, and also 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 and this area 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 acquisition, 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 an access to the Quillayute River which has opened foot access to the Richwine Gravel Bar.
3. As saltwater beaches become more crowded and as the county population, both resident and tourism oriented, grows, local residents and visitors are expected to pursue outdoor recreation activities in greater quantities than ever before.
4. Rivers can provide the natural attraction to draw park users of all types: canoeists, kayakers, fishermen, artists and picnickers.
5. There are very limited access points to most rivers in Clallam County (except those areas accessible from national park and forest areas, such as the Elwha and Hoh).

M. Lakefront Parks

1. Currently there are only three lakefront parks, Lake Pleasant Park, Eagle Point, 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 county-wide survey was taken to determine the perceived quality and level of service provided by the County Parks, Fair and Facilities Department, 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.
2. Public Input. Input from the general public and special interest groups was received during public meetings and a public hearing.
3. Evaluation. 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 used was 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 and 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 that have been 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 important 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 of 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 |
| Port Williams (Marlyn Nelson) | 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 to see 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 of the following park and recreation facilities. The highest need is number 1 and the lowest need is number 28. The list below represents the overall order the facilities were ranked by the survey responders.

| 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 | Salt water 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"

721 answered 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?

| Answer Options | 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

2016 - 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 2010 U.S. Census indicated a Clallam County population of 71,404. Projections of expected growth within the County were released in 2012 by the Washington State Office of Financial Management for the Growth Management Act. Clallam County's intermediate population projection for 2015 is 71,868, 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 in particular, 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, right-of-ways, 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: The BOCC could, by resolution, implement State Law (RCW 84.34.010) Conservation Futures which allows counties to assess up to 6-1/4 cents/\$1,000 Assessed Value (A.V.) on all property in the county for the purpose of funding 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 |

| No. | Property | Location | Current Owner | General Benefit | Public Benefit |
|-----|--|---|--------------------|---|---|
| 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 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 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 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 shellfishing |
| 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 shellfishing |

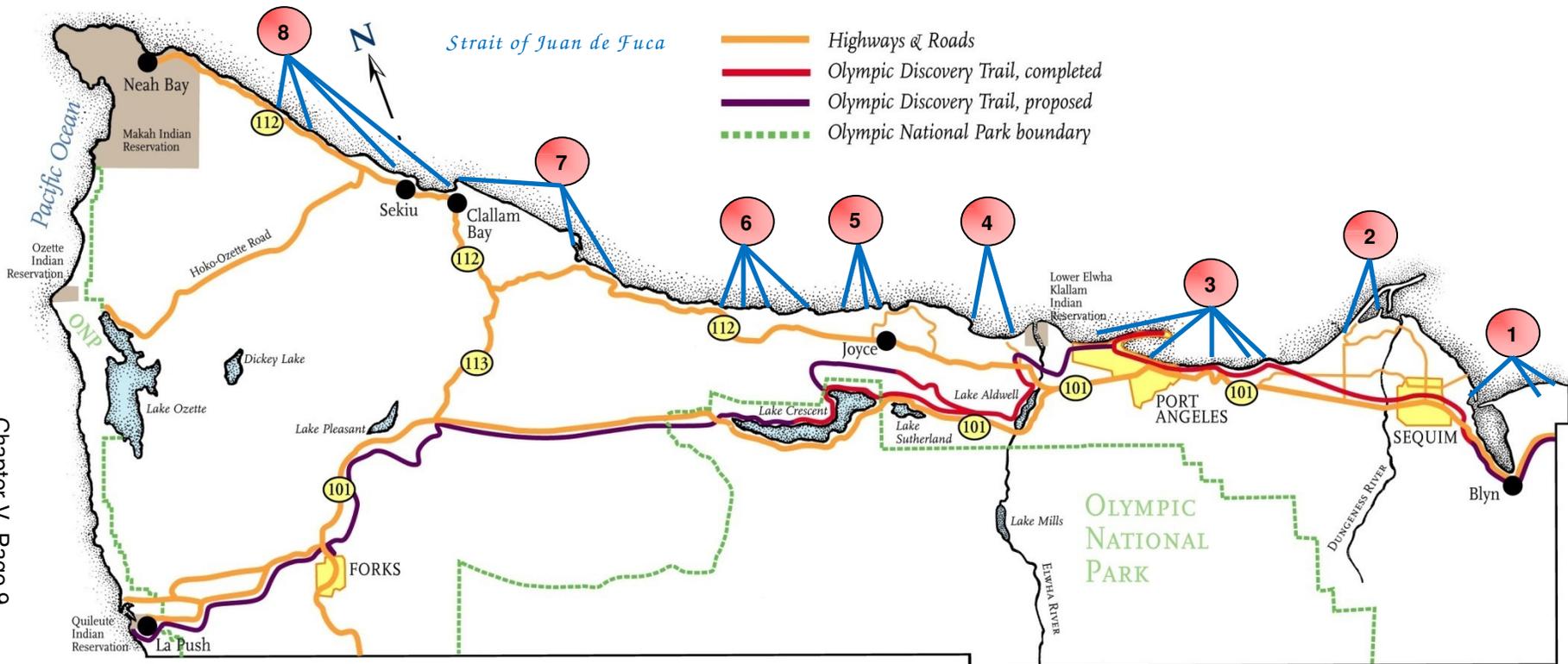
| No. | Property | Location | Current Owner | General Benefit | Public Benefit |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|---------------|---|--|
| 10. | Acquire property around Smith Pond | Adjacent to current County property at Freshwater Bay County Park | Private | Extend potential public 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. 1** Diamond Point to Port Williams
- No. 2** Cline Spit to Green Point

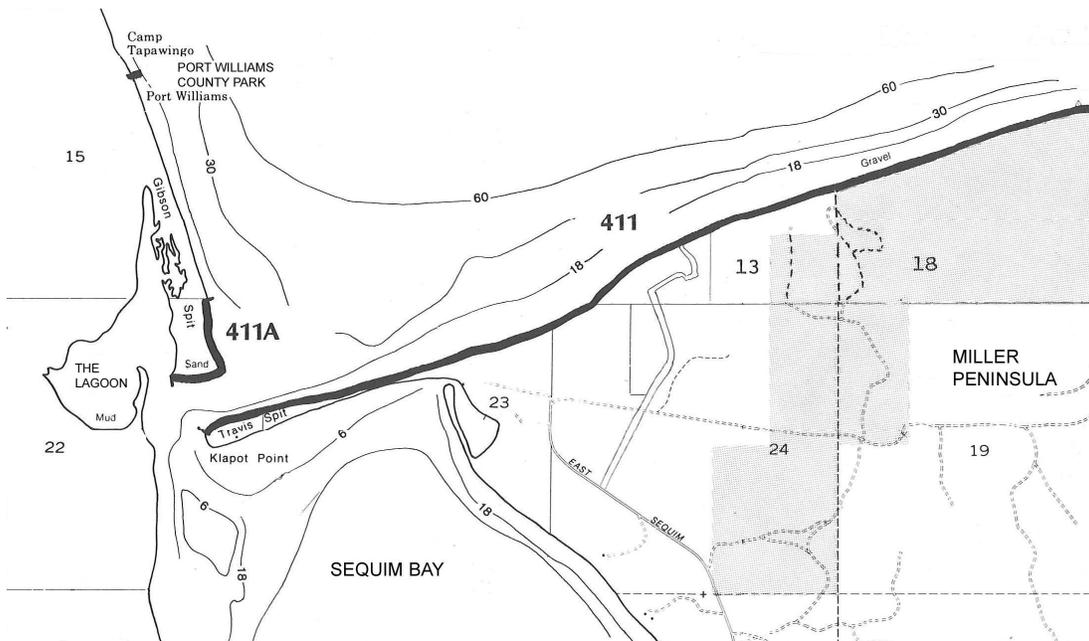
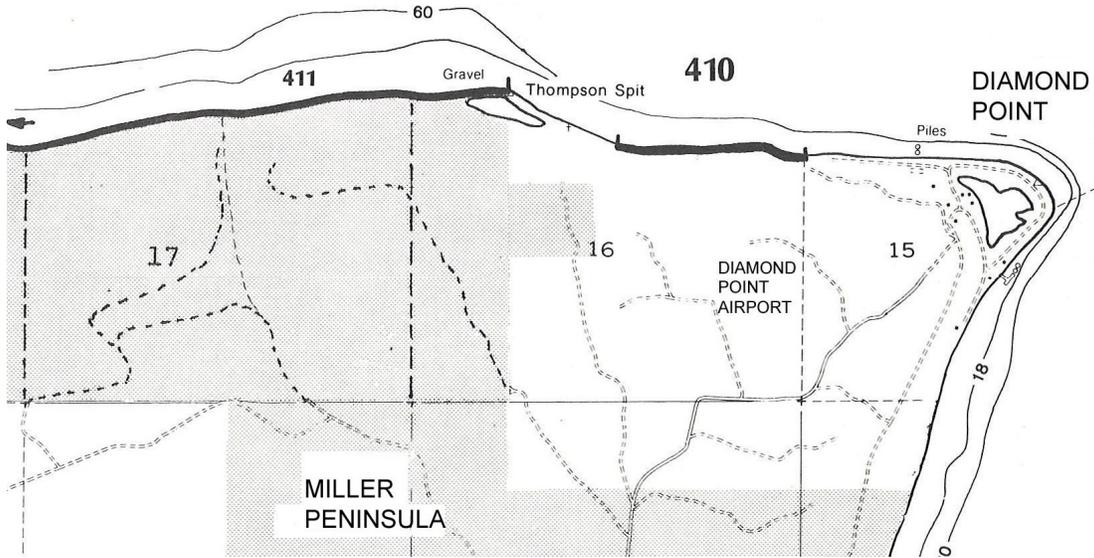
- No. 3** Green Point to Angeles Point
- No. 4** Angeles Point to Tongue Point

- No. 5** Tongue Point to Field Creek
- No. 6** Field Creek to Deep Creek

- No. 7** Deep Creek to Slip Point
- No. 8** Slip Point to Shipwreck Point

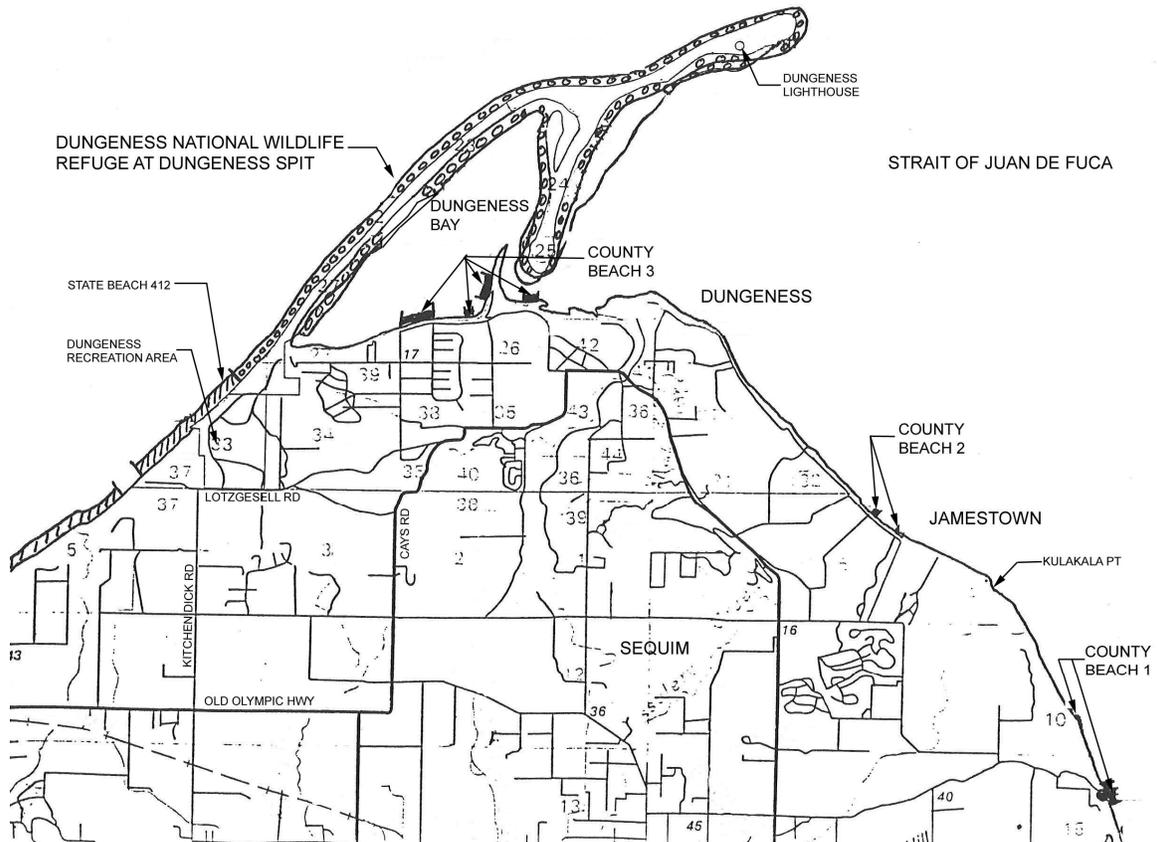
PROPOSED TIDELAND/UPLAND ACQUISITION MAPS

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



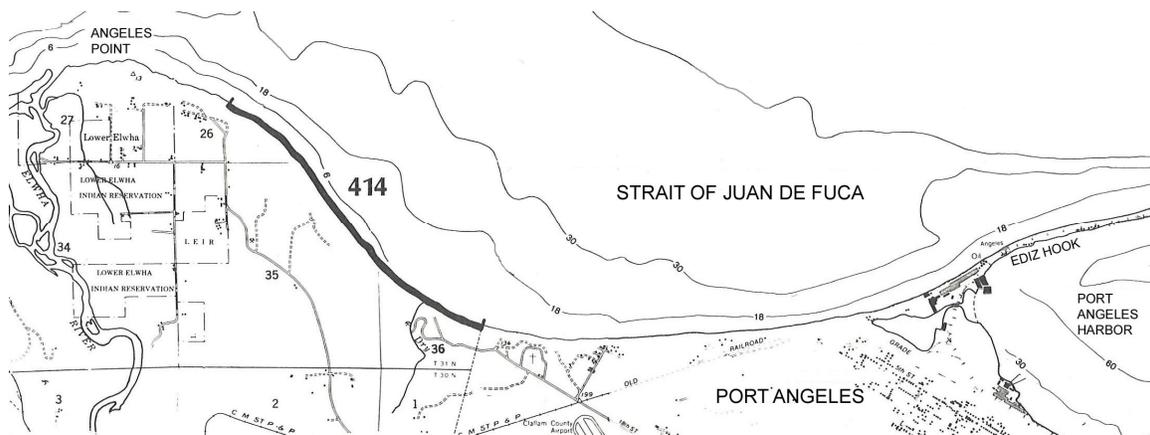
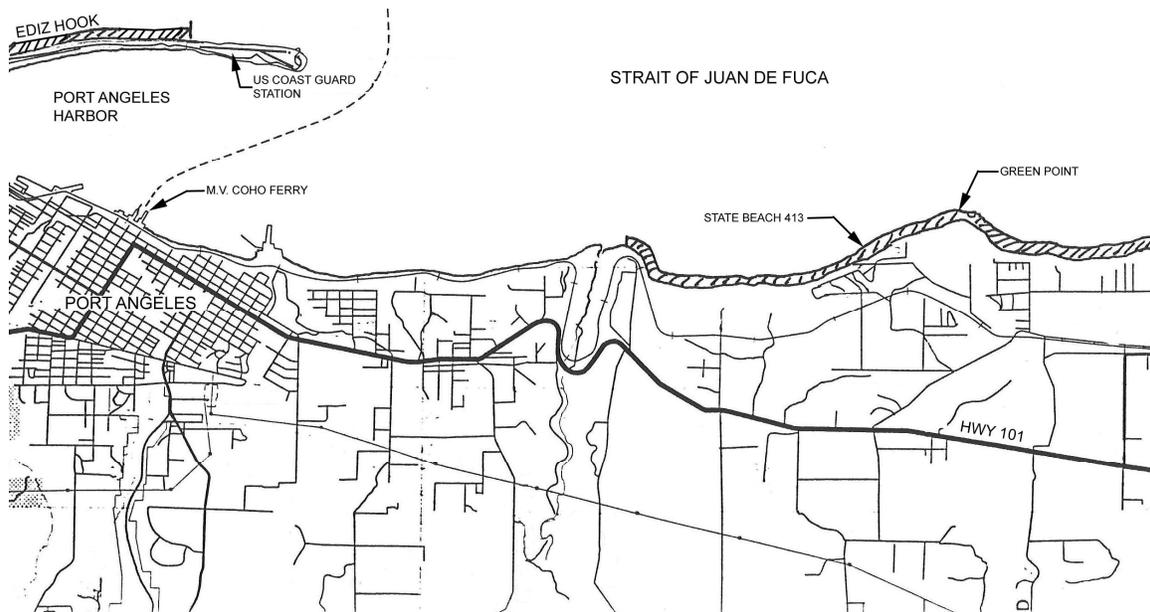
1 Diamond Point to Port Williams

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 Port Williams to Washington Harbor area (it would be ideal to obtain all of Washington Harbor area as a conservation area and wetland habitat).



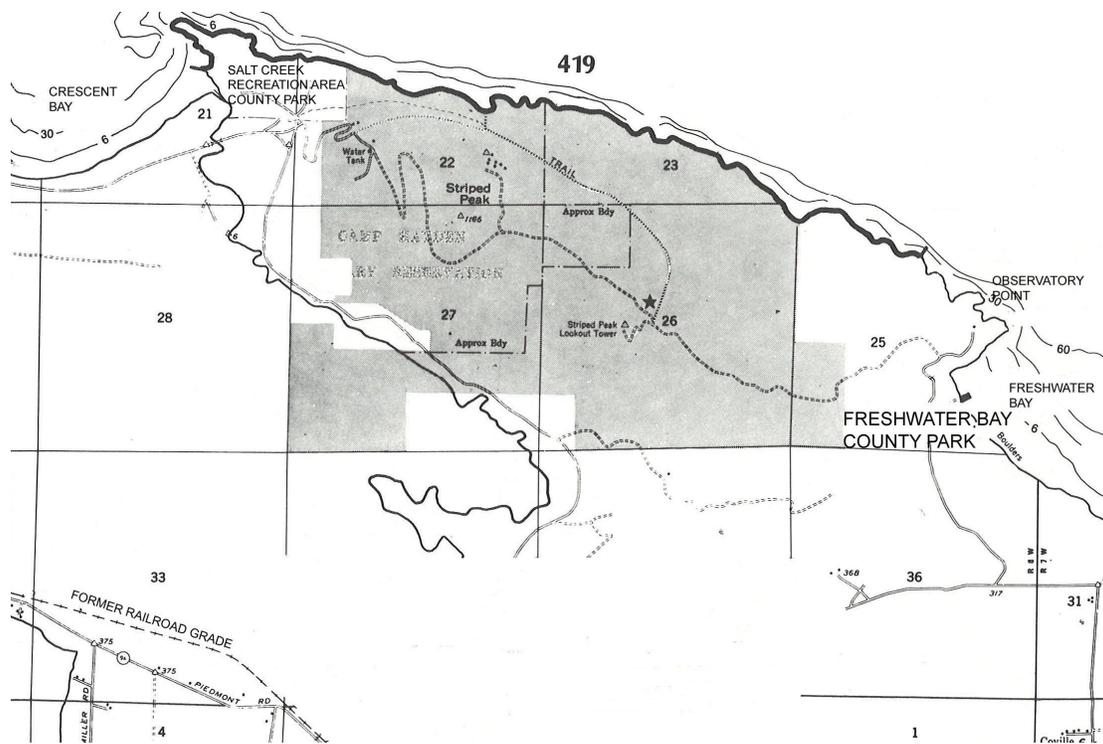
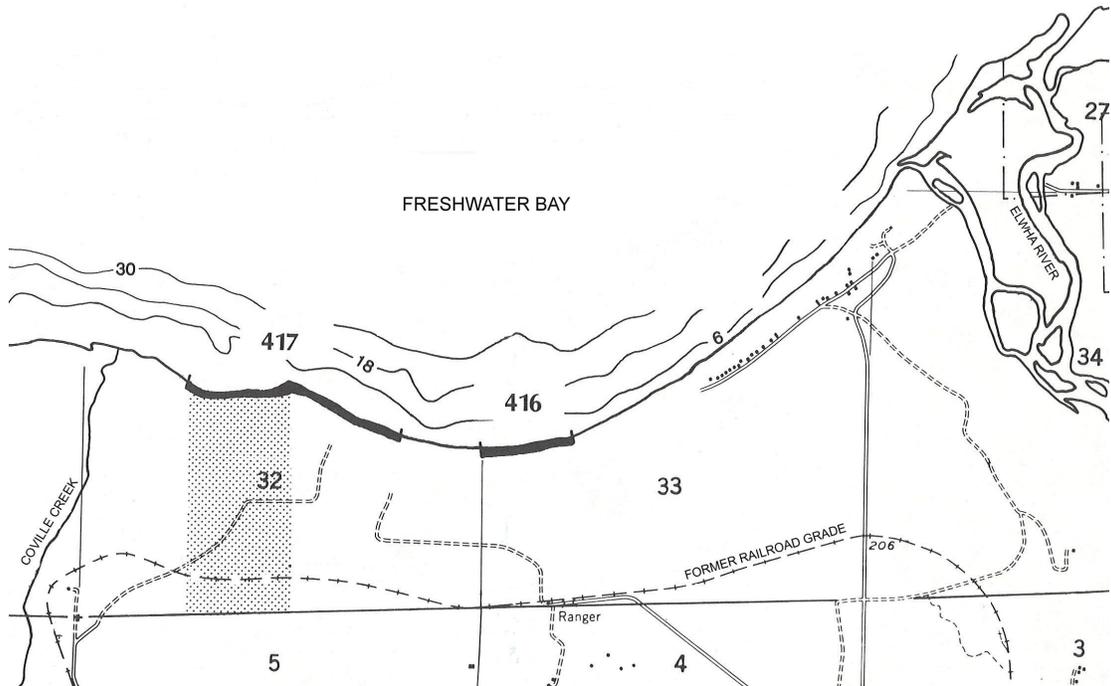
2 Cline Spit to Green Point

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



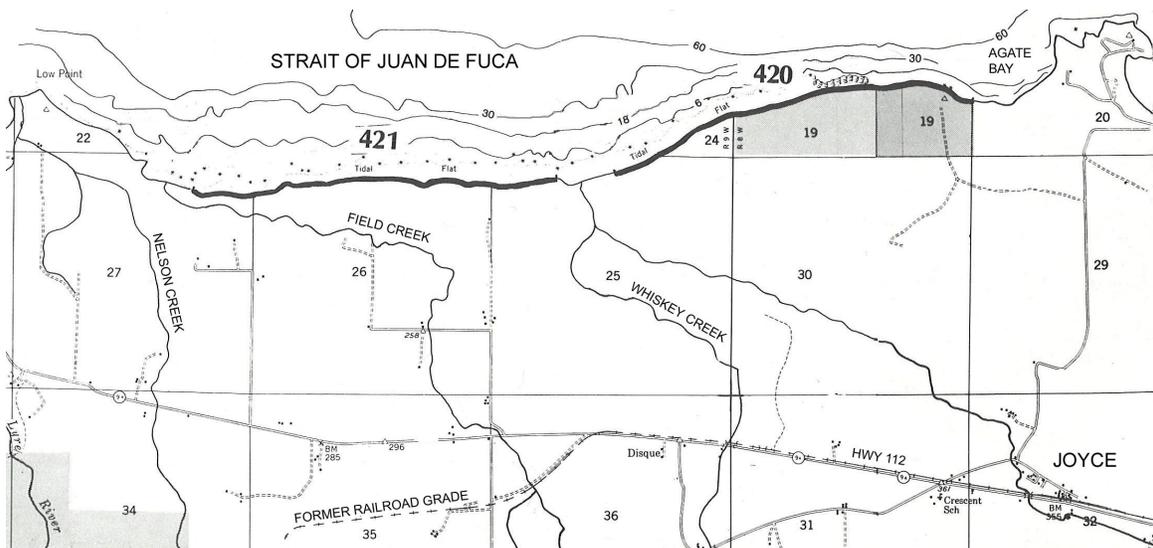
3 Green Point to Angeles Point

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.



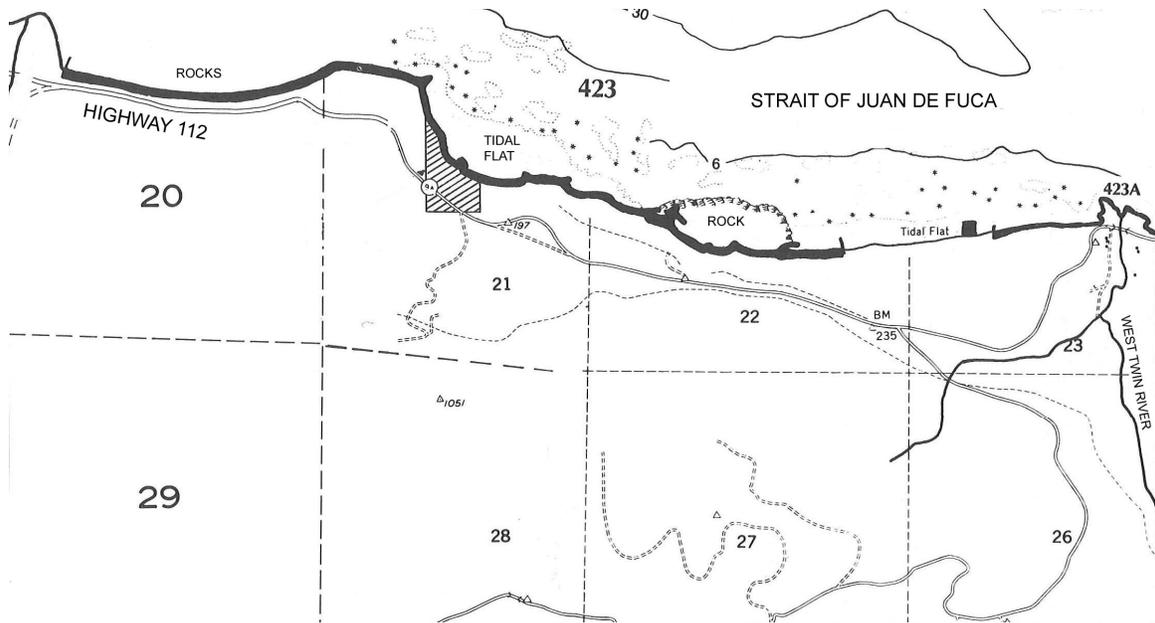
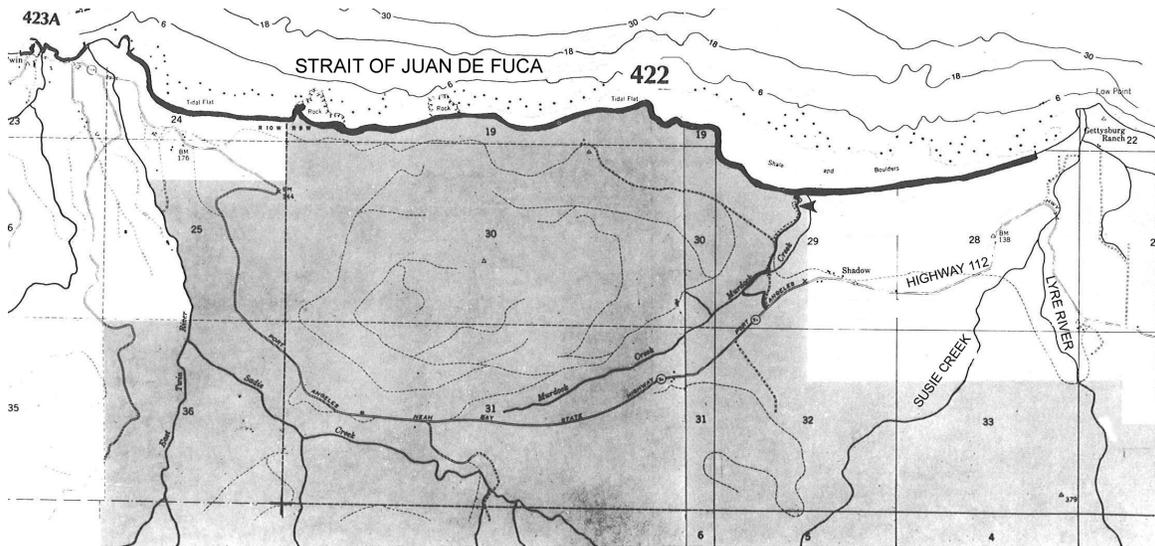
4 Angeles Point to Tongue Point

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.



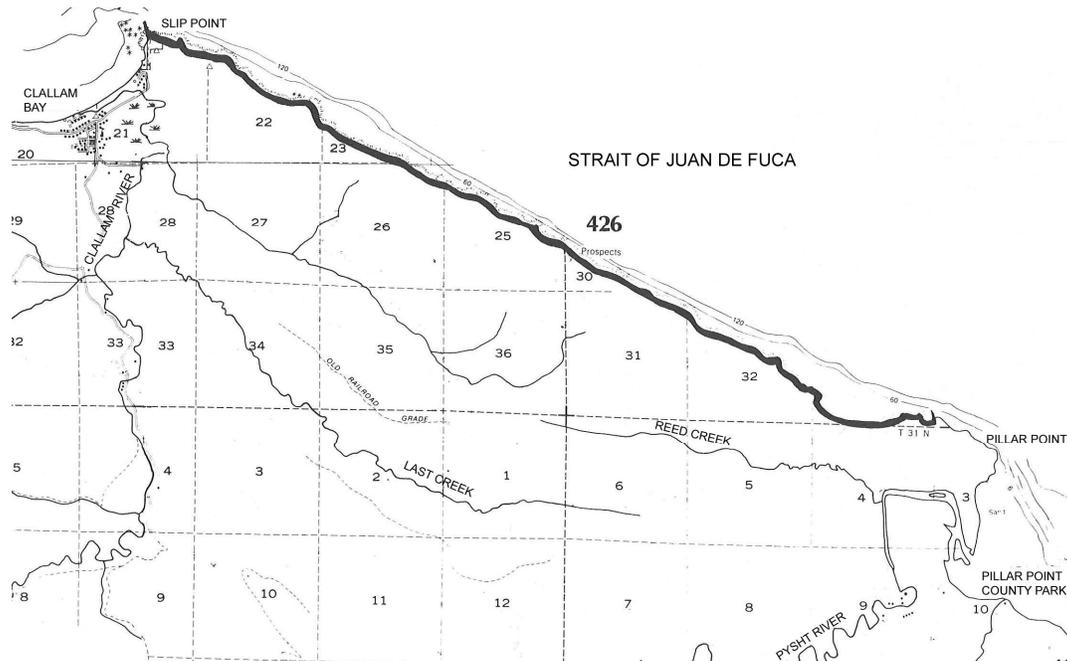
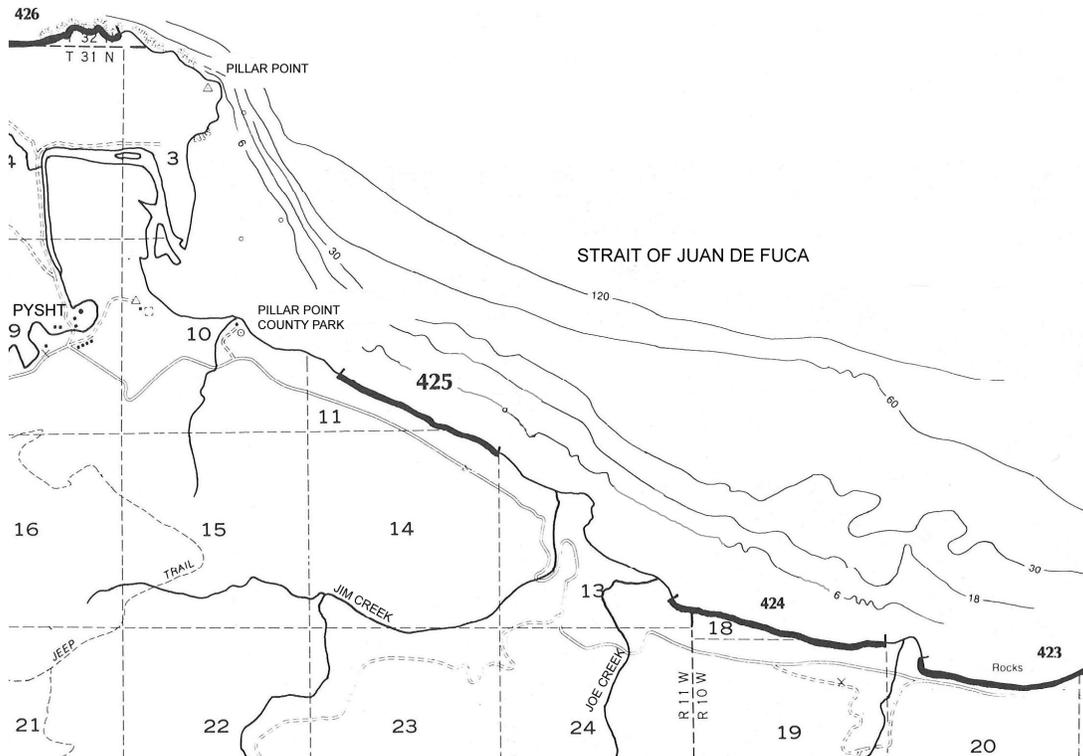
5 Tongue Point to Field Creek

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.



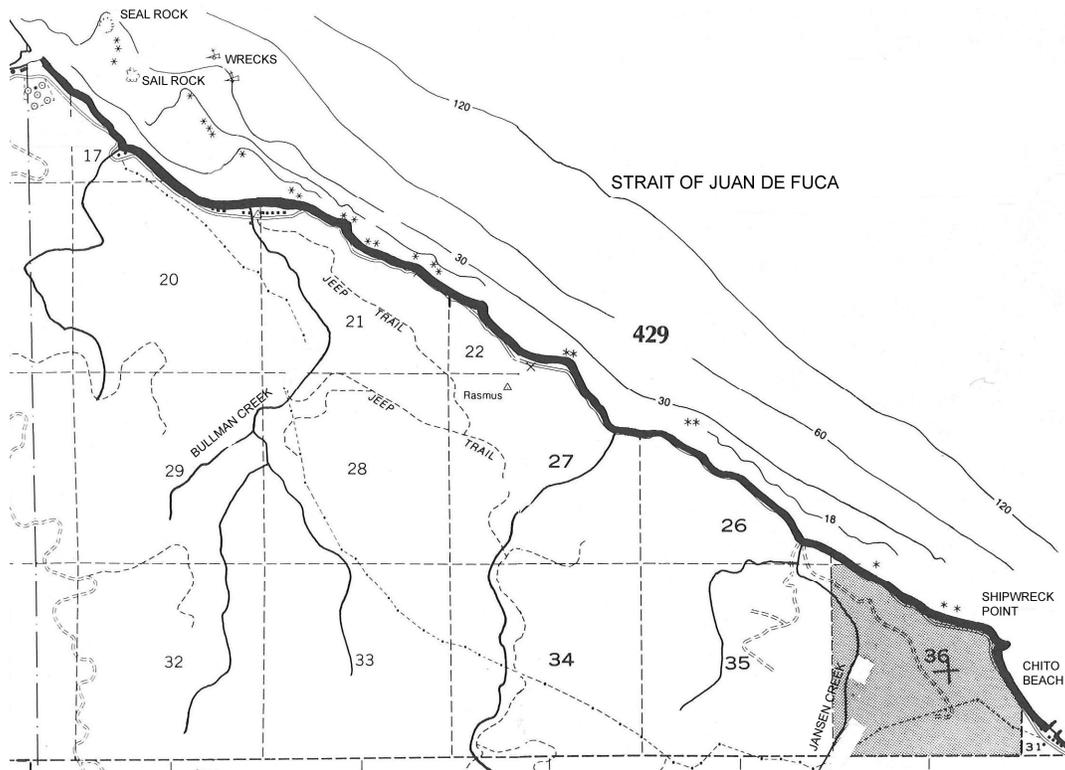
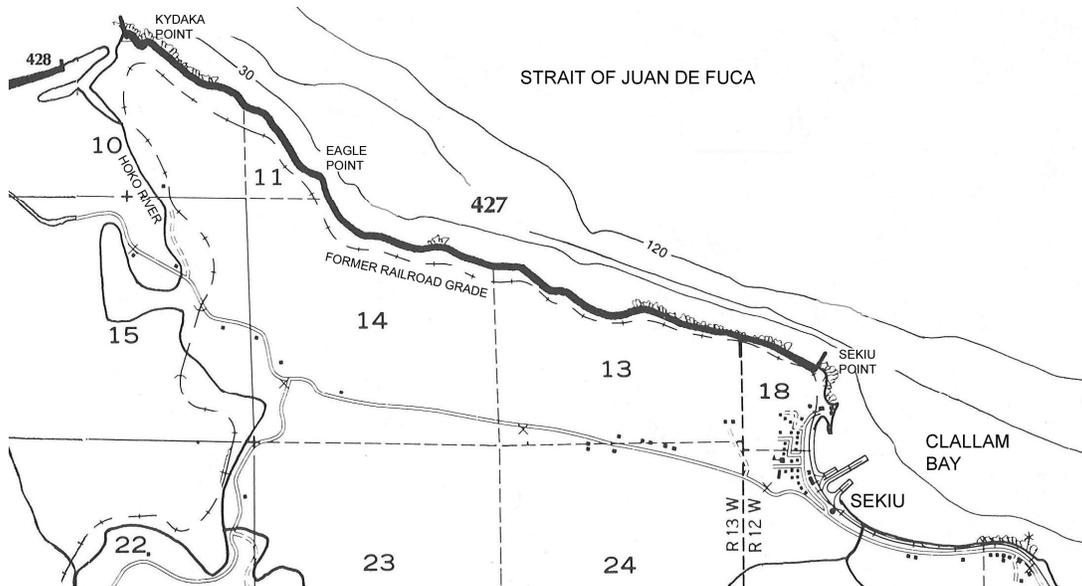
6 Field Creek to Deep Creek

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.

2016 – 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>Com- plete</u> | <u>Park and Project</u> | <u>Est. 2015</u> | <u>Est. 2015</u> |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Panorama Vista</u> | | \$4,000 |
| | 1. Install drainage system, west side of trail. (High) | \$4,000 | |
| | <u>Port Williams</u> | | \$400,000 |
| | 1. Build additional day use facilities if lot 1, 40 acres to north, can be purchased (parking lot, picnic shelter, trails, and scenic viewpoint). (High) | (\$400,000) | |
| | 2. Replace boat ramp. (Low) | \$400,000 | |
| | <u>Wheeler Park</u> | | |
| | <u>Three Waters Park</u> | | \$120,000 |
| | 1. Develop parking lot, trail, and signage for river access. (High) | \$120,000 | |
| | <u>Dungeness Recreation Area (per BOCC approved DRA Master Plan-2011)</u> | | \$1,770,000 |
| | 1. Phase One: (High) Establish new trails; Construct traffic circle and parking at contact station; Vegetation management; Improve camp loops | \$870,000 | |
| | 2. Phase Two: (High) Construct contact station; Upgrade water line; improve group camp | \$600,000 | |
| | 3. Phase Three: (Moderate): Relocate road; Relocate manager’s residence; Improve day use facilities; possibly construct yurt and bicycle camping areas | \$300,000 | |
| | <u>Robin Hill Farm</u> | | \$914,000 |
| | 1. Restroom at Dryke Road lot (High) | \$175,000 | |
| | 2. Restroom at Pinnell Road lot (Moderate) | \$175,000 | |
| | 3. Construct picnic sites. (Low) | \$9,000 | |
| | 4. Construct grass playfields. (High) | \$225,000 | |
| | 5. Construct outdoor, hard surface courts. (High) | \$150,000 | |
| | 6. Develop playground. (High) | \$75,000 | |
| | 7. Develop park host site (utilities and pad). (Low) | \$30,000 | |
| | 8. Develop bicycle campground (Moderate) | \$75,000 | |

| <u>Com- plete</u> | <u>Park and Project</u> | <u>Est. 2015</u> | <u>Est. 2015</u> |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Freshwater Bay</u> | | |
| | 1. No projects. | | |
| | <u>Salt Creek</u> | | \$595,000 |
| | 1. Campground renovation, sites 50-92 (Low) | \$200,000 | |
| | 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) | \$20,000 | |
| | 3. Construct second picnic shelter facility. (Moderate) | \$125,000 | |
| | 4. Construct new restroom drain field for day use activities (Moderate) | \$250,000 | |
| | <u>Pillar Point</u> | | |
| | No projects. | | |
| | <u>Clallam Bay</u> | | \$ 15,000 |
| | 1. Add overhead lighting at restroom and parking lot area. (High) | \$ 15,000 | |
| | <u>Lake Pleasant</u> | | \$45,000 |
| | 1. Replace playground (Low) | \$45,000 | |
| | <u>Camp David, Jr.</u> | | \$25,000 |
| | 1. Construct chipseal road to beach (High) | \$25,000 | |
| | <u>Dungeness Landing (RCO)</u> | | \$ 85,000 |
| | 1. Develop park host site (Low) | \$ 25,000 | |
| | 2. Replace pilings (High) | \$ 60,000 | |
| | <u>Thompson Road</u> | | \$45,000 |
| | 1. Develop disc golf course (High) (NOT at Robin Hill Farm) | \$45,000 | |
| | <u>Clallam Bay West</u> | | \$ 72,000 |
| | 1. Install parking area (Low) | \$ 50,000 | |
| | 2. Install ADA vault toilet (Low) | \$ 22,000 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | \$4,090,000 |
| AVERAGE YEARLY AMOUNT | | | \$409,000 |
| (Grand Total divided by 10 years) | | | |

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.