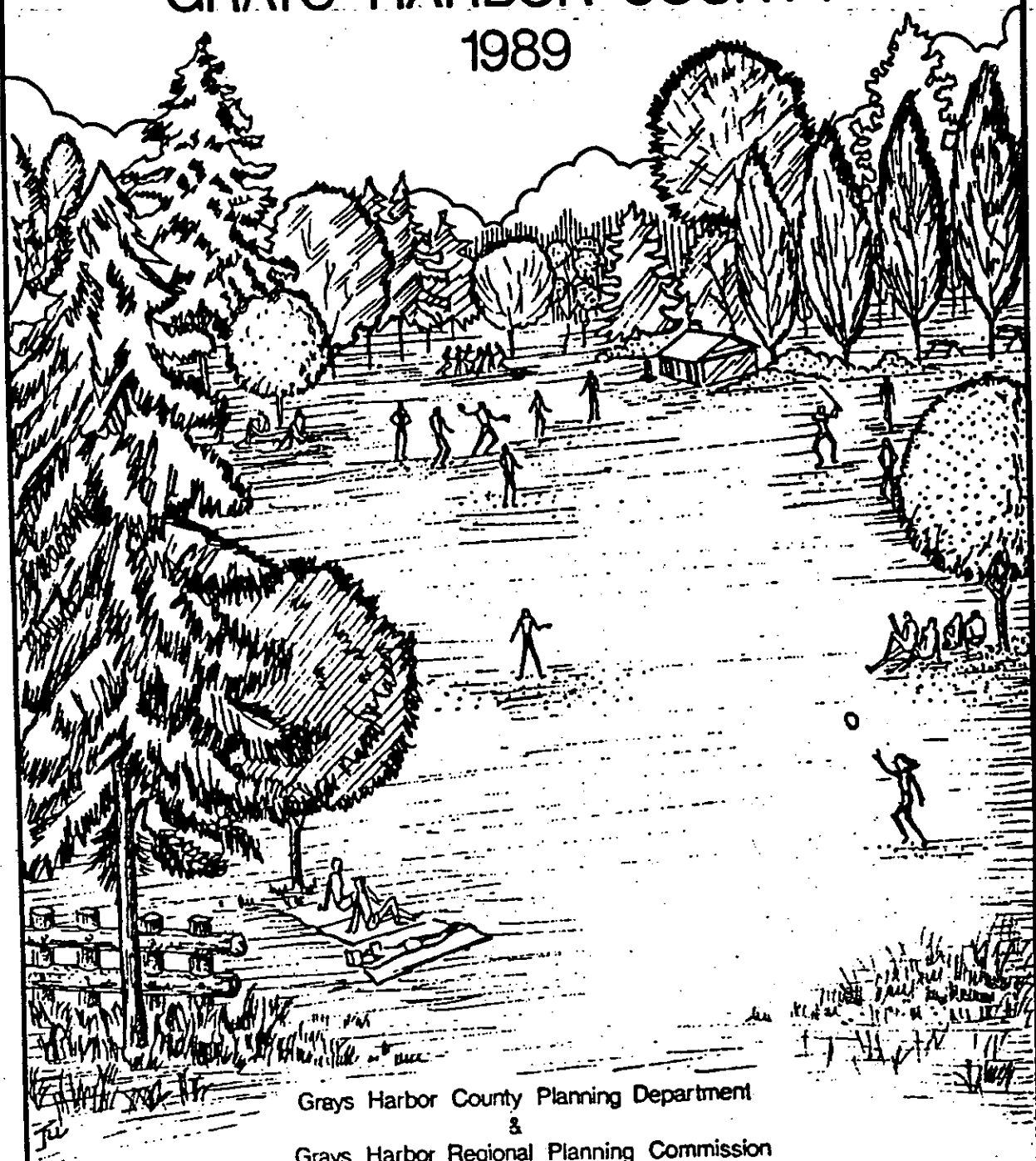


Parks & Recreation Plan

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY

1989

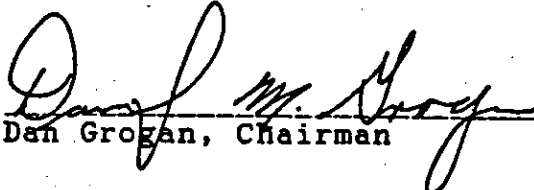


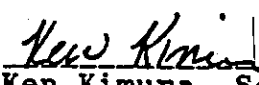
Grays Harbor County Planning Department
&
Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission

PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
1989

Approved and recommended this 5th day of September, 1989.

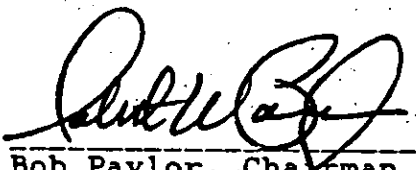
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION
GRAYS HARBOR, WASHINGTON



Dan Grogan, Chairman


Ken Kimura, Secretary

Approved and certified this 18th day of September.

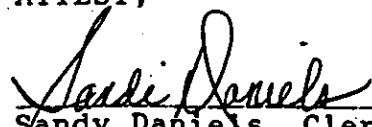
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON


Bob Paylor, Chairman


William F. Vogler, Commissioner


William Pine, Commissioner

ATTEST;


Sandy Daniels, Clerk of the Board

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trends in Recreation: Residents in Grays Harbor, like elsewhere in the State and nation, have increased leisure time activities considerably through the years. Certainly, the shorter work week has contributed to this phenomenon, however, changing attitudes have also assisted. The physical activity associated with many recreational pursuits, the need to find a different environment by which to relax and to thus reduce the stress of the regular routine, the need to express frustrations in a constructive way, the need to belong, the desire to enjoy beauty, the need for adventure or a change from a humdrum existence, and the desire to learn about the environment have all been factors in the tremendous increase in recreational endeavors--and resulting demand for more--for both passive and active purposes. Recreational facilities and activities can assist to meet those needs and, thus, to "re-create" the individual.

The demand for outdoor recreational facilities over the past several decades, measured by observed and expressed preferences of participants, has taken on explosive proportions--witness the reservation system being implemented by the various park systems, and the mountain trail that must be closed because of damage to the environment from over usage. The new Grays Harbor/Thurston ORV Park has been extremely popular, and attendance at Grays Harbor's new county park, Vance Creek Park, is expected to double in its second year. With increasing costs for transportation, the demand for all types of recreational facilities close to home will continue to soar. The loss of open space which is available to the public is rapidly declining. With these trends, persons have traditionally turned to local government, with increasing intensity, for satisfaction of those needs and to solve those problems.

1.2 Benefits of a Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan: Almost twenty years ago, the citizens of Grays Harbor County saw the benefit of recreational planning.¹ This culminated in the approval by the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission of a recreation plan for Grays Harbor County in 1965.² Subsequently, numerous individual cities in Grays Harbor County (Aberdeen, Hoquiam, Ocean Shores, Cosmopolis, Elma, and Montesano) have developed and had approved recreational plans. The benefits of developing a recreation plan for Grays Harbor County for those areas outside of the incorporated cities are multiple: (1) the ability provide county residents with recreational opportunities, particularly as the demand on city services increases; (2) the ability to document resources thus avoiding duplication of existing services or programs; (3) the benefit of documenting the best use of resources; (4) the ability to preserve unique recreational opportunities as they might arise; (5) the opportunity to preserve open space for future generations; (6) the benefits of providing a guide for future recreational development; (7) the ability to encourage development of good rural character making the area attractive to people; and (8) the benefit of coordinating recreational planning activities with other planning activities.

1. Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission, Grays Harbor Planning Area Comprehensive Plan, Reports Nos. 3 and 4; Vernon S. Cotter, Consultant to the Commission (Aberdeen, Washington: February 1963).

2. Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission, Interim General Comprehensive Recreation Plan for Grays Harbor County (Aberdeen, Washington: August 1, 1965).

Planning is best described as organized forethought. As stated by Peter Drucker, "Long-Range planning does not deal with future decisions, but with the future of present decisions".

1.3 Legal Authority: The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Grays Harbor County was duly adopted by the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee and the Board of County Commissioners in 1982. It has been updated in 1989 to reflect changes in recreation facilities and need, and to address those changes with revised goals, objectives, action plan, and capital improvement program. The revised plan has been duly adopted by the Board of County Commissioners. Various legal statutes as detailed in the Revised Code of Washington (RCW 36.68) allows the County to plan for, to acquire, to administer, and to fund parks and recreational activities. Further, through various interlocal agreements, provisions allow for joint operation of such services and/or for delegation of authority to other parties. Please see Appendix A for appropriate resolutions.

1.4 Scope, Purpose, and Methodology: The specific purpose of this document is to provide a framework for the orderly development of recreational opportunities by which to satisfy recreational demands. This framework, which consists of a set of recommendations for short term and long term implementation, was developed by taking an inventory of existing facilities and activities, identifying issues, problems and potentials; assessing goals and objectives, defining demand and need both currently and in the future and, analyzing the acquired information in relation to available funding and implementation strategies.

The role of the County is seen as being a part of a total effort by all cities and other recreational service providers in Grays Harbor County; state agencies such as the Department of Natural Resources, Parks and Recreation Commission, Department of Game, and Department of Fisheries; federal agencies such as the National Forest Service, and National Park Service; and the public at large whom are working towards the expressed purpose of satisfying recreational needs of all citizens in and visitors to Grays Harbor County.

Since most of the cities of the county have on-going recreational programs, the focus of this report will be directed toward either the needs of unincorporated area residents or the resources of the unincorporated area of the county for meeting recreational needs. In so doing, the plan will apply various recreational standards to different population levels of the county, depending on the orientation of the recreational activity being examined. For example, the potential concern of the county in the case of more intensive or "urban" type recreation activities (tennis courts, playgrounds, etc.) is the availability of such services to residents of unincorporated areas. City dwellers are generally served by city park programs. However, resources for more extensive rural recreational activities are not available to city residents except in rural areas. Concern regarding such facilities is related to all county residents.

Grays Harbor County has immense natural recreational resources. Those resources are used by people not only from throughout the state but also the nation. The use and demand for those resources has led to facilities having been developed by a wide variety of agencies and organizations to meet that broad demand. Consequently, the county has a very high supply of recreational facilities and opportunities relative to the size of its population. However, those facilities are heavily used by people from outside the area, and such use reduces the ability of those facilities to meet the needs of county residents. Consequently, the analysis in this report attempts to separate the demand for and use of recreational facilities on the basis of local use, in order to estimate the amount of

facilities effectively available to county residents. In some cases, as in the case of major recreational attractions (the ocean beaches, Lake Quinault, and the Olympics), the associated facilities are considered to be regional resources which are not effectively available to meet a county need. Consequently, county residents using regional facilities are considered as residents of the state and not as residents of the county. While this distinction is necessary in order to analyze the recreational needs of county residents, it does, nonetheless, tend to understate the supply of recreational facilities for county residents since county residents do make use of all available resources and facilities, and such facilities are an important component of the county's recreational use.

Similar problems arise in attempting to analyze the need or demand for "urban" type recreational services by unincorporated area residents. A portion of the need for recreational services is related to the density of residential uses. The higher the density of use, the greater the need for developed off-site open space recreation, which can be either supplied on-site or in adjacent undeveloped areas in lower density areas. In addition, rural recreational activities which do not require developed facilities (such as hunting, shooting, etc.) may supplant interest in activities which require developed facilities (such as tennis, baseball, etc.). Finally, the choice of people to live in rural areas may in part be due to their desire for ready access to recreational activities that do not require development of facilities. Since many recreational standards are developed for more densely settled areas than most of the unincorporated areas of Grays Harbor County, the application of those standards may tend to overstate the need for recreational services for the very rural areas of the county. On the other hand, for those unincorporated areas of the county with higher density, those standards may be appropriate.

Another major problem confronting the analysis of county recreational needs is that many important recreational activities take place in undeveloped areas and without developed facilities. Such activities include ORV use, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, and picnicking. For those activities, the inventory of developed facilities may understate the supply of opportunities.

2.0 PROBLEMS, GOALS, AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Introduction: One of the purposes of this plan is to aid the county and other in establishing guidelines for action. These guidelines are based upon expressed value preferences of county residents, the needs of citizens, current issues, and constraints. Consequently, the goal and objective statements emanate from the views of local citizens expressed at public meetings, in survey's and at Advisory Committee meetings. These goals provide the basis for the formulation of the plan, recommendations, and the resulting capital improvement program. At the same time, the goals and objectives and the resulting plan have been coordinated with those of regional, city, and state planning endeavors. They are also consistent with the goals, objectives, and recommendations contained in the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)³ and the Interim General Comprehensive Recreation Plan⁴ of the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission.

Grays Harbor County's Parks and Recreation plan is directed towards establishing a viable, economic parks program. As the program becomes established and takes shape, it is inevitable that changes will be necessary, requiring adjustments to the plan. This plan should be reviewed each year to assure the plan and policies still provide adequate guidance to the county.

A goal is defined as an ideal state of being and a long range, general aim. An example of this would be "maintenance of a quality of living environment". An objective is a course of action for achievement of the broader stated goal. For example, these are planned events which can be achieved within a usually short or intermediate period of time. Objectives are also specific enough that an evaluation can be made between those and available public resources.

The statements of problems, goals, and objectives were developed in conjunction with the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee. The Committee was appointed by the County Commissioners to examine parks and recreation issues in unincorporated Grays Harbor County and to make recommendations on the county's role in recreation.

2.2 Problems: The identification of problems is one of the key steps in developing any plan. A plan is often an attempt to solve problems or achieve goals, and it is important that all participants have a clear understanding of the problems to be addressed.

Problem 1: Organized recreation services and facilities are not available to many residents of unincorporated Grays Harbor County.

Grays Harbor County currently does not operate a formalized parks and recreation program. The county does provide certain recreational facilities such as the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) Park and Fairgrounds. The newest county facility is Vance Creek Park, a freshwater swimming facility with playground, fishing and proposed picnicking areas

3. Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation; Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan 1979 (Olympia, Washington: October 1979).

4. Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission, Interim General Comprehensive Recreation Plan for Grays Harbor County

and trails. The county also helps to fund recreational service providers such as the Montesano Community Schools, and is currently providing technical assistance to residents of the Ocosta school district who are working to form a local park and recreation district. Those facilities and services are limited in both scope and geographical coverage.

Many county residents use park facilities and programs provided by the cities, the state and private facilities. Some people argue that the scope and geographical coverage of those programs is limited. In addition, indications are that the number of persons accommodated by those programs and facilities is often limited, further reducing recreational opportunities. Chapters Six and Seven discuss this problem in greater detail.

Problem 2: The demand for recreational facilities and services in unincorporated Grays Harbor County will continue to grow.

The available information indicates that demand will continue to grow. This growth in demand is a result of increasing population and per capita demand. Between 1970 and 1980 the population of unincorporated Grays Harbor County grew by 23.1 percent. This is much faster than the cities' population growth rate of 7.8 percent. Despite the population fluctuations caused by Satsop Nuclear Power Plant development and closure, county population has maintained this level of growth. The population projections for the county indicate that the population of the unincorporated areas will increase more than that of the cities and the county as a whole. Also, demand per capita is growing. This is a by-product of our society's increasing affluence and leisure time. The combination of those two factors indicates that future recreational demand should be greater than present levels. The growth in recreational demand is discussed in greater detail in Chapter Six.

Problem 3: Those recreational programs providing facilities and services for the residents of unincorporated Grays Harbor County are facing difficulty in obtaining program funding.

The funding sources available to the cities, the state, and the various local private, nonprofit organizations, such as the community schools and the East County Recreational Program, are not keeping pace with program costs. In some cases the funding sources are considering such cost-cutting measures as charging increased user fees to nonresidents or to not serving nonresidents. Those measures may tend to reduce the recreational opportunities available to residents of unincorporated Grays Harbor County.

Problem 4: The establishment of a comprehensive county parks and recreation program will create a significant long-term, financial demand on limited local fiscal resources.

The financial impact of any program will depend on its type, size, and scope. Programs requiring a large staff and/or high level of maintenance can be very costly. Potential costs and impact on available local financial resources, both currently and over the long-term, must be considered. Long-term funding for programs is a constraint.

Problem 5: Many sites in the county of cultural, educational, scenic, historical, and recreational value may be lost.

As the county grows such sites may be lost through redevelopment to other uses.

2.3 Issues: The five recreational problems and the decisions on what Grays Harbor County's response should be to those problems were analyzed on the basis of the following issues:

- Should Grays Harbor County be involved in Parks and Recreation?
- Which of the identified "problems" should the Advisory Committee address?
- Are there other problems that also should be addressed by the Advisory Committee?
- What should be the role of Grays Harbor County in addressing the recreational problems?
- What should be the role of county residents in addressing the recreational problems?
- What should the role be of other private and public recreation facility owners and recreation service providers in addressing the recreational problems in unincorporated Grays Harbor County?

2.4 Alternatives: The Advisory Committee's answers to the questions posed by the problem and issue statements are contained in the Goals and Objectives, Section 2.5 of this document. In order to clarify the range of alternative recommendations discussed by the Committee, four "program alternatives" were considered along with four "organization alternatives". "Program alternatives" were distinguished by the types and levels of recreational services that could be provided by the county. The "program alternatives" include:

■ **A Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Program.**

This program alternative recommended the county establish a parks and recreation program providing a wide variety of facilities and services. The facilities and services would be provided by the county through one of the organization alternatives. The facilities and services recommended by this alternative could include: day-use parks, community centers, destination parks, athletic leagues, youth programs, summer programs, cultural activities, and various types of classes.

■ **A Partnership Parks and Recreation Program.**

This program alternative recommended the county establish a parks and recreation program in partnership with existing parks and recreation providers, both public and private. The alternative was based on the premise that many agencies currently provide recreational facilities and services to residents of unincorporated Grays Harbor County and that the county should avoid duplicating those facilities and services. Where appropriate, the county would provide funding to providers to defray the costs of unincorporated residents participating in the program.

■ **A Targeted Parks and Recreation Program.**

This program alternative recommended the county establish a parks and recreation program which was directed toward meeting the highest priority recreational needs. It assumed that available funds are quite limited and should be used for the most important projects and programs. Priority recreation projects and programs would be identified and funded.

■ **A Complimentary Parks Program.**

This program alternative assumed that the county's role in parks and recreation is to provide the types of facilities and services that neither the cities nor the state can provide or that are especially appropriate for the county to provide. Those facilities would be developed for the benefit of all county residents. This alternative recommended that the county establish a system of county-wide parks for rural recreational uses. Those uses could include picnicking, off-road vehicle parks, museums, and passive recreation.

The "organization alternatives" were the various ways a county recreational program could be incorporated into county government. The alternatives included:

- A separate County Parks and Recreation Department.
- An existing County Department providing Parks and Recreation responsibility and coordination.
- County Park and Recreation Service.
- Park and Recreation District.

2.5 Goals and Objectives:

From those programs and organizational alternatives the Committee developed a set of goals and objectives to guide the development of a county parks and recreation program. Those goals and objectives were also used to shape the Advisory Committee's recommendations.

2.5.1 Overall Goals

- To encourage the optimal use of available resources by identifying unmet and high priority recreational needs and to develop and implement a recreational program which addresses those needs in partnership with county residents, schools, clubs, community groups, private organizations, the state, cities and other public agencies.
- To provide access to parks and recreational facilities and programs to all persons regardless of ethnic background, race, age, sex, or special needs.

2.5.2 Facility and Area Goals and Objectives

Goal:

To utilize existing areas and facilities for recreation and to cooperatively provide and maintain those areas and facilities necessary to address unmet recreation priorities and to capitalize on unique recreational opportunities within the limits imposed by the availability of financial resources.

Objectives:

- To encourage the participation of county residents in deciding park and recreational facility priorities.
- To acquire and develop areas of county-wide recreational, cultural, and historic significance for rural parks which serve the widest possible area of the county.
- To develop arrangements with schools, cities, governmental agencies, clubs, community groups, and private entities for the joint use of existing facilities suitable for recreation.
- To encourage the use of County Park and Recreation Service Areas and parks and recreation service districts to develop and maintain priority parks and recreation facilities which primarily serve individual communities with the county.
- To encourage the donation of land suitable and appropriate for recreational use.
- To assure that publicly owned land appropriate for recreational uses, especially federal or state land that may be declared surplus, is designated for recreational uses.
- To communicate local recreational priorities to state and federal land managers to encourage the development of facilities under their control and access to public shorelines and waterways in accordance with local recreational plans.
- To seek all available state, federal, and private funds for priority capital acquisition and facilities improvements.
- To encourage maintenance by volunteers and service organizations or parks, recreational, and cultural facilities.
- Access the maintenance and operations performance of responsible county departments to eliminate high cost/low benefit functions.

3.0 HISTORICAL, PHYSICAL, AND SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

The area covered by this plan is the entire 1,910 square miles of Grays Harbor County. Grays Harbor County is located on the Olympic Peninsula in southwestern Washington, with its western boundary of 50 miles being the Pacific Ocean. Emphasis will be placed on the unincorporated areas as most cities are covered extensively by their own recreational plans. The elements included in this section establish the base by which an assessment may be made for current and future demand for existing and proposed recreation facilities. The historical development of the county, physical and natural-environmental relationships, socioeconomic characteristics of user populations, and proximity of Grays Harbor County to other regions are factors which must be considered.

The significance of those variables upon recreational patterns were verified in a number of reports published by the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commissions and funded by the Office of the President of the United States.

The factors which were found to be positively related to recreational preferences are summarized as follows.

Income: Higher income persons tend to participate more often in a wider variety of recreational activities. At the same time, their preferences for certain types of recreational pursuits may sometimes be exclusive of participation with lower-income persons. Mobility and the choice of the site for participation is also a function of income.

Occupation: This factor tends to vary with income and choice of recreation. For example, individuals in high status and prestigious occupations tend to choose more active and varied recreation. At the same time, recreational pursuits and the kinds of facilities and equipment chosen for participation are status symbols.

Age: Generally, the more advanced in age persons become, the less varied are their choice of activities. Older persons tend to select more passive recreation types requiring less expenditure of physical efforts.

Education: Generally, higher education levels tend to participate within a wider variety of activity types.

Mobility: This factor is positively associated with education, income and occupational attainments of the population. Recreation destinations tend to be located within a maximum three hours driving time from the origin for daytime and weekend excursions. (This could alter considerably with increased costs and possibly scarce transportation). Destinations are usually near natural and scenic areas, beaches, lakes, etc., located within public locations of non-urbanized areas. At the same time, most outings occur over the weekend in the form of overnight or all-day excursions.

5. Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, *Study Reports*, Volumes 10 through 26 (Washington D.C.: 1962-1964).

Attractions Provision of a diversified choice of recreational activities will tend to attract more users than the same space devoted to a more restricted number. At the same time, the provision of a particular activity may lessen the demand for another type. The actual availability of a recreation facility may create a demand for its usage.

3.1 General Description: Grays Harbor County, named for the 90-square mile harbor around which clusters the bulk of the county's population and industrial and commercial activities, is located on the immediate Pacific Coast of Washington about midway between the Columbia River mouth and the Strait of Juan de Fuca. Grays Harbor County is the largest of Washington State's four coastal counties in both area and population, having 1,910 square miles (nearly Delaware's area size) and 63,400 people (one-ninth the population of Delaware).

The population density of 30.13 persons per square mile is an extremely deceptive means of describing the population distribution of Grays Harbor County. Like most of the Pacific Coast and unlike major portions of the Plains, Midwest, and South, the county's people and their intensive economic activities are highly localized and clustered rather than relatively dispersed and evenly spaced. The accompanying map on the next page illustrates the clustering of the population, over half of which is found in the Aberdeen-Hoquiam-Cosmopolis urban area. In this urban area the geographical advantages of accessibility to the region's principal resource base (the vast forests covering nearly 90% of the county) are maximized due to the deepwater harbor and the many partially navigable rivers and their relatively easily traversed valleys. This area is also centrally located in relation to the agricultural area to the east and the fishery and recreational areas to the west.

The unpopulated areas of Grays Harbor County are by no means wastelands. These topographically rough and somewhat isolated areas contain the forests upon which Grays Harbor County depends. Twentieth century transport technology has made it unnecessary for loggers to live adjacent to the major logging operations (which, as well, may cover large and differing areas from year to year) so, despite "the woods" profound economic importance to Grays Harbor County, it is not an area of much permanent human habitation. The same characteristics make these areas popular for outdoor recreation as increasing numbers seek the solitude and beauty of trees, water, and wildlife away from urbanized areas of the Pacific Northwest and beyond.

The commercial-industrial core of Grays Harbor County thus consists of the three cities at the head of the Harbor. Smaller agricultural market and mill towns are found along or near the valleys to the east of the harbor, fishing and recreational communities along the immediate coast, and a few small mill towns in the northern part of the county. Grays Harbor County enjoys a major locational advantage in terms of exporting wood products to the Orient; nearly two days closer turn-around time than the major Puget Sound ports of Seattle, Tacoma and Olympia. Internal movement within Grays Harbor County has been greatly enhanced by the inauguration of a publicly-funded bus system which connects with all areas in Grays Harbor County and with other bus service.

Climate: Year-round temperatures in Grays Harbor County are moderate. Despite the well publicized heavy rainfall, the annual average precipitation varies widely within the county, from 52 inches at Oakville to 155 inches at Wynoochee Oxbow in the Olympic Mountains. Recreation choices will vary according to climate and seasonal variations in weather.

**Hoquiam's Bowerman Field Precipitation
30 Year Average Rounded to Nearest Inch**

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
10	11	8	5	3	2	1	1	3	7	9	11	71

3.2 History: The passage of Robert Gray in 1792 and his landing in Grays Harbor led to the subsequent arrival of the white man. The excellent fishing resources of Grays Harbor County attracted the first white settlers to the area in 1848. Today, the resource is a major contributor to tourism in the County with Westport called "The Salmon Capital of the World." In 1854, Chehalis County was established with Montesano designated as the county seat. Over the period to 1880, persons settled in scattered farms along the rivers and harbor. Cattle, agricultural products, fishing and harvesting of oysters supplied the transient populations enroute to the gold rushes of British Columbia and Alaska.

The first major population growth within the area took place during the 1880's, a time when the timber resources were recognized in terms of economic potential. The first lumber mill was constructed at Cosmopolis in 1880. The lumber-jacks passing through the area on their journeys to and from the camps were a familiar scene. Schooners began to load cargoes of lumber on frequent trips in and out of Grays Harbor. Subsequently, the smaller mills gave way to the larger and more efficient sawmill operations, and increased productivity of workers added to the income of the area.

The Town of Aberdeen was platted in 1884, and incorporated in 1888, just prior to the 1889 incorporation of Hoquiam, with statehood being achieved in November 1889. Five years later, in 1893, the railroad was extended to Aberdeen. Shortly thereafter, a rail link was made with the North and South Beach area in proximity to Grays Harbor, making possible the development of tourism and lumbering operations within those areas. Numerous but temporary communities sprang up with the growth and decline of the shake mill operations location close to the railroad. Passengers entered the area via the railroad for recreational pursuits. Picnicking, clamming, hunting, and fishing were popular pastimes for Grays Harbor Residents around the turn of the century as they are now. A gun club was established on land at South Bay, and beach resorts were appearing along the Pacific coast. The History of Aberdeen describes local recreation in the late 1800's and 1900's. Church groups held "oyster and historical socials". Baseball was the favorite outdoor recreation. The city owned two parks at the time - both were baseball diamonds. A plank road between Aberdeen and Hoquiam was used for bicycle racing, another popular sport.

By the mid 1920's there were over 40 separate mill operations located within the harbor area, contributing over a billion board feet of lumber yearly. Much of this was exported to other nations. Tourism continued to grow, and was given further impetus with the upswing in the use and popularity of the automobile, combined with the replacement of the plank and dirt roads with concrete.

The Great Depression of the 1930's marked the end of one era and the beginning of another for most local industry. For example, much of the timber had been logged from the area, causing the closure of mill operations. Sustained yield forestry became the solution, whereupon the first tree farm in the world is said to have been established at Clemons Tree Farm in 1941. By 1960, ten such farms had been established, with an average size of 75,000 acres and covering 75% of the Grays Harbor County land area.

FIGURE 3.1

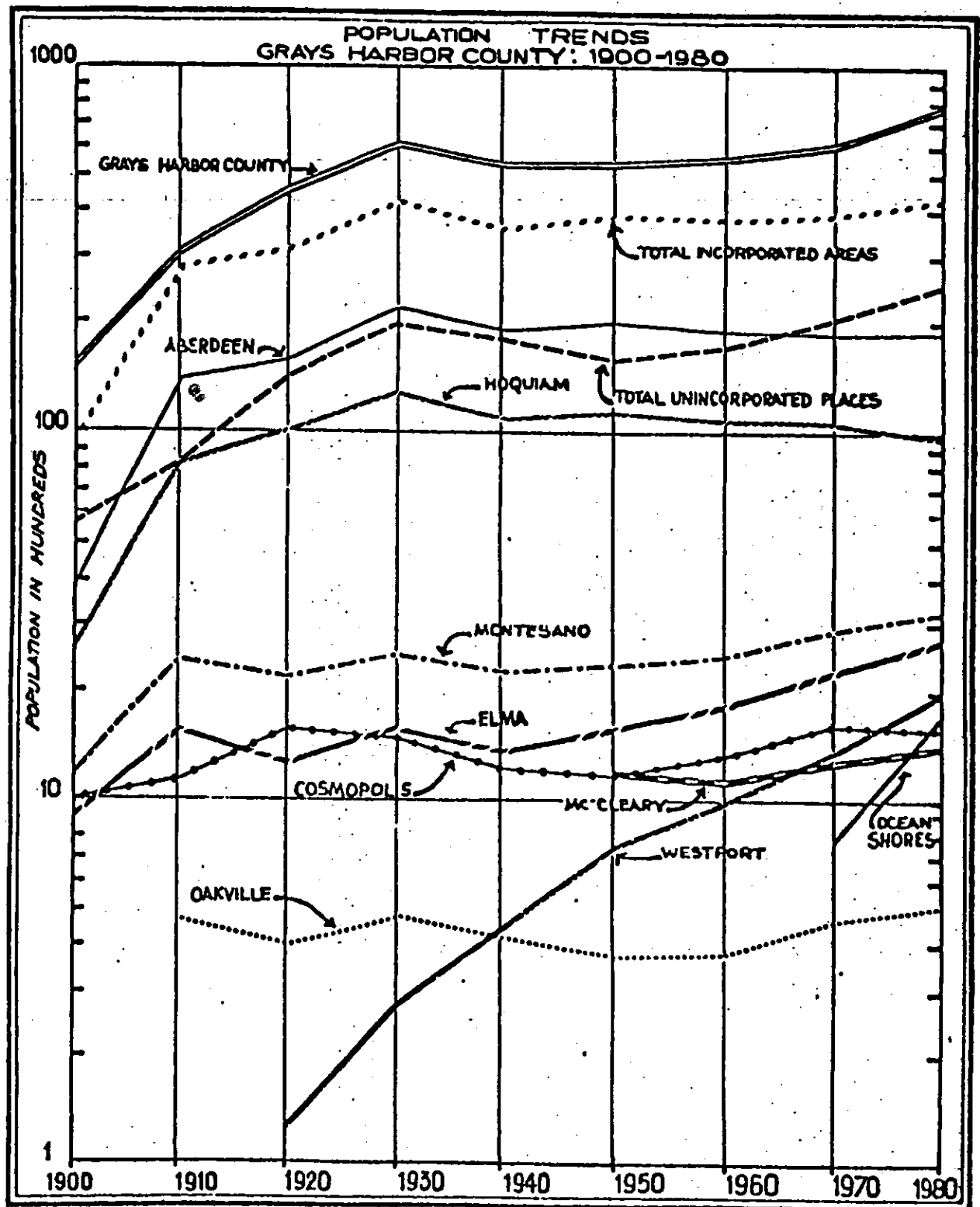
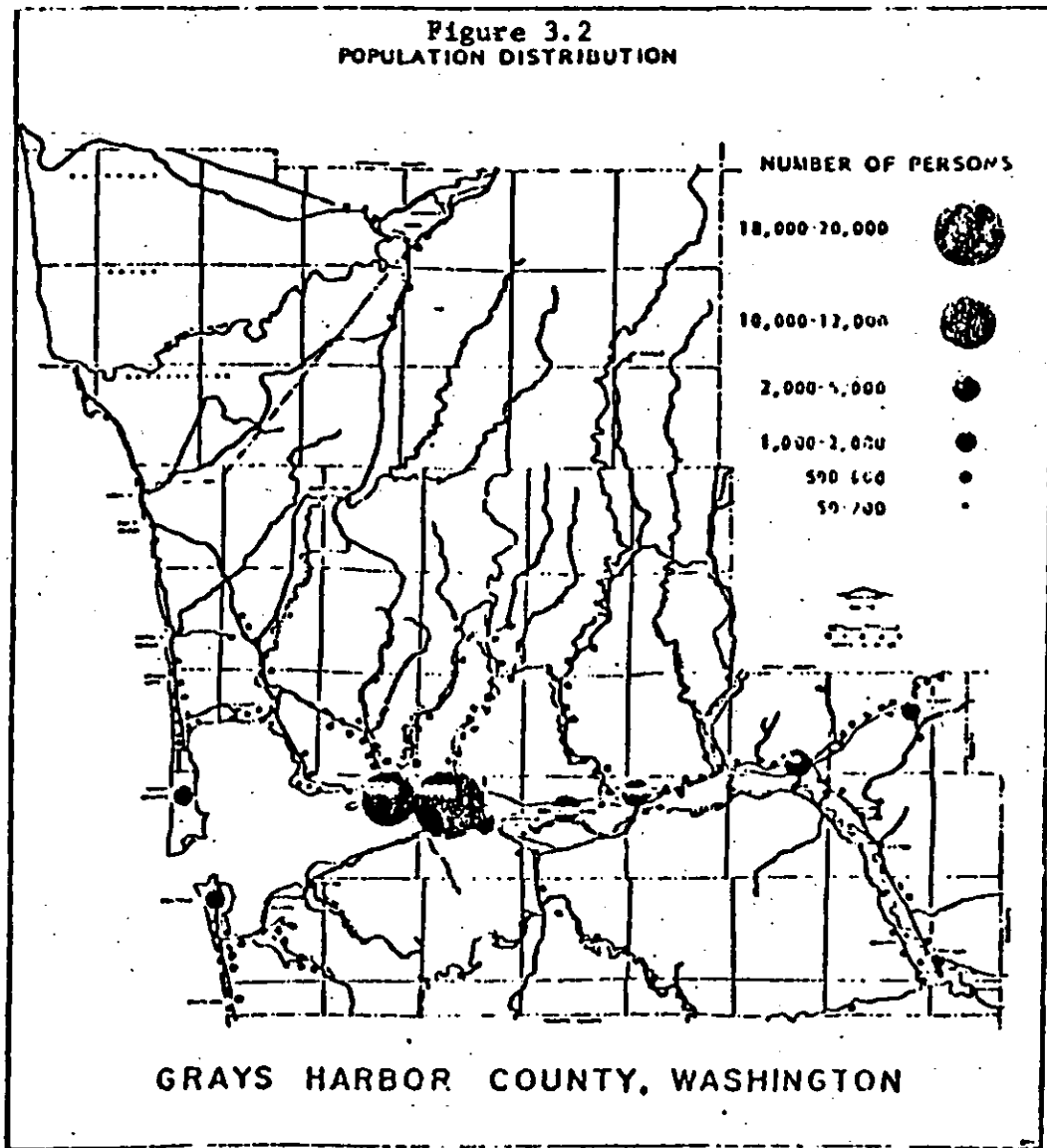


Figure 3.2
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



SOURCE: Office of Financial Management, State of Washington Population Trends, 1978.

The development of modern logging equipment brought about the advent of the married logger, who commuted to the forest from his place of residence within the urbanized areas of the county. Mill operations became larger, and more diversified and integrated. Pulp and paper began to replace the simpler shake and shingle, and lumbering mills. At the same time, transportation route locations influenced the larger operations to locate within the lowland areas of the county. This is where highways, railroad and water meet. Long working hours made recreation a luxury for many residents. Leisure activities were still found close to home, centered around family, community, local sports competitions, the beaches and forests.

During the 1940's tourism increased its rate of growth. Improved highway facilities promoted greater accessibility with neighboring Puget Sound. The promotion of sport fishing as a tourist attraction during the mid 1950's at Westport, Ocean Shores, and Ilwaco added further stimulus. In 1966, the Astoria-Megler bridge over the Columbia River was completed, Interstate Highway 5 replaced old Highway 99, and Highway 12 was improved. Persons living in Seattle discovered they were within a relatively short drive (about 2 hours) of the ocean beaches, and persons from Oregon no longer had to wait for a ferry to cross the Columbia River, prior to a trip here. The beaches, forests, rivers and wetlands of Grays Harbor County which had provided recreation to local residents since the 1840's had become holiday destinations for people throughout Washington State and beyond. The Cities of Aberdeen and Hoquiam established park and recreation departments, and smaller incorporated towns and cities built parks and recreation areas such as ballfields.

3.3 Population: The population of Grays Harbor County has been very stable for more than 45 years (see Figure 3.1 & 3.2). In 1930 the population reached a total of 59,982, and this number had not been surpassed until the early 1970's. This lack of long term growth is in contrast to other areas of the state. While the county had remained between 50,000 and 60,000 population, the population of the state had more than doubled (see Tables 3.1 - 3.6).

There have been some important shifts of population within the county. Aberdeen and Hoquiam have declined in population while most smaller outlying communities have maintained population levels or have grown. The North Beach/Ocean Shores area has shown considerable increase. The Westport/Grayland communities have maintained all but 3.5% of the 43.3% increase which occurred between 1970 and 1980, and east county has generally increased in population with the exception of temporary changes resulting from the Satsop project.

Trends indicate a "suburban shift" of population from the urban center of the county into the smaller outlying communities and the rural area. While some analysts have speculated that this shift may be ending soon, no such evidence appears to be developing. In fact, significant employment generators have been developing in the outlying areas which tend to reinforce these trends. These generators include tourism development in Ocean Shores and other beach or recreation areas, and the chemical plant in Elma.

Grays Harbor County, like many Washington counties, tends to have a higher percentage of the older age groups and fewer young adults in the 15-24 and 25-34 age groups. In contrast to the state, Grays Harbor County also has a larger portion of retired people.

The minority populations tend to be a small proportion of the total population outside the concentration of Indians on the Quinault and Chehalis (part of the Oakville Census Division) Indian Reservations. However, non-white populations grew by 69% from 1970 to 1980, while white population grew by 9.5%.

The Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission has projected population for Grays Harbor County to the year 2000 and beyond (see Table 3.1). This projection is based on the assumption that balanced economic development will be maintained, that the net out-migration of younger working age groups would be eliminated, that ample employment opportunities would be provided to older age groups to avoid high unemployment, and suitable services and housing would be provided to retain those members of the older age groups who desire to reside in the region.

Table 3.1
Grays Harbor Regional Planning Population Projections
1989 and 2000

<u>Area</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>2000</u>
Aberdeen	17,140	17,395
Cosmopolis	1,545	1,659
Hoquiam	9,100	10,005
Ocean Shores	2,210	3,385
Westport	1,910	2,444
Elma	2,420	3,044
McCleary	1,460	1,541
Montesano	3,140	3,610
Oakville	569	730
Incorporated Areas	39,494	43,813
Unincorporated Areas	24,106	28,668

Grays Harbor County has a lower average family income than the state as a whole though this has increased considerably since 1970. The County also has a higher proportion of poor and near-poor residents than the state average. Grays Harbor County had a higher percent of its population receiving public assistance than most counties in the state. In April, 1989, the percentage of Grays Harbor Counties population receiving public assistance was 10.15, ranking the County sixth.⁶

3.4 Economy: The economy of Grays Harbor County has been primarily dependent upon four basic economic sectors: Forestry and forest products, tourism, fishery, and agriculture. These sectors earn most of the income upon which the remaining sectors of the economy depend; trade, services, government, etc.

6. Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission, *Transient Populations Within 50-Mile Radius of WNP 3/5* (Aberdeen, Washington: July 1981).

Table 3.2

Population of Grays Harbor Cities and Towns

City	Year Incor- porated	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	Est. 1988	Est. 1989	% Change '80 - '89
Aberdeen	1890	1,638	3,747	13,660	15,337	21,723	18,846	19,653	18,741	18,489	18,739	17,130	17,140	-8.5%
Cosmopolis	1890	287	1,004	1,132	1,512	1,493	1,207	1,164	1,312	1,599	1,575	1,545	1,545	-1.9%
Elma	1890	345	894	1,532	1,253	1,545	1,370	1,543	1,811	2,227	2,720	2,445	2,420	-11.0%
Hoquiam	1890	1,302	2,608	8,171	10,058	12,776	10,835	11,123	10,762	10,466	9,719	9,050	9,100	-6.4%
McCleary	1942							1,175	1,115	1,265	1,419	1,450	1,460	2.9%
Montesano	1883	1,632	1,194	2,488	2,158	2,460	2,242	2,328	2,486	2,847	3,247	3,140	3,140	-3.3%
Oakville	1905			465	396	469	418	372		460	537	515	569	6.0%
Ocean Shores	1970									768	1,692	2,179	2,210	30.6%
Westport	1914				114	272	443	731	976	1,364	1,954	1,885	1,910	-2.3%
All Incorporated		5,204	9,447	27,448	30,828	40,728	35,361	38,089	37,580	38,717	41,602	39,339	39,494	-5.1%
Unincorporated			5,677	8,142	13,917	19,254	17,805	15,555	16,885	20,068	24,712	24,061	24,106	-2.5%
Total Grays Harbor			15,124	35,590	44,745	59,982	53,166	53,644	54,465	59,533	66,314	63,400	63,600	-4.1%
% of State Total Pop.			2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.8%	3.1%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	1.6%		1.4%	-12.5%

Table 3.3
Percent Age Distribution
1970-1989

Period	0-14	15-64	65+
1970	28.1	60.5	11.4
1988	21.5	66.6	11.9

Table 3.4
Patterns in School Enrollment
Grays Harbor County By School Districts
1971-1989

School District	Full Time Equivalents (FTE) Enrollment					Percent of County Enrollment 1987
	May 1971	May 1981	1971-81 %Change	Oct. 1987	1981-87 %Change	
Aberdeen	5152	3997	-22.4%	3407	-14.8%	29.5%
Hoquiam	2980	2398	-19.5%	2169	-9.5%	18.8%
Cosmopolis	321	279	-13.1%	217	-22.2%	1.9%
North Beach	693	666	-3.9%	600	-9.9%	5.2%
Taholah	131	168	28.2%	148	-11.9%	1.3%
Quinalt	381	373	-2.1%	324	-13.1%	2.8%
Wishkah Valley	192	178	-7.3%	201	12.9%	1.7%
Ocosta	771	799	3.6%	748	-6.4%	6.5%
Elma	1495	1674	12.0%	1638	-2.2%	14.2%
McCleary	324	380	17.3%	300	-21.1%	2.6%
Montesano	1408	1406	-0.1%	1403	-0.2%	12.1%
Oakville	338	320	-5.3%	375	17.2%	3.2%
Satsop	60	65	8.3%	33	-49.2%	0.3%
Total	14246	12703	-10.8%	11565	-9.0%	100.0%

Table 3.5
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
BY CENSUS DIVISIONS
AND BY CITY
1980

COUNTY DIVISIONS	Population Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Other	Non White %	Spanish Origin	Housing Units	Persons Per Unit
Aberdeen/ Hoquiam Div.	35,170	33,795	49	762	308	256	3.9%	543	14,664	2.40
Elma Div.	5,428	5,343	3	51	12	19	1.6%	54	2,117	2.56
Humptulips Div.	1,386	1,342		36	6	2	3.2%	10	511	2.71
Lk. Quinalt Div.	1,017	985		18	4	10	3.1%	18	493	2.06
McCleary Div.	2,818	2,747	3	32	20	16	2.5%	54	1,052	2.68
Malone/Porter Div.	1,095	1,057	1	27	3	7	3.5%	16	384	2.85
North Beach Div.	4,329	4,029	7	237	37	19	6.9%	51	2,806	1.54
North River Div.	532	513	1	14	1	3	3.6%	1	185	2.88
Oakville Div.	1,345	1,102		226	10	7	18.1%	27	494	2.72
Quinalt Reservation Div.	1,116	335	1	770	4	6	70.0%	9	410	2.72
South Shore Div.	4,337	4,261	5	43	20	9	1.8%	33	2,740	1.58
Wishkah Div.	1,488	1,456	1	25	6		2.2%	3	481	3.09
Wynoochee Div.	6,253	6,143	6	52	34	18	1.8%	51	2,261	2.77
Grays Harbor County	66,314	63,108	77	2,293	465	371	4.8%	870	28,598	2.32
CITIES										
Aberdeen	18,739	17,918	36	434	210	141	4.4%	304	8,088	2.32
Cosmopolis	1,575	1,518		21	19	17	3.6%	25	858	1.84
Elma	2,720	2,669	1	38	9	3	1.9%	17	1,102	2.47
Hoquiam	9,719	9,327	13	252	32	75	3.8%	162	3,988	2.44
McCleary	1,419	1,362	1	27	13	14	3.9%	38	576	2.46
Montesano	3,247	3,194	3	25	15	10	1.6%	33	1,299	2.50
Oakville	537	483		49	1	4	10.1%	12	222	2.42
Ocean Shores	1,692	1,651	2	23	14	2	2.4%	20	1,283	1.32
Westport	1,954	1,917	5	18	11	3	1.9%	19	1,248	1.57

Table 3.6
Resident Civilian Labor Force
1970-1988

Grays Harbor County			State of Washington	
Year	Total Labor Force	Unemploy- ment Rate	Total Labor Force	Unemploy- ment Rate
1970	24,370	11.5	1,415,000	9.2
1971	24,640	9.8	1,401,000	10.1
1972	25,180	9.4	1,434,000	9.5
1973	26,150	8.9	1,484,000	7.9
1974	25,925	9.3	1,529,000	7.2
1975	25,544	12.4	1,561,000	9.5
1976	26,249	8.0	1,621,000	8.7
1977	27,540	9.6	1,692,000	8.8
1978	29,700	8.0	1,808,000	6.9
1979	32,020	8.7	1,937,000	6.8
1980	33,640	10.7	1,984,000	7.9
1981	35,260	13.9	1,996,000	9.5
1982	33,820	15.7	2,024,000	12.1
1983	31,040	14.5	2,069,000	11.2
1984	29,141	14.6	2,053,000	9.5
1985	28,373	12.4	2,101,000	8.6
1986	25,756	11.9	2,170,000	7.8
1987	25,849	11.6	2,227,525	7.8
1988	24,973	10.4	2,315,000	6.5

The dominant nature of the forest industry (23% of the total insured employed in Grays Harbor County is in this industry as is 56% of those insured unemployed during this period) is based upon the abundant natural resources of this area.

Approximately 86% or 1,079,000 acres of Grays Harbor County are identified as commercial forest land. The ownership of this land is primarily by large corporations, led by Weyerhaeuser, ITT-Rayonier, and Simpson. Other private holdings, including small lumber companies and individuals, share the remaining land area with public ownership. The publicly managed lands include Indian Lands, National Forest, State Department of Natural Resources managed lands, and County and City owned forest land. It is also noted that these lands also provide hunting, fishing, primitive camping, and hiking areas.

While most of the land area of the county is particularly suitable for forestry uses, significant areas of prime agricultural land are also present. These lands provide another comparative advantage for the region. Nearly all of the land classified as agricultural (Soil Conservation Services Classes I, II, III, and IV) is actively farmed and is located in the alluvial soils of the lower reaches of the Chehalis River, its tributaries, and other rivers. The only significant agricultural activity not located in such areas is the cranberry bogs of Grayland, found on soil uniquely suited for such crops.

The fishery industry is dependent upon the abundant aquatic resources of the county which produces a diverse variety of marine life, several species of which are harvested commercially. The income from this harvesting constitutes a significant part of the region's economic base.

The recommendations of the 1987 Grays Harbor 2000 Citizens Committee included expansion of the tourist industry.

The dominant physical recreational resource in the county is the Pacific Ocean and its accompanying sandy beaches. These are the nearest ocean beaches to the Seattle-Tacoma metropolitan area. Razor clam digging provides the most popular active use of the beaches use has been growing despite the shortened digging seasons—but the whole of the ocean environment supplies a basic attractiveness to visitors to the county.

Associated with the ocean, fishing is also an attraction of the county. Probably the most well-known type is chartered salmon fishing, however, there has been a rapid increase in the popularity of bottom fishing, and fishing for tuna, sturgeon, etc. Most charter fishing is based in Westport at the mouth of Grays Harbor. Two other types of ocean fishing are done in the area, and, while having some increase in popularity, may be increased substantially as recreation activities. These are surf and jetty fishing. Added to the ocean fishing opportunity is extensive stream fishing activity on the many miles of rivers and streams in the county.

There are two major foci to tourism in the county, the Cities of Ocean Shores and Westport. The City of Ocean Shores began as a recreational land development in the early 1960's. The city possesses recreational activities - golfing, horseback riding, bowling, and nightclub entertainment - as well as numerous overnight facilities to accommodate tourists. These characteristics make this city a significant resort facility which draws people from throughout the region. The City of Westport, on the other hand, is predominantly characterized by sport (and commercial) fishing, and is considered the salmon fishing capital of the world.

An often overlooked resource for recreational activity is Grays Harbor itself. As one of the largest estuaries on the west coast, it supports a diverse and complex array of marine and bird life. While this resource attracts much amateur bird watching activity already, it could be expanded beyond the present groups of "enthusiasts". In addition, nature studies could be promoted which would concern not only birds but also the vegetation, geology, climate and marine life. In addition, the eastern softshell clam may provide an alternative species for recreational clam digging. This would take some pressure from the razor clam and provide a year-round activity as opposed to the limited season of the razor clam.

While these locational attributes are shared by many other coastal areas, Grays Harbor County has the best direct access to the Puget Sound region of any other coastal area. The county's location, adjacent to the scenic Olympic Peninsula and on U.S. Route 101, one of the most scenic and heavily visited highway routes in the U.S., further adds to the county's recreational and tourism appeal.

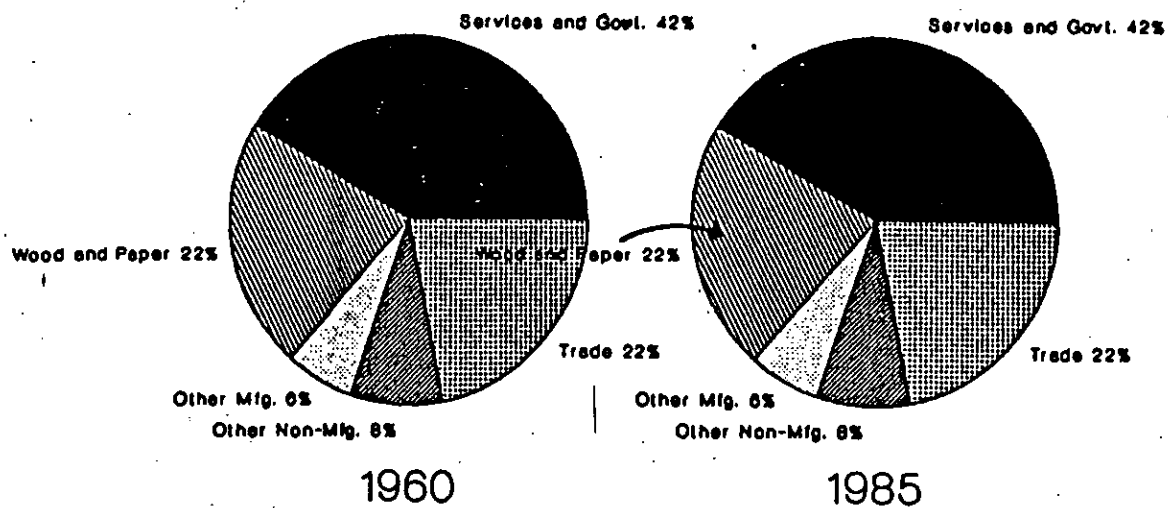
The seasonality of the tourist industry is perhaps more obvious than other industries. Peak periods generally can be expected in July and August, with low periods occurring in November, December, and January.

While most of Grays Harbor's economy is dependent upon forest products, agriculture, tourism, fisheries, and construction, there are other aspects of the economy which should be considered. While manufacturing is dominated by the forest products industry, there are other manufacturing activities which are becoming increasingly important. In recent years a modern chemical plant has started in the Elma area and employs in excess of 50 people. This plant is now a significant aspect of the economic base of the eastern portion of the county. A long established firm, Lamb-Grays Harbor, is noted as an important manufacturer of machinery. This company has a large plant in Hoquiam and is a significant part of that community's economic base. In addition, a new vanillin plant has recently opened in Hoquiam. This product, used for making artificial vanilla, is a by-product of pulp and paper processing. The City of Aberdeen is rated 3A, a "Significant Local Business Center" by the Rand McNally's highly respected Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide. The opening of a major regional shopping mall and one smaller shopping mall within the past 15 years in Aberdeen will continue to make this the retail commercial center for Grays Harbor County (see Figure 3.3).

The most favored tourist related project suggested during the Grays Harbor 2000 study was the expansion of public access to the Grays Harbor waterfront. Development of additional waterfront access would benefit local residents as well as providing additional recreation opportunities. Since the study, access improvements have been completed on the Port of Grays Harbor property and at Westport, and other projects have been proposed. Several potential access sites were identified by the 1986 study of Shoreline Access Opportunities on the Grays Harbor Estuary conducted by the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission.

FIGURE 3.3

Non Agricultural Employment



Barney and Worth, Grays Harbor 2000

4.0 SUMMARY OF EXISTING SUPPLY OF RECREATION FACILITIES AND OPEN SPACE

4.1 Introduction: A complete inventory of most recreation facilities are included as an appendix to this report. Because of the multitude of agencies (state, local, federal, and private) which are involved, this may or may not be totally complete. However, at this time it is as accurate as is possible, and any omissions would consist of relatively minor facilities.

4.2 Grays Harbor County Facilities, Unincorporated Areas. This section summarizes only those recreation facilities which are located in the unincorporated area of Grays Harbor County (see Table 4.1). While the populace of an visitors to Grays Harbor County have access to and use of the multitude of other recreation facilities (within cities), those areas are generally covered by individual City facility assessments and are not included in this summary assessment.

Existing and Proposed Recreation Facilities Owned and Maintained by Grays Harbor County

Bottle Beach Access - Ocosta

Bottle Beach has provided public access to Grays Harbor and South Bay since the turn of the century, when the City of Ocosta was a thriving community. Until recently a bridge provided vehicular access across Redman Slough and access to the sandy beach was relatively easy. This ready access, however, also provided the opportunity for garbage dumping which irritated adjacent property owners, urging them to seek closure for this public beach access. When the bridge across the slough washed out in early 1984, automobile access to the road end was obliterated, thus easing the litter problem. However, recreational users of this access were forced to cross the resulting deep ravine and slough to gain access to the beach.

The access to Bottle Beach falls under Grays Harbor County ownership as the end of a county road (formerly Ocean Avenue, Ocosta). The shoreline environment is Rural, and the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan anticipates Rural Agriculture use for the Ocosta shoreline area. The Grays Harbor Comprehensive Plan states this area to be Urbanizing, and zoning is for General Development.

Issues regarding this project include the potential for disturbance to adjacent residential property, and a remote possibility that privately grown commercial oysters may be disturbed through beach use. A desire to exclude off-road vehicles from the sensitive beach areas has also been expressed. The history of conflict between beach users and private property owners probably could be resolved through responsible facility development which concentrates recreational activities away from conflict areas.

This project could be accomplished utilizing grant monies from ALEA or the IAC, in cooperation with County support. Maintenance of the development could be shared between local recreation clubs and Grays Harbor County.

Improvements to the access road and a gravel parking area are proposed for the Bottle Beach access point. Additionally, a foot bridge could be installed including a design to discourage access by ORV's. The path to the beach would remain undeveloped unless future use patterns indicate trail development is necessary to preserve the

Table 4.1
Summary of Recreational Facilities
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

Page 1 of 2

Facility	Ownership					
	Grays Harbor County Government	State	Federal and Indian	School District	Private	Total
No. Developed Recreation Sites and Total Acres	4/330	38/4,538	12/4,887	9/22	17/1,453	80/11,230
Multiple Use Acres 1						
Hunting/Hiking/Camping	35,000	100,000	264,000		700,000	1,099,000
Miles of Designated Trails			18			18
Wildlife Recreation Areas						
#/Acres		3/7,177				3/7,177
# With River Launch Area		1				1
Ocean Access Areas						
#/Acres		10/1,192				10/1,192
# With Day Picnic Area/acres		5/499				5/499
River Fishing Access Areas						
#/Acres		23/2,745	2/3		3/93	28/2,850
# With Improved Launches		11	0		1	12
# With Unimproved Launches		12	2		2	16
# With Improved Parking		12	0		1	13
# With Limited Parking		11	2		3	16
Feet of Waterfront Controlled		73,494	—		—	73,494
Lakes						
#/Surface Acres		1/65	2/4,869			3/4,934
#/With Launches		1	2			3
Saltwater Regional Parks 2						
#/Acres		4/499				4/499
# Camping Sites		707				707
# With Day Camping Facilities		3				3
Freshwater Regional Parks 3						
#/Acres		5/187	7/13		4/108	16/308
# Camping Sites		69	153		15	237
# With Day Camping Facilities		2	7		4	13
Other Region Serving Parks						
#/Acres		2/2	1/1		1/4	4/7
# Camping Sites		15	6		20	41
# With Day Camping Facilities		2	1		1	4
Day Camping Parks						
#/Acres		7/510	7/8		3/29	17/547
# Separate Camp Sites		999	153		28	1,180
Gymnasiums and Basketball Facilities			1	7		8
Special Purpose Parks 4						
#/Acres	1/150					1/150
Group Camping Capacity	600					600
# Picnic Sites	50					50
Miles of Trails 5	10					10
Restricted Group Facilities						
#/Acres			1/5		4/164	5/169
Capacity					448*	448*
Playgrounds With Equipment						
#/Acres	1/2			8/1.8	1/5	10/2.5
Tennis Courts (None Lighted)						
#/Acres				3/2		3/2
Horseshoe Pits					3	3

Table 4.1 (Continued)
Summary of Recreational Facilities
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

Page 2 of 2

Facility	Ownership					
	Grays Harbor County Government	State	Federal and Indian	School District	Private	Total
Athletic Fields						
Football, #/Estimated Acres				4/5		4/5
With Lights				4/5		4/5
Baseball and Soft Ball						
#/Estimated Acres						
With Lights			2/4	3/6	2/4	7/15
Multi-Purpose, #/Estimated Acres			2/4	3/6	0	5/1
With Lights			1/2	5/1		6/1
			1/2	0		1/2
Swimming Pools						
Outdoors/Size					1/2,400 sq. ft.*	1/2,400 sq. ft.*
Golf Courses						
#/Acres					3(1*)/205	3/205
# of Holes					(9*) 36	36
Bicycle Course 6						
#/Footage of Trails					1/800'	1/800'
Riding Stables						
#/Acreage					2/860	2/860
Size of Indoor Arena					2/5	2/5
Size of Outdoor Arena					2/1	2/1
Archery						
#/Acreage					2/37	2/37
# of Shooting Sites					26	26
Rifle Range						
#/Acreage (3 positions)					1/7.5	1/7.5
Inside Space (4 positions)					3,200 sq. ft.	3,200 sq. ft.
Other Facilities						
Grays Harbor County Fairgrounds	1/63					1/63

Source: Individual agencies and entities

Explanation:

1. This is not included in the development totals above as recreation is generally secondary to the commercial use of most of this area. State land and school land are combined. Trails are adjacent to the numerous miles of trails in the Olympic national Park outside of Grays Harbor County.
2. One saltwater park is located in Pacific County, just south of the Grays Harbor County line.
3. One state park is located in Mason County, just north of the Grays Harbor County line.
4. This is the ORV facility which is located partially in Grays Harbor and Thurston County. It is managed by Thurston County.
5. Adjacent to 110 linear miles of trails in Capital Forest.
6. This is the only developed bicycle course (a motocross type of facility) in the unincorporated area of Grays Harbor County. A system of bicycle routes has recently been identified and designated, but none are developed.

*Restricted use to members/guests only.

environment. A bicycle rack, trash bin, and kiosk are included in the proposed site design (Figure 4.1). This area provides a unique opportunity for interpretive displays, and such displays should be encouraged.

Recommendations: It is suggested that Grays Harbor County take the lead in development of the Bottle Beach project.

Vance Creek Park

Vance Creek Park, an 88 acre former gravel extraction site, located south of Elma, Washington, was developed with aid from Iac funds, a bishop Foundation grant, Edgar Bowers, who donated the land, and volunteer labor and materials. The site consists of three small freshwater lakes totaling approximately 50 acres in surface area, and 38 acres of high flood plain land area. Vance Creek meanders through the site on its way to the Chehalis River.

Initial development of Vance Creek Park was accomplished according to Phase I specifications of the master plan, designed by Gerald Merti, a Grays Harbor County landscape architect. The park was opened to the public in May, 1988. Existing facilities include a swimming beach, restrooms, a play area, boat launch, and parking. Park attendance during peak summer months in 1988 was 640 people, with 1989 recorded attendance nearly double on days with similar weather.

The park is presently used by a wide variety of people, including families with children, youth, senior groups, and people who like to fish. Special events at the park during its first year of operation have included remote control boat races, pre-school, public school, and senior picnics and field trips. The Elma track team has used the park for regular cross-country training and a cross country race. With additional facilities, the park will become a valuable recreation facility for other recreation organizers, such as the Montesano Community School, public schools, churches, and youth groups. It will provide an attractive site for festivals and community events. the park has provided a creative solution to identified freshwater swimming facility needs, and with further development of the existing master plan it will provide needed picnic areas, dock fishing, and safe, easily accessible walking, jogging, and bicycle and nature paths. The design is directed toward use by predominantly county residents to fulfill the need for a county-serving park.

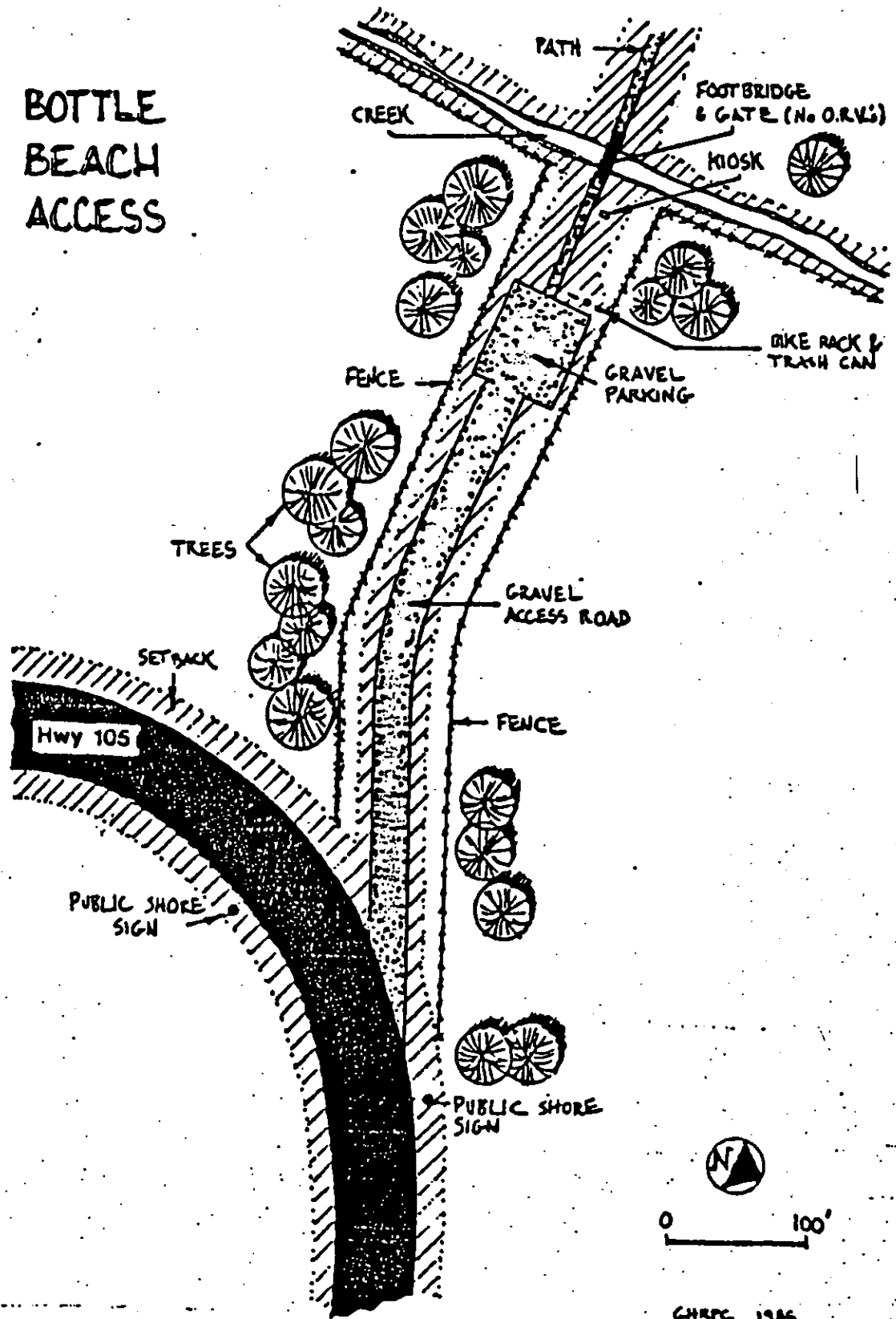
ORV Sports Park

The Grays Harbor/Thurston County ORV Sports Park is managed by Thurston County. It is located on 150 acres of property at the Thurston/Grays Harbor County line, 16 miles west of Olympia, off State Highway 8 near McCleary, Washington. It is used for individual and competition ORV activities, ranging from state, regional, national to international in scope. The facility is also used for safety and education programs and skills clinics. Maintenance is partially funded by a user fee system.

Facilities include year-round camping areas, restrooms, showers, a 3,000 square foot meeting hall, concessions, picnic areas with covered shelters available, recreational game area, a dump station, restrooms and showers. The parks facilities accommodate groups up to 5,000.

FIGURE 4.1
BOTTLE BEACH ACCESS, PROPOSED SITE DESIGN

BOTTLE
BEACH
ACCESS



VANCE CREEK COUNTY PARK

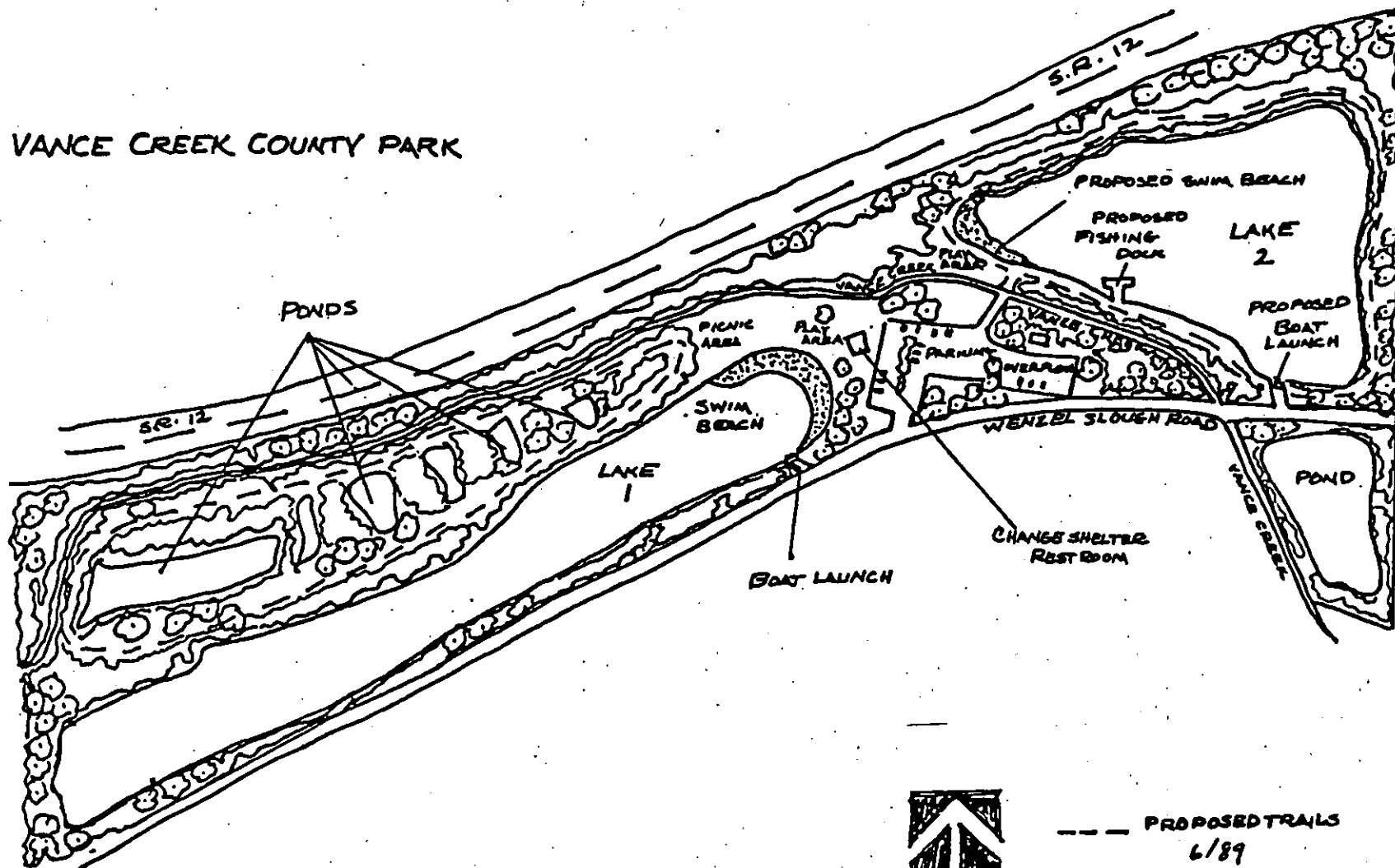
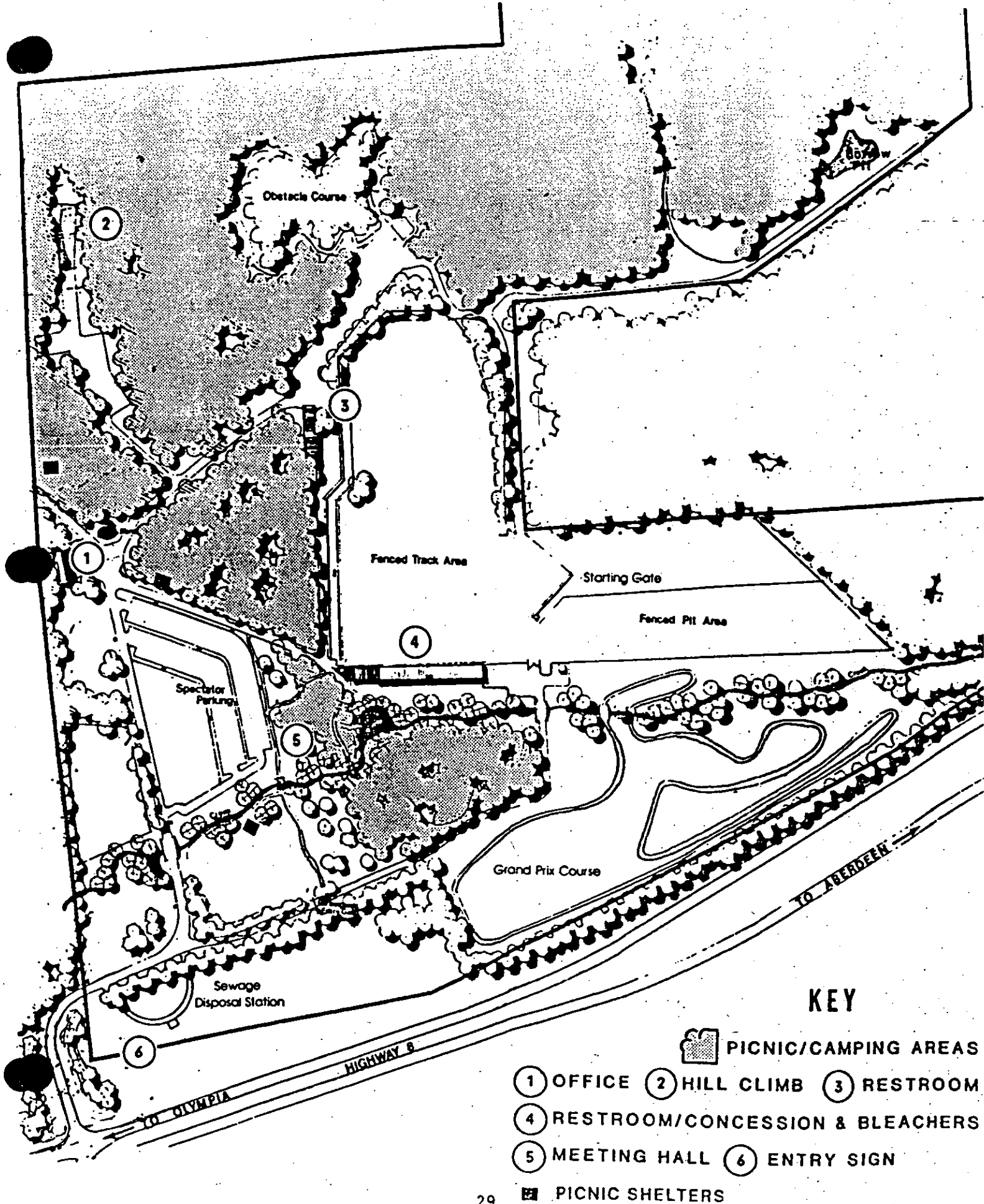


FIGURE 4.2

FIGURE 4.3

Thurston-Grays Harbor Counties ORV Sports Park



GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY FAIRGROUNDS

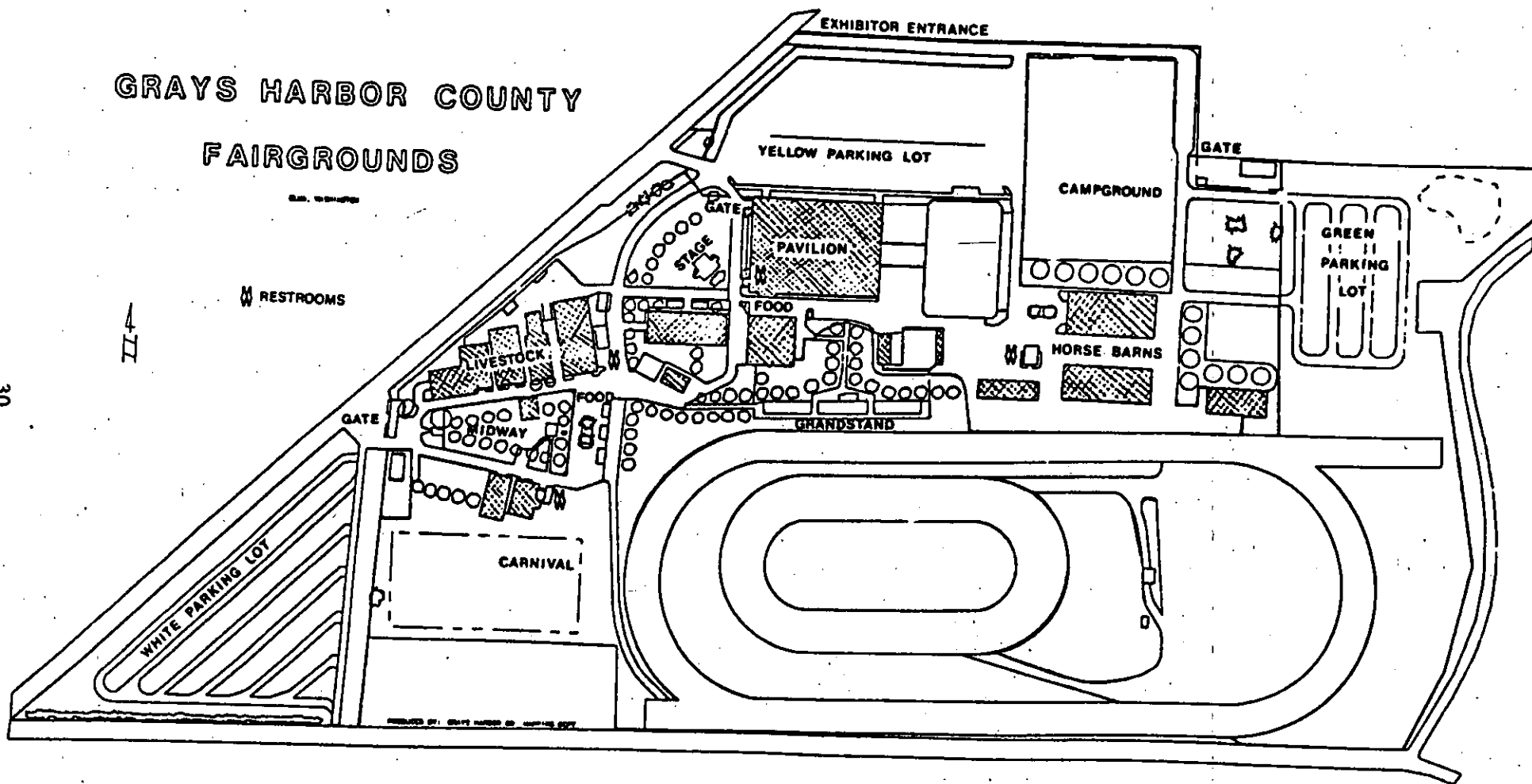


FIGURE 4.4

The park features five miles of competitive and casual riding trails, and access to the 80,000-acre Capitol Forest Multi-use Recreation area. A sand drag strip, fenced motorcycle track, 4-wheel drive and other off-road vehicle track, a grandstand and hill climbing trails are also available.

Renovation of much used track is scheduled for 1990 by Thurston County Parks and Recreation Board.

Grays Harbor County Fairgrounds

The Grays Harbor Fairgrounds are located east of the Elma city limits on the Old Olympic Highway. It consists of 63 acres, including a 3/10 mile track for auto racing and 5/8 mile track for horse racing. Other facilities include a grandstand, multi-purpose pavilion of 55,000 square feet with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons. There is a judging arena, poultry barn, 4-H building, FFA building, Bennet Building, and 4-H. A graveled parking lot provides parking lot for 1900 vehicles.

The fairgrounds is a multi-use facility, largely maintained by user fees and rentals. Horse stalls are rented on a regular basis. Besides the yearly Grays Harbor County Fair, facilities are used for horse races, auto races, dog shows, and weekly winter and spring swap meets. Private rentals are scheduled for graduation ceremonies, wedding receptions, dinners, dances, and holiday bazaars. The Fairgrounds is also a training facility for the Washington State Racing Commission.

Fairground attendance during 1987 totalled 24,198, and in 1988 totalled 31,992.

4.3 Historical and Cultural Facilities. The following (Table 4.2) is a brief summary of current, preserved historical facilities which represent the culture of the early settlement and industry (fishing and logging) of this area.

Table 4.2**Historical and Cultural Facilities**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Polson Museum and Park</u> (Leased to Historical Society. City Manages grounds).	Public	Hoquiam
<u>Hoquiam's Castle</u> (Lytle Mansion)	Private	Hoquiam
<u>Last Spur Park</u> Display of steam engine and steam logging equipment	Public	Hoquiam
<u>Promised Land Park</u> Exhibit of Dolbear "Donkey" Engine	Private	Near Humptulips
<u>7th Street Theatre</u>	Private	Hoquiam
Old Bank Building	Private	Oakville
<u>Westport Lighthouse</u>	Public	Westport
<u>Coast Guard Station</u>	Public	Westport
<u>Grays Harbor Historical Seaport</u> (Tall Ships)	Public	Aberdeen
<u>Ocean Shores Environmental Interpretive Center</u>	Public	Ocean Shores

5.0 DEMAND ANALYSIS OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

5.1 Introduction: This section of this Plan attempts to identify demand for local facilities by both local residents and visitors. Efforts are made to identify recreational facility preferences, location of preferences, and how much of this apparent demand is being satisfied by the existing supply of facilities in their locations. Attempts are also made to project this demand to the year 1990. Several methodologies are used: (1) surveys of perceived recreational needs and preferences; (2) usage of existing facilities; (3) activity levels in various endeavors, and (4) citizen participation. Further, attempts are made to identify the demands of the unincorporated Grays Harbor County resident separately from the visitor and city resident.

5.2 Surveys: In 1976, a comprehensive community attitude survey was conducted in the eastern portion of Grays Harbor County. Approximately 5,000 surveys were distributed with about 1,300 surveys completed, a 26% completion ratio. Although thirteen years have passed since then, results of this survey should still be appropriate as recreational facilities have not appreciably changed in this area since that time. If anything, because of the increase in population in this part of Grays Harbor County (approximately 42 percent) and a corresponding demand for recreational facilities, the negative responses would be more significant. See Table 5.1.

When persons were asked to rate recreation opportunities by age group, the "poor" response was the most prevalent answer for all groups. However, when asked to rate existing recreational programs and facilities without regard for age, the response appeared more positive. Most stated they would be willing to work on a parks development committee. The majority of city residents stated they would not support an excess tax levy to fund a community center, while the majority of rural residents stated that they would support such a tax. Swimming pools appeared to be the most demanded facility. Most respondents appeared to identify that recreational opportunities are somewhat important to very important.

In the spring of 1981, an effort was made to gather more recent information on recreational demands. While not totally successful, approximately 142 responses were received from both a newspaper ad and from a flyer which was distributed in public libraries and to community groups by the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee. Limitations of the survey were a low, geographically uneven response rate, confusing survey questions, and some "block" responses. The survey was basically open-ended though four questions were directed at programs (athletics, social, cultural, and educational; arts, crafts; and "other") and one simply addressed "facilities". See Appendix C for copy of survey instrument. The following is a summary of the results of this effort.

Table 5.1**Geographic Distribution of Responses**

<u>Area</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
South Beach	6	2
Cosmopolis	1	.7
Aberdeen	18	12.7
Central Park	5	3.5
Montesano	34	23.9
Elma, McCleary, Oakville	24	16.9
Hoquiam	47	33.1
North Beach	7	4.9

Results for Aberdeen may be skewed by the fact that, of the 18 responses, 10 were virtually identical requests for senior citizen dances. None of the 10 indicated any other recreation needs. Likewise, a group of Hoquiam respondents aimed their comments at the program offered by the Hoquiam School District. These cases are the only apparent intentional clustering of responses that were observed.

The survey format allows more weight to be given to written responses than to simple yes/no or checks. It is difficult to quantify and interpretation is highly subjective. Because respondents were not random and were self-chosen, they are likely to be only those who perceive a need for parks and recreation services.

Survey items were judged to be vague because similar responses were listed under several items. Swimming, for example, was listed under #4, "other"; #2, "social, cultural and educational"; and #1, "athletics". For clarity, related responses were grouped according to the following definitions.

As defined by the responses, athletics includes individual sports, physical fitness, recreational team sports and competitive team sports, in approximately that order. Category two includes dancing, music, theater, lectures, seminars, library services, field trips and coffee houses.

Results were most meaningful when viewed by community rather than county-wide. The summary of county response rates should not be given as much weight as community summaries because of the limitations listed above. Montesano, Elma and McCleary residents, for example, are nearly unanimous in their request for a swimming facility.

The range and creativity of responses tended to be greater in those communities with an active parks and recreation or community school program, while those with none were less specific. One east county resident simply wrote, "We desperately need any activities". A north beach community leader took a broad, long-range view and stated a need for coordination of more activities for current youth recreation needs and long-range planning for increased adult leisure time as a result of changing work patterns.

Parks and recreation programs, whatever their content, should reach out to new audiences, according to about 20% of the respondents. The special audiences include families, handicapped individuals, children under 8, girls and women, and "children whose parents can't take them on outings".

Table 5.2

	MONTESANO		ELMA		MCCLARY		OAKVILLE	
	TOWN %	RURAL %	TOWN %	RURAL %	TOWN %	RURAL %	TOWN %	RURAL %
<u>The recreational opportunities for each age group are:</u>								
<u>Pre-and school-age children (0-12)</u>								
Excellent	4.0	3.9	2.0	1.2	4.8	2.4	1.6	.0
Good	19.1	16.1	18.3	22.2	19.4	23.8	9.4	4.3
Fair	17.7	13.5	19.9	18.7	17.7	14.3	10.9	37.0
Poor	26.5	27.8	30.7	28.1	27.4	28.6	39.1	63.0
No Opinion	9.8	17.8	11.5	12.3	12.9	7.1	9.4	4.3
No Answer	21.4	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.7	23.8	29.7	19.6
<u>Teenagers</u>								
Excellent	1.6	1.3	1.2	.6	.0	2.4	3.1	.0
Good	6.5	7.0	12.4	11.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3
Fair	13.7	10.4	19.9	18.7	14.5	19.0	9.4	2.2
Poor	48.1	53.9	42.6	48.0	53.2	50.0	48.4	71.7
No Opinion	9.3	10.9	9.2	7.0	9.7	4.8	7.8	4.3
No Answer	20.7	16.1	14.7	14.6	17.7	19.0	26.6	17.4
<u>Young adults (18-25)</u>								
Excellent	.5	.9	.8	.0	.0	2.4	1.6	.0
Good	5.8	5.7	6.0	12.9	11.3	4.8	1.6	6.5
Fair	17.9	13.5	17.1	17.5	9.7	9.5	7.8	6.5
Poor	44.7	50.0	49.8	42.7	48.4	52.4	54.7	65.2
No Opinion	9.8	11.3	10.4	10.5	9.7	4.8	6.3	6.5
No Answer	21.4	18.3	15.9	16.4	21.0	26.2	28.1	15.2
<u>Adults (25-55)</u>								
Excellent	1.6	.9	2.4	.0	.0	2.4	1.6	.0
Good	9.3	10.0	13.1	15.2	9.7	14.3	4.7	4.3
Fair	22.3	22.2	22.7	24.0	12.9	9.5	15.6	6.5
Poor	34.9	35.2	37.1	35.7	40.3	45.2	43.8	65.2
No Opinion	8.8	11.3	8.8	8.8	12.9	4.8	6.3	6.5
No Answer	22.6	20.0	15.9	16.3	24.2	23.8	28.1	17.4
<u>Adults (56 and over)</u>								
Excellent	3.3	.9	7.6	7.0	.0	2.4	1.6	.0
Good	13.0	10.9	17.9	24.6	3.2	4.8	6.3	.0
Fair	20.0	18.7	22.7	22.2	14.5	9.5	12.5	2.2
Poor	30.0	30.4	26.7	22.2	48.4	47.6	46.9	65.2
No Opinion	10.5	17.8	10.8	10.5	14.5	9.5	4.7	13.0
No Answer	21.2	20.0	14.3	13.5	19.4	26.2	26.6	17.4
<u>Would you support an excess mileage tax to support a community center?</u>								
Yes	32.1	37.0	35.1	38.0			39.1	52.2
No	34.0	32.2	33.1	34.3			32.8	23.9
No Opinion	17.4	14.8	18.7	18.1			9.4	4.3
No Answer	15.3	14.8	13.1	9.4			18.8	17.4
<u>Would you be willing to work on a Parks Development Committee?</u>								
Yes	36.5	32.6	34.3	36.2	38.7	31.0	43.8	50.0
No	32.8	33.9	31.5	31.0	22.6	23.8	21.9	21.7
No Opinion	13.5	14.3	15.9	17.0	21.0	19.0	9.4	10.9
No Answer	17.2	19.1	18.3	15.8	16.1	26.2	25.0	17.4
<u>Do you favor Nevada-type gambling?</u>								
Yes	37.9	39.6	40.6	44.5	30.6	33.3	25.0	47.8
No	41.4	41.7	44.2	42.7	43.5	42.9	64.1	52.2
No Opinion	11.4	10.4	8.8	6.4	14.5	14.3	1.6	.0
No Answer	9.1	8.3	6.4	6.4	11.3	9.5	7.8	.0
<u>What kinds of recreation programs or facilities would you like to see in your area?</u>								
Swimming Pool	23.8	29.8	29.3	30.2				
Community Center	12.4	21.1	17.3	18.0				
Parks or play areas	10.0	10.1	5.6	4.6				
Teenage Center	8.6	15.8						
Paths (cycle, horses, etc.)	5.1	3.1						
Use what we have	4.1	.9						
Dance Hall			4.4	2.3				
Tennis Courts (indoor, etc.)			4.4	1.7				
Gym Sports			11.6	12.2				
Cultural	13.0	9.6	5.6	4.6				
<u>Existing Recreation Programs and Facilities Are:</u>								
Excellent	21.7	29.5	20.3	15.2	19.4	19.0	14.1	32.6
Good	19.7	25.6	17.1	21.6	17.7	19.0	9.4	8.7
Fair	9.8	6.6	11.6	17.5	3.2	4.8	9.4	6.5
Poor	14.2	13.2	17.5	14.6	24.2	23.8	15.6	21.7
No Opinion	11.4	10.6	15.1	10.0	11.3	11.9	9.4	10.9
No Answer	22.2	13.7	18.3	21.1	24.2	21.4	42.2	19.6
<u>Recreational Opportunities Are:</u>								
Very Important	17.0	16.2	23.5	16.4	16.1	23.8	15.6	17.4
Important	15.1	21.9	23.1	22.8	19.4	9.5	10.9	13.0
Somewhat Important	21.9	20.6	13.1	24.6	22.6	21.4	7.8	19.6
Unimportant	15.7	14.9	17.5	12.8	17.7	23.8	20.3	10.9
No Opinion	6.5	7.5	5.6	4.1	8.1	7.1	4.7	10.9
No Answer	23.2	18.4	17.1	19.3	16.1	14.3	40.6	28.3

"Is there anyone on the advisory council, with knowledge/interest in handicapped persons and their needs?", wrote one individual. This same person (from Hoquiam) expressed a need for an indoor place for those who do not have access to the "YMCA" or fraternal organizations, "something for those who are not athletically inclined and need a place to hang out besides bars and taverns". Also "more development of rest areas/recreation sites and waterfronts," was a need echoed by several Central Park residents.

Residents of Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Montesano said there are enough little league-type sports while some in the North Beach want more. Three localities stated a need for off-road foot and bicycle paths in specific locations: Grays Harbor City to Hoquiam High School, Central Park (general area), Montesano to Central Park along Highway 12, and to Lake Sylvia. Over-use of existing facilities was cited in East county (public schools during the school year) and Aberdeen (swimming pool).

Other facilities requested include:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>East County</u>	<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>North Beach</u>	<u>South Beach</u>
Swimming Pool	X	X		X
Community Center	X	X		
Parks	X			
Historical Sites	X			
Playgrounds				X
Indoor Tennis Courts	X		X	

The State of Washington has also attempted to survey the populace to determine recreational demands. Further, they have projected these demands to the year 2000. Information of Table 5.2 is based upon a survey which is conducted periodically and then incorporated into the State recreation plan. It is a household, random-sample, mailout survey. Telephone books are used, the sample is by county, and a follow-up is made to obtain a higher return. This survey was undertaken in the fall of 1975 and spring of 1976. An activity occasion is a standard unit of recreation use consisting of one individual participating in one recreation activity during any reasonable portion of or all of one day. One individual participating in three different activities during the day is recorded as three "activity occasions".

As can be seen on Table 5.3, recreation activity occasions received and generated within Grays Harbor County are considerable. Recreational growth is also anticipated as seen on Table 5.4.

Table 5.3
Recreation Trips by Activity Occasions
Grays Harbor County - 1975

Number of Trips Annually (Number in 100's)

Type of Activity	Activity Occasions Received From Other Counties	Resident Activity Occasions Sent to Other Counties	Resident Activity Occasions Remaining In County	Total Activity Occasions Received	Total Resident Activity Occasions Generated
Camping	6,038	2,754	418	6,456	3,172
Picnicking	1,127	435	637	1,764	1,072
Swimming	215	436	1,003	1,218	1,419
Sightseeing/Driving	5,569	2,199	861	6,430	3,060
Fishing	1,014	920	1,323	2,337	2,243
Boating	766	323	418	1,184	741
Water Skiing	222	91	68	290	159
Walking/Hiking	1,585	863	529	2,114	1,392
Hunting	660	968	283	943	1,251
Playing Outdoor Games	494	805	1,322	1,816	2,127
Bicycling	275	392	1,093	1,368	1,485
Golfing	148	312	438	586	750
Horseback Riding	160	162	198	358	160
Attending Outdoor Sports/Cultural Events	323	492	528	851	1,020
Participation in Snow Activities	18	598	3	21	601
Participation in Other Activities	18,371	9,129	475	18,846	9,604
Total	36,985	20,879	9,597	46,582	30,476

Source: Summary of Participation in Selected Outdoor Recreational Activities, 1975, 1980, 1990, 2000. Regional Recreation Data Program, Pacific River Basin Commission, Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Olympia: December 1978) based upon 1975 data.

Table 5.4
Recreation Trips by Activity Occasions - 1990

Number of Trips Annually (Number in 100's)

Type of Activity	Activity Occasions Received From Other Counties	Resident Activity Occasions Sent to Other Counties	Resident Activity Occasions Remaining In County	Total Activity Occasions Received	Total Resident Activity Occasions Generated	% From Total 1975 Resident Activity Occasions Generated
Camping	8,088	3,120	474	8,562	3,594	13.3
Picnicking	1,564	502	739	2,303	1,241	15.8
Swimming	270	469	1,080	1,350	1,549	7.6
Sightseeing/Driving	7,659	2,335	993	8,652	3,528	15.3
Fishing	1,358	1,056	1,519	2,877	2,575	14.8
Boating	1,079	369	477	1,556	846	14.2
Waterskiing	303	103	78	381	181	13.8
Walking/Hiking	2,076	983	601	2,677	1,584	13.8
Hunting	911	1,146	335	1,246	1,481	18.4
Playing Outdoor Games	619	868	1,427	2,046	2,295	7.9
Bicycling	347	413	1,146	1,493	1,559	5.0
Golfing	215	369	515	730	884	17.9
Horseback Riding	197	173	212	409	385	6.9
Attending Outdoor Sports/Cultural Events	452	557	599	1,051	13.3	
Participation in Snow Activities	22	661	5	27	666	10.8
Participation in Other Activities	24,533	10,488	546	25,079	11,034	14.9
Total	49,693	23,812	10,746	60,439	34,558	13.4

Source: Summary of Participation in Selected Outdoor Recreational Activities, 1975, 1980, 1990, 2000, Regional Recreation Data Program, Pacific Northwest River Basin Commission, Washington State Inter-Agency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Olympia: December 1978), based upon 1975 data.

Using a slightly different and more detailed format, Table 5.5 illustrates annual activity occasions for Region 2, Grays Harbor and Pacific County. Based upon a simple population ratio, it could be estimated that 79% of these activities would be in Grays Harbor. Of the Grays Harbor activity occasions, approximately 82% of these were generated by visitors to this area with 12% being city residents and 6% being residents of the unincorporated areas of Grays Harbor County. Table 5.6 lists activity preferences and limitations. It is noted that the weather appears to contribute significantly to the reasons for not participating in sixteen of the twenty-four categories of activity.

Table 5.5
Grays Harbor and Pacific County Annual Activity Occasions
(in 100's)

Activity	1975	1980	1990	& Change From 1980-1990
Swimming Pool	1,650	1,721	1,864	8.3
Swimming Beach	2,184	2,279	2,467	8.2
Water Skiing	118	131	158	20.6
Boating - Power	1,277	1,374	1,570	14.3
Boating - Other	1,143	1,230	1,405	14.2
Visit Beach/Beachcombing	2,353	2,607	3,124	19.8
Fishing - Boat	4,174	4,421	4,921	11.3
Fishing - Bank	3,018	3,197	3,559	11.3
Nature Study	1,877	2,080	2,493	19.9
Food Gathering	2,081	2,306	2,763	19.8
Gardening	8,910	9,872	11,832	19.9
Walk for Pleasure	2,919	3,082	3,444	11.7
Day Hiking	9,136	9,650	10,782	11.7
Backpacking	670	740	887	19.9
Vehicular Camping	7,683	8,486	10,168	19.8
Camping - Other	2,796	3,089	3,701	19.8
Picnicking	4,059	4,398	5,107	16.1
Downhill Skiing	16	20	21	5.0
Cross-County Skiing	1	2	2	-
Snowmobiling	10	14	14	-
Other Snow Activity	17	22	23	4.5
Motorcycle Riding	1,034	1,146	1,373	19.8
4-Wheel Drive	393	435	521	19.8
Horseback Riding	882	920	1,021	11.0
Driving for Pleasure/Sightseeing	15,058	16,375	19,483	19.0
Bicycling	7,480	7,758	8,431	8.7
Hunting	1,216	1,343	1,546	15.1
Shooting	268	297	341	14.8
Field Games	2,790	2,925	3,169	8.3
Tennis	992	1,040	1,127	8.4
Other Court Games	1,975	2,070	2,244	8.4
Playground Activities	691	725	786	8.4
Jogging	1,955	2,166	2,596	19.9
Golf	1,177	1,274	1,432	12.4
Attend Sports Event	2,331	2,464	2,763	12.1
Attend Cultural Events	221	234	262	12.0
Other	6,557	7,265	8,707	19.8
All Combined*	102,148	110,428	127,428	15.5

Source: Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan 1979, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Olympia: October 1979).

*Numbers do not tally; the reason for this variance is unknown.

Table 5.6

**Region 2, Grays Harbor and Pacific County
Activity Preferences/Limits**

Reasons for Not Participating

Activity	Desires	Too Crowded	Too Far Away	Lack of Time	Cannot Afford	Weather	Physical Handicap	Pollution	Other	Total*
Swimming	7.84%	3.9%	18.0%	24.2%	5.5%	39.1%	0.0%	2.3%	7.0%	100.0%
Boating	7.35	4.2	15.8	20.0	14.2	31.7	1.7	0.0	12.5	100.1
Visiting Beach	7.65	2.4	7.2	24.0	4.0	42.4	2.4	0.0	17.6	100.0
Fishing	9.00	4.1	4.8	32.7	4.8	32.7	2.0	0.7	18.4	100.2
Nature Study	0.55	0.0	0.0	22.2	11.1	55.6	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0
Food Gathering	1.65	0.0	14.8	51.9	3.7	14.8	11.1	0.0	3.7	100.0
Gardening	1.59	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	69.2	7.7	0.0	3.8	99.9
Walking/Hiking	4.78	2.6	14.1	30.8	1.3	43.6	1.3	0.0	6.4	100.1
Camping	19.60	7.8	10.3	26.9	8.4	39.7	1.6	0.0	5.3	100.0
Picnicking	4.29	4.3	10.0	14.3	2.9	55.7	0.0	2.9	10.0	100.1
Snow Activities	3.18	7.7	28.8	13.5	25.0	19.2	0.0	0.0	5.8	100.0
ORV	4.90	1.2	6.3	26.2	28.7	22.5	0.0	1.2	13.7	99.8
Horseback Riding	1.22	0.0	10.0	20.0	40.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	100.0
Driving for Pleasure	3.12	0.0	3.9	23.5	17.6	29.4	2.0	2.0	21.6	100.0
Bicycling	3.06	0.0	16.0	20.0	6.0	48.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Hunting	2.08	0.0	8.8	41.2	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	100.0
Shooting	0.73	0.0	0.0	41.7	8.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	8.3	100.0
Field Games	0.24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	100.0
Court Games	3.37	20.0	7.3	18.2	1.8	43.6	0.0	0.0	9.1	100.0
Playground Activity	0.67	9.1	27.3	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	0.0	18.2	100.1
Jogging	0.37	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	33.3	100.0
Golf	1.90	19.4	0.0	16.1	19.4	38.7	3.2	0.0	3.2	100.0
Attend Sport/ Culture Event	2.08	5.9	26.5	23.5	8.8	23.5	0.0	0.0	11.8	100.0
Other	8.76	4.9	2.1	23.1	3.5	44.8	2.1	0.0	19.6	100.1
All Combined	100.0	5.1	10.2	24.9	8.9	37.7	1.5	0.5	11.5	100.2

*May not total to 100% due to rounding.

SOURCE: Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan 1979, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (Olympia: October, 1979).

Table 5.7

USE OF SELECTED RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY
1973-1990

FACILITY NAME/LOCATION	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1990
Grayland Beach, South of Westport, Ily.	New in									
105, Pacific County--Total Visitors	1974	8,250	85,595	177,515	271,677	258,774	298,088	291,943	--	349,748
North Beach, Ocean Shores and North										
--Day Visitors	870,026	922,646	1,502,345	2,206,609	2,356,411	2,377,807	2,542,015	2,711,238	--	3,248,000
South Beach, Westport and South--Day										
Visitors	922,691	1,399,229	1,633,222	1,597,898	2,716,222	2,445,401	2,524,224	2,501,829	--	2,997,000
Twin Harbors State Park, South of										
Westport--Total Visitors	299,872	266,087	443,624	129,816*	305,066*	655,805	639,654	602,654	--	722,000
Ocean City State Park, North of Ocean										
Shores--Total Visitors	333,161	253,472	372,302	484,075	444,306	514,803	487,635	404,531	--	485,000
Pacific Beach State Park, Ocean City										
--Total Visitors	New in	New in								
	1975	1975	3,454	40,662	43,662	50,338	52,265	47,224	--	57,000
Campbell Tree Grove Park, Northeast of										
Humtulpis and U.S. 101--Visitor Days**	--	--	--	--	1,300	1,500	1,500	3,700	--	5,000
Willaby Camp, Lake Quinalt Area										
--Visitor Days**	--	--	--	--	7,500	8,900	9,100	12,000	--	14,000
Falls Creek Camp-Lake Quinalt Area										
--Visitor Days**	--	--	--	--	13,100	12,100	11,900	10,900	--	13,000
Wynoochee Falls, North of Lake										
Quinalt--Visitor Days**	--	--	--	--	10,400	10,900	11,200	6,700	--	8,000
Coho (opened 7/1977), Lake Wynoochee										
--Visitor Days**	--	--	--	--	10,900	12,800	12,000	15,000	--	18,000
Lake Sylvia State Park, North of										
Montesano--Day Visitors	269,824	231,619	218,103	266,983	395,063	353,051	201,023	301,611	--	360,000
Total Visitors	285,132	244,668	233,890	282,656	409,508	367,107	213,268	313,606	--	380,000
Schafer State Park, Northeast of Elma,										
Mason County--Day Visitors	66,701	79,131	101,659	118,912	133,670	155,934	144,697	83,554	--	100,000
Total Visitors	74,965	86,713	109,920	127,272	142,048	163,886	151,464	89,917	--	107,000
Olympic National Park, Quinalt										
Subdistrict--Annual Visits	275,970	289,040	280,957	313,834	285,549	385,918	336,540	269,236	--	323,000
Grays Harbor County Fair										
Attendance					40,250	--	--	38,650	41,010	49,100
Lake Aberdeen--Total Day Visitors,										
Estimated	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	100,000	--	120,000
Swinging Bridge Park--Total Visitors, Est. ²	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	80,000	--	96,000
ORV Sports Park ³										
# Persons	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,487	35,500	42,500
# of Participants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,600	4,543	5,400
# of Spectators	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,500	15,000	18,000
General Use (camping, trails,										
safety programs)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,940	15,900	15,000

SOURCE: Olympic National Forest; Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission; and Olympic National Park Service, Port Angeles; verbal information and various reports.

EXPLANATION: Visitor Days = 1 person visiting at least 12 hours; Annual visits include recreation and non-recreation. -- = unavailable at this time; *closed part of the year for remodeling; **includes only camping and excludes just picnicking and boating. ¹Lake Aberdeen is owned by the City of Aberdeen. ²Swinging Bridge Park is owned by Meyerhauser Corporation and is open to the public. ³This park is owned by Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties and is managed by Thurston County. It was new in 1980. 1981 figures are based upon 7 months of data. Projections for 1990 are based upon an estimated 19.8% in camping activity occasions as determined from Table 6.4.

5.3 Usage of Recreational Facilities: While usage information is not available for many facilities, some data are available. While one of the primary contributions to recreational activities in Grays Harbor County is the ocean beaches, Grays Harbor has many other attractions that also contribute to recreational pursuits. The vast area of forest lands--portions of the Olympic National Park, the Olympic National Forest, the Capital Forest, and private, County, and State commercial timber areas--and the many rivers--the Black, Satsop, Wynoochee, Wishkah, Humptulips, Chehalis, Johns and Elk--most of which are readily accessible to the fishermen, hunter and hiker, also provide recreational amenities.

Table 5.7 illustrates major park usage over time. It must be remembered that the majority of use (approximately 82%) of these parks is by visitors to this area. Lake Aberdeen and the Swinging Bridge Park are probably used more by local residents, as is the Lake Sylvia State Park for picnicking, swimming, and boating activities. Since this Plan is primarily concerned with the demand of unincorporated County residents, these usage figures do not provide much insight except to illustrate the impact of the visitor on the recreation facilities located within Grays Harbor County.

Table 5.8 through 5.10 exhibit the clamming and salmon fishing recreational activities. It is noted that while recreational salmon fishing activity is declining, bottom fishing, tuna fishing, bird watching, and whale watching recreational activities are increasing.

Table 5.11 portrays the number of hunters that might be expected during the appropriate season on any given day. It is also estimated that there could be about 2,726 fishermen per linear river mile on the Chehalis River and on the lower reaches of the Satsop, Wynoochee, Wishkah, and Humptulips Rivers at any point in time on a given day.

Table 5.8

**Sport Salmon Fishing Trends, Number of Fish Caught
Westport/Ocean Shores, Grays Harbor County**

Year	Chinook Salmon	Coho, Pink and Other Salmon	Total State Marine Landings
1978	64,785	218,713	1,021,007
1979	48,645	125,711	1,123,809
1980	28,274	135,474	747,418
1981	57,472	93,829	1,216,507
1982	83,091	74,914	1,326,124
1983	6,028	65,018	1,561,356
1984	18,148	10,603	977,862
1985	15,289	75,472	1,146,192
1986	29,773	83,132	1,176,904
1987	29,733	41,724	1,539,339

Source: Washington State Department of Fisheries

Table 5.9
Number of Angler Trips
Westport/Ocean Shores Area

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Salmon Landed</u>	<u>Number of Marine Angler Trips</u>	<u>Salmon Per Trip</u>
1982	158,005	113,276	1.4
1983	100,791	92,934	1.08
1984	16,631	13,868	1.2
1985	93,620	55,870	1.68
1986	98,421	52,382	1.88
1987	71,458	43,889	1.63

Source: Washington State Department of Fisheries

Table 5.10
Clam Digging Activity - Number of Diggers
Grays Harbor County Areas

<u>Year</u>	<u>Twin Harbors</u>	<u>Copalis</u>	<u>Moclips</u>
1978	101,000	177,000	275,000
1979	158,000	306,000	727,000
1980	94,000	274,000	185,000
1981	97,000	298,000	81,000
1982	79,000	201,000	135,000
1983	52,000	203,000	112,000
1984	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0
1986	55,000	116,000	44,000
1987	22,000	89,000	37,000
1988	47,000	106,000	30,000

Source: Washington State Department of Fisheries

Table 5.11

**Estimated Hunters in Grays Harbor County
1987 - 1988**

<u>Type of Game</u>	<u>Harvest</u>	<u>Estimated Hunters</u>
Deer	1,357	10,982
Elk	301	4,502
Bear	29	480
Raccoon	141	193
Pheasant	1,118	448
Grouse	8,587	3,481
Ducks/Geese	13,178	1,563
Quail	186	1,591

Source: Washington State Department of Wildlife, 1988, Big Game Status Report, 1987-1988.

The Aberdeen and Hoquiam Parks and Recreation Departments recently have been documenting usage of their programs by the persons' residence. These figures provide an insight to the demand for such services and facilities by persons from the various geographic areas. See Table 5.12.

5.4: Citizen Input: In addition to the surveys previously described, several groups have been publicly presenting their views on recreational opportunities for Grays Harbor residents. During an election for two County Commissioner positions in the fall of 1980, several groups were vocal on recreational issues. One such group involved the Grays Harbor Community Action Council with one person assigned to actively address recreational needs. As a result of this public input, the Grays Harbor County Commissioners appointed (in January 1981) an Advisory Committee to pursue and document the potential demand and resulting recreational needs. This document is a direct result of this citizen interest.

One area that must be addressed is that the demand for recreational opportunities and facilities is not evenly disbursed throughout the unincorporated area of Grays Harbor County. The population is unevenly disbursed throughout the area. For example, the development of a neighborhood park in Central Park would not address the demand for such a facility in the Oakville area or in the North Beach area.

Thus, when addressing recreational demands, the various geographic areas must be considered independently, as well as considering the proximity to and availability of facilities within the incorporated areas.

Table 5.12
USAGE OF RECREATION PROGRAMS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE

AREA	COED VOLLEY- BALL	MEN AND WOMEN'S VOLLEY BALL	HARBORUM (JOCKING WACK)	MEN'S BASKET- BALL	MEN'S SLOW- PITCH	WOMEN'S SLOW- PITCH	MEN'S FLAG FOOT- BALL	TOTAL	
								#	%
Aberdeen	179	143	51	253	320	100	48	1,094	38%
Hoquiam	116	99	43	136	197	38	60	669	23%
Aberdeen Suburbs	42	29	10	66	63	9	11	230	8%
Hoquiam Suburbs	26	16	5	20	13	4	7	91	3%
Montesano	42	35	16	56	24	29	13	217	7%
Elma	13	4	2	8	7	13	17	64	2%
North Beach	20	19	12	28	26	35	1	141	5%
South Beach	7	12	10	7	25	15	0	76	3%
Cosmopolis	19	13	10	32	24	20	6	126	4%
East County Unincorporated	20	12	5	23	19	12	8	99	3%
Out of County Area	0	4	89	16	10	0	0	119	4%
Totals									
Total	484	388	253	645	728	275	153	2,926	100%
Total # From outside Aberdeen/Hoquiam	189	146	139	256	211	137	63	1,163	-
% From outside Aberdeen/ Hoquiam	39%	38%	63%	40%	29%	50%	42%	-	40%

SOURCE: Aberdeen Parks and Recreation Department, from 1979 survey.

6.0 NEEDS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Introduction: This chapter of the plan will attempt to analyze and compare the recreational needs of the area to the supply of facilities. On the basis of this analysis, a course of action will be recommended. Since the county government does not have a developed and on-going recreation program, the analysis and recommendations in this report do not benefit from an existing experience of what has worked, where gaps are, or what may be the outcome of various choices. Consequently, the recommendations, while based upon the best available information and methodology, will of necessity be preliminary and cautious; seeking primarily to direct available financial resources to the best alternatives, allowing them to be tested to gain better knowledge on the shape of the future program.

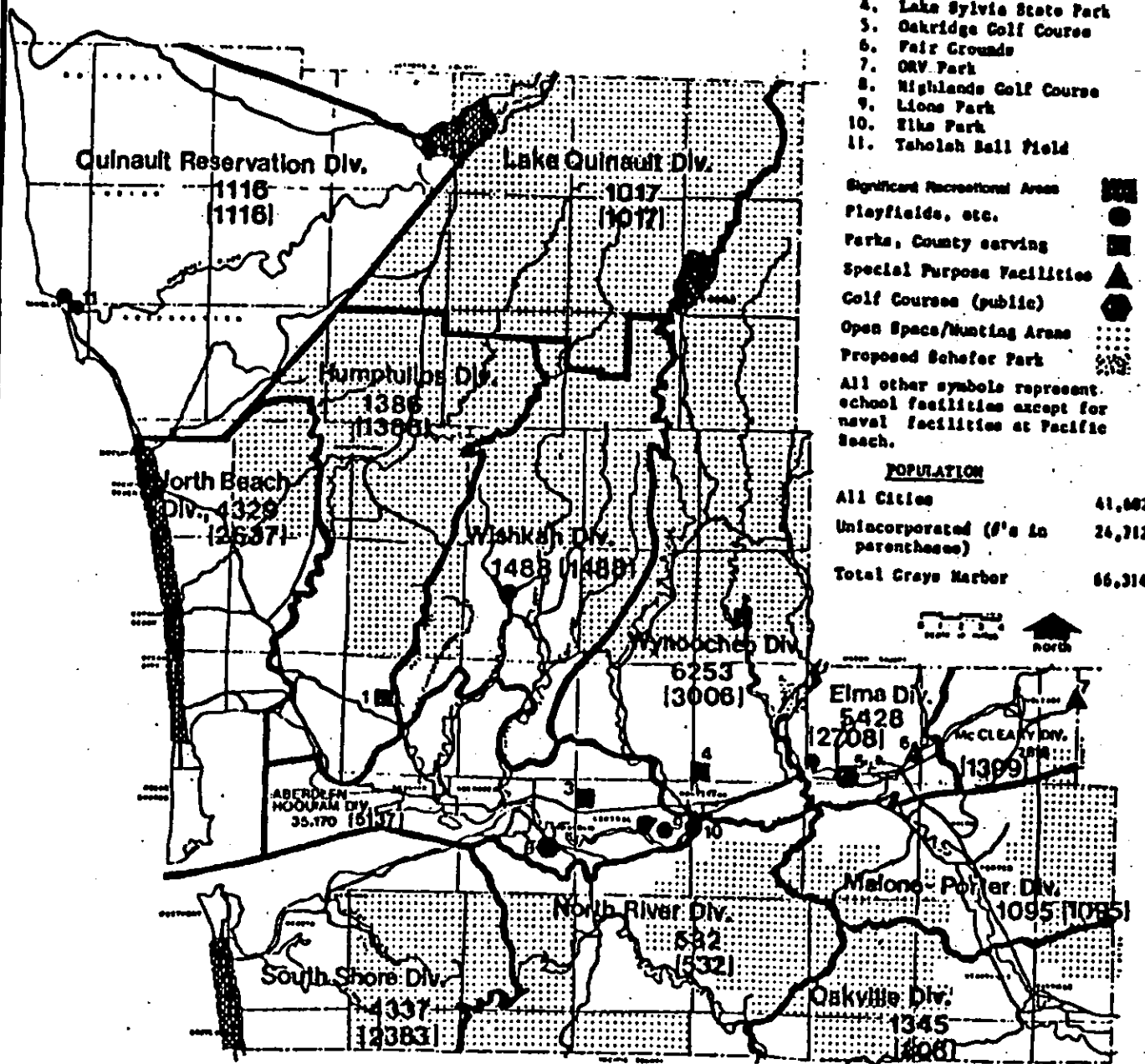
Traditionally, there are three general approaches for measuring the adequacy of the supply of recreational facilities. The first is on the basis of use of facilities and how such use is changing. Once such use is measured, a standard of how much facility is needed for a given level of use is applied to identify how much should be provided. A second approach recognizes that existing use is greatly influenced by existing facilities, and, therefore, any analysis of use may overlook other needs. Consequently, another approach examines the supply of facilities against the total population of an area with a standard of how many facilities are needed for a given level of population. Finally, accessibility is another factor. A facility not only must be available to meet a recreational need, it must be accessible as indicated by the distance of a facility from its need.

6.2 Recreational Needs: The measurement of the adequacy of supply of recreational facilities to meet the needs of an area is a very complex task, especially for a rural county. The usual means of determining this is to apply standards regarding the needed facilities against either a population figure or a usage estimate. This standard yields an estimate of the total facilities needed. The existing supply is then subtracted from this figure to derive an estimate of a deficiency. This methodology was generally developed for and tends to work well in urban areas where recreational demand is most predictable and where the supply is a measurable quantity.

In rural areas this type of measurement is a much less appropriate means. Three main problems are present. First, the nature of the demand for recreation and the supply of opportunity are very different in rural areas than in urban areas. Opportunity for recreation is much greater in rural areas without needing developed facilities. The relative abundance of open space, wildlife, etc., offers ways to achieve recreation needs without necessarily requiring developed facilities. These opportunities, in turn, tend to influence the demand away from developed facilities toward use of "natural" opportunities. Second, the density of rural population may significantly reduce the feasibility of developing recreational facilities. Even when rural residents may desire activities requiring developed facilities (such as tennis), such facilities must be accessible. The low density of rural areas would require far more such facilities to be built to meet an accessibility standard than could be justified on the basis of usage. Finally, for a county program there is a problem of identifying the population to be served by the county program. Should all county residents or just rural area residents be served?

However, in spite of these difficulties, some use of this methodology is needed in order to gain a perspective on the relationship of need to facilities, and this standard method of analysis is used herein.

MAP 6.1
EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES SERVING PRIMARILY
UNINCORPORATED GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY POPULATION



GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY, WASHINGTON
1980 CENSUS DIVISION BOUNDARIES AND POPULATION AND RECREATION FACILITIES

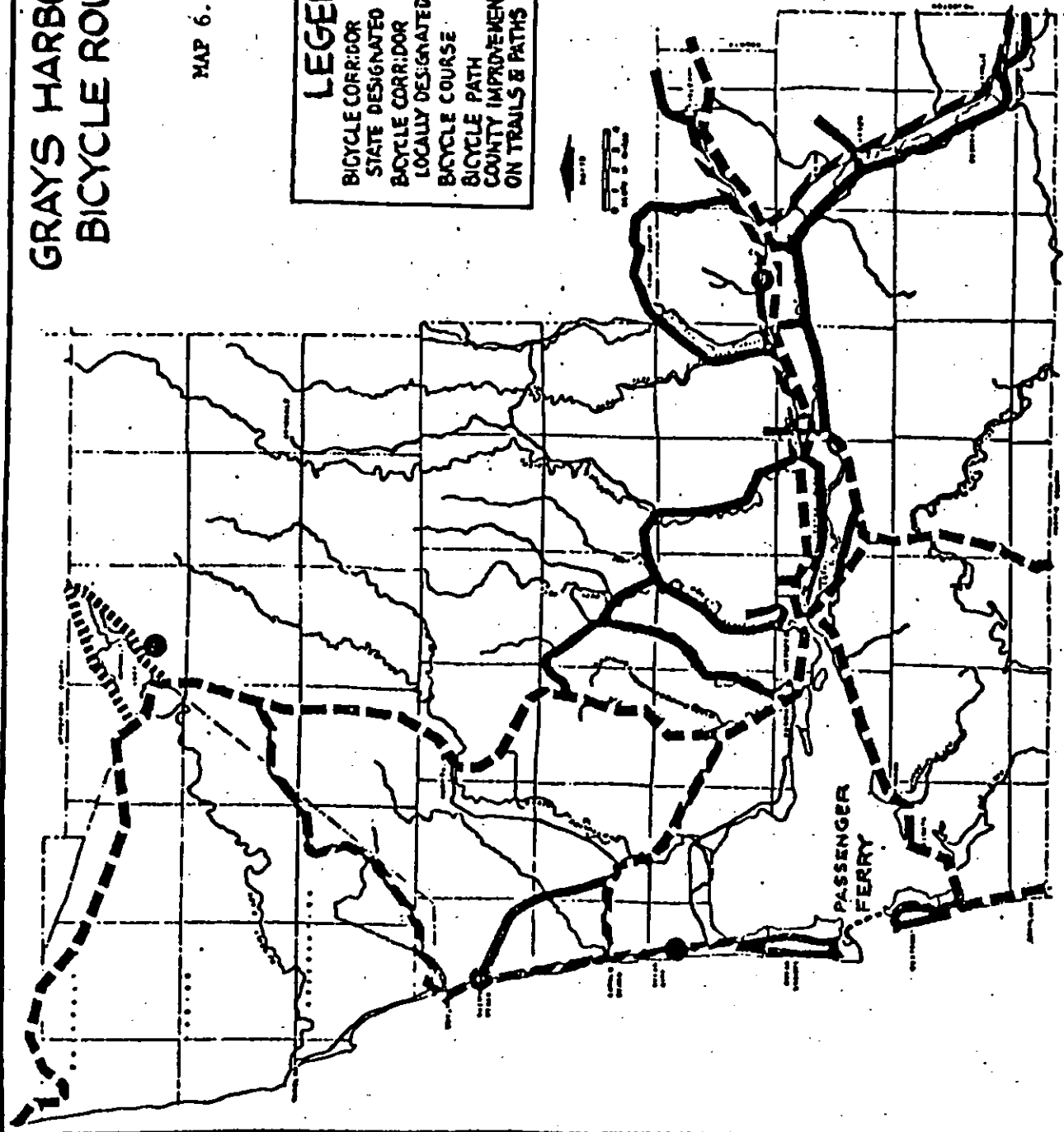
QHRPC: 8/1991

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY BICYCLE ROUTE PLAN

MAP 6.2

LEGEND

- BICYCLE CORRIDOR
- STATE DESIGNATED
- BICYCLE CORRIDOR
- LOCALLY DESIGNATED
- BICYCLE COURSE
- BICYCLE PATH
- COUNTY IMPROVEMENT
ON TRAILS & PATHS



6.2.1 Usage Standards Assessment:

Table 6.1 measures the supply of existing facilities against the current use. The only information available with broad enough scope is from the Washington State Outdoor Recreation Plan (Table 5.2) which has a survey of the State population to identify these recreational activities. Since this information includes both county residents and non-residents, the level of activity for county residents must be separated. This is done by applying the ratios derived from a Summary of Participation in Selected Outdoor Recreational Activities to the activity standards from the State Plan to determine deficiencies.

The table identifies a deficiency in most of the activities. However, as noted, these needs are measured against the supply of developed facilities and do not take into account opportunities for activities of an undeveloped variety which are present. For many such activities, such additional "natural" supply may meet the need.

6.2.2 Population Standards Assessment

Table 6.2 measures the supply of facilities against the number "needed" for population of the county.⁷ In applying population standards, a judgment is first made whether the type of facility to be analyzed is one which is appropriate for the county to supply for both rural and city residents or just rural residents. The appropriate standard (and supply) is then applied accordingly. As noted, the result of this analysis is more conservative than that based on usage with resulting smaller "deficiencies". This is due not only to inherent differences in assumptions in the two methodologies, but also due to a probable higher than average recreation participation rate.

6.2.3 Accessibility Standards Assessment:

A measurement of facility needs in regard to accessibility is very difficult. This is because of the dispersed nature of the county population. Table 6.3 does attempt an analysis of this. It is based on a judgment of how many facilities are needed to provide a reasonable level of accessibility, relative to the population distribution of various areas of the county. The judgment is based on how many concentrations of settlement are in the area and whether the size of that concentration is sufficient to support a facility. Also involved is a related judgment; if a facility is to be available to residents of an area, what distance must it be from them? For example, if Quinault area residents are to have access to tennis at all, there must be at least one tennis court available.

Consequently, the table is highly subjective and is intended as a crude but useful index of this aspect of recreation needs.

6.2.4 Summary of Needs Assessment:

Table 6.4 attempts to bring all three methodologies together into an expression of recreational needs by facility type. Since much subjectivity is involved in deriving this table, some discussion is needed.

7. Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan State University, Planning Community-Wide Recreation, Extension Bulletin 3-684 (Michigan: May 1970).

Table 6.1
Recreational Needs
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County

Page 1 of 2

Activity	(Table --) Annual Activity Occasions Received ¹		Factor For % Use on Average Peak X Day	Factor for % who Wish X To Use	Persons per unit/ X Mile	Turnover Factor	Total Demand in Grays Harbor County	(Table --) % of Visitors to G.H. County	County Total	1981 Supply Unincor- porated	G.H. County Resident Need 1980	G.H. County Resident Need 1990
Recreational Bicycle Trails	612,882	686,049	1.12%	80.00%	12	10	34 miles of trail, public only	20.00%	1.11	0	26	29
Motorcycle Trails 2	90,534	108,487	1.02%	80.00%	2	3	123 miles, public	97.00% (other activities)	120	120	0	0
4-Wheel Drive 2	344,000	412,000	1.98%	80.00%	6	3	227 miles, public of road	97.00% (other activities)	120	120	0	0
Shooting archery, rifle/ pistol/skeet)	23,463	26,939	1.04%	80.00%	1	3	65 - # range positions	43.00% (hunting)	26	26	11	17
Field Games	231,075	250,351	1.04%	95.00%	9	2	127 - # of fields; soccer, baseball, football, softball, etc.	27.00% (outdoor games)	59	17	33	41
Tennis	82,160	89,033	.90%	90.00%	2	3	67 - # tennis courts	27.00% (outdoor games)	27	3	22	26
Other Court Games	163,530	179,267	.68%	90.00%	8	3	42 - # multi- purpose courts	27.00% (outdoor games)	10	0	21	23
Playground Activities 3	57,275	62,094	.92%	95.00%	4	2	63 Playgrounds, public only	27.00% (outdoor games) and 63.00% city demand	-	11	6	7
Golf ———	100,848	113,128	.79%	85.00%	4	40	4 - # of 18-hole regulation courses, public only	25.00%	2.5	1.5	.5	1
Picnicking 4	347,442	403,453	1.51%	90.00%	3	2	787- # of picnic tables, public, developed	57.00%	172	38	166	221
Horseback Riding 2	72,680	80,659	1.92%	75.00%	4	1	262 miles of bridle	25%	120	120	77	96
Swimming 5	135,959	147,256	1.10%	80.00%	.02	3	19,941 sq. ft. of pools	18%	13,159	2,400	3,183	4,351

Table 6.1 (Continued)
Recreational Needs
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County

Page 2 of 2

Explanation:

1. These figures are reduced by 21% to delete Pacific County activity occasions, their percentage of the two-county population.
2. Of the total 120 miles of trails, 110 miles are within Capital Forest which is partially in Thurston County. It must be noted that there are numerous miles of logging roads and undeveloped trails that are open to this type of recreational use. However, most of this area is on private land and could be closed at any time.
3. Eight of these are school facilities. Since the use of these types of facilities are more inclined to be neighborhood related, only unincorporated facilities are included. A city activity percentage is based upon the percentage of incorporated population of the 1980 County total.
4. Picnicking can occur in many areas outside formally designated areas, e.g. along the beaches and in the large areas of forest.
5. There are seven swimming pools in Grays Harbor County (outside motels and private residences), and five of these are restricted to members and guests only. Five are indoor pools. When these are deleted from the supply, there are 11,477 sq. ft. of pools needed in 1980 and 12,825 sq. ft. needed in 1990 which equates to about 5 swimming pools. The recommended size for a community pool is between 2,500 and 3,000 sq. ft.

Table 6.2
Deficiencies Of Facilities Used Primarily By
Grays Harbor County Residents

Facility	Supply #/acres	Standard	Deficiency	
			1981 #/acres	19902 #/acres
Neighborhood Playground	11/2.5	1 facility/3,000 pop. (4 acres per facility)	0/41.5	0/41.5
Baseball/Softball Diamonds	10	1 field/3,000 pop. (3.5 acres per facility)	1	2
Neighborhood (Day-Picnic) Parks	2/8	1 acre/1,000 pop. (6 acres per facility)	1/17	2/20
County Serving Parks, General Use 1*	4/535	10 acres per 1,000 pop. (2 acres per facility)	7/36	8/39
Swimming Pools (Indoor-Public*)	2	1 per 10,000 pop.	5	5
Swimming Pools (Outdoor-Public*)	0	1 per 40,000 pop.	1	2
Tennis Courts*	27	1 facility per 2,000 pop.	6	7

1. One of these parks (Lake Sylvia) is also utilized heavily by out of area residents-approximately 64% (Table 6.2), and its total acreage is reduced by this amount to represent that part available to county residents. Also, one other park (Swinging Bridge) might be closed by the owner, Weyerhaeuser Corporation.
2. See Table 6.4 for percentage increase in demand.
3. It must be noticed that much open space is available in the rural areas, and the use of this standard in this instance appears to overstate this deficiency.

*Total county population (66,800 - 1981) and supply are used for these facilities as use is by all residents. The remaining facilities are more local in nature, and the unincorporated population (24,878 - 1981) and supply are used here.

Table 6.3**Estimated Accessibility Deficiencies by County Area**

1980 County Census Division	Neighborhood Playgrounds	Ballfields	Neighborhood Parks	Playfields	Swimming Pools	Tennis Courts
Quinalt Reservation Division	0	0	1	0	1	1
Lake Quinalt Division	1	0	0	0	1	1
North Beach Division	1	0	5	0	2	4
Humprulips Division	0	0	1	1	0	1
Aberdeen/Hoquiam Division	2	2	2	2	2	5
Wishkah Division	1	0	1	0	0	1
Wynoochee Division	2	0	2	0	1	3
Elma Division	2	0	2	0	1	2
McCleary Division	1	0	1	0	1	1
South Shore Division	4	2	4	2	1	5
North River Division	1	0	0	0	0	0
Malone-Porter Divison	1	1	2	1	0	2
Oakville Division	1	0	0	0	1	2
Total	17	5	21	6	11	28

Note: This table is prepared in order to allow accessibility considerations when computing facility needs. It is based on an ideal. They are not intended to be specific recommendations. Placement of facility is generally based on distance from existing recreation facilities, concentrations of population, and/or the perceived need of the various geographic areas.

Table 6.4
Estimated Facility Needs

<u>Facility</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1990 ¹⁰</u>
Recreational Bicycle Trails and Miles ¹	26	29
Motorcycle/4-Wheel Drive Trails and Miles ¹	0	0
Tennis Courts ²	19	20
Neighborhood Playgrounds ³	7	8
Ballfields ⁴	6	7
Neighborhood Parks ⁵	9	10
Playfields ⁶	8	9
Swimming Pools (All Indoors) ⁷	6	7
Picnic Areas ⁸	9	10
County Serving Parks ⁹	1	1

Please note that there would be nothing to preclude combining facilities, e.g. a neighborhood park which included a ballfield, a playground, a playfield, and picnic areas. One facility could serve several activities.

- **Bicycle Trails:** This is the subject of a separate plan which proposes a system of bicycle trails. While this activity is becoming more and more popular and its needs are felt to be adequately expressed in the deficiency expressed on Table 7.4, it will be expensive to meet this need.
- **ORV Trails:** While no "deficiency" is shown, it must be noted that this is on the basis of "trails" and not on the basis of more intensive facilities. These are two different types of recreation. The need for intensive facilities is dealt with in county ORV planning.
- **Tennis Courts:** For most areas the size of Grays Harbor, this deficiency would be quite reasonable. However, for Grays Harbor it may be overstated. The climate of the county, both rain and wind, makes this sport less popular than in many other areas. Attempts at indoor facilities by private enterprise have not been very successful in the county.
- **Neighborhood Playgrounds, Playfields, and Parks:** The rural character of the area reduces the significance of this deficiency for much of the county. However, this need may be quite significant for some developed areas such as Central Park or the beaches.
- **Ballfields:** Ballfields are a very popular facility in the county, and this popularity does not seem reduced in many rural areas. If anything, this deficiency may be understated.
- **Swimming Pools:** This is probably the most often expressed need in some areas of the county. Since access is a very relevant concern for the facility, the number listed should be considered an accurate reflection. However, due to the expense of such facilities, a much lower number would be a more realistic objective.
- **Picnic Areas:** The accuracy of the deficiency expressed on Table 6.4 for picnic areas is difficult to assess since there are extensive facilities available in many areas, and areas such as the beaches afford this opportunity without development. However, competition with out-of-county residents for existing facilities is intense. Also, the quality of the experience generally is enhanced by the diversity of opportunity. Taking these factors into account, the deficiency expressed should be viewed as accurate (and may be conservative).
- **County-Serving Parks:** For a county the size of Grays Harbor, the county has a lot of parks which meet this description. However, the use of these facilities by county residents is significantly hindered by their intensive use by out-of-county residents. All available facilities are heavily used, and most are filled to their capacities during the peak of season. Further, the intensity of use in all facilities tends to reduce the quality of the experience. Consequently, there is a need for at least one more facility. Its design should be directed at use by county residents and should be located where it would tend to attract fewer out-of-county residents.

7.0 ACTION PLAN

7.1 Introduction: At this point in the plan update, it is necessary to analyze and synthesize the previous five major steps--goals and objectives formulation, population characteristics, recreational supply, demand analysis, and needs assessment--into a current plan for action. This effort must evaluate those relationships by establishing recommendations which address the logical conclusions resulting from this planning process. However, at the same time, consideration must be given to feasibility. It is not sufficient to recommend that eight swimming pools be constructed without rationally considering the practicality of actually being able to construct and maintain such facilities. The Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee has attempted to put forth a practical, attainable, recreation program for Grays Harbor County while keeping in mind limited financial resources, scarcity of population (and use in certain unincorporated areas), and the fact that Grays Harbor County does not now have any formal recreation program or staff, while still addressing public opinion and the needs assessment conclusions.

7.2 Recommendations: The following recommendations are divided into two parts: (1) organization, and (2) facilities. As stated, Grays Harbor County does not now have a parks and recreation program. Thus, prior to establishing recreational facilities, it is necessary to address the mechanisms by which the county might begin to develop, manage, and coordinate such facilities or programs. The recommended organizational arrangement also addresses one funding method by which certain area-specified facilities could be constructed and maintained. The second part of the recommendations address facilities. The final portion of this section is a Six-Year Capital Improvement Program.

7.2.1 Organization Recommendations:

Program Concept: The County parks and recreation program should be a coordinated effort including Grays Harbor County, its residents, the schools, the cities, existing recreational service and facility providers, the state, and the federal government. Each of these agencies should provide those parks and recreational services which are best suited to their particular circumstances. The county should work with the other programs in the county to coordinate the facilities and services. Because of the financial constraints facing all agencies, the program should concentrate on the priority and economically feasible parks and recreation needs.

To provide the most economical program, existing facilities suitable for recreation, such as schools, should be used whenever possible. Volunteers should help organize, operate, and maintain parks, recreational programs and facilities. Utilization of existing providers of parks and recreational services should be encouraged. When new facilities are needed, the donation of land, labor, and materials should be encouraged. User fees should be established to maintain and operate park and recreation facilities programs.

Organization: The Board of County Commissioners should create a permanent Parks and Recreation Board. The Board's function should be to advise the Board of County Commissioners on policy related to Parks and Recreation and to oversee the development and operation of County Park and Recreation facilities.

In addition, the Commissioners should designate a person or position to provide staff services to the Parks and Recreation Board and to coordinate and direct the development and operation of County Park and Recreation facilities. This staff member would be under the direction of the Board and the Board of County Commissioners.

County-Serving Parks and Facilities: County serving parks and/or facilities which address the priority recreation needs and deficiencies of all county residents should be provided and maintained by the county in conjunction with volunteers and any available, state, federal, or private resources.

Local Community Parks and Facilities: Those local recreational facilities which primarily serve individual communities or areas of the county could be provided and funded through County Park and Recreation Service Areas. County Park and Recreation Service Areas are taxing districts established for a geographic area. The service area must be approved by at least sixty percent of the voters within the area. The district can, with the approval of the voters, establish special levies to build and maintain parks and recreation facilities. If federal, state, county, or private funds are available, they also should be used to help finance the purchase and development of local community parks and recreational facilities.

7.2.2 Facility Recommendations:

County-Serving Park: The first facility priority established by the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee is to obtain and develop a rural park to serve the entire county.

Proposed development of Shafer Game Farm property, first chosen as meeting an identified facility need (table 7.4), and the goals and objectives outlined in Chapters 3, was not accomplished due to the difficulty of acquiring the property. A second County park property became available, however, when Edgar Bower donated the Vance Creek park property to the County. Initial development, completed in 1987, provided swimming and playground facilities.

To continue to meet a variety of recreational needs established by this study, and to meet the demand for additional recreation facilities and to accommodate increasing numbers of Vance Creek Park users, it is recommended that the County continue to develop the park to complete Phase I of the master plan. Vance Creek Park provides swimming and playground activity with a potential for picnicking, trails, dock fishing, and group recreation.

Completion of Phase I Development - Vance Creek Park

During the first quarter of 1989, Planning and Building Department Staff, together with Public Works Development Staff and Gerald Mertl, landscape architect and designer of Vance Creek Park analyzed park attendance figures and reviewed Park and Recreation Plan surveys, need assessments, goals and objectives. Park users and caretakers were interviewed to determine park deficiencies identified during the first year of operation and to identify public perception of improvement and expansion priorities. The following facilities, in accordance with the master plan concept, were listed as priorities for development before 1993.

- (1) Completion of existing Lake 1 facilities is a priority identified by representatives of the Public Works Department, principal administrators of park maintenance and daily management policies. Park users are reluctant to use the 85 space overflow parking area, graded and graveled in the initial park development phase. To encourage regular use of the lot and to discourage parking on the grass, paving bumpers and striping were recommended. Additional parking near the existing boat launch was also an identified priority in addition to durable surfacing of the launching ramp to simplify maintenance and facilitate boat pull-out.
- (2) Picnic facilities - tables, benches, and stoves frequently requested by park users.
- (3) The addition of a line of marker floats to define shallow water swim areas.
- (4) Lake 2 access, identified as necessary to provide needed additional swimming and playground area, and to further meet County recreation needs.
- (5) A paved, easy access trail is to circle Lake 2, for walkers, joggers, bicyclists, wheelchair users, and others.
- (6) A nature trail north of Lake 1, gravel surfaced, developed with little disruption of natural wetland vegetation and habitat.
- (7) A boat launch ramp with 10 adjacent parking spaces will provide small boat access to Lake 2.

Estimated cost of completing proposed Phase I improvements as described above is approximately \$147,000.00. Proposed funding resources include County funds in the amount of \$30,000, with requested funds from the E.K. and Lillian Bishop Foundation, volunteer labor, and local donations completing the local match for Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation matching funds.

A contractor will be hired, and a phased construction method will be followed to accomplish the improvements described above. Most grading and paving projects will be completed in 1990 as funds become available; landscaping and play and picnic equipment, to be assembled and installed by local volunteers, will be completed in 1990. The gravel surfaced nature trail, fishing dock, and Lake 2 boat launch are planned for construction in 1991, when the final \$10,000 county fund allocation becomes available as sponsor's share matching funds. Elma High School track and cross country teams will assist with trail construction.

Proposed facilities are low maintenance with the exception of a small lawn garden area near proposed Lake 2 swim beach. Some grooming and additional gravel will be needed to maintain the nature trail planned north of Lake 1. Some additional little pick-up is accomplished by 2 caretakers presently living on the site, with the Department of Public Works assuming responsibility for major maintenance tasks should they occur.

Public Access to Regional Waters

In accordance with the public access goal of the Shorelines Management Master Program of Grays Harbor County, the 1986 study, Shoreline Access Opportunities on the Grays Harbor Estuary, produced by the Grays Harbor Shoreline Access Citizen Advisory Committee with support from Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission staff identified the existing County owned property at Bottle Beach in Ocosta as a candidate site for future development. In accordance with the Committee's goal to encourage development of additional access to the Grays Harbor Estuary, it was suggested that Grays Harbor County take the lead in development of the Bottle Beach project.

Road and Parking Improvements-Pedestrian Access Improvements-Bottle Beach Access

This site is an historic public access to Grays Harbor. It is a county street end right-of-way which includes a 100-foot beach frontage on South Bay. It has been used since the turn of the century for beach access. Vehicular access was provided by a wooden bridge (which no longer exists) across Redman Slough. A county sign is in place on the access road. The access is located in an area of rural homes and businesses. To increase public access to the estuary, while insuring that Bottle Beach will remain attractive and useful to the community, the development planning process will continue, based on analysis and evaluation of the site by Planning Department and Public Works Department staff. Participation in the process by area residents will be encouraged so that actual and perceived impacts of access improvements on the surrounding neighborhood can be assessed and mitigation in the planning and design phases.

Development as a pedestrian beach access will require a bridge across Redman Slough, designed for pedestrian use only. The access study also proposed an improved gravel road within the 100-foot County road right-of-way, and a parking area, with a bicycle rack, trash bin, and kiosk for interpretive displays. The path to the beach will remain natural, with minimal development for safety.

Estimated cost of the above access improvement is \$18,000, including bridge and kiosk design. Proposed funding sources include County funds, donated gravel and other material, and an Aquatic Lands Enhancement Accounting Grant. A landscape architect will be hired to prepare final design construction plans, and the grant application will be completed by Planning and Building Department staff in 1992, with County appropriation made available for matching funds in 1993.

Grading and surfacing of the access road, clearing and surfacing of the parking area, and construction of the bridge, fence and kiosk should be completed in 1993.

Normal maintenance and repair of Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation properties is traditionally done by the County Public Works Department. The Bottle Beach access, as proposed, would require minimal maintenance. Regular refuse pickup during summer months and occasional patrolling would be required.

Swimming Pools (Indoors): While indoor swimming pools are an expressed need, specific construction proposals are not being recommended at this time.

Residents of the Ocosta School District, in the Westport-Grayland area of Grays Harbor county, have submitted petitions to the Board of County Commissioners requesting that a park and recreation district formation proposal be placed on the November 1989 ballot. The major goal for forming the district is the construction and

maintenance of an indoor swimming pool. If the district is formed, other needed recreation facilities will be identified during a planning process conducted by five elected district commissioners as they draft a park and recreation plan. To assist this local area and others who wish to address deficiencies in recreational facilities, a \$2,000 assistance fund will be included in the County budget, to be awarded by decision of the Board of County Commissioners.

Off-Road Vehicle Parks: The County should continue the development of and the existing operational agreements for the Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) park. The operation and maintenance of the park should continue to be self-supporting.

Recreational Bicycle Trail: The location of proposed bicycle routes is based upon an adopted *Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan*. See Map 6.2. It is recommended that state/federal agencies attempt to implement bicycle routes along Highways 8/12 and 101 in accordance with their designated corridors. It is recommended that the county, within the next six years, implement their designated bicycle path along the south shore of Lake Quinault, and segments of other designated routes in conjunction with road and highway improvement projects as resources become available.

Recreational Facilities Serving Local Areas: The county should explore the feasibility of addressing the deficiencies in recreational facilities which primarily serve local communities within the county through the formation of County Parks and Recreation Service Areas. If approved by sixty percent of the voters, the service areas could enact special levies to construct and operate local recreational facilities. Any available county, state, federal, or private funds could also be used to help construct the facilities. User fees should also be used to help maintain the facilities. The facilities that could be constructed through this mechanism include:

- Neighborhood playgrounds
- Ballfields
- Neighborhood parks
- Playfields
- Tennis courts
- Picnic areas (This could also be addressed in the Schafer State Park Development).

7.3 Funding Program: The Six-Year Capital Improvement Program (Table 7.1) is designed to implement the plan's recommendations. The Six-Year Capital Improvement Program in this section is the responsibility of the Board of County Commissioners. Only the Commissioners, through policy and budgeting decisions, can assure that the recommendations for acquisition and development became a reality.

Throughout this report, the inventory and other factors such as population, income, and public comments to determine the alternatives have been discussed. The governing body of Grays Harbor County has determined the priorities and has incorporated them into the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program. In doing this, the highest priorities were assigned to the development and acquisition of projects that would serve the majority of citizens of Grays Harbor County.

TABLE 7.1
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
(1990-1994.).
(Parks and Recreation Facilities)

Agency/Department Name Grays Harbor County
Address P.O. Box 390
City, Zip Code Montesano, WA 98563
Phone (206) 242-5579

Date August 1989
Completed By _____
Signature _____
Title _____

19

Project Name	Facility Type	Acquisition, Development, or Renovation Project	Priority (by Year)	Source of Funding	Estimated Cost Per Year of Project Implementation				
					1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Vance Creek Park Completion, Phase I	swim bch. trails dock picnic parking boat launch	Development	1991 1992	County Bishop Volunteer IAC	100,000	20,000			
Grays Harbor Estuary Access	viewing facility	Development	1992	County ALEA -			20,000		
(1) Bowerman Basin									
(2) Dottle Beach	saltwater beach access	Renovation	1993	County ALEA donated materials				18,000	
Local Recreation Service Area, Park and Recreation District Assistance Fund	Determined by area		1990-1994	County	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Besides considering the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program adopted in this section, the parks and Recreation Advisory Committee recommends that the county consider budgeting any available funds to develop other projects mentioned in this plan, but not included in the Capital Improvement Program, within the next six years. Further, many recreational deficiencies could be corrected through the development of parks and recreational facilities by County Parks and Recreation Service areas.

**APPENDIX A-1
APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

RESOLUTION 81-9

WHEREAS, Grays Harbor County is authorized to establish and operate; or to cooperate in the establishment and/or operation of programs for provision of public parks and recreation pursuant to RCW 36.68 and RCW 67.20, and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners have received public comment indicating that it may be appropriate and desirable for the County to undertake such a program, and

WHEREAS, There are several optional methods available to the County for fundings and management of a Parks and Recreation Program.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED: that a Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee be created. The Committee shall be composed of nine members. The members of the Committee shall be appointed by Chair of the Board of County Commissioners with the approval of the majority; provided that each member of the Board shall submit to the Chairman a list of nominees residing in his commissioner district and the Chair shall make the appointments from such list so that each commissioner district is equally represented on the Committee.

The Committee shall adopt rules for the conducting of meetings and the transaction of its business and shall keep records of its meetings and business transacted.

The Committee is charged with the following tasks:

- Formulate a program for determining; The popular support for Parks and Recreation Programs, the type of programs considered most desirable or necessary, and the method and extent of funding for the planning program.
- Compile a list of individuals and agencies with an interest in supporting a Parks and Recreation Planning Program.
- Identify available resources for funding and general support of a planning program.
- Conduct public hearings in furtherance of the above tasks.

The Committee shall compile a report of its findings and recommendations which shall be presented to the Board of County Commissioners within six months of the date of the first Committee meeting.

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____, 1981.

ATTEST:

Board of County Commissioners

County Auditor

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

APPENDIX A-2

ADOPTION OF PLAN

RESOLUTION ____

WHEREAS, Grays Harbor County is authorized to establish and operate or to incorporate in the establishment and/or operation of programs for the provision of Parks and Recreation services pursuant to RCW 36.68 and RCW 67.20 and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners created a committee to study the need for and organization of a Parks and Recreation Program by Resolution 81-9 and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Building Department has produced a plan fulfilling the mandate of Resolution 81-9 and the planning commission has conducted a hearing on said plan and unanimously recommends adoption of the document as the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, the document entitled the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Grays Harbor County is hereby adopted.

ADOPTED THIS _____ DAY OF _____, 1989.

Clerk of the Board

**Board of County Commissioners
for Grays Harbor County**

Chairman

Commissioner

Commissioner

APPENDIX B

**FACILITIES INVENTORY WITH DESCRIPTIONS
TOTAL GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY BY ENTITY - 1989**

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Ocean City, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Highway 109, North of Ocean Shores, Pacific Ocean	112 acres, 278 campsites (29 with trailer hookups), fishing, hiking, picnicking, clamming.
Twin Harbors, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Highway 105, South of Westport	168 acres, 326 campsites (49 with trailer hook-ups), kitchen shelters, hiking, picnicking, clamming, ocean fishing, restrooms, and showers.
Schafer, State Parks and Recreation Commission	In Mason County, approximately 12 miles North of Elma on East Satsop River	119 acres, 55 campsites (6 with trailer hook-ups), fishing, hiking, picnicking, swimming, kitchen shelters, restrooms, and showers.
Campbell Tree, Olympic National Forest	23 miles NE of Humptulips, off U.S. 101, T23N, R8W	Approximately 1 acre, 22 campsites, freshwater fishing, partially developed.
Willaby, Olympic National Forest	Lake Quinault area, east of U.S. 101	Approximately 1 acre, 19 campsites, boat ramp, fishing (when open)*, swimming, nature trails.
Falls Creek, Olympic National Forest	Lake Quinault area, east of U.S. 101	Approximately 2 acres, 31 campsites, freshwater fishing (when open*), and swimming.
Wynoochee Falls, Olympic National Forest	T23N, North of Lake Wynoochee	Approximately 2 acres, primitive, 9 campsites, freshwater fishing, swimming, picnicking, camping, hiking.
Coho Olympic National Forest	Lake Wynoochee, T23N, R7W, North of Grisdale	Approximately 5 acres, 58 camp units, 46 designed for trailers, opened in 1977, nature trails, hiking, boating, swimming, fishing and picnicking.
Chetwood, Olympic National Forest	Lake Wynoochee T23N, R7W, North of Grisdale	Approximately 1 acre, 8 camp units, primitive, opened in 1977, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking, accessible by boat only.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Tenas, Olympic National Forest	Lake Wynoochee T23,N, R7W, North of Grisdale	Approximately 1 acre, 6 camp units, primitive, opened in 1980, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming, picnicking, accessible by boat only.
Benner Gap, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Copalis, Pacific Ocean	Approximately .5 acres, restroom facilities, beach access area.
Bonge, State Parks and Recreation Commission	3 miles North of Grayland	Approximately .5 acres, restroom facilities, tables, beach access area.
Heath Gap Road, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Copalis, Pacific Ocean	Approximately .5 acres, restroom facilities, beach access area.
Ocean City, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Ocean City, Highway 109	9 acres, restroom facilities, beach access area, fishing, 181 campsites (29 with trailer hookups).
Oyehut, State Parks and Recreation Commission	North of Ocean Shores, Highway 109	1 acre, restroom facilities, beach access area.
Pacific Beach, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Pacific Beach, Highway 109	9 acres, 138 campsites (19 with trailer hook-ups), ocean fishing, hiking, picnicking, restrooms.
Grayland Beach, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Grayland, Highway 105 South of Grays Harbor County Line in Pacific County**	210 acres, 62 campsites, 60 with trailer hook-ups, picnicking, hiking, ocean fishing, restrooms, and showers.
Trails, State Department of Natural Resources	Capital Forest, T16, 17 and 18, R3 and 4W	Approximately 139 linear miles in Grays Harbor and Thurston Counties, trails, hiking, horseback riding, motorcycle riding.

Continued to next page

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Porter Creek Camp, State Department of Natural Resources	Capital Forest, T17, R5W	Approximately 1 acre, 14 camping units, drinking water, fishing 2 picnic units, horse facilities, trails, hiking, motorcycle trails, parking.
North Creek Camp, State Department of Natural Resources	Capital Forest, T16, R4W	Approximately 1 acre, picnic area, drinking water, trails, fishing, parking area, hiking, horseback riding, 5 camping units.
Camp Wedekind, State Department of Natural Resources	Capital Forest, T17, R4W	Approximately 1 acre, 1 group picnic unit, drinking water, vista, group shelter, horse facility, trails, hiking.
ORV Sports Park, Grays Harbor/Thurston County (managed by Thurston County)	Grays Harbor/Thurston County Line, Highway 8	180 acres, improved camping areas, sand drag strip and fenced motorcycle track, 4-wheel drive and other off-road vehicle track, grandstand and some trails with hill climbing, restrooms, concessions, overnight camping, picnic areas, dump station, restrooms and showers.
Chehalis Wildlife Area	S.4 & 5, T17 R6W	Waterfowl area, hunting, and fishing.
Olympic Wildlife Recreational Area, State Department of Game	North of Aberdeen, Wishkah River area	5,645 (Washington Department of Game: "Wildlife Habitat Areas"), 250 acres planted in clover for Elk pasture, public hunting area.
John's River Recreational Area, State Department of Game	Highway 105, East of Westport	1,528 acres, waterfowl area, boat launch, fishing and hunting.
Fallor Lake, State Department of Game	West of Highway 101, North of Hoquiam	65 acres, lake stocked with trout, picnic area, fishing, boat ramp, parking, restrooms.
Wynoochee Lake, Olympic National Forest	North of Grisdale, Northeast Grays Harbor County	1,140 acres of surface water, 4.4 miles long and 12 miles of shoreline; fishing, boating, camping, swimming, hiking, picnicking, improved boat launch.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Lake Quinault, Quinault Indian Nation	East of Highway 101, North of Grays Harbor County	3,729 acres of surface water; 4 miles by 2 miles; fishing, boating, swimming, boat access.
Olympic National Park, Olympic National Park	Northern Grays Harbor County	12,304 acres in northern Grays Harbor County, trails, hiking, shelters, fishing.
Newskah Creek Recreational Area, State Department of Game	Southwest of Aberdeen, off Highway 105	165 acres, small game wildlife and recreation area.
Black River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T16N, R4W, East of Oakville	.25 acres with 300' of waterfront, public fishing area, improved boat launch and parking.
Chehalis River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R5W, near Porter	3.38 acres with 8,230' of waterfront, public fishing area, cement boat launch and parking.
Satsop River	South 23 T18N, R7W	3 1/2 acres - 550 feet frontage cement ramp, fishing areas.
Oakville	Section 25, T16N	Cement ramp, 2.75 acres - 2,520 foot waterfront, fishing area.
Chehalis River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R6W, South of Elma	5.89 acres with 4,400' of waterfront, public fishing area, cement boat launch, parking, restrooms.
Chehalis River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R6W, North of Cedarville	5.04 acres with 3,020' of waterfront, public fishing area, unimproved parking area.
Public hunting, hiking areas, private, state, federal, and county	Various areas throughout Grays Harbor County	Approximately 1,099,000 acres; county owns approximately 36,000 acres; remainder Forest Service, Weyerhaeuser, ITT, Simpson, Boise Cascade, etc.

Continued to next page

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Chehalis River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R7W, Southeast of Montesano	101.98 acres with 9,114' of waterfront, public fishing area, unimproved boat launch and parking.
Hoquiam River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T18N, R10W	.30 acres with 950' of waterfront, public fishing area, improved parking and boat launch.
Humptulips River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T18N, R11W	835 acres with 6,800' of waterfront, public fishing area.
Humptulips River Fishing Area	T19N, R11W	15.02 acres with 3,100' of waterfront, public fishing areas; 3 sites; 1 improved boat launch, 2 unimproved, 1 improved parking, 1 no parking, 1 limited parking.
Humptulips River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T20N, R11W	.80 acres with 200' of waterfront, public fishing area, limited parking and unimproved boat launch.
Humptulips River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T20N, R10W	1.4 acres with 240' of waterfront, public fishing areas; 4 sites; 1 improved boat launch, 1 no boat launch, and 2 with unimproved boat launches; 2 with improved parking, 2 with unimproved parking areas.
Oyehut, State Department of Game	T18, R12	Public 682 acres, surf fishing, waterfowl area, hunting, beachcombing
Satsop River Fishing Area, Department of Game	T18N, R7W	3.50 acres with 550' of waterfront, public fishing area, improved boat launch and parking area.
Satsop River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T18N, R6W	5 acres with 900' of waterfront, public fishing area.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Satsop River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R6W, South of Elma	660' of waterfront, public fishing area, improved boat launch, improved parking area.
Satsop River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R7W, South of Elma	.15 acres with 1,200' of waterfront, public fishing area, improved boat launch and parking area.
Satsop River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T19N, R7W	2.80 acres with 5,990' of waterfront, public fishing areas; 2 sites; 1 no launch and limited parking; 1 improved parking and unimproved boat launch.
Wishkah River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T18N, R9W	3 acres with 460' of waterfront, public fishing area.
Wishkah River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T19N, R9W	2.59 acres with 7,470' of waterfront, public fishing area.
Wynoochee River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T17N, R8W, Southwest of Montesano	104 acres with 3,960' of waterfront, public fishing area.
Wynoochee River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T18N, R8W, Northwest of Montesano	1.25 acres with 5,460' of waterfront, public fishing area; improved boat launch.
Wynoochee River Fishing Area, State Department of Game	T19N, R8W	.64 acres with 7,420' of waterfront, public fishing area; unimproved boat launch, and improved parking.
Pacific Beach School, North Beach School District	Pacific Beach	Approximately 2 acres, 1 multi-purpose ball field and unimproved track, playground area and equipment, 1 basketball court/gymnasium with stage and bleachers.

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EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Moclips School, North Beach School District	Moclips	Approximately 5 acres, 1 baseball field, 1 football field with track with lights, 2 paved tennis courts, gymnasium/basketball court with bleachers.
Copalis Beach School, North Beach School District	Copalis Beach	Approximately 2 acres, 1 multi-purpose play field and play equipment.
Ocean City School, North Beach School District	Ocean City	Approximately 1 1/2 acres, baseball/football field, play area with equipment, gymnasium/basketball court with stage and bleachers.
Pacific Beach Naval Base, U.S. Navy	Pacific Beach	Approximately 5+1 acres, bowling alley, weightroom/sauna, ping pong, and pool tables, gymnasium with basketball court; baseball field, combined football/soccer field (use of facilities limited to Navy personnel, or others being sponsored by Navy personnel).
Quinault School, Quinault School District	Amanda Park	Approximately 4 1/2 acres, 2 softball fields, football field, playground and equipment, gymnasium with basketball court.
Taholah School, Taholah School District	Taholah	Approximately .5 acres, football field and track playground and equipment, large gymnasium (approximately 10,000 sq. ft.) with basketball court (all facilities new in 1980).
Wishkah School, Wishkah School District	Wishkah, North of Aberdeen	Approximately 2 1/2 acres; baseball/softball/football field; 1 paved tennis court, play areas and equipment, gymnasium with seats for 500 persons.
Satsop School, Satsop School District	Satsop	Approximately 1.1/2 acres, 1 multi-purpose play field, and covered play area and equipment.
Baseball Field, Quinault Indian Nation	Taholah	1 baseball field.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Camp Klahane, Girl Scouts of America	Near Humptulips (101) and Larson Road, T19N, R10W, S 12	63 acres, summer camp for girls; main lodge (48' x 60') with outdoor porches for activities and sleeping (60' x 40'), A-frame lodge (20' x 24' and 20' x 20'); 2 outdoor program centers with firepits; meadow with picnic tables/ firepit.
Camp Delezena, Boy Scouts of America and Weyerhaeuser	South of Elma on Delezena Road; T17N. R6W, S26	79 acres, summer camp for boys - up to 150 per session; 4 buildings; lodge 48' x 60'; activity field, swimming and boating area
Camp Bethel, American Baptist Church	On Humptulips at Copalis, T19N, R11W	60 acres, summer camp for organized groups, 12 buildings, 1 mess hall kitchen (30' x 60'), 1 bath house, 7 cabins (20' x 28'), 10 cabins (12' x 20'), swimming in river, 2 tetherball courts, gymnasium-housing 17; retreat center for 30 or 40 people, 13 RV hook-ups; fenced horseshoe pits; indoor and outdoor volleyball courts, playground equipment.
Aberdeen Elks Picnic Grounds, land owned by Grays Harbor County, leased to Aberdeen Elks	Northeast bank of Wynoochee River and confluenced with Chehalis, T17N, R8W, S 12	8 acres with 5 acres developed (3 are on other side of river), day camping, picnic area, 1 1/2 acre parking, swimming in Wynoochee River, 1,200' enclosed space, 2 horseshoe pits, swings and slide, 1 acre graded baseball field, 20 picnic tables.
Lions Club, Central Park Lions Club	Central Park, Grange Road, T17N, R8W, S 9	Approximately 3 acres, baseball field, parking, storeroom, covered picnic area, play area and equipment; 8 picnic tables.
Central Park School, Aberdeen School District	Central Park	Approximately 2 acres, 1 football sized play field with 1 end used for baseball, small covered area; paved basketball play area, play equipment, combined gym and basketball court, and cafeteria.
Promised Land Park, ITT Rayonier Corp. (open to the public)	Highway 101, T21N, R10W, S 35	6 acres with 4 acres developed, picnicing and day camping, 400 square feet roofed kitchen (20' x 20') plus restrooms; 30 car graveled parking area, 12 fireplaces, 20 picnic areas, stream and fishing.
Greenbanks, ITT Rayonier Corp., by Trout Unlimited	Highway 101, T18, R10, S16	Handicapped fishing area, shelter, cement ramp, parking for 10 cars, portable restroom.

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**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Swinging Bridge Park, Weyerhaeuser Corp. (open to the public)	West toward Satsop River, T19N, R7W	15 acres, camping and picnic ground, 600 square feet covered kitchen area with fireplaces and stoves, 100 car gravel parking; picnic grills; 200 picnic capacity; swimming and fishing.
Camp Kiwanis, Hoquiam Kiwanis	North side of Lake Quinault (actually inside National Park but existed prior to Park establishment)	4.12 acres, summer camp for organizations; capacity of 48; 12 buildings; 1 large mess hall and kitchen, 9 cabins for campers, 1 for staff, and 1 for storage, lake swimming, boating, fishing (subject to tribal regulations).
Gordon's Archery Range, Private user fees or annual membership	Hogans Corner, Highway 109	10 acres, outdoor archery range; 20 to 90 yards, 6 different sites with seats or tables with red/green lights; up to 7 persons can shoot at one site; capacity about 100 persons, graveled parking, restrooms; (uses special patented cedar bales).
Grays Harbor Bowman, Private, membership or user fees	Highway 105, South shore of Harbor, T17N, R10W, S 28	26.65 acres, outdoor "rovers" course with 16 targets, plus indoor range of 20-yard shooting distance; 2,000 square foot building.
Grays Harbor Rifle Range, Private, membership or user fees	North of Hoquiam, 1 1/2 miles North of Woodlawn, T18N, R10W, S 36	7.5 acres, indoor and outdoor rifle and pistol range, 3,200 square feet enclosed buildings (2); graveled parking; outdoor range 100-yard and 200-yard rifle range and 50 yard pistol range; indoor 50 foot range.
Oaksridge Golf Course, Private, open to public	South side of Highway 410 between Elma and Satsop, T18N, R6W, S 32	Approximately 100 acres, Pro Shop, 18 holes, 5,665 yards.
Highland Golf Course, Private, open to public	South of Cosmopolis, West of 101, T17N, R9W, S 23	98 acres gross with 45 acres developed; 1 clubhouse of 1,200 square feet; paved gravel parking area for 120 cars, 9 holes, second 9 laid out but not developed.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
Unincorporated Grays Harbor County - 1989**

Page 10 of 10

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Grays Harbor Country Club, Private, restricted to members and guests	Central Park, T17N, R8W, S 18	120 acres with 60 acres, developed, clubhouse with locker room, and manager apartment, 2,400 square feet; 125 car parking, 8,000 square feet, gravel and paved; outdoor swimming pool, 40' x 60', pool area lighted; driving range; 9 holes developed with space for second 9
Motor-cross Bicycle Course, Private, user fees	South of Aberdeen, Highway 105, T17N, R9W, S 20	800' of bicycle racetrack; packed gravel; open to all cyclists with 26" bikes; use has been primarily by youth (ABA sanctioned).
Hinkkanen Horse Range, Private user fees	2 miles north of Highway 410, East Satsop Road, T18N, R7W, S 24	60 acres, indoor arena (50' x 84'), outdoor arena (200' x 200'), boarding stables and riding lessons, graveled parking; riding trails in adjacent timber areas.
Sea Horse Range, Private, user fees	Highway 109, west of Hoquiam, T18N, R11W	800 acres, 1/2 acre inside arena (208' x 60'), 1/2 mile racetrack, stables for boarding, breeding, grazing available, horse rentals and supply sales; some RV and tent camping, graveled parking (formerly "Hank Morleys" Riding Stables). Horse rental on the ranch and at Ocean Shores Beach.
Fairgrounds, Grays Harbor County	Just east of Elma City limits on Old Olympic Highway	Approximately 63 acres owned and operated by Grays Harbor County, numerous buildings, 3/10 mile track for auto and 5/8 mile track for horse racing; with grandstands, covered multi-purpose pavillion of 55,000 square feet with a seating capacity of 3,000 persons. At this time, the roof over the grandstand and bleachers (constructed in 1941) has been removed. Reconstruction is planned to begin soon. Paramutual building, paddocks, press box, dairy barn, 4-H building, FFA building, Bennet Building, and 3 buildings and stables for 4-H; campground, 20 spaces with electric hookups and space for approximately 100 more recreation vehicles used by fairground participants; 6-7,000 parking capacity, graveled.
Vance Creek Park	SR 12, South of Elma	Approximately 79 acres owned and operated by Grays Harbor County. Consists of small lakes and 32 upland acres. A 6-acre core area is improved 400 foot swimming beach, small boat launch, rest room and change shelter, picnic area, playing equipment, and caretakers residence.

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Aberdeen - 1989**

Page 1 of 4

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
West End Playfield (Neighborhood Park), City of Aberdeen	West side of Aberdeen	3 1/2 acres, playfield with playground equipment, landscaping, combination ball field, parking area, and a paved multi-purpose court.
Franklin Field (Community Park), City of Aberdeen	Near downtown	2 acres organized for team activities such as football, baseball, and soccer (2 games with lighting, concession stand and grandstands
North Aberdeen Playfield (Neighborhood Park), City of Aberdeen	Northern sector	2 acres, park containing playground equipment, restrooms, storage shed, landscaping, a paved basketball court, and a Little League field.
Sam Benn Park (Urban Community Park), City of Aberdeen	Center core	14 acre leisure and natural area; one section includes playground apparatus, 2 lighted tennis courts, restrooms, lighting, paved paths, open natural grassy area, covered kitchen with picnic area and tables, and a maintenance shed.
Zelasko Park (Urban Mall and Square), City of Aberdeen	East entrance to the city	1/2 acre, landscaping and resting area with benches.
Pioneer Park (Community Park), City of Aberdeen	South side of Aberdeen adjacent to Stevens School	24 acres with playground equipment and restrooms; Babe Ruth baseball field; 3 joint use soccer, slowpitch, and football fields; graveled trail system, horseshoe pits, covered kitchen, a Little League field, storage sheds, caretaker's quarters, wood carving and picnic tables; 4 tennis courts; 1 basketball court; parking areas and landscaping.
Stewart's Memorial Park (Large Upland Park), City of Aberdeen	Northern outskirts of city limits	74 acres in natural setting with elaborate trail systems and resting area; kitchen facility and a fitness trail one mile long.
Finch Playfield (Neighborhood Park), City of Aberdeen	In residential area, 5th and Division	2 acres with playground equipment, wading pool, storage field, combination ball field, benches, tables, picnic area and covered kitchen, and caretaker's quarters

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Aberdeen - 1989**

Page 2 of 4

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Totem Pole Park (Urban Square), City of Aberdeen	Southside of Chehalis River Bridge	1 acre, landscaping and benches.
McKinley Park (Urban Square), City of Aberdeen	Arnold and 5th Street	1/2 acre grassy corner lot, fenced.
Hood Park (Urban Square), City of Aberdeen	6th and L Street	1/4 acre with landscaping and benches.
Finch Triangle (Urban Square) City of Aberdeen	Sumner Avenue	Latest landscaping for beautifying telephone pole cable supports
Morrison Riverfront Park, City of Aberdeen	Northside Chehalis River, east entrance to city	Still under construction
Bel Aire Park (Neighborhood Park), City of Aberdeen	Bel Aire and Graves	1/2 acres, play equipment and picnic area.
Lake Aberdeen Recreational Area (Large Upland Park), City of Aberdeen	East of downtown Aberdeen, north of Highway 101	640 acres with 10 acres developed, lake plus covered kitchen, picnic area, paved multi-purpose court, restrooms, concession stand, trail system, playground equipment, swimming dock, rowboat dock, lifeguard station, power boat launch, dressing rooms, caretaker's quarters, and covered play area.
Stevens Elementary, Aberdeen School District	South Aberdeen	2 small gymnasiums and large asphalt play area.
Garley Park	South Aberdeen	2 acres, community playfield, ballfield

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Aberdeen - 1989**

Page 3 of 4

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Robert Gray Park, City of Aberdeen	Downtown Aberdeen	1/2 acre, resting area with benches.
NHS/Alder Creek Park	South Aberdeen	1/2 acre, greenbelt.
Alexander Young School, Aberdeen School District	Northwest Aberdeen	paved play area.
A.J. West School, Aberdeen School District	Southwest Aberdeen	paved play area.
Robert Gray School, Aberdeen School District	B Street	play area and grassy area
Miller Natatorium, Aberdeen School District	B Street	2 1/2 acres open play area plus 3 tennis courts, football stadium and track; indoor pool (75' x 30') and basketball court.
Grays Harbor College, State of Washington	South Aberdeen	A gym, a ball field, and performing arts center
Sam Benn Gymnasium, Aberdeen School District	Center of town, adjacent to high school	4 tennis courts, 1 1/2 acres of open play area, and indoor basketball court
Miller Junior High, Aberdeen School District	South Aberdeen	regulation football field with bleachers, rubberized track with 5 acres of open space.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Aberdeen - 1989**

Page 4 of 4

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Saint Marys, Catholic Church	Center of town, adjacent to high school	1/2 acre paved play area.
Boat Launch, City of Aberdeen	Southside of Chehalis River, South Aberdeen, T17N, R9W	.6 acres, concrete boat launch, fishing area, graveled parking for 40 cars.
Hopkins Junior High, Aberdeen School District	West part of Aberdeen	1/2 acre paved play area.
YMCA, YMCA	Near downtown	3' deep x 20' x 30' pool, indoor track, weight room, basketball court, meeting rooms, racquetball courts, ping pong tables, and physical fitness apparatus.
Aberdeen Public Library	Downtown	Meeting rooms, latest novels and magazines with reading areas, some movies

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Cosmopolis - 1989**

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Mill Creek Park, City of Cosmopolis	A strip park along Mill Creek, southeast of central Cosmopolis	15 acres, wooded area, stream, paths, fishing, picnic facilities and area, play equipment, covered kitchen, fireplace, 2 paved tennis courts.
Lions Park, Lions Club	On 101, Main Street, northwest City Hall	1.56 acres, ball field, play area, play equipment.
Garden Club (Urban Square), Weyerhaeuser, maintained by city	South of City Hall	.3 acres, landscaped benches.
Cosmopolis Boat Ramp, Weyerhaeuser operated, public	Southside of Chehalis River behind City Hall	Approximately 1 1/2 acres, small boat launching ramp with gravelled approaches, some parking.
Highland Terrace (Neighborhood park), City of Cosmopolis	Franklin Drive	.9 acres, play equipment, landscaped.
Olympic Terrace (Neighborhood Park), City of Cosmopolis	S. Altenau and Alder	.2 acres, play equipment, landscaped.
Cosmopolis School, Aberdeen School District	4th Street	Play equipment, covered play area.
City extension -acquisition of property	Next to Lions Club Park	Still undeveloped, no plans as of yet.

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Hoquiam - 1989**

Page 1 of 3

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Olympic Stadium (Community Park), City of Hoquiam	Eastern portion of Hoquiam	9+ acres, stadium, wooded area, restrooms, 2 Little League fields, 1 other baseball field, 1 soccer/football field, 2 tennis courts (no lights), and a playground; used by community and high school (\$1.5 million bond issue passed 11/80 for remodeling and bringing up to code).
Emerson Triangle Parks, (Urban Malls and Squares), City of Hoquiam	Emerson Avenue	3 small parks of .12 acres each, some landscaping.
Lincoln Park (Neighborhood Park), City of Hoquiam	Westside Highway 101 and Lincoln	3.5 acres with multi-purpose baseball field, 2 tennis courts, and play equipment.
Beacon Hill Park, (Neighborhood Park) City of Hoquiam	Highlands Avenue, east Hoquiam	2.5 acres, tennis courts, 1 game court, playground equipment, landscaping, and benches; built mostly on lid of covered reservoir.
Polson Museum (Community Special Purpose), City of Hoquiam, leased to Historical Society, grounds maintained by city	Sumner Avenue east of Hoquiam River	2 acres, landscaped, historical museum
Riverside Dike (Urban Mall and square), City of Hoquiam	Riverside Avenue	1 acre, landscaping, along Hoquiam River.
Elton Bennet Park (Upland Park), City of Hoquiam	Grand Avenue, near cemetery	9 acres, wilderness park with trail and bridge system
Central Playground (Neighborhood Park), City of Hoquiam	Emerson Avenue	1 acre triangle, intensively developed, playground with apparatus, one tennis court, a wading pool, restrooms, and some storage area.

Continued to next page

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Hoquiam - 1989**

Page 2 of 3

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
8th Street Landing	8th Street	Pier, covered fishing area, small boat moorage
	Along Levee Street	5 acres, along waterfront, landscaping, picnic tables, planned boat launch.
Rayonier Municipal Park		
John Gable Park (Community Park), City of Hoquiam	West of Hoquiam High School	12 acres being developed; 23 acres total; will open in spring of 1982; 2 baseball fields, 2 soccer fields, .25 miles paved jogging path to tie in with Lion's Park; children's play area with equipment, outdoor basketball/game court, picnic area with 10 tables; parking for 60 vehicles and restrooms.
Little Hoquiam River Boat Launch (Community Special Purpose), City of Hoquiam	North part of city off Endressen Avenue	1 acre, boat launch and parking
Hoquiam Aquatic Center, (Community Special Purpose), City of Hoquiam	downtown	.62 acres, indoor pool, (6 lanes, 25 yards, 35' x 75'), meeting room, parking.
Last Spur (Community Special Purpose), City of Hoquiam	Highway 101, near downtown	.4 acre triangle, historical display, and landscaping.
Lions Park (Neighborhood Park), City of Hoquiam	Northeast of high school	5 acres developed, 11.17 acres total; restrooms, 10 tables in picnic area, open play area, horseshoes, trails are being developed to tie in with John Gable park and playground; currently expanding developed area.
Neighborhood Park, City of Hoquiam (new in 1981)	Cottage and Queen	.3 acres, play equipment, basketball/game court.
Neighborhood Park, City of Hoquiam (new in 1981)	Chenault and Polk	.3 acres, play equipment, basketball/game court.

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Hoquiam - 1989

Page 3 of 3

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
YMCA, YMCA	Downtown next to swimming pool	Meeting rooms, conditioning rooms, and gyms
Other	various	The library, schools, and Senior Citizen Center all have various facilities and programs.

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Elma - 1989**

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Gladys Smith Park, City of Elma	Lots 11-20, between 9th and 10th Street, N of Railroad tracks	11.6 acres with maple trees, grass; a lighted softball field, a lighted Little League field; 2 lighted tennis courts, bleachers, and play equipment; picnic tables, covered picnic area.
Elma Heights Park, City of Elma	1 lot on Heritage Drive, Elma Heights	0.8 acres, wooded area, undeveloped.
Stanley Park, City of Elma	Between Main Street and Oakhurst Drive	7 1/2 acre site with creek, partially developed, wooded picnic areas with some trails, 8 camping spots.
School ball fields, Elma School District	South of school, between 7th and 12th, South of Main	Existing baseball field, football field and track, and auditorium.
Cloquallum Creek, Private	Located east of City	Undeveloped area, local swimming hole.
West Intersection Park, City of Elma	Young and Main Street "Y" at east approach to City	.9 acres, memorial donation, lawn and shrubs
Other	Main Street Area	Privately owned bowling alley and part-time movie theater.

Source: Individual Entities

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Montesano - 1989**

Page 1 of 2

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
John Vessey Memorial Park, City of Montesano	East of downtown on Pioneer	2.5 acres, 2 lighted ballfields and soccer field area; covered grandstand and bleachers.
Craft Field, City of Montesano	North of courthouse	Lighted softball field, covered grandstand, play equipment
Nelson Field, City of Montesano	North of courthouse	3.0 acres, lighted Little League field, covered bleachers and grandstand, restrooms, concession stand
Wheeler Field, Montesano School District	Near high school	3.5 acres, 4 tennis courts (not lighted)
High School field, Montesano School District	Spruce Avenue	3.5 acres, gym, football field, track, and covered grandstand
Lions Tennis Courts, Lions Club	3rd and Simpson	.33 acres, two, fair condition, paved.
Scenic Parks, City of Montesano	Olympic Highway at east entrance to City and at Junction of West Wynoochee and Pioneer	Used primarily for aesthetic for approaches to City, with landscaping.
Fleet Park, City of Montesano	Pioneer Avenue and Marcy Avenue, across from post office	0.63 acres, used primarily as an aesthetic, town-square park, landscaping and some benches.

Continued to next page

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Montesano - 1989

Page 2 of 2

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Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Boat Ramp, land owned by City of Montesano, leased to State Department of Game	South Montesano Road, North side Chehalis River, T17N, R7N	1 1/2 acres primarily for parking; concrete boat launch which will handle pleasure boats of most sizes. Some boat moorage exists just west of the area (7.5 acres) which is privately owned.
Simpson Elementary School, Montesano School District	Northwest portion of City	2.89 acres, grass play field and asphalt play area.
Beacon Elementary School, Montesano School District	Just east of the city limits on old Olympic Highway	2.8 acres, asphalt playground, covered play area, and small gym.
Lake Sylvia State Park, owned by City of Montesano with perpetual lease to State Parks and Recreation Commission.	Just north of Montesano, on extension of 3rd Street, in city limits	234 acres, wooded with 100' by 1/2 mile lake; 720 feet enclosed space with 2 covered public kitchens; swimming and boating, concession stand; 35 camping spaces with other picnic areas and play equipment. Used heavily as regional park, plus local residents for day use.

Source: Individual Entities

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of McCleary - 1989**

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Beerbower Park, Town of McCleary	Simpson and Summit Streets	6.2 acres, building 800 square feet for recreation and equipment. Two paved unlighted tennis courts, lighted ball field, bleachers, play areas, cooking shelter, new lighting system.
McCleary School Grounds, McCleary School District	Third and Main	Approximately 2 acres, large play field recently sodded, football field size with space for baseball (and slowpitch); play equipment, gymnasium.

Source: Individual Entities

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Oakville - 1989

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
City Park, City of Oakville	Near City Hall	.09 acres, picnic area, wading pool, some landscaping, play equipment, horseshoes, picnic tables, BBQ's.
School Facilities, Oakville School District	South side of Highway 12 at NW entrance to City	Approximately 13 acres, rodeo grounds, ball field, parking, open field areas, gym.

Source: Individual Entities

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Westport - 1989**

Page 1 of 2

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Westport City Park, City of Westport	Located west of Montesano Street, between Elizabeth and Idaho Avenues	Approximately 7 acres with hilly and flat terrain, evergreen trees, open space, 20' x 100' clubhouse, a covered picnic/kitchen area (12' x 20'), restrooms, 100 yards from beach with own access; one tennis court, play equipment, some very short hiking trails, 35 spaces for cars and recreational vehicles.
Harms Field, City of Westport	Located at the east end of Grant Avenue.	Approximately 1.5 acres, donated to city for youth activities; Little League baseball diamond with dirt infield and grass outfield, restrooms, bleachers, and concession stand.
Westport Light State Park, State Parks and Recreation Commission	West end of Ocean Avenue.	212 acres, unimproved trails, dune areas, parking area, car and pedestrian access to the beach, restrooms, picnic tables, and stoves.
Westhaven State Park, State Parks and Recreation Commission	Northwest corner of Point Chehalis, west of docks	79 acres, parking area, pedestrian access to beach, restrooms, outside shower for skin divers and swimmers to remove sand, inside shower, dune areas, 12 picnic sites.
U.S. Coast Guard Recreational Area, U.S. Coast Guards, for own personnel and guests	North of Ocean Avenue between Grand Army Street and Lighthouse	Approximately .20 acres, tennis court and recreation center.
U.S. Coast Guard Residence Playground, U.S. Coast Guards, for own personnel and guests.	North of Ocean Avenue between Grand Army and Hoquiam Street	Approximately .20 acres, playground with equipment.
School Ball Fields, Ocosta School District	West of Roberts Road and south of city limits	4 +/- acres, football field surrounded by track, gymnasium, 2 tennis courts at high school, playground equipment at grade school.

Continued to next page

EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Westport - 1989

Page 2 of 2

Bike Route, City of Westport

South city limits along Ocean
Street to Montesano Street

.858 miles, paved and marked along street (a state designated bicycle
corridor).

Grand Army Encampment Grounds,
Private, open to public with user
fees, Grand Army of the Republic

South end of Grand Army
Street

Approximately 6 acres, open and wooded areas, flat and hilly terrain, picnic
tables, restrooms, electric and water hook-ups, approximately 30 spaces for
recreational vehicles, boat storage, 1 rental cabin, space for cars and RV's,
ocean access.

Westhaven Docks, Port of Grays
Harbor

North of commercial and
residential sector of city

Fishing and crabbing along jetty and docks, United States Coast Guard
Commemorative monument at the east end of Revetment Drive, restrooms,
view platform.

Westport Marina, Port of Grays
Harbor

North end of city

Large marina; moorage space for approximately 900 vessels, berths and
launching for commercial, charters, and sports fishing vessels; paved 3 lane
launch with parking available for 300+ cars, lift also available, boardwalk and
murals.

Viewing Tower, Port of Grays
Harbor

North end of city

Three-story viewing tower, coin-operated telescopes.

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Ocean Shores - 1989**

Page 1 of 2

Facility Title/Ownership	Location	Description
Golf Course, City of Ocean Shores	Divisions One and Three	140 acres, 18-hole golf course, two-story club house and maintenance building.
North Bay Multi-Purpose Park, City of Ocean Shores	Tract E, Division 23	7.056 acres (currently under development), landscaping, restrooms, parking area, public dock, boat launching ramp, multi-purpose recreational field, tennis courts, physical fitness field, and playground equipment.
Undeveloped Recreational Sites, City of Ocean Shores	Tract C, Block S, Division One; North 1/2, Tract B, Division One; Tract A, Division 2; Lot 33, Division 4; Tract H, Division 15; Tract F, Block 13, Division 23; Tract B, Division 2; Tract A, Division 10; Tract B, Division 10; Tract D, Division 10; Tract D, Block 1, Division 22; Tract E, Division 10; Tract L, Division 15; Tract B, Block 11, Division 16; Tract B, Block 12, Division 16; Tract A, Division 19; Tract C, Block 7, Division 20; Tract B, Block 9, Division 23; Tract A, Division 11.	21.55 acres.
Oyehut Game Preserve, Washington Department of Game	At South tip of City	450.00 acres, Wildlife habitat; public hunting.
Protection Island, Washington Department of Natural Resources	South tip of city	Newly accreted, unknown acreage, natural area (formerly Catala site).
Pacific Ocean Beaches, Washington Department of Natural Resources	Western edge of city	169.92 acres at mean high tide, clam digging, beachcombing, fishing.
North Beach School District	City Center	1 acre, playground area, swings and toys, and ball fields.

**EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
City of Ocean Shores - 1989**

Page 2 of 2

Bayshore Clubhouse, Ocean Shores Community Club, members and guests only

Tract F, Division 15

5 acres, (all indoor facilities, except outside children swings), administrative offices, auditorium, gymnasium, swimming pool (450 sq. ft.), meeting room snack bar, lounge, saunas, restrooms, indoor game equipment, jacuzzi, and weightlifting room.

Pacific Park, Ocean Shores Community Club, members and guests only

Tract C, Division 2

4.5 acres, (outdoor facilities except pools), clubhouse, indoor barbecue, kitchen, ping pong table, restrooms, double outdoor tennis court, baseball diamond and backstop, basketball court, volleyball court, playground area, 2,250 sq. ft. outdoor swimming pool and wading pool.

Tract B, Block 7, Division 16

3.5 acres, 2,584 sq. ft. outdoor swimming pool, wading pool, restroom and showers.

Cabana Pool, Ocean Shores Community Club, members and guests only

Community Park, Ocean Shores Community Club, members and guests only

Tract A, Division 4, (Volans Avenue and Ocean Shores Boulevard)

6.5 acres, 2 covered picnic shelters, housing 8 tables and 2 fireplaces; restroom facilities, football and soccer fields, baseball field with backstop, small playfield with playground equipment, six horseshoe pits, volleyball courts, and basketball court.

Minor Park, Ocean Shores Community Club, members and guests only

Tract B, Division 9 (Shores of Duck Lake)

1.0 acres, covered picnic shelter with 3 tables, 4 unsheltered picnic tables, fireplace, barbecue and restrooms.

North Grand Canal Park

J.K. Lewis Street

Fishing, pier, picnic tables.

South Grand Canal Fishing Pier

Discovery Avenue

fishing pier, boat launch, dock, play area.

Chinook Park

Duck Lake Drive

Fishing pier, boat launch, dock, play area.

West Court Park

Bass Ave., and West Court

Landscaping, tennis court

APPENDIX C

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY SURVEY INSTRUMENT SPRING 1981

WE NEED YOUR OPINION

THE GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE was created by the BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS to investigate the need for a parks and recreation program in the county. Please answer the following questions and return this form by mail or in person to:

GRAYS HARBOR COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
P.O. Box 390
1st & Spruce
Montesano, WA 98563

or drop it off at your local library

A. Do you believe there is a need in your community for any of the following activities? Please specify the types of activities or programs you believe are needed.

1. Athletic program;
2. Social, cultural, and education activities;
3. Arts and crafts activities;
4. Other recreational programs and activities;
5. Facilities to provide any of the above;

B. Please indicate your community area or residence:

APPENDIX D
PRESS RELEASES



Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Department

P.O. Box 390
Montesano, Washington 98563

Telephone 249-5579

MONTESANO VIDETTE
PRESS RELEASE
July 6, 1989

The Grays Harbor County Board of County Commissioners have authorized applications to the E.H. and Lillian Bishop Foundation and to the Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation for grants to help fund additional improvements to Vance Creek County Park. The park, a former gravel extraction site, was developed with aid from IAC funds, a Bishop Foundation grant, Edgar Bowers, who donated the land, and volunteer labor. It was opened to the public in May, 1988. Existing facilities include a swimming beach, restroom, a play area, boat launch, and parking. . The park has been well received by County residents. Average daily attendance during peak summer months in 1988 was 640 people, with 1989 recorded attendance nearly double on days with similar weather. Proposed improvements include: picnic tables, benches, stoves, and marker floats at the existing swimming beach; and access to a second lake to provide additional swimming beach, play equipment, trails, fishing dock, and boat launch.

A public workshop will be held in the Elma City Council Chambers, Elma City Hall at 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, July 18. All interested parties are invited to attend. Questions and comments concerning recreation facilities in the County will be welcome. Master plans for future development of the park will be displayed. Those who are unable to attend the July 18 meeting are encouraged to write to the Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Department, P.O. Box 390, Montesano, WA 98563, or call 249-5579, with comments concerning County recreation facility needs and park development.



Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Department

P.O. Box 390

Montesano, Washington 98563

Telephone 249-5579

PRESS RELEASE
July 6, 1989

Aberdeen Daily World

The Grays Harbor County Board of County Commissioners have authorized applications to the E.H. and Lillian Bishop Foundation and to the Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation for grants to help fund additional improvements to Vance Creek County Park. The park, a former gravel extraction site, was developed with aid from IAC funds, a Bishop Foundation grant, Edgar Bowers, who donated the land, and volunteer labor. It was opened to the public in May, 1988. Existing facilities include a swimming beach, restroom, a play area, boat launch, and parking. The park has been well received by County residents. Average daily attendance during peak summer months in 1988 was 640 people, with 1989 recorded attendance nearly double on days with similar weather. Proposed improvements include: picnic tables, benches, stoves, and marker floats at the existing swimming beach; and access to a second lake to provide additional swimming beach, play equipment, trails, fishing dock, and boat launch. Special consideration will be given to the dedication of a park facility to Walter Banaka, using funds donated to the Walter Banaka Memorial Fund for Vance Creek Park. Mr. Banaka was contractor for the initial development of the park and frequent volunteer and advisor during its first year of operation. Donations to the fund may be made at the Montesano or Elma branches of the Security Pacific Bank.

A public workshop on Vance Creek Park will be held in the Elma City Council Chambers, Elma City Hall at 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, July 18th. All interested parties are invited to attend. Questions and comments concerning recreation facilities in the County will be welcome. Master plans for future development of the park will be displayed. Those who are unable to attend the July 18th meeting are encouraged to write to the Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Department, P.O. Box 390, Montesano, WA 98563, or call 249-5579, with comments concerning County recreation facility needs and park development.

Other current County park and recreation issues include an update of the Grays Harbor County Park and Recreation Plan to include Vance Creek Park development and possible access improvements to the Grays Harbor Estuary, and the South Beach Park and Recreation District proposal.

Adoption of the updated plan, basis for future park and recreation action, such as policy decisions, County funding, grant applications and other issues will be considered by the Board of County Commissioners in late July or August. Public comment is welcome concerning recreation issues. Write or call the Grays Harbor County Planning and Building Dept. P.O. Box 390, Montesano, WA 98563, or call 249-5579 Ext. 432.

Petitions for the formation of a park and recreation district, circulated in the Ocosta School District, have been certified sufficient (containing signatures of 15% of the registered voters within proposed district boundaries) by county auditors in Pacific and Grays Harbor County. The petitions have been sent to the Board of County Commissioners in each County for acceptance and scheduling of a public hearing at which official boundaries will be determined and 5 commissioners for the district will be nominated. Park and recreation district committee members, Edith Hodgins, Mike Ferry and others want the issue to be on the ballot for the general election this November.



Grays Harbor County
Planning and Building Department

P.O. Box 390

Montesano, Washington 98563

Telephone 249-5579

ADOPTION OF REVISED PLAN

RESOLUTION 89/90

WHEREAS, Grays Harbor County is authorized to establish and operate or to cooperate in the establishment and/or operation of programs for the provision of Parks and Recreation services pursuant to R.C.W. 36.68 and R.C.W. 67.20, and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners created a committee to study the need for and organization of a Parks and Recreation Program by Resolution 81-9, and

WHEREAS, The plan document produced by said committee was adopted by Resolution 82-9 on January 25th 1982 as the Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Plan, and

WHEREAS, said document has been revised to reflect 1989 need and demand for Parks and Recreation facilities and/or programs, and the Grays Harbor County Planning Commission has conducted a hearing on said plan and unanimously recommends adoption of the document as the 1989 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan.

NOW THEREFORE, The revised and updated document entitled the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan for Grays Harbor County 1989 is hereby adopted.

ADOPTED THIS 18th DAY OF September, 1989

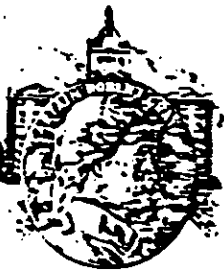
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Robert Paylor, Chairman

William Vogler, Commissioner

William Pine, Commissioner

Sandy Daniels, Clerk of the Board



Grays Harbor County
Planning and Building Department

P.O. Box 390

Montesano, Washington 98563

Telephone 249-5579

Grays Harbor County
Planning Commission Meeting
September 5, 1989

Recommended Revision to the 1989 Grays Harbor County Parks
and Recreation Plan Section 7.0 Action Plan

MOTION

Boardmember Karen Powers moved to accept the revised Grays Harbor County Parks and Recreation Plan as presented with a further recommendation that plans for restroom construction and maintenance be included in any consideration of the Bottle Beach access improvement plan.

Charles Tjernberg seconded the motion.

All approved by voice vote.