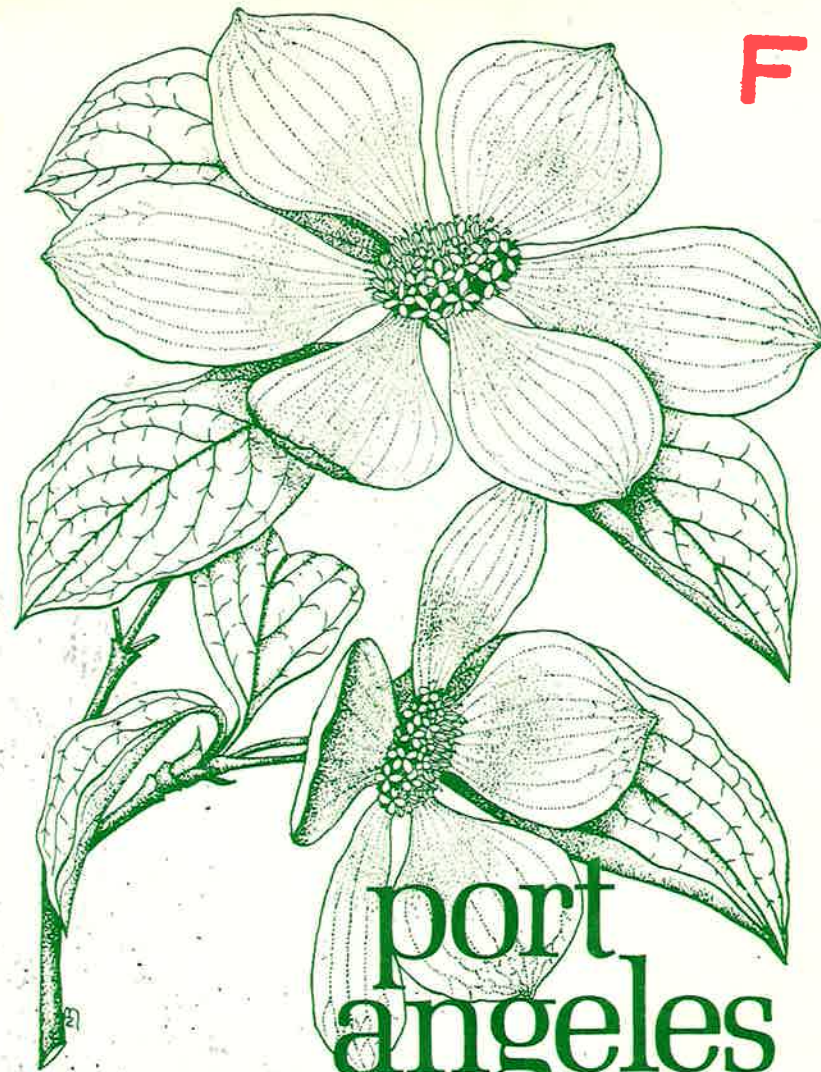


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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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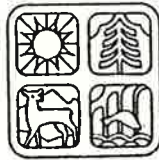
port  
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comprehensive  
park &  
recreation  
plan



Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.



KCM 055-2/AR



August 24, 1978

Don Frizzell, Director  
Department of Parks and Recreation  
City of Port Angeles, Washington

Dear Don:

We are pleased to submit to you the final report of the Port Angeles Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan.

The main thrust of this effort has been efficiency and coordination in the development and management of recreation facilities. Port Angeles benefits from its location among extraordinary natural resources with the potential of capitalizing on some of those resources within its own city limits. Immediate actions are necessary so that these opportunities are not lost forever.

Thank you for the opportunity of undertaking this important planning project for the City of Port Angeles.

Very truly yours,

KRAMER, CHIN & MAYO, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Fulton G. Gale III".

Fulton G. Gale III, AIA  
Vice President

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dennis Haskell".

Dennis Haskell, AIA, AIP  
Project Leader

FGG:DH:MD



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CITY OF PORT ANGELES

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CITY COUNCIL

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Carole Boardman  
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Dorothy Duncan  
John Hordyk  
Dick Wray

PARKS, RECREATION AND BEAUTIFICATION COMMISSION

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ABSTRACT

Title: The City of Port Angeles Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

Authors: Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.

Subject: Existing status of park, recreation and open space in the City of Port Angeles; identification of needs; recommendations for action, implementation and cooperation

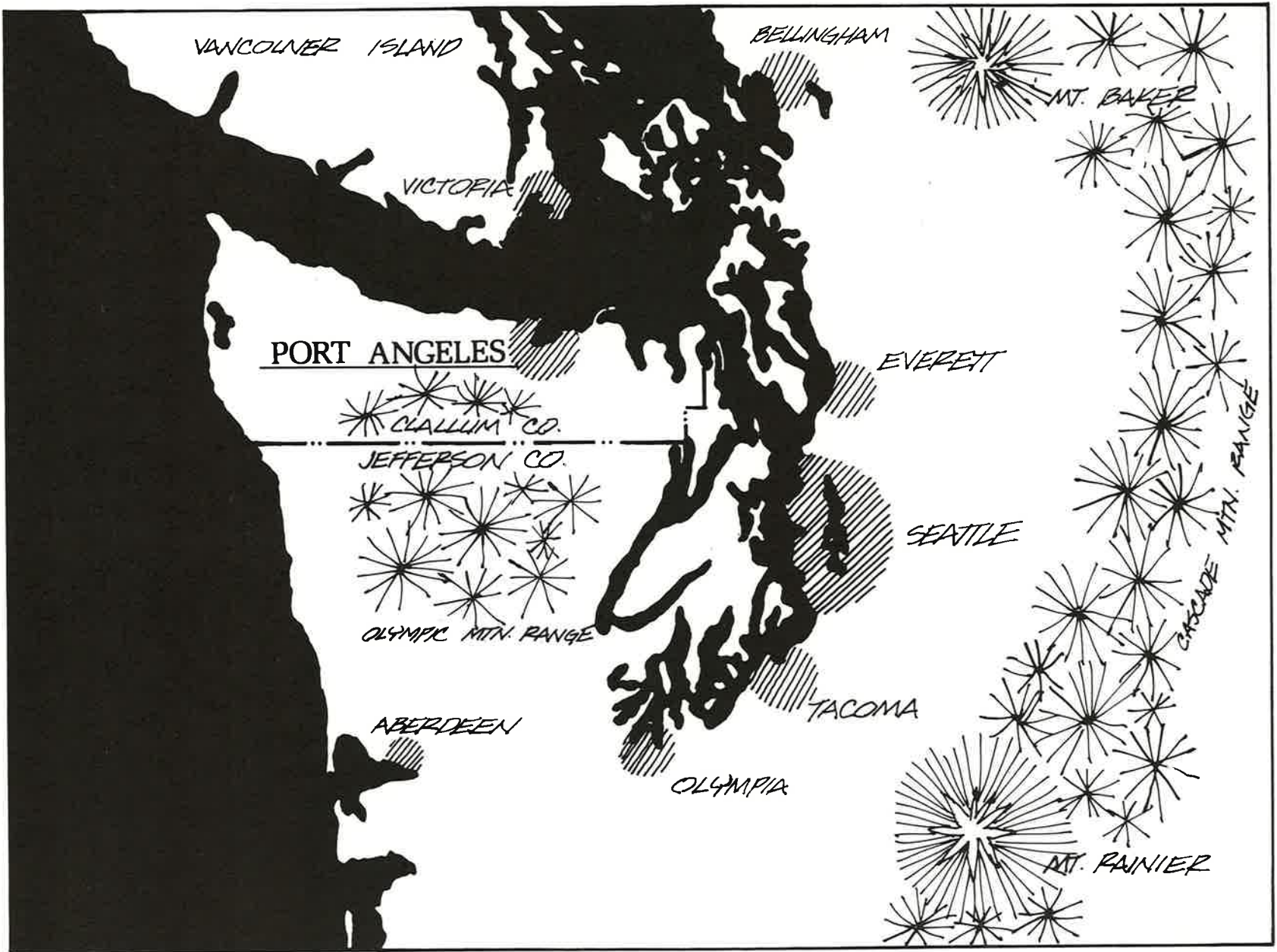
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The goal of this study is to make the recreational opportunities within the City of Port Angeles more accessible, efficient and responsive to the local recreational needs. This effort included the inventorying of all public and private facilities in the City and County (both indoor and outdoor), the performance of a traditional demand-and-need study (indoor and outdoor), a discussion of pertinent issues, and the outlining of recommended actions. Implementation techniques and responsibilities for all public agencies are outlined.



**Regional Location**

**FIGURE 1**

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# **1. Introduction**



## PURPOSE

The Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan is the implementation document to facilitate the recreational goals, objectives and policies of the City of Port Angeles and to provide a framework in which a prioritized recreational development plan can be generated. Along with community surveys and resource inventory, this comprehensive parks and recreation plan will be reflective of perceived community needs. (See Process Diagram, Figure 2.)

## PORT ANGELES COMPREHENSIVE PLAN POLICIES

### Parks and Recreation Policies

- . Parks and recreation facilities development should follow a comprehensive parks and recreation plan which provides parks on a "regional, city-wide, community and neighborhood" basis and is integrated into this comprehensive plan.
- . Parks and recreation facilities and services should meet accepted standards.
- . The "city-wide" park subsystem should provide unusual or unique recreational environments and activities for residents of the entire city.
- . Neighborhood parks should appeal to people of all ages, characteristics and interests.
- . Special emphasis should be given to the recreational needs of the youth of the community.

### Open Space Policies

- . Determination of open space should be based upon an open space study which examines natural characteristics and features and is integrated into this comprehensive plan.

- . Areas with severe physical constraints should not be intensively developed.
- . Wherever possible, unique environmental and topographic features should be preserved.
- . Natural topographic conditions and soil conditions should be a major determinant of the intensity of development of all areas of the community.
- . Wherever possible, open space areas should be used as a boundary between neighborhoods.

#### Urban Design Policies

- . Design controls should be based upon an urban design study of the community, which will be integrated into the comprehensive plan.
- . Development should capitalize on the scenic views and enhance the natural beauty of the community.
- . All non-residential signing and development should be unified and compatible and should enhance the natural beauty of the community.
- . Wherever possible, all utilities should be underground.
- . Historic structures should be identified, restored and preserved, when economically feasible.

#### Community Facilities and Services Policies

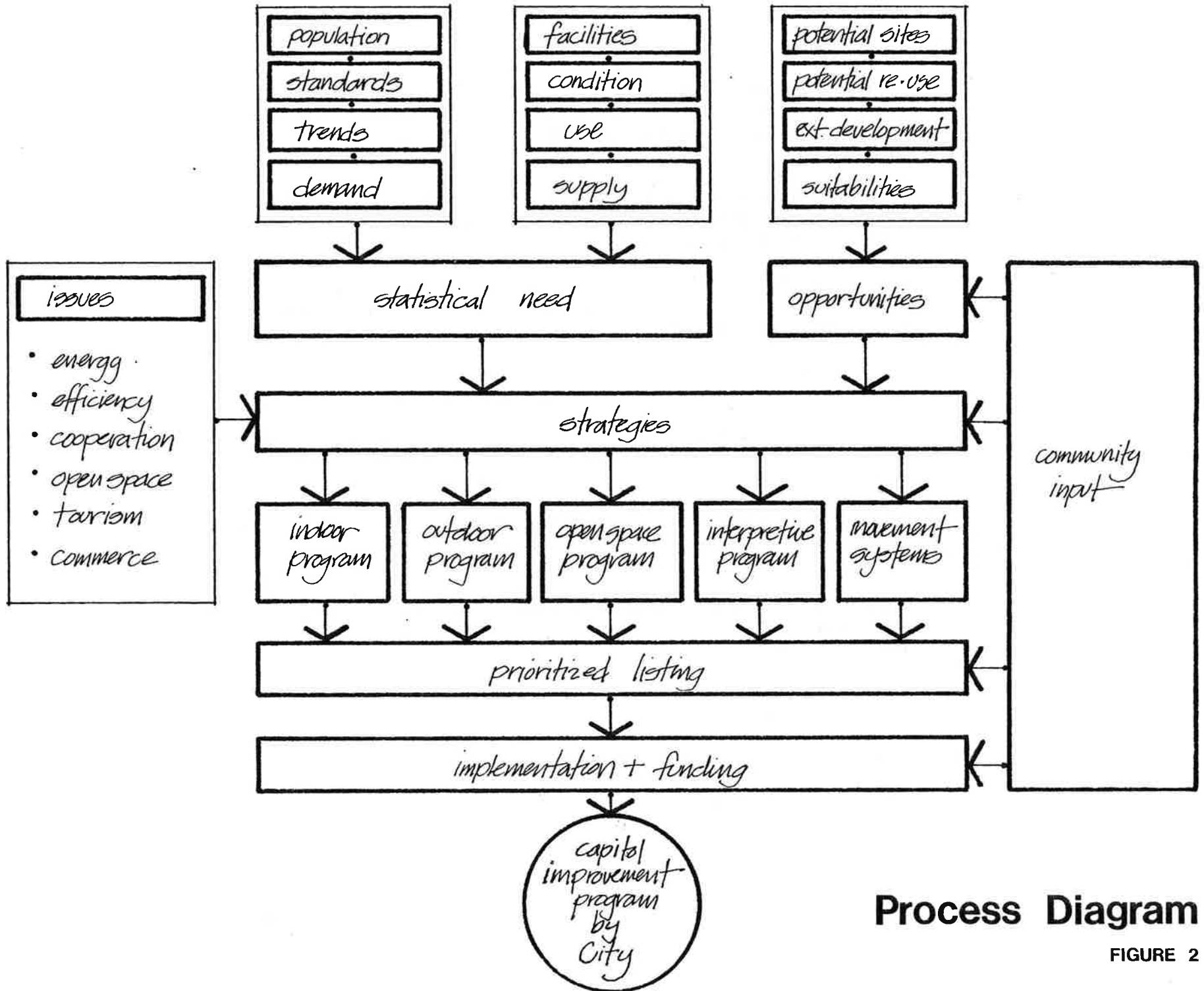
- . Municipal facilities should be provided in conformance with this comprehensive plan, should contain provisions for handicapped people and should be constructed according to accepted standards.
- . Municipal facilities should be designed for the planned density of a given area.

- . City-wide municipal facilities locations should be determined after individual study of each facility.
- . Whenever economies would result without a reduction in the quality or level of service, city facilities and services should be combined with county facilities and services.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

- Goal: Efficient use of resources in providing leisure-oriented services in Port Angeles.
- Objective: Better utilization of existing facilities.
- Objective: Provide an energy efficient recreation program.
- Objective: Cooperation in development and programming with the School District and other agencies and groups.
- Goal: Development and expansion of parks and recreation facilities to meet growing needs in the City of Port Angeles.
- Objective: Commitment of funds for a 5- to 10-year capital improvement program.
- Objective: Identify and prioritize individual recreation development projects needed in Port Angeles.
- Objective: Capitalize on potential recreation or leisure opportunities presently unrealized.
- Goal: Provide an appropriate open space system which will meet the needs of Port Angeles.
- Objective: Create a permanent, interconnected, city-wide system of publicly owned or protected open space.

- Objective:** Preserve or enhance unique and outstanding natural resource opportunities within the city.
- Goal:** Provide recreation opportunities for all citizens of the City of Port Angeles.
- Objective:** Identify and address the needs of all age groups.
- Objective:** Identify and address the needs of each neighborhood within the city.
- Objective:** Provide reasonable access to all open space and recreation facilities.



**Process Diagram**

FIGURE 2

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- . There is a need for on-going coordination and cooperation between the Parks Department and the School District to include the sharing of facilities, joint sponsorship of projects and cooperatively run programs.
- . Some schools are available now for general public use after hours and after season, yet the general recreational use of school property could generally be expanded.
- . City parks facilities appear to be well run and well maintained. They appear to be well used and operating at close to maximum capacity during appropriate seasons.
- . The best opportunities for additional open space systems in the City include the ravines and watercourses and the waterfront.
- . Potential reuse opportunities revolve around present or soon-to-be abandoned school facilities within the City (Stevens, Franklin, and Lincoln Elementary Schools) as well as other City-owned properties.
- . Several non-profit recreational groups appear to require additional public facilities in order to expand their individual programs (i.e., softball and soccer).
- . City residents have expressed a high priority need for a community multi-use indoor recreation facility for year-round recreation opportunities.
- . Teenagers appear to be the age group in most need of recreation programs and facilities.
- . Tourism appears to be the potential principal growth-industry in Port Angeles and is as yet unrealized with any organized strategy or promotional program.

- . City residents report that activities they do most frequently include more passive, individualistic, nonprogrammed activities such as walking, picnicking and beachcombing. This probably reflects the nature of what is available to them with the abundance of surrounding natural resources. They also report they would like to see more of the facilities that support the activities they do most, i.e., waterfront park, access to waterfront areas, bike/walking/horse trails, picnic and open areas.
- . City residents would prefer to see entrance charges or bond issues instead of taxes in any form to finance the local share of recreation improvement costs.
- . There appears to be a need for public transportation to recreational facilities primarily for the young and elderly.
- . There appears to be a need for an ongoing information system for the public to know what recreation opportunities are available to them.
- . It appears that the eastern neighborhoods of the City are presently undersupplied with recreation facilities and are at the same time the fastest growing.
- . City residents have expressed an inability to participate in ice or roller skating activities due to lack of facilities. (We understand a commercial roller skating facility will soon be developed and open to the public.)

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

- . Publish a joint city/county recreation directory as a comprehensive listing of recreation facilities available to the public.
- . Adopt an open space policy focusing on ravines and watercourses as the major organizing elements.
- . Develop an open space system in the Dry Creek, Tumwater Creek, Valley Creek, Peabody Creek, White Creek and Ennis Creek Ravines.
- . Develop a 60-acre, small, urban park in the Tumwater Creek Ravine.
- . Develop a 20-acre park on top of the bluff between the cemetery and landfill site to facilitate the recreational staggging area for 1-1/2 miles of saltwater beach between the landfill site and Crown Zellerbach.
- . Develop two additional neighborhood parks per neighborhood except for Neighborhoods "B" and "C." Each park should contain two playfields, two playgrounds, two tennis courts, two totlots, parking, foot trails, passive areas.
- . Develop a contiguous bicycle trail with a loop system in each neighborhood to connect with all existing and proposed parks, most schools and waterfront access areas.
- . Develop hiking/foot trails in all ravines except Dry Creek and connect with neighboring County trails.
- . Develop an east-west oriented horseback trail to connect with major parks and to be accessible from all neighborhoods except "C."
- . Do not develop additional boat lanes even though need is shown. Neighboring County and State facilities accommodate this need.
- . Do not develop additional golf courses due to low projected demand. Private commercial development will satisfy this need.
- . Initiate a cooperative agreement between the School District and the City Parks and Recreation Department for the development, maintenance and operations of recreation facilities and programs.

- . Rehabilitate the existing outdoor school playfields to meet the need for softball diamonds, especially at Hamilton, Franklin and Port Angeles High Schools.
- . Develop beach access at the cemetery, east of the future pier and Ediz Hook.
- . Develop a waterfront park (separate from the pier, interpretive center and bicycle trail heads) in the downtown area.
- . Develop a centralized indoor recreation center in Neighborhood "C" adjacent to Roosevelt gym, pool and Central Park area.
- . As demand increases, develop an additional indoor pool at the private land fill site on M Street or on the Lincoln School site. Acquisition of the Lincoln site for civic indoor activities is recommended.
- . Develop a neighborhood park at Lot 47, the City-owned site in Neighborhood "A."
- . Increase the accessibility for the handicapped to all recreation facilities.



## **2. City Overview**



## LOCATION

Geographically the City of Port Angeles is located in Clallam County on the northern coast of the Olympic Peninsula. The City fronts on one of the deepest protected harbors on the west coast, yet is only a few minutes drive from the Virgin High Mountain Wilderness area of the Olympic National Park, two hours from a true rain forest to the west and one-half an hour from semi-arid lands to the east.

The City of Port Angeles is in the North Coast Planning District of the State of Washington's Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, 1973. This plan is intended to discern the various regional differences for outdoor recreation demands across the state. Clallam County is highly impacted by non-resident users due to the abundance of outdoor recreation opportunities inherent in the area. The existing recreational facilities in the county are meeting existing demands, and a moderate increase in these facilities will be required to meet projected future demands.

## CLIMATE

The temperate climate of Port Angeles has a moderate rainfall of 26 inches annually with moderate temperatures. There is a constant on-shore wind averaging 5-8 miles per hour.

## HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

Platted by the U.S. Government and declared the 2nd National City by President Lincoln, Port Angeles has benefited from an overall street and lot plan which assured orderly growth; but at the same time, it has suffered from the effects of that same street plan because it minimizes the natural forces of the topography of the City. Today, 60% of the City is developed, and consistent relationships between the different land uses have evolved.

### ECONOMY

Port Angeles has been and is ideally situated to capitalize on the coniferous forests. Port Angeles has been a forest products community where over 90% of all employment is based on timber or timber-related industries.

### GROWTH AND POPULATION

Port Angeles has experienced an average population growth of slightly over 1% a year for the last 25 years and approximately 1% a year for the last 10 years. A 1975 census revealed that Port Angeles had a population of 16,242.

However, population growth has not always been steady; the 1920's and 1930's witnessed sharp increases in growth, and the City must be prepared in case new developments cause unexpected spurts in growth. Looming on the immediate horizon is the possibility of an oil port in the City. Tourism has been the "growth" industry in the community and could increase dramatically. The vast potential of the deep water harbor and marine location has not been fully tapped. Development of any of these possibilities would cause a sudden increase in growth and a change in development.

The current population of Port Angeles is approximately 16,900. Below is a chart with three levels of average growth rates over the next 22 years, assuming an oil port is not developed.

<u>Year</u>	<u>(0.5% agr)</u>	<u>(0.8% agr)</u>	<u>(1.2% agr)</u>
1978	16,487	16,635	16,834
1979	16,569	16,768	17,036
1980	16,652	16,902	17,240
1981	16,735	17,037	17,447
1982	16,819	17,173	17,656
1983	16,903	17,310	17,868
1984	16,988	17,448	18,082
1985	17,073	17,588	18,299
1986	17,158	17,729	18,519
1987	17,244	17,871	18,741
1988	17,330	17,914	18,966
1989	17,417	18,057	19,194
1990	17,504	18,201	19,424
1991	17,592	18,347	19,657
1992	17,680	18,494	19,893
1993	17,768	18,642	20,132
1994	17,857	18,791	20,374
1995	17,946	18,941	20,618
1996	18,036	19,093	20,685
1997	18,126	19,246	21,115
1998	18,217	19,400	21,368
1999	18,308	19,555	21,624
2000	18,400	19,711	21,883

Port Angeles proper contains approximately 42% of the population in Clallam County. (The urban area of Port Angeles as defined by the State Department of Highways contains 46%.) The City appears to be following national trends of becoming a declining percentage of the total county population. Some changes in trends are occurring as the result of the numerous annexations that occurred during the sixties and of residential occupation of the large quantities of vacant land in the City.\* This recent trend was considered in the population forecast for Port Angeles. The racial composition of Port Angeles is similar to that of the county, with whites comprising the largest grouping and Native Americans totaling approximately 2% of the City population.

\*It is difficult to make judgments about trends, as errors have been discovered in the 1970 census. Such forecasts may be in error.

## NEIGHBORHOODS

The existing and future population figures per neighborhood are shown in the chart below. Neighborhood A is expected to grow the most due to available land and expanded sewer service. This is also true with Neighborhood E.

<u>Neighborhoods</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>Total City</u>
1975 population	500	4,300	6,400	3,000	2,100	16,300
Year 2000 projected increase over 1975 population	3,000	500	300	200	1,600	5,600
Year 2000 Totals	3,500	4,800	6,700	3,200	3,700	21,900

The City of Port Angeles Planning Department has designated five distinct neighborhoods within its city limits. Below is a summary of these distinctions by neighborhood.

1. Seventy-four percent of Neighborhood "A" is vacant and has not been developing rapidly. Housing there is primarily single family and low density (9000+ sq. ft. lots). More than in any other neighborhood, City policy can determine the character of the neighborhood. The industrially zoned land is predominantly vacant. Residential development will occur first along the bluff.
2. Neighborhood "B" is in transition through natural processes to a fully developed residential neighborhood. Transportation is a problem because of the ravines and the large institutional land uses. Presently the commercial strip on "C" Street is stable. The ravines are a major element of the neighborhood. Parks in the neighborhood are adequate and should be for the future.

3. Neighborhood "C" is the older, more dense core of the City, containing the historic downtown. The Lincoln Street commercial strip is developing into the daily shopping area of the neighborhood and the City. East of Lincoln Street the commercial strip is becoming an institutional use area. The major area of multi-family housing in the City is here. The hospital is a major element in its section of the neighborhood.
4. Urban-Suburban-Rural Neighborhood "D" is a prime residential neighborhood in the process of rapid development. However, it lacks arterial access and has few parks.
5. Neighborhood "E" is a mixture of older single-family and vacant land that is becoming a mixture of old and new single-family housing areas. It lacks parks. Residential development is occurring in the southern portion in areas with good views.



### **3. Inventory**



## SUMMARY

A major portion of Clallam County is designated as a national park. The Olympic National Park offers fifteen major outdoor recreation areas within Clallam County, providing the prime user attraction for the area and one-third of the existing facility needs for the entire county when including the national park concession facilities and the U.S. Forest Service facilities.

Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, State Department of Game and Department of Natural Resources administer ten recreational facilities providing for approximately 10 percent of the existing demand.

Clallam County administers 15 recreational areas, 6 of which are undeveloped.

The Port of Port Angeles administers six recreational areas; all but one fly-in-park are boat launches.

The profit seeking private sector provides for over 50 percent of the facility needs in Clallam County. There are over 58 separate private recreational facilities dispersed throughout the county, ranging from motels, campsites, shooting ranges, charter boats to golf courses.

The non-profit private sector provides for specialized campgrounds such as Girl Scouts to yacht clubs. There are nine separate non-profit facilities in the county.

The City of Port Angeles is responsible for over 220 acres designated as recreational areas. There are six parks (185 acres), six playfields (16 acres), five totlots (1.25 acres), three viewpoints (.5 acres), one cemetery (20 acres) which could provide for recreational potential and access to a major saltwater beach (2 miles long). Generally the condition of these parks is good.

There are eleven public schools in Port Angeles. All have 2.3 acres of recreation space each totalling 26 acres. Each school has meeting rooms and gymnasiums/auditoriums. Generally, the condition of these facilities are poor to good.

Below is a list of existing recreational programs that utilize the City and school facilities. These programs are administered by the Port Angeles Parks Department.

RECREATION DEPARTMENT SPONSORED OR SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total Number of Participants</u>			<u>Total Number of Teams</u>			<u>Total Number of Hours Offered</u>		
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Winter-Spring: December through May									
Open Gym	360	347	378	Not	Applicable		120	120	120
Volleyball									
Men		39	51		6	6		102	102
Women		33	42		6	6		102	102
Badminton	78	74	86	1	1	1	164	164	164
Swim Club	58	60	50	1	1	1	96	96	96
High School									
Tennis	24	24	24	1	1	1	180	180	180
High School									
Baseball									
High School									
Girls									
Softball		18	18		1	1		96	96
Summer: June through August									
Playground	480	624		Not	Applicable		840	840	910
Girls									
Softball	22	34		3	4		72	72	
Tennis									
Lessons	144	192		Not	Applicable		135	180	
Physical									
Condition	24	39		Not	Applicable		72	72	
Summer									
Basketball	30	36		5	6		96	96	

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Total Number of Participants</u>			<u>Total Number of Teams</u>			<u>Total Number of Hours Offered</u>		
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Softball									
Men	285	225		15	19		252	450	
Women	210	214		12	14		216	216	
Church	210	180		14	12		252	216	
Fast Pitch		15	15		1	1		20	20
Baseball									
Sr. Babe									
Ruth	120	105		8	7		180	132	
Jr. Babe									
Ruth	90	45		6	3		150	45	
Little									
League	120	120		8	8		124	124	
T-Ball	60	90		4	6		60	90	
City Tennis only	36	41		Not	Applicable		108	123	
Track Meet		48		Not	Applicable			8	
Open Gym	286	240		Not	Applicable		48	48	
Soccer									
Youth		600			40			320	
Adult		120			8				
PeeWee									
Football	70			5			75	114	
Kids									
Basketball		208			26			260	
High and Jr. School									
Football	96	104		4	4		32	32	
<hr/>									
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total*</u>
	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>	<u>For</u>
	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
	3,628	3,875	649	88	94	10	3,302	3,458	1,770

\*Complete figures unavailable at time of study.

### SPECIAL EVENTS

- |                               |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| . Kiwanis County Store        | June              |
| . Elks Club Derby             | June              |
| . CB'ers Salmon Bake          | July              |
| . Arts in Action Art Fair     | July              |
| . Clallam County Fair         | August            |
| . Salmon Derby and Derby Days | Labor Day Weekend |
| . Other Derbies               | September         |

### POTENTIAL RECREATION RESOURCES

An important part of this park and recreation plan is to identify undeveloped resources and potential facilities for recreational use. The following is a list of these resources.

#### Open Space

- . Tumwater Creek Basin
- . Valley Creek Basin
- . Peabody Creek Basin
- . White Creek Basin
- . Ennis Creek Basin - including City-owned parcel in upper creek area.
- . Dry Creek Basin
- . Landfill site

#### Passive Recreation Areas

- . Ocean view cemetery
- . Saltwater beach from landfill site to Crown Zellerbach
- . Foot of Francis St./waterfront access
- . Vacant land areas within neighborhoods yet to be identified
- . Redevelopment of Ediz Hook/provision of more public access.

Indoor Facilities

- . Lincoln Elementary School closure (outdoor/indoor potential)
- . Roosevelt School closure (indoor potential - gymnasium)
- . YMCA Building

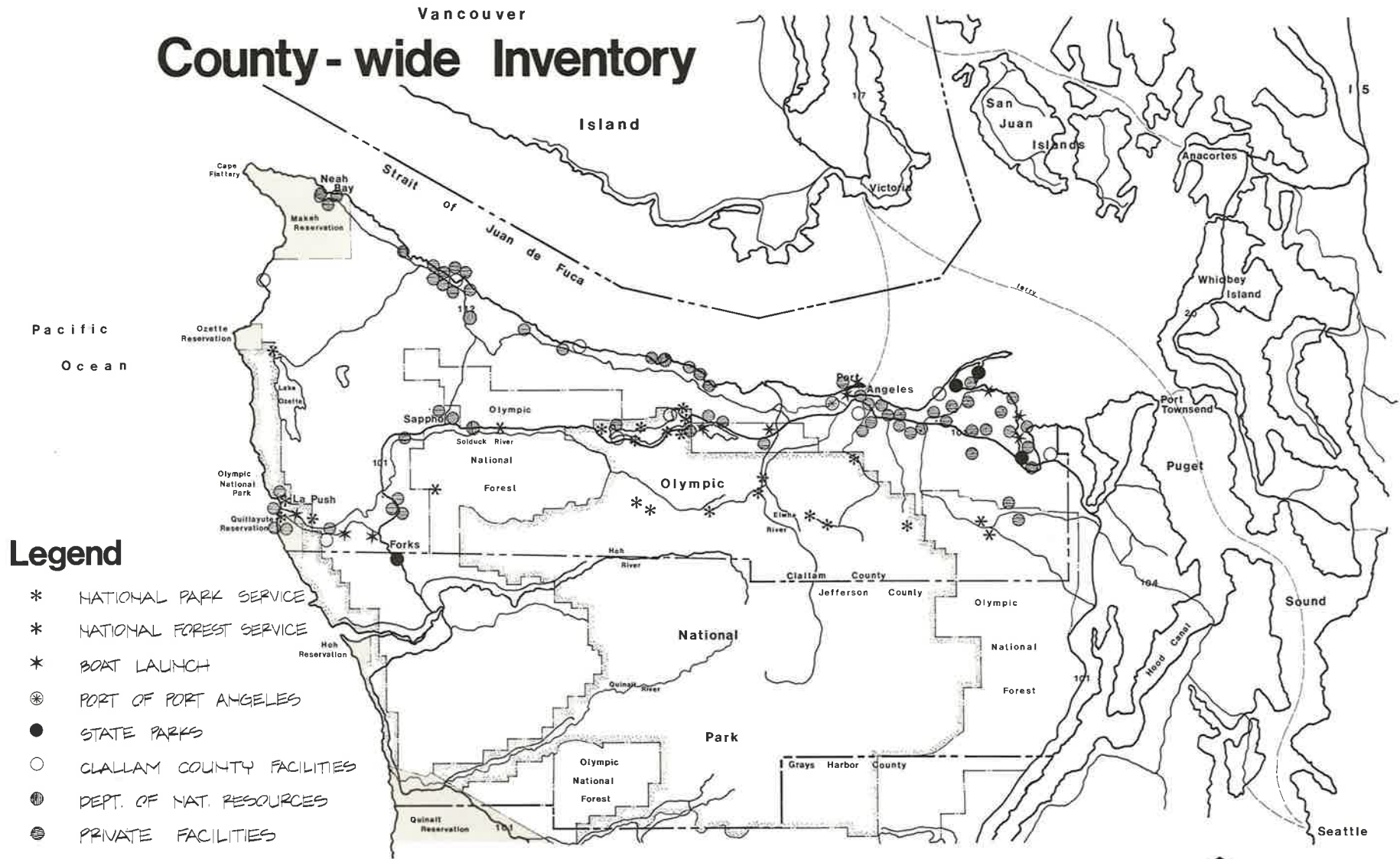
Active Recreation Areas

- . To be determined; dependent upon a more complete evaluation of neighborhood recreational demands.
- . BPA Powerline Corridors
- . Abandoned railroad corridors
- . Waterline/utility corridors

RECREATIONAL INVENTORY MATRIX BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Total Acres		Neighborhood	Acres	Schools	
20.00	1	Cemetery	A	20.00	Hamilton Elem./Dry Creek Elem.
	2	Lincoln Park	B	149.00	
	3	Shane Park	B	15.00	Stevens Jr. Hi. Lincoln Elem.
	4	Elks Playfield	B	3.44	
170.00	5	Crown Park	B	1.00	
	6	Wolverton Playfield	B	0.60	
	7	7th & D. Tot Lot	B	0.16	
	8	Kiwanis Playfield	B	0.80	
	9	Ediz Hook	C	10.00	
	10	Harbor View Point	C	0.09	Roosevelt Jr. Hi.
	11	Hollywood Beach	C	0.23	Jefferson Elem.
	12	City Fountain	C	100/s.f.	
28.25	13	James Park	C	0.07	(Queen of Angels - Private)
	14	Lions Park	C	7.00	
	15	Webster Park	C	4.85	*Indoor: Library 2000 s.f.
	16	Erickson Playfield	C	4.16	City Pool 10,000 s.f.
	17	5th and Oak Tot Lot	C	0.32	
	18	Wash & Georgiana T.L.	C	0.48	
	19	Haynes View Point	C	0.16	
	20	Central Park	C	0.14	
	21	Race St. View Pt.	C	0.05	
	22	13th and Laurel	C	0.64	
	23	Chase and Boulevard	C	0.03	
5.05	24	Canyon Edge T.L.	D	4.05	Port Angeles High School
	26	Upper Valley Creek (Undevel)	D	5.00	
5.73	26	Civic Field	E	5.25	Franklin Elem./Monroe Elem.
	27	Raines Tot Lot	E	4.48	Fairview Elem./Peninsula College

# Vancouver County - wide Inventory



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## PORT ANGELES COMPREHENSIVE PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

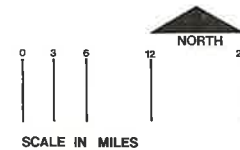


FIGURE 3

# Inventory Matrix

STATE OF WASHINGTON

	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	EXPANDED POTENTIAL	PICNIC SITES	CAMP SITES	TRAILHEADS	BOAT SITES	BOAT SLIPS	INTERPRETIVE	OVERNIGHT
<b>OUTDOOR</b>										
<b>S.P.R.C.</b>										
BOGACHIEL STATE PARK	1		R	42	42	✓			✓	
DUNGENESS (GUNE SPIT TIDELANDS)	36		P					✓		
GRAVEYARD SPIT	11	4								
SEQUIM BAY STATE PARK	91		P	81	91	26	3	✓	✓	✓
<b>D.O.G.</b>										
BOGACHIEL RIVER (SEG. 22-28-14)	2		P					✓		
BOGACHIEL REARING PONDS			P					✓		
LAKE SUTHERLAND			P					✓		
<b>D.H.R.</b>										
CALAM RIVER	5		P	✓	4					
LYRE RIVER	15		P		0					
BEAR CREEK	5		P		10					
<b>PORT ANGELES HARBOR TIDELANDS</b>										
BLOCK 26-34										
BLOCK 42-50, W. SIDE OF BOBZ DOCK										
SEG. 35&36, W. OF CROWN ISLAND										

FIGURE 4



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# Inventory Matrix

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

	TOTAL ACRES	DEVELOPED ACRES	EXPANDED POTENTIAL	PICNIC SITES	CAMP SITES	TRAILHEADS	BOAT SITES	BOAT SLIPS	INTERPRETIVE	OVERNIGHT
<b>OUTDOOR</b>										
<b>N.P.S.</b>										
DEER PARK CAMPGROUND			P	10						
HEART O' THE H.W.S. CAMPGROUND			R	68				✓	✓	
ELWHA CAMPGROUND			R	25				✓	✓	
AUTAIRE CAMPGROUND			R	34						
BOULDER CRK. CAMPGROUND			R	50						
FAIRHOLM CAMPGROUND			R	70				✓	✓	✓
SOLEDUK CAMPGROUND			R	84					✓	✓
MORA CAMPGROUND			R	91					✓	✓
ERICKSON BAY PRIMITIVE CAMP			P	15	15					
LAPPEL PICNIC GROUND			R	25						
HURRICANE RIDGE			R	60					✓	
RIALTO BEACH			R	75					✓	
BARNES POINT			P						✓	
EAST BEACH PICNIC AREA			P	10						
NORTH SHORE PICNIC AREA			P	8						
<b>N.P.C.</b>										
LAKE CRESCENT LODGE & RES.			R					✓	✓	✓
LOG CABIN LODGE & RES.	12		R	20	50			✓	✓	✓
SOV DUG LODGE & RES.			R	✓	22			✓	✓	
HURRICANE LODGE			R							
LA PUGH OCEAN BEACH RES.			R	✓				✓	✓	
<b>U.S.F.S.</b>										
DUNGENESS FORKS CAMP	6		P	3	9					
KLAHANIE CAMPGROUND	27		P	10	9					
KLAHOWYA CAMPGROUND	32		P	1	40	38		✓	✓	✓
EAST CROSSING	7		P	9					✓	

FIGURE 5

**PORT ANGELES  
 COMPREHENSIVE PARKS  
 AND RECREATION PLAN**





# Inventory Matrix

PORT ANGELES SCHOOL DIST.

	TOTAL ACCESS	REVELOD ACCESS	CONDITION	SOFTBALL FIELD	UNDERGROUND PARKING	HAND SURFACE PLAY	SOFTBALL PLAY	TELEVISION CENTER	PLAY AREA	PLAY EQUIPMENT	PARKING LOT	MEETING ROOMS	AUDITORIUM	GYM/AUDITORIUM	LOUNGE	SHOP OR ETC.	GAME OR CRAFT	MULTI-PURPOSE	HANDBALL COURT	INDOOR POOL
	OUTDOOR										INDOOR									
HAMILTON	-	L	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
JEFFERSON	-	F	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
LINCOLN	-	F	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
FRANKLIN	-	F	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
STEVENS JR.	-	F	✓	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
ROOSEVELT JR.	-	F	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓							
PORT ANGELES H.S.	-	G	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
PENINSULA COLLEGE	-	G	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
QUEEN OF ANGLES (PRIVATE)	-	F		✓		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓							
FAIRVIEW					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
DRY CREEK					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
MONROE					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							



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## PORT ANGELES COMPREHENSIVE PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

FIGURE 9

# Inventory Matrix

PROFIT SEEKING PRIVATE SECTOR

	TOTAL ACRES DEVELOPED ACRES	RECREATION	PUBLIC SITES	TOTAL SITES	UNIMPROVED SITES	TENT ONLY TRAILERS	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT SLIPS	INTERPRETIVE PROG.	OVERNIGHT FEE
OUTDOOR										
AGATE & CRESCENT BEACH PARK	60	R	150	20	20	✓	✓	✓		
AL'S TRAILER PARK	5	R	20	20		✓		✓		
BEAR CREEK LODGE	5		5					✓		
BOGACHIEL RESORT	10		20	10	20			✓		
C-Q RESORT	5		20	9	11					
CHINOOK RESORT	6	R	200	00	20	✓	✓	✓		
CITY CENTER TRAILER PARK	3		23	23						
COHO RESORT	10	R	244	44	200	✓	✓	✓		
CUREY'S RESORT	5	R	✓	16	16	✓				
DUNGENESS GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	60									
DUNGENESS MEADOWS	50		24	24				✓		
ELMER'S TRAILER PARK	3		5	5				✓		
ELMHA FISHING & HUNTING REPORT	20	R	✓	25	25	30	✓	✓	✓	
FAIRVIEW TRAILER PARK	3		5	5						
FORKS MOBILE HOME PARK	10		5	5						
HAGUES POINT MOBILE PARK	5		11	11				✓	✓	
HARLEY'S RESORT	5		170	90	80	✓	✓	✓		
HEINZ LATE PLEASANT CAMPGRO	11		40	20	20					
HERB'S CHARTERS	-									
IDLE WHEELS	4		5	5				✓		
INDIAN VALLEY MOTEL	2	R	✓	18	8	10	✓	✓		
JOHN A. MILLER	-									
JOHN ELYNCK	2									
KINGFISH CHARTERS	-									
LA PUGH OCEAN PARK	5		60	30	30	✓	✓			
LEE MYERS, FORKS	-									
LONG TRAIL ENDING TRAILER PARK	6	R	55	55		✓		✓		
LYFE RIVER PARK	60	R	60	48	12	✓	✓	✓		
MAPLE GROVE RESORT	25	R	✓	34	24	10	✓	✓	✓	
MORTON'S RESORT, NEAH BAY	5	R	✓	50	50	00	✓		✓	

# Inventory Matrix

PROFIT SEEKING PRIVATE SECTOR  
(CONTINUED)

	TOTAL ACRES DEVELOPED ACRES	RECREATION	PUBLIC SITES	TOTAL SITES	UNIMPROVED SITES	TENT ONLY TRAILERS	BOAT SLIPS	BOAT SLIPS	INTERPRETIVE PROG.	OVERNIGHT FEE
OUTDOOR										
OLSON'S RESORT	5	R	13	18	25	✓	✓	✓		
OLYMPIC GAME FARM	57									
PENINSULA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	20									
PORT ANGELES SPEEDWAY	17									
ROE'S RESORT	5		58	9	49			✓		
SAM'S TRAILER PARK	5		70	39	31			✓		
SEKIU RIVER CAMPGROUND	30		160	00	60			✓		
SEQUIM BAY MARINA	20		25	25			✓	✓		
SEQUIM W. MOTEL & MOBILE PARK	2		22	22				✓		
SHORELINE RESORT	1	R	✓	52	52	✓		✓		
SILVER KING RESORT	35	R	250	150	100	80	✓	✓	✓	
SIMON'S FISH & GAME FARM	10									
SNOW CREEK RESORT	5	R	✓	34	31	5	✓	✓	✓	
SURF RESORT	2		6	51	10			✓		
TAGGERS CHARTERS								✓		
THE COVE RESORT	5		15	15				✓		
THREE RIVERS RESORT	5	R	18	8	10	✓		✓		
THUNDERBIRD BOATHOUSE										
THUNDERBIRD RESORT	1	R	49	56	13	✓	✓	✓		
TRETTEVIKS TRAILER PARK	10		21	21				✓		
TREE MOTEL & TRAILER PARK	1		26	26				✓		
VALHALLA	20									
WAGONTRAIN CAMPGROUND	30	R	✓	100	70	30	✓		✓	
WHATTAM'S MOTEL & TRAILER PARK	3		25	15	10			✓		
WHISKEY CREEK BEACH	100	P	60	20	40	✓		✓		
WOODIES CHARTERS										
SUNTEL WINCHESTER SHOOTING CEN.	5	R	10	10				✓		
SILVER SANDS RESORT	10	R	94	19	75	✓	✓	✓		



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**PORT ANGELES  
COMPREHENSIVE PARKS  
AND RECREATION PLAN**

FIGURE 10

FIGURE 11





## **4. Demand and Need**



### DEMAND DEFINED

Recreation is an experience, and some experiences are preferred over others. Therefore, there is a demand for recreation opportunities that can help provide the preferred experiences.

### MEETING DEMAND

The role of publicly provided recreation is better understood within the context of a system including indoor and outdoor recreation provided by personal, private and public resources. The public agency role has traditionally been very flexible: public bodies may provide whatever recreational opportunities the public feels are necessary. Public ownership of outdoor recreation sites may be justified in terms of maximizing accessibility, either because people have a "right to recreation" or because the opportunity would not exist if it were not publicly provided.

### DEMAND ESTIMATION

This study has used Standards (mostly "frequency standards"), Use-Projections, and Expressed Demand to predict future demands and needs. The first two--Standards and Use-Projections--were used to produce the demand tables for 2000. These figures are "statistical," and cannot be the sole basis for recreational planning. Expressed Demands are, as the name implies, directly or indirectly expressed by the public. In this study, Expressed Demands were given great credence. They were accommodated through a questionnaire preference survey distributed to 250 households and a series of three public hearings. In addition, public hearings held in 1975 as part of the City's comprehensive planning process also addressed recreation needs.

### NEED

The net "need" figure is the anticipated demand minus the existing supply of facilities. Thus, if there is a demand for six playfields and we now have three, there is a need for three additional playfields. However, this may be very misleading, for several reasons:

- . The inventory of existing facilities may not take the usability of each facility into account. In the example used above, the three existing fields may be derelict or poorly drained; thus, the real need would be six fields: three new and three renovated.
- . Inventoried facilities may be far removed from the source of demand. As an example, a tennis court in Sequim will not meet the demand for courts in Port Angeles.
- . Inventoried items may not be comparable to demanded items. For instance, elementary school gymnasiums may not meet the adult population's demand for indoor athletic facilities.

#### SOURCE OF STANDARDS

The recreation standards used for this study are of two types: population standards and frequency standards. Population standards are expressed in the form of facilities, feet, miles or acres per unit of population; i.e., one tennis court per 2000 population.

Frequency standards are based on recorded recreational behavior patterns. These require a tabulation of the participants' activities. Differences in the demand for activities according to seasons of the year, day of the week, age/sex or socioeconomic status can be determined from the data required to develop facility standards. An advantage that frequency standards have over population standards is that they are generally more accurate in determining "peak demand" for designing facilities.

The Washington State Interagency for Outdoor Recreation has developed frequency standards for activities (swimming, etc.) and area types (small urban parks, etc.). These standards were based on stratified, statewide samples that were conducted in 1967, 1973 and 1975-76.

The population standards used in this study were taken from a compendium of standards published by the U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

METHODOLOGY

Population standards were multiplied against the city and neighborhood populations as provided for 1975 and 2000. The standard coefficients are as follows:

Totlots	Playgrounds	Playfields
0.5 ac./1000	1.25 ac./1000	1.25 ac./1000
Tennis Courts	Baseball Diamonds	Softball Diamonds
1/2000	1/6000	1/3000

Frequency standards for activities were determined through the use of the following formula:

$$T \times T_1 \times T_2 \times P - R - F \times A$$

- Where T= The total number of annual outdoor recreation occasions  
T<sub>1</sub>= The total number of annual occasions that will occur in Clallam County  
T<sub>2</sub>= The % of annual occasions that will occur in a developed facility  
P= The % of annual occasions that will occur on peak days  
R= The turnover rate per facility  
F= The number of persons to use the facility at one time  
A= The number of acres per facility (if applicable)

FREQUENCY STANDARDS FOR ACTIVITIES

Camping

T<sub>1</sub> =90%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =90%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.7%  
 R=1  
 F=4  
 A=.25\*

Driving for Pleasure

T<sub>1</sub> =90%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =100%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.1%  
 R=4\*\*\*\*\*

Bicycling

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =35%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.3%  
 R=4  
 F=4\*\*\*\*\*

Picnicking

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =80%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =2%  
 R=2  
 F=4  
 A=.10\*

Fishing

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =60%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.6%  
 R=1  
 F=120\*\*\*\*

Horseback Riding

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =35%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.0%  
 R=4  
 F=4\*\*\*\*\*

Swimming

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =70%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.9%  
 R=2  
 F=1\*\*  
 A=150/30\*\*\*

Water Skiing

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =90%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =2.0%  
 R=1  
 F=120\*\*\*\*\*

Hiking

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =55%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =1.1%  
 R=4  
 F=60\*\*\*\*\*

Boating

T<sub>1</sub> =99%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =75%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =2.0%  
 R=1  
 F=120\*\*\*\*

Hunting

T<sub>1</sub> =80%  
 T<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> =100%  
 P<sub>2</sub> =2.2%  
 R=1  
 F=.014\*

\*Expressed in acres

\*\*Expressed in linear feet

\*\*\*Expressed in square feet of beach and square feet of pool respectfully

\*\*\*\*Expressed in number of launch lanes

\*\*\*\*\*Expressed in miles

AREA TYPE COEFFICIENTS

Coefficients for determining area type peak day demand were determined by the IAC from the 1967 and 1973 (revised) statewide outdoor recreation survey. The coefficients for Region I (including Clallam County) are as follows:

Area Types

Small Urban Parks	.2453
Large Urban Parks	.1415
Regional Parks	.0643
Winter Sports	.0135
Golf Courses	.0284
Spectator Sports	.0203
Field Sports	.0173
Boating	.1221
Saltwater Beach	.5671
Freshwater Shore	.3002
Forest Recreation	.1828
Mountain Recreation	.0247
Wetlands	.0012

COMPARISON OF PORT ANGELES ANNUAL ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

The following activity groupings (taken from the above table) identify the activities in which the annual per capita activity participation rate (all age groups) 1) substantially exceeds the statewide average ( $>.5$ ), 2) is near the statewide average ( $\pm .5$ ) or 3) is substantially below the statewide average ( $\leq .5$ ).

Above Average

Boating  
Visiting Beaches  
Nature Study  
Walking and Hiking  
Horseback Riding

Average

Fishing  
Camping  
Picnicking  
Pleasure Driving  
Bicycling  
Court Games  
Golf

Below Average

Swimming  
Hunting

### ASSUMPTIONS

The overall demand figures were first generated for the entire County population. The proportion of the County demand that represents Port Angeles was set at forty-two percent. This is the present percentage that Port Angeles represents of the County population. This same number, forty-two percent, was used to estimate Port Angeles' demand for 1975 and 2000. This was justified on the basis that the rural-urban population distribution for Clallam County has not varied more than five percent since 1950.\*

---

\*Office of Program Planning and Fiscal Management, State of Washington 1970 Census Data Book, page 161.

COMPARISON OF CLALLAM COUNTY ANNUAL PER CAPITA PARTICIPATION WITH THE STATEWIDE AVERAGE

Age	0-9		10-19		20-34		35-49		50-64		65+		Total	
	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State	Reg.I	State
Swimming	3.1	4.7	4.0	6.1	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.9	2.9
Boating	1.9	1.2	4.1	2.7	5.3	3.5	3.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.6	3.0	2.0
Visit Beach	1.6	1.0	2.6	1.5	3.1	1.8	3.0	1.8	2.0	1.2	3.1	1.8	2.6	1.5
Fishing	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.8	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.5
Nature Study	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.1	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.3
Walking/Hiking	3.1	1.9	3.1	1.9	4.1	2.6	3.7	2.3	3.6	2.2	3.3	2.1	3.5	2.2
Camping	4.0	4.1	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.4	6.6	6.2	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.5	5.3	5.0
Picnicking	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.7
Horseback Riding	2.9	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.2	0.5
Pleasure Driving	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	7.0	6.7	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0
Bicycling	5.0	4.1	5.2	4.8	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	2.0
Hunting	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5
Court Games	0.9	0.8	4.8	4.2	3.6	3.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.9	1.7

AREA TYPE DEMAND - BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND CITYWIDE  
(TOP NUMBER, 1975 - BOTTOM NUMBER, 2000)

Neighborhood	A	B	C	D	E	Citywide Total
Small Urban	2.6	22.2	33.0	15.5	10.8	84.0 acres
	18.0	24.7	34.5	16.5	19.1	112.8
Large Urban	6.5	55.3	82.4	38.7	27.0	209.9
	45.0	61.8	86.3	41.2	47.7	282.0
Regional Park	11.5	99.4	148.3	69.5	48.6	377.3
	81.0	111.2	155.2	74.2	85.7	506.9
Winter Sports	1.5	12.3	18.2	8.7	5.9	46.6
	10.0	13.8	19.1	9.1	10.6	62.8
Golf Courses	5.0	43.2	64.0	30.1	21.2	163.9
	35.1	48.1	67.3	32.2	37.2	220.2
Spectator Sports	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.9
	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	2.9
Field Sports (hunting/ competitive activities)	0.2	1.9	2.8	1.3	0.9	7.1
	1.5	2.1	2.9	1.4	1.6	9.5
Boating	0.2	2.1	3.1	1.5	1.0	8.0 lanes
	1.7	2.3	3.3	1.6	1.8	10.7
Saltwater Beach	13.1	112.2	166.9	78.3	54.8	425.2 acres
	91.3	125.2	174.8	83.5	96.5	571.3
Freshwater Shore	13.8	118.8	176.7	82.9	58.0	450.2
	96.7	132.6	185.0	88.4	102.2	604.8
Forest	3,549	30,654	45,630	21,372	14,976	116,220
	24,921	34,230	47,775	22,815	26,364	156,117
Mountain	192	1,696	2,528	1,184	832	6,448
	1,392	1,904	2,656	1,264	1,456	8,656
Wetlands	72	72	96	48	36	240
	50	72	96	48	48	312

Source: Based on occasions and IAC statewide standards

AREA TYPE DEMAND/NEED  
(CITY WIDE)

	Demand (Acres)	Inventory (Acres)	Need (Acres)
<b>Small urban</b>			
1975	84.0	45.0	39.0
2000	112.8		67.8
<b>Large urban</b>			
1975	209.9	149.0	60.9
2000	282.0		133.0
<b>Golf courses</b>			
1975	163.9	165.0	-
2000	220.2		55.2
<b>Spectator sports</b>			
1975	2.9	5.25	-
2000	2.9		-
<b>Field sports</b>			
1975	7.1	10.0	-
2000	9.5		-
<b>Saltwater beach</b>			
1975	425.2	20.0	405.2
2000	571.3		551.3

Source: Based on occasions and IAC statewide standards.

FIELD GAMES, COURT GAMES, PLAYGROUND DEMANDS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhoods		A	B	C	D	E	City-Wide
Population	1975	500	4,300	6,400	3,000	2,100	-
	2000	3,500	4,800	6,700	3,200	3,700	-
Tot Lots* (0.1-0.5 ac./ea.)	1975	1	4	6	3	2	-
	2000	4	5	7	3	4	-
Playgrounds (ac.)	1975	0.5	5.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	-
	2000	4.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	-
Playfields (ac.)	1975	1.0	5.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	-
	2000	4.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	5.0	-
Tennis Courts (ea.)	1975	0	2	3	2	1	-
	2000	2	2	3	2	2	-
Softball Diamonds (ea.)	1975	0	1	2	1	0	5
	2000	1	2	2	1	1	7

Source: NRPA/BOR Population Standards

FIELD GAMES, COURT GAMES AND PLAYGROUND NEEDS BY NEIGHBORHOOD

Neighborhoods	A	B	C	D	E	City-Wide
<b>Tot Lots (ea.)</b>						
1975	1	3	4	2	1	11
2000	4	4	5	2	3	18
<b>Playgrounds (ac.)</b>						
1975	0.5	-	-	4.0	3.0	7.5
2000	4.0	-	-	4.0	5.0	13.0
<b>Playfields (ac.)</b>						
1975	1.0	0.2	3.84	4.0	-	9.04
2000	4.0	1.2	3.84	4.0	-	13.04
<b>Tennis Courts (ea.)</b>						
1975	-	-	-	2	1	3
2000	2	-	-	2	2	6
<b>Baseball Diamonds (ea.)</b>						
1975	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Softball Diamonds (ea.)</b>						
1975	-	-	-	1	-	1
2000	-	1	-	-	1	3

PORT ANGELES ACTIVITY OCCASIONS DEMAND (IN-COUNTY)

	Annual Occasion	No. Who Will Use Developed Facility	Peak Day Demand	Turnover Rate	Occasions Per Facility	Required Measured	Inventory	Need
Camping	1,975	6,538	111	111	28	7 ac.	17 ac.	--
	2,000	10,034	171	171	43	11' ac.	--	--
Picnicking	24,780	19,824	397	198	50	5 ac.	22 ac.	--
	42,168	33,734	675	337	84	8 ac.	--	--
Swimming	57,330	40,131	763	381	381	lin. feet	Pool 10,000 s.f.	1,430 s.f.
	119,616	83,731	1,591	796	796	lin. feet	Beach 20 ac.	-- Pool 13,800 Beach --
Pleasure Driving*	51,072	51,072	562	140		miles	10 mi.	130
	86,940	86,940	956	239		miles		229
Fishing	43,218	25,930	415	415	4	launch lanes	3 lanes	1 lane
	59,556	35,734	572	572	5	launch lanes		2 lanes
Boating	21,168	15,876	318	318	3	launch lanes	3 lanes	--
	44,226	33,170	663	663	6	launch lanes		3 lanes
Water Skiing	3,822	3,440	69	69	1	launch lanes	3 lanes	--
	8,064	7,258	145	145	1	launch lanes		--
Walking/Hiking	5,544	3,049	34	8	1	miles	0	Less than 1 mi.
	9,492	5,221	57	14	1	miles		Less than 1 mi.
Hunting*	1,470	1,470	32	32	2,286	acres	0	2,286 ac.
	1,974	1,974	43	43	3,102	acres		3,102 ac.
Outdoor Games	67,746	50,810	610	305	6	acres	170 ac.	--
	141,372	106,029	1,272	636	13	acres		--
Bicycling	96,894	33,913	441	110	28	miles	0	28 mi.
	202,230	70,781	920	230	58	miles		58 mi.
Horseback Riding	25,914	9,070	91	23	6	miles	0	6 mi.
	44,058	15,420	154	39	10	miles		10 mi.

\* Ample facilities are provided by Clallam County.

PORT ANGELES ACTIVITIES COMPARED WITH NATIONAL PATTERNS

Activity Rank	Port Angeles		Nation <sup>1</sup>	
	1975	2000	1965	2000
1	Bicycling	Bicycling	Walking for pleasure	Swimming
2	Outdoor games	Outdoor games	Swimming	Outdoor games
3	Swimming	Swimming	Pleasure driving	Walking
4	Pleasure driving	Pleasure driving	Outdoor games	Pleasure driving
5	Fishing	Fishing	Bicycling	Bicycling
6	Horseback riding	Boating	Sightseeing	Boating
7	Picnicking	Picnicking	Picnicking	Fishing
8	Boating	Horseback riding	Fishing	Attending outdoor sports
9	Camping	Camping	Attending sports events	Camping
10	Walking/hiking	Walking/hiking	Boating**	Nature walking
11	Waterskiing	Waterskiing	Nature walks	Waterskiing
12	Hunting	Hunting	Camping	Horseback riding
13			Horseback riding	Hiking
14			Waterskiing	Attending cultural events
15			Hiking	Picnicking
16			Attending cultural events	

<sup>+</sup> Within walking/hiking data for Washington State

<sup>\*</sup> Within pleasure driving data for Washington State

<sup>\*\*</sup> Does not include canoeing or sailing

<sup>o</sup> Within boating data for Washington State

<sup>1</sup> Department of Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Outdoor Recreation Trends, U.S. Government Printing Office, April 1967.

Notes on National Rankings

- Hunting -low because summertime activities were charted; hunting low in summer.
- Horseback riding -has shown a declining interest until very recently; it has been picking up in the last few years in the form of arena/equestrian events as opposed to more informal activity.
- Bicycling -is presently a growth industry.
- Outdoor games -very general category including tennis.

### OUTDOOR RECREATION NEEDS

The City of Port Angeles operates 229 acres of outdoor recreation areas ranging from view points to a 149-acre park. These facilities are in good condition, but are not evenly dispersed throughout the community. Presently the facilities meeting existing recreation demands are spectator sports, field sports, golfing, baseball, camping, picnicking, swimming, boat launching and water skiing facilities.

There are several activities that are not being met by the City but are by the County and Federal Government. These facilities and activity areas are driving for pleasure, hunting areas, regional park facilities, freshwater areas, forest, mountain and wetland areas.

The remaining recreational demands are those that require immediate and future attention to meet the current and projected demands. These are listed below with their demonstrated need:

<u>Need</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>2000</u>
Small urban park	39 ac.	67.8 ac.
Large urban park	60.9 ac.	133.ac.
Golf courses	0	55 ac.
Saltwater beach	405.2 ac.	551.3 ac.
Swimming pool	1,430 s.f.	13,880 s.f.
Boat launches for fishing, boating	1 lane	3 lanes
Walking/hiking trails/ bicycle trails	28 mi.	58 mi.
Horseback trails	6 mi.	10 mi.
Tot lots	11 ea.	18 ea.
Playgrounds	7.5 ea.	13 ea.
Playfields	9.04 ea.	13.04 ea.
Tennis courts	3 ea.	6 ea.
Softball diamonds	1 ea.	3 ea.

The above chart shows that there is a strong demand for urban parks, saltwater beach access, and bicycle paths.

The chart also shows a strong demand for neighborhood oriented facilities such as tot lots, playgrounds and playfields.

Structural and/or programmed recreational activities, such as baseball, field sports, and golf courses, show as a low need from the analysis undertaken.

The recreational need areas represent the thrust of the remainder of this report. These areas of need will be dispersed throughout the community on a per neighborhood need basis.

#### INDOOR RECREATION NEED

The following demand criteria for indoor recreational areas is based on a population standard of 43,560 square feet of indoor multi-purpose use area for every 10,000 people in a community. This equals 73,616 square feet of demand in 1975 and 95,396 square feet in the year 2000. Currently there is approximately 40,000 square feet of full-time usable indoor recreational facilities within the City of Port Angeles, most of which is offered by the school district and the YMCA. The need for indoor recreational area in 1975 equals 33,616 square feet and 45,396 square feet in the year 2000.

The kind of indoor activities that should be made available are badminton, basketball, handball, raquetball, squash, tennis, volleyball, rink activities, instructional classes, dance, music, game room, physical fitness, swimming, bowling and meeting rooms.

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1. Source: Urban Planning and Design Criteria, 2nd Edition; DeChiara/Lee Koppleman, 1975.

CITY OF PORT ANGELES  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

## **5. Citizen Survey**



## SCOPE

On the first and second days of June<sup>1</sup>, 100 survey questionnaires were distributed in all five neighborhoods. The number distributed in each neighborhood was proportional to its population. The households were randomly selected within each neighborhood. On June 2, an additional 120 survey questionnaires were mailed to Port Angeles residents randomly selected from the phone book. This made a total of 220 surveys distributed. Given the current estimate of household units in Port Angeles, the questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 3.2% of Port Angeles households.<sup>2</sup> Both methods of distribution were used so people without telephones would not be excluded from the survey. The survey questionnaires included a preaddressed and stamped envelope. A copy of the questionnaire with all the tabulated results may be found in Appendix B.

## RESPONSE

On June 20, the results of the survey were tabulated. At that time, 48 completed questionnaires, or 22% of those distributed (not including 4 mailed questionnaires which were not delivered because the people had moved) had been returned. Of those handed out, 21% were completed and returned, and of those mailed, 23% were completed and returned. The 48 households which responded represented 120 residents of Port Angeles, or 2.5 persons per household. This figure is the same one used by Washington State to estimate population.

## ACTIVITY PARTICIPATION

The 13 activities most participated in, in order, by the people of Port Angeles are the following:

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Picnicking      | 8. Outdoor swimming |
| 2. Walking         | 9. Spectator        |
| 3. Beach walking   | 10. Playground      |
| 4. Boating         | 11. Cultural events |
| 5. Indoor swimming | 12. Soft/hardball   |
| 6. Bicycling       | 13. Basketball      |
| 7. Tennis          |                     |

1. See Port Angeles Comprehensive Plan, 1976.

2. City of Port Angeles, Planner's April 1, 1978 estimate of households.

People may be inhibited from participating in an activity because of a lack of facilities. The following is a list of inhibited activities because of a lack of facilities. The percent indicates the respondents who felt inhibited:

- |    |                |     |
|----|----------------|-----|
| 1. | Roller skating | 23% |
| 2. | Ice skating    | 22% |
| 3. | Indoor tennis  | 15% |
| 4. | Beach walking  | 11% |
| 5. | Raquetball     | 8%  |
| 6. | Bicycling      | 7%  |
| 7. | Soft/hardball  | 6%  |
| 8. | Range shooting | 5%  |

These checks were further elaborated upon with such comments as "(one must) drive too far to (get to) a good beach"; "(there is a) real need for more raquetball courts"; and "no bicycle trails available in Port Angeles." (All comments on each question and the final comments are reproduced in Appendix B).

One comment, repeated a number of times, was that a lack of transportation to recreation facilities is an inhibiting factor. Another point made was that some people do not know what is available, and this lack of information inhibits their activities.

#### GROUPS IN NEED

In order, the following groups were considered by the respondents to have the greatest unfulfilled recreation needs:

1. Teenagers (13-19)
2. Adults (20-65)
3. Handicapped
4. Families
5. Tourists
6. Elderly (56+)
7. Children

## FUNDING METHODS

When asked how they thought the local share of costs for recreation improvements should be raised in order of preference, the respondents were quite clear and in general agreement. Table 1 shows those choices.

TABLE 1

Funding Methods (listed in order of respondent preferences)	Choices						Checks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Entrance or use charges	15	5	5	2	1	0	5
2. Bond issue	12	7	6	4	1	1	4
3. Surcharge on new construction	1	8	6	5	3	4	2
4. Temporary increase in sales tax	1	5	6	6	4	2	1
5. Personal property tax	1	2	2	3	10	6	0
6. Real property tax	1	2	2	5	5	11	1

People clearly preferred use charges and a bond issue as a means of raising money. Of the respondents on this question, 61% and 54% felt use charges and bond issues, respectively, should be first and second choice for financing recreation improvements. Just as clearly they indicated that real property taxes and personal property taxes are the least preferable means of raising money. Real property taxes and personal property taxes were rated as the last or second to last choice by 59% and 66% of the respondents, respectively.

The other two choices, surcharges on new construction and temporary increases in sales taxes, were more mid-range choices, with most people rating them as possible alternatives or second to fourth choices.

Some respondents did not rate their choices but simply checked from one to three of the methods. These are shown in the last column labeled "checks." They can be interpreted as at least a top three preference and as such, Table 1 shows that these checks reinforce the order given by those who rated the methods.

Some of the comments either reinforced the numbers, such as, "no new taxes!!! please!!!," or further qualified a choice such as entrance and use charges, "senior citizens and under 15 years (should be) half fare."

#### HIGH PRIORITY RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS

Each respondent was asked to check up to 7 of their top priorities for development of recreational facilities or programs in the next 5 years.

The following list represents the top 14 choices in order of their priority: (Note ties for 5th, 6th, and 7th)

- 1st Indoor recreation center
- 2nd Urban waterfront park
- 3rd Urban bike/walking/horse trails
- 4th Foot access to waterfronts
- 5th Picnicking in grassy areas
- 5th Softball/baseball fields
- 6th Outdoor tennis courts
- 6th Neighborhood parks with play equipment
- 7th Small boat moorage
- 7th Boat launch ramps
- 8th Cultural center
- 9th Hiking trails
- 10th Soccer fields
- 11th Scenic drives

#### NEIGHBORHOOD DIFFERENCES

When tabulated by neighborhood, the results of the hand distributed questionnaires followed very closely the patterns of the overall results.

Specifically examined was the priority given to neighborhood parks with play equipment. This choice was not given a higher priority than in the overall results but followed the trend of the overall results. (It should be noted there were too few questionnaires returned which were identifiable by neighborhoods to be able to justify any statistical tests for significance.)

Further verification of fairly consistent citizen concerns across neighborhoods was provided by the series of neighborhood meetings held in early May 1974. These meetings were held to gather citizen input for the Port Angeles Comprehensive Plan. Appendix D has a summary of recreation related concerns and ideas which were raised at each neighborhood meeting, as reported in the local newspaper and the staff summaries. These ideas are very similar both across neighborhoods and to the priority listing from the survey questionnaire.

#### QUESTIONNAIRE CONCLUSIONS

The survey questionnaire pointed out that the activities people report as those they do frequently are more passive, non-programmed activities such as picnicking and walking. Other high frequency activities involve small groups of friends such as tennis or boating. Teenagers and adults are considered the groups with the greatest unfulfilled recreation needs. The types of facilities which are high priority are consistent with the high frequency activities. The indoor recreation center could facilitate the needed raquetball courts, tennis courts and perhaps an ice rink. The second through fifth priorities (waterfront park, bike/walking/horse trails, foot access to waterfronts, and picnicking and grassy areas) all reflect the activities done the most. The respondents would like to have more of the facilities that support the activities they do the most.

In order to finance the local share of costs for recreation improvements, the respondents significantly were against real or personal property taxes and preferred entrance or use charges and bond issues. The opinion was expressed a number of times that use charges should be pro-rated so those least able to pay, the elderly and children, would have access to recreation facilities. Surcharges on new construction and a temporary increase in sales tax are considered the next alternatives.

Other concerns and ideas which emerged included the need for transportation to recreation facilities and some type of ongoing information system to let the people of Port Angeles know what recreation opportunities are available to them.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS

On the evening of Thursday, May 4, 1978, initial public input was solicited at the regular meeting of the Park, Recreation and Beautification Commission. The following is a brief summary of the various concerns and needs that were presented (also see Appendix C).

Representatives from both the junior and senior soccer clubs spoke. They feel there exists a need for more soccer fields and would like an area where goal posts can be left up all year. The representative of the junior club projected the possibility of 750-800 Port Angeles area children using soccer fields on weekends. Playing field size is the same for both senior and junior players.

A representative of the Citizens Committee for Greenbelts in Port Angeles expressed the need for walking and bicycling trail systems and for greenbelt areas as adjuncts to neighborhoods. She spoke in favor of passive recreation areas as well as active planned recreation.

The Commissioner of Little League Baseball and another individual addressed the need for additional baseball fields, fencing, lights, parking, drainage and lighting. It was reported that there are 26 men's, 13 women's and 12 church teams playing this year on 3 fields. It was also generally discussed that there is a lack of fields and parks on the east side of town.

A swim club representative expressed the hope that upgrading the present pool facility and future expansion would be considered for the next 5-10 years.

The need for indoor year-round recreation programs was expressed. With the exception of handball/raquetball courts (of which there is only one at the YMCA), "the facilities are there but the people to manage them are not."

Concern was expressed by a number of people for coordinating with the downtown beautification in projects such as a waterfront park, trail system(s) which link to the downtown, and modification of the fountain area so it is a more pleasant place for people to use.

Coordination with the School District and use of their facilities as community facilities was mentioned numerous times. Specifically the possibility of acquiring the Lincoln School property as well as the use of the Stevens School property were posed. Also suggested was looking closer at city-owned lots as possible recreation sites.

Appendix C contains a list of specific projects suggested taken directly from the written testimony which was submitted.

As mentioned in the previous section, park and recreation-related ideas expressed at the various neighborhood public meeting in early May, 1974, are listed in Appendix D.



## 6. Issues



## EFFICIENCY AND COOPERATION

Three of the primary goals of this plan were directed toward cooperation and the efficient use and better utilization of existing facilities. The efficient use of existing recreational facilities can expand recreational services without requiring additional public expenditures. One way to achieve this efficiency is through the cooperative use and development of facilities. There are several areas for potential cooperation in Port Angeles:

- . School district/community cooperation: continue to make schools available to the community after school hours and on weekends; joint development or maintenance and operation of school fields and other facilities; park development adjacent to school playing fields.
- . Interagency cooperation: joint development or acquisition projects such as County/City projects, County/City/Port district projects and City/State or City/Federal trail projects.
- . Joint programming between City agencies, schools and non-profit groups.
- . City/commercial development: the development of commercial facilities on public property, by concession.

The following recommended policies should be adopted in pursuit of this goal:

- . The City Park Department should negotiate with the school district to arrange for the cooperative use of school and park facilities (See Section 8 Implementation: Coordination and Cooperation).
- . The various public agencies (City, County, State and Federal) should promote the cooperative, interagency planning and development of recreational facilities, especially City/County acquisition and development of open space and greenways along ravines and water-courses and beaches.

- . City agencies, schools and non-profit groups (i.e., YMCA, Boy Scouts, etc.) should jointly plan and program recreational activities and facilities.
- . City and County Park Departments should jointly establish a methodology for the distribution of comprehensive recreation information to the public.

Regarding the latter, a central "clearing house" or comprehensive "flyer" listing all possible recreation opportunities, including type, size, quantity and location of facilities, would be a valuable asset to the City and region, benefiting residents and tourists alike. A logical location might be along the Port Angeles waterfront, supplementary to a transportation center and waterfront park.

## ENERGY EFFICIENCY

Providing an energy-efficient recreation program is a goal of this comprehensive plan. It shall be assumed that there will continue to be a shortage of energy resources reflected in their ever increasing relative cost. Concern for this change in emphasis will result in changes in recreational activity patterns that are presently dependent upon or shaped by relatively less costly energy sources. It would be reasonable to expect travel restrictions, reduced real income and increased unemployment as a result of higher energy costs. This could produce the following responses in recreation usage:

- . Potential use of public transportation for recreational travel with the resultant heavier use of those recreational facilities accessible by new public transport routes.
- . Cities and neighborhoods could become more self-sufficient in terms of recreation usage with less need for outside travel.
- . A generally depressed economy would favor recreation activities that are more cost-efficient; i.e., those that are close by, maximize stay and minimize travel, are usable year round.
- . Reduced real income and unemployment could result in less social activity and a demand for lower cost recreation and leisure-oriented activities.

For Port Angeles, these reactions could have the following implications for recreation programming and development of facilities.

- . Less centralization and more dispersed recreation opportunities that focus on the individual neighborhoods; more and smaller sites; less hardware intensive; easy to maintain.
- . More labor intensive recreation programs including sports, arts and crafts, performing arts, social services, history, etc., potentially funded through publicly financed employment programs.

- . Increased efficiency through use-intensive facilities such as multi-use facilities (use of school buildings after hours and on weekends), year-round use (indoor recreation facilities), cooperatively sponsored and managed programs and facilities (church camps, church groups, YMCA, Boy Scouts, etc.).
- . Reliance on new mass transportation including shuttle buses for the elderly, young and the infirm from the neighborhoods to more centrally located facilities; and the location of new facilities along potential bus routes and pedestrian circulation paths.
- . Increased need to preserve existing open space within the City, as natural areas around the City will become less accessible.

## OPEN SPACE

Basically open space can be any land undeveloped for urban uses. The Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) defines it as:

Land area which preserved in its present use would conserve and enhance natural or scenic resources, protect streams or water supplies, promote conservation of lands, enhance the value of existing recreation areas, enhance recreation opportunities, and retain tracts of land in their natural setting. (Washington SCORP. Vol. II; 1973)

These lands can be designated in both urban and rural areas. The need in urban areas can be demonstrated more dramatically due to rapid growth and higher densities in these areas. Land is being consumed very rapidly to accommodate a variety of land uses from large lot residential development to shopping centers and industrial parks. In Port Angeles this is especially true at the eastern and southern reaches of the City. Amenities must be planned and provided as part of this rapid growth process. Amenities must be more than traditional urban parks and playgrounds which address a limited, albeit valuable, range of recreation activities. Natural areas within the urban fabric are desirable for a balanced program of outdoor recreation opportunities.

These natural areas must be set aside early, and perhaps well in advance of actual need so that their presentation can be assured without great financial burden on the taxpayer.

These open space areas can include wetlands, watercourses, floodplains, wooded ravines, steep slopes, marshes, hilltops or even open fields. Generally, they represent a unique or valuable natural feature of resource to be preserved or lands usually unsuitable for higher density development. Open space areas vary in size and function and can reflect such a diversity as national habitats, such as migration routes, agricultural lands or large private forest lands; on down to state and regional parks; and even down to smaller urban areas, such as steep wooded hillsides, building setback and yard requirements, local parks, and even blackberry covered drainage ditches. It can be public or private and can be a continuous system or

individual parcels. Generally it is permanent, but there are instances when temporary open space designations are appropriate. The pattern of use of open space generally involves individuals or small, close-knit groups. Other than nature study and interpretive programs, its use is rarely structured.

Port Angeles is blessed by its location adjacent to a major national park complex and on a major body of saltwater. Together, these resources undoubtedly provide much of Port Angeles' open space needs. However, they cannot be a substitute for open spaces within the City itself. Besides recreation and conservation functions, urban open space provides visual relief, helps structure urban development, provides continuity and identity, provides potential pedestrian circulation routes, helps separate and buffer when necessary, provides a sanctuary for small wildlife, supplements educational programs and helps increase surrounding land values. Usually, urban open space meets several needs at the same time.

The demand and need study indicates an existing and increasing need for activities such as trails, beaches, and picnicking which best can be accommodated in more natural, open space areas within the urban fabric.

It is recommended that Port Angeles adopt a series of policies for addressing open space within the City. They have been adopted by and borrowed from a variety of development programs and guidelines around the country.

- . Develop an open space system that will provide existing neighborhoods with scale, focus, identity, amenity, openness and a framework for future urban development.
- . Identify areas of community open space significance and develop programs for their conservation.
- . Encourage compatible multi-use opportunities inherent in the various types of open space while preserving the innate quality and integrity of its character.
- . Maintain natural watercourses and storm drainage ways.

- . Conserve and preserve areas of unique geological, biological or visual character for their scientific, educational or aesthetic value.
- . Protect and conserve steep slopes and ravine areas where they might present such hazards as unstable soils and slide potential.
- . Develop open space linkages such as trails, boulevards, easements, etc., which will tie together and integrate various separate open space areas, thereby increasing their individual value.

Potential major open space resources in Port Angeles would include:

- . The waterfront and beaches
- . The various ravines, creeks and drainage ways
- . The sanitary landfill
- . The airport fringe areas
- . The cemetery
- . Ediz Spit
- . The Milwaukee Road R.O.W.
- . BPA Powerline corridors

COMMERCIAL RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

Traditionally, commercial businesses have provided certain forms of recreation, including:

bowling alleys	r.v. campgrounds
amusement parks	indoor tennis, squash and handball
golf courses	theaters and movie houses
sports arenas	tours

Generally, they have also provided the support facilities necessary for tourism and vacationing, such as:

resorts	stores
lodges	gas stations
motels/hotels	restaurants

Usually these activities pay for themselves and also provide profitable returns to their owners. Some type of recreation facilities have been provided by both public and private interests. Examples of these are:

tennis courts	r.v. campgrounds
swimming pools	golf courses
sports arenas	ski slopes
marinas	lodges

At times controversy has arisen over the public provision of recreational features that are also provided or that can be provided by private interests. The effects on commercial ventures of the provision of recreation facilities by the public are as follows:

- Public parks and/or open space can increase surrounding property values and thus stimulate real estate speculation or land development. This can be negative (as is generally the case with speculation), but it can also be positive. Capital improvements, such as recreation facilities, can be the catalyst for development or redevelopment in areas now underutilized, blighted or abandoned, thereby improving their inherent quality as well as increasing their economic value to the City.

Public facilities such as campgrounds, skating rinks and pools can compete with similar commercial facilities to the latter's disadvantage. A good rule-of-thumb to apply would be that the public should become involved in developing facilities only when there is a demonstrated public demand that is not being met by private interests or when private interests meet only a small, specialized segment of that demand (e.g., private tennis clubs). In turn, the public should not involve itself in subsidizing small, special interest groups at the expense of the overall citizenry (e.g., r.v. camping).

#### Concessions

In some instances, public park departments that lack development funds may allow certain types of commercial involvement in public facilities or the development of a major portion of a facility itself. This might include campgrounds, marinas, tours, stores, restaurants, equipment rental, etc. This can be a useful and profitable arrangement for all, but there are some inherent dangers:

- . It may amount to a public subsidy of commercial enterprise.
- . The "public" character of the park may be lost and a commercial atmosphere substituted; or, parks may be "overdeveloped."
- . Once established, large-scale concessions can wield substantial power over the "controlling" public body.
- . The monetary return to the public body is often minimal.

#### Semi-Public Facilities

Some organizations such as the YMCA, Boy Scouts, Lions Club, Kiwanis Club, etc. may provide a variety of "public-oriented" recreation. This is especially true of the YMCA which traditionally has supplied such indoor recreation as pools, gymnasiums, squash courts, meeting, game and exercise rooms, craft programs and social services. Such agencies should be encouraged and supported by supplemental involvement as needed.

## Policies

The City of Port Angeles should undertake the following policies regarding commercial involvement in recreation facilities.

- . Publicly generated demand-and-need data should be made available to commercial interests as an indication of which activities or facilities may be profitable.
- . The City Parks Department should avoid competition with commercial facilities.
- . The City Parks Department should be open to but cautious in allowing the development of commercial ventures in public parks and open spaces.
- . The City Parks Department should consider joint projects and programs with various semi-public groups. Public facilities should be made available for non-profit group programs.

## TOURISM

Potentially, the largest growth industry in Port Angeles is tourism. Its unique location on the Olympic Peninsula adjacent to a major national park on a major saltwater body with ferry service to Victoria, B.C., and near a major metropolitan area, offers unparalleled opportunities. Tourism is generally recreation and leisure oriented and, therefore, is appropriate to address in this plan.

Presently, tourism in Port Angeles is a seasonal business. Tourist attractions such as Olympic National Park, State Recreation Areas, commercial fish charters and the Victoria Ferry typically attain their heaviest use during the summer months. During the summer, thousands of tourists pass through Port Angeles on their way to Olympic National Park, ocean beaches, fishing and Victoria via the ferry. The ferry alone carries nearly 700,000 passengers per year. As long as fuel supplies remain ample, it can be expected that the volume of tourists passing through Port Angeles will continue to increase. However, there is presently little to capture the attention or interest of the traveler within Port Angeles itself. The tourists presently just pass through on their way to some place else and spend very little time in the City.

To capitalize on this inherent opportunity, there needs to be more attractions and services in Port Angeles to encourage tourists to come and stay for awhile as their destination. The types of activities needed to be developed should be of the type that would provide a local economic return at a high ratio to local expenditures.

Recent studies in other states have indicated the relative value of the tourist dollar. A Montana study showed that of the money spent by a self-contained recreationist (i.e., recreation vehicle/campers who have purchased most of their needs before leaving home) only a small percent stays in the area. A Wyoming tourist study (Harmston, F.K., Indirect Effects of Tourist Expenditure in a Western Community, U. of Wyoming, Laramie.) found that a tourist dollar turned over 1.84 times within the state when spent on food and drink, 1.73 times when spent on gasoline and auto supplies, and 1.58 times when spent on retail goods. However, when spent on hotels and motels, the dollar had a turnover (multiplier) of 2.30. This compares with 2.32 for money received for agricultural products and (more comparable to the situation in Port Angeles) 2.23 in lumber

sales. Thus, if the self-contained recreationists' expenditures are mostly limited to gasoline and a limited amount of retail goods, these types of recreation activities (not considering volume) do not favorably compare with the multiplier generated by the resort tourist, which would include the above plus require lodging services.

Another recent study of tourism, this one for the State of Maine (Tourism in Maine: Analysis & Recommendations, Maine Vacation Travel Analysis Committee, May 1974. Prepared by NE Markets, Inc., Arthur D. Little, Inc. and William R. Fothergill), has calculated the economic cost and benefit for a wide variety of resident and nonresident activities. The table below will begin to give us an idea of which forms are the most fiscally beneficial on a statewide basis:

COMPARISON OF STATE TAX REVENUES AND TAX EXPENDITURES  
GENERATED BY TOURISM IN MAINE

Type of Lodging Used	Origin	Dollars per Tourist Day		Ratio of Revenue to Expenditures
		Total Tax Revenue	Total Tax Expenditures	
Resort	Resident	\$5.04	\$0.27	\$18.90
In-Town Hotel	Non-Res.	4.55	0.67	6.82
Motel	Resident	2.81	0.55	5.08
Motel	Non-Res.	3.51	0.69	5.07
Resort	Non-Res.	3.19	0.64	5.03
In-Town Hotel	Resident	1.87	0.48	3.89
Inn-Tourist Home	Non-Res.	2.44	0.68	3.57
Rental Cottage	Non-Res.	1.94	0.63	3.08
Own Seasonal Home	Non-Res.	1.73	0.65	2.73
Inn-Tourist Home	Resident	1.44	0.55	2.64
Other	Non-Res.	1.59	0.64	2.48
Rental Cottage	Resident	1.21	0.58	2.10
Friends-Relatives	Non-Res.	1.25	0.60	2.07
Day Trippers	Non-Res.	1.29	0.67	1.93
Campground	Non-Res.	1.15	0.64	1.81

Type of Lodging Used	Origin	Dollars per Tourist Day		Ratio of Revenue to Expenditures
		Total Tax Revenue	Total Tax Expenditures	
Friends-Relatives	Resident	0.75	0.66	1.13
Own Seasonal Home	Resident	0.70	0.66	1.06
Campground	Resident	0.58	0.64	0.91
Other	Resident	0.61	0.70	0.87
Day Trippers	Resident	0.55	0.77	0.71

The conclusions are clear:

- a) Residents using a resort yield nearly 19 times more tax benefit than cost.
- b) Non-residents staying in hotels, motels, inns, tourist homes or rented cottages yield from 2 to 6 times more tax benefit than cost.
- c) Camping has one of the lowest benefits.

In terms of overall economic benefit, including business activity generated, wages and income generated, employment generated, and tax revenue generated, Maine's nonresident tourist visits were ranked as follows:

(The top ten, from most beneficial to least beneficial)

1. Sightseeing motel guest, in summer
2. Other summer motel guests
3. Winter business motel guests
4. Fall sightseeing motel guests
5. Summer campers
6. Spring business motel guests
7. Summer business motel guests
8. Sightseeing campers, in summer
9. Other summer visitors, staying with friends or relatives
10. Fall business motel guests

The Maine report found that the following tourist activities are most desirable:

1. Conventions
2. Sightseeing
3. Skiing

On the opposite pole, it was found that recreation-vehicle camping was one of the least desirable activities. Its economic benefit was low, and its social/environmental impact was high. Camping is the most seasonal of all activities. Recreation vehicles were found to be less safe, use more gasoline, and contribute to congestion more than other tourist vehicles.

The message for Port Angeles is quite clear. Many self-contained recreationists pass through the City every year. This overall impact is probably negative. It would be to the economic benefit of Port Angeles if more tourists could be encouraged to come and stay for a length of time within the City. A program and strategy for encouraging tourist long-term visitation should be developed that would include provision of accommodations, attractions and services which would give Port Angeles the image and character of a recreation and leisure-oriented destination.

Some potential attractions or actions might include an interpretive center capitalizing on Port Angeles' unique natural setting, history, industry and culture; conference facilities, again capitalizing on its natural amenities; driving and walking tours through the City and County; arboretum or gardens of indigenous flora making use of existing open space systems within the City (i.e., ravines); more emphasis on sport fishing; and a major, unique waterfront development.

## **7. Action Plan**



## OPEN SPACE PROGRAM AND IMPLEMENTATION TECHNIQUES

There are two common views on what comprises open space:

1. It is any unsettled land, such as farmland, forest, bog, marsh, rock outcrop, etc. This corresponds with the I.A.C. definition.
2. It is land actually designated or regulated for long term conservation or limited land use.

The first definition could be called "potential open space"; the second, "actual open space." The definition for actual (or existing) open space covers the following types of land:

1. Private farm and forest land enrolled in the Open Space Taxation Program (this land is actually "temporary" open space, since it can be withdrawn from the program), and land protected by conservation easements.
2. Public parks, preserves or forest lands owned by public agencies.
3. Other public lands to remain undeveloped.
4. Private recreational land such as golf courses or hunting preserves (this is likewise "temporary" since it can be developed).
5. Watercourses classed as "natural" under the Shoreline Management Act.

Existing open space in Port Angeles includes the following land ownership types:

State Land	State DNR lands and tidelands (excluding areas leased for development) State park lands State Game Department lands
Federal Land	National Park Service lands (the North Cascades Complex) U.S. Forest Service lands Other conserved Federal property

County and School District Land	County park and recreation sites Other conserved County lands (e.g., cemeteries) Landfills County road right-of-way that will not be developed for roadway purposes School grounds and conservation sites
Municipal Land	City watersheds City parks Landfills Municipal cemeteries Other conserved City land
Private Land	Private recreational land (golf courses, private parks, country clubs, hunting preserves, retreats, private camps, etc.). This includes land owned by nonprofit groups such as the Boy Scouts, YWCA, etc. Land enrolled in the Open Space Taxation Program (temporary open space). Land protected by conservation easements, deed restrictions, or held by conservation trusts Private cemeteries

Ways of Forming New Open Space

1. Voluntary Action. A private landowner may voluntarily donate conservation easements on his property, or the owner may leave his land to either a land trust or a public body.
2. Outright Public Purchase. Fee-simple acquisition.
3. Conservation Easements or Development Rights. Public purchase.
4. Regulatory Techniques. The three main regulatory methods used to produce open space in developing areas are:
  - a. Zoning
  - b. Subdivision regulations
  - c. Official mapping

- a. Zoning. The key to successful open space zoning is that it must be a valid exercise of the local government's police power to protect public health, safety and welfare. Legal precedents have established that governments cannot create open space by simple edict: there must be some clear and defensible "health, safety or welfare" concern at issue. As the courts enlarge their definition of health, safety and welfare, the ability of the public to regulate development may increase. Some types of zoning and their application to Port Angeles are given below:

Cluster Zoning (also called density zoning) is a form that allows a developer to reduce his minimum lot size below zoning ordinance requirements if compensating amounts of open space are provided in the same development. Using cluster zoning, dwellings may be grouped on smaller lots or into apartments. Cluster development may produce fewer miles of streets, shorter utility lines and, most important of all, a connected open space system. Implications: Cluster zoning could be of great value in developing coastal areas and in recreational subdivisions. It could prevent the repetitiveness of standard lots, and could produce public trail corridors or public waterfront.

Large Lot Zoning is used to slow the development of agricultural areas by requiring, say, a five-acre minimum lot size. This has the effect of diverting development to areas where smaller lots are allowable. It can be used to define the boundary between "urban" and "open space" areas. Implications: The "five-acre" small-holding zone can be a buffer between suburbs and farmland.

Large Scale Development Zoning (also called Planned Unit Development or PUD) is "cluster" or "density" zoning expanded to a larger scale, allowing developers of large scale tracts (normally over 20 acres) to submit a total "village" or "community" concept with much variety in density or building types. Implications: PUD's can provide a more thought-out, interesting development; however, they may not necessarily produce more public open space than a conventional subdivision.

Timed Development Zoning permits development in specific districts, usually those contiguous to existing development and served by public water or sewers, and prohibits development elsewhere until "suitable and available" land in the development district is consumed. Implications: This is a method for producing orderly development; it does not address the issue of open space preservation.

- b. Subdivision Regulations: The local government could, for instance, require the dedication of a portion of the development's gross acreage for public park or open space use, and could, moreover, require that the dedicated lands be (1) along watercourses; (2) form a connected park or open space system; or (3) preserve valuable natural areas. Subdivision regulations can be very creative. For instance, they can prohibit the cutting of trees over a specified size, limit the grading of slopes over a certain steepness, or require screening and revegetation. Mandatory dedication is the surest means of producing open space in developing areas.
- c. Official Mapping: A tool that Port Angeles (and other communities) could possibly use to hold land for later acquisition. If a community has clear intentions of acquiring an area to meet present or projected park needs, it may officially prohibit that property's development. Official mapping is somewhat like condemnation: clear boundaries, demonstrated need, and a willingness to acquire must be in evidence. However, this method is largely untested and would be subject to legal challenge.

#### Recommendations for an Open Space Program in Port Angeles

1. Port Angeles should base its open space program primarily on watercourses, wetlands, and shorelines.

Rationale: Watercourses form a naturally interconnected system that has:

- . High wildlife habitat value
- . High recreational value
- . High aesthetic value
- . Watercourses often have a low development potential because of flooding, slope, soil or groundwater conditions

Wetlands similarly have a high wildlife habitat value, a high aesthetic value, and a low development potential.

Shorelines will become intensively developed (and hence, inaccessible) unless protected. Recent experience shows that shoreline preserves must be established well in advance of land-cost escalation.

Settled-area park and open space preserves cause growth and stabilization in nearby property values.

2. The Port Angeles Park Board should consider sponsoring a special bond issue for the City-wide acquisition of conservation easements on watercourses and other natural areas.

Rationale: Conservation easements are less costly than outright purchase:

Easements impact the City's tax base less than public purchase.

Easement-protected land remains at a low level of land use; thus acquisition for park purposes remains a long-term possibility.

3. Participants should consider an interagency study on the use of conservation easements.
4. The Port Angeles Planning Commission should study the possible uses of cluster zoning, large-lot zoning, and other available zoning methods used to create open space or protect natural resources.
5. The Port Angeles Planning Commission should study the feasibility of increased mandatory dedication requirements and the use of subdivision regulations as a means of creating open space in developing regions.

Potential Open Space Corridors Based on Watercourses

<u>Area</u>	<u>Function</u>
Dry Creek	. Urban Shaping Area . Wildlife Refuge
Tumwater Creek	. Urban Shaping Area . Trail Corridor . Small Urban Park . Wildlife Refuge
Valley Creek	. Urban Shaping Area
Peabody Creek	. Trail Corridor
White Creek	. Wildlife Refuge
Ennis Creek	
Shoreline and Bluffs	. Urban Shaping Area
Ediz Spit	. Land-Use Buffer . Saltwater Access . Passive Recreation Areas

Other Potential Open Space

<u>Area</u>	<u>Function</u>
Cemetery	. Open Space Preservation
Airport	. Open Space Preservation . Trail Corridor
Bonneville Power Line R.O.W.	. Trail Corridor

### Location Rationale + Criteria

The rationale used in guiding the selection of new sites for the development of future park and recreation facilities included the following criteria:

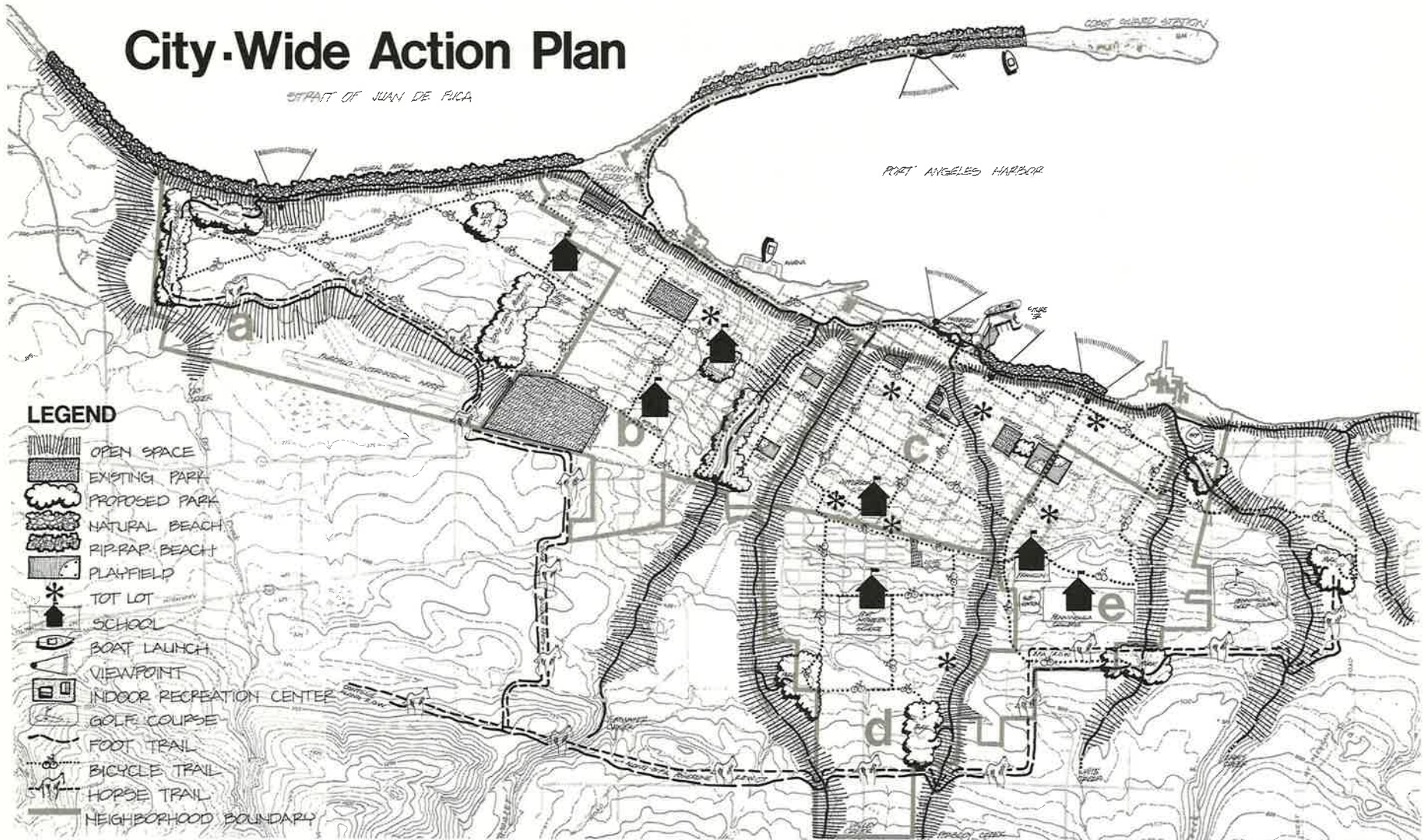
- . Land presently vacant and within or near developing areas.
- . Land publically owned (whenever possible).
- . Land adjacent to proposed open space system.
- . Land accessible by proposed trail system.
- . Land near existing public facilities.
- . Land possessing intrinsic recreation, scenic or development potential.

While it wasn't possible to meet all criteria in every instance, usually the majority were satisfied. Where trade-offs had to be made they were done with preference to the value of a resource for recreation use.

# City-Wide Action Plan

STRAIT OF JUAN DE PUCA

PORT ANGELES HARBOR



## LEGEND

- OPEN SPACE
- EXISTING PARK
- PROPOSED PARK
- NATURAL BEACH
- RIP-RAP BEACH
- PLAYFIELD
- TOT LOT
- SCHOOL
- BOAT LAUNCH
- VIEWPOINT
- INDOOR RECREATION CENTER
- GOLF COURSE
- FOOT TRAIL
- BICYCLE TRAIL
- HORSE TRAIL
- NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARY

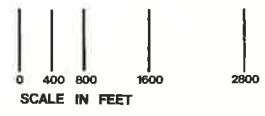


FIGURE 13

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## PORT ANGELES COMPREHENSIVE PARKS AND RECREATION PLAN

## OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

The concept of this action plan for Port Angeles is to develop a continuous indoor and outdoor recreational system throughout the City, providing recreational facilities based on need as determined for each neighborhood as outlined in the demand analysis found earlier in this report.

Figure 13 shows, on a City-wide map, the proposed action plan recommendations. The existing and proposed outdoor and indoor facilities are designed to meet the projected needs for the year 2000. A prioritized development program is listed later in this report.

### Large Urban Park

A large urban park is defined as acres located in an urbanized or urbanizing environment which serve a population larger than community-wide and up to county-wide, and often include special features of more than county-wide interest. They are large park areas which provide broad expanses of natural scenery and are capable of accommodating large numbers of people for a wide variety of day use recreational pursuits.

It is recommended that a large urban park be sited in Neighborhood "A" on top of the bluff adjacent to the cemetery and include access to the entire natural beach west of Crown Zellerbach mill (1-1/2 miles in length). This large urban park will accommodate both the projected saltwater beach access and large urban park needs for the year 2000.

### Small Urban Park

The definition of a small urban park is as follows: small, open areas in close proximity to the users and serving community-wide population groups or less. The areas are oriented to day use needs of recreationists for short duration leisure times.

It is recommended that two small urban parks be developed to satisfy the need for the year 2000. The first park to be developed is in Tumwater Creek Ravine in Neighborhood "B." This park is well suited for day use, short duration recreational activity. A nature study and arboretum with passive recreation areas could be easily developed at this site.

The second small urban park could be developed at the confluence of White and Ennis Creeks in Neighborhood "E." Passive recreational activity and interpretive programs would best be developed on this site.

### Neighborhood Parks

The definition of a neighborhood park is a natural or landscaped area of limited size (7-10 acres) which is designed to serve primarily the passive recreation needs of nearby residents of all ages and which adds to the scenic quality of the surrounding area.

This study recommends that each of the five neighborhoods have two neighborhood parks each to satisfy the totlot, playground, playfield and tennis court needs for the year 2000. Neighborhoods "B" and "C" have one existing neighborhood park at present and will only need one additional park to meet the projected need.

The eight new neighborhood parks throughout the City should be 7-10 acres in size with two totlots and two playgrounds each. Each neighborhood should have two tennis courts in one of the two neighborhood parks. Open passive recreation areas should also be provided.

### Definitions:

**TOTLOT** An area designed to provide recreational activities for children up to five years old.

**PLAYGROUND** An area designed to provide recreational activities to promote large muscle development in children over five years old.

**OPEN PASSIVE AREAS** An area designed for informal game, picnic and similar leisure activities.

### Playfields

The definition of a playfield is an area designed to accommodate multi-purpose use for structured outdoor games such as baseball, softball, football and soccer. These areas are primarily used by children over 14 years old and adults.

Through this study it was determined that the existing school facilities are sufficient, if renovated, to meet the demonstrated need for the year 2000.

### Dead-End Street Parks

A major portion of the streets in Port Angeles are dead end streets due to the physiography of the area. Many streets terminate to the north at the bluffs, providing excellent view points. The remainder of the streets dead-end east-west several times at the ravines. These street ends provide for excellent access points into the ravines and in many cases could be developed as small parks.

This study recommends that the City encourage the development of these street ends into parks and access points. The City could provide financing (e.g., L.I.D.) for a community that wants to develop their street ends.

The City should develop a street end and beach access park at the foot of Francis Street.

### Camping

It is recommended that the City does not provide additional camping areas within the City. As pointed out earlier, the cost-benefit of camping is extremely low. The City is essentially subsidizing a recreational activity that, dollar for dollar, costs the City more than it gets in return.

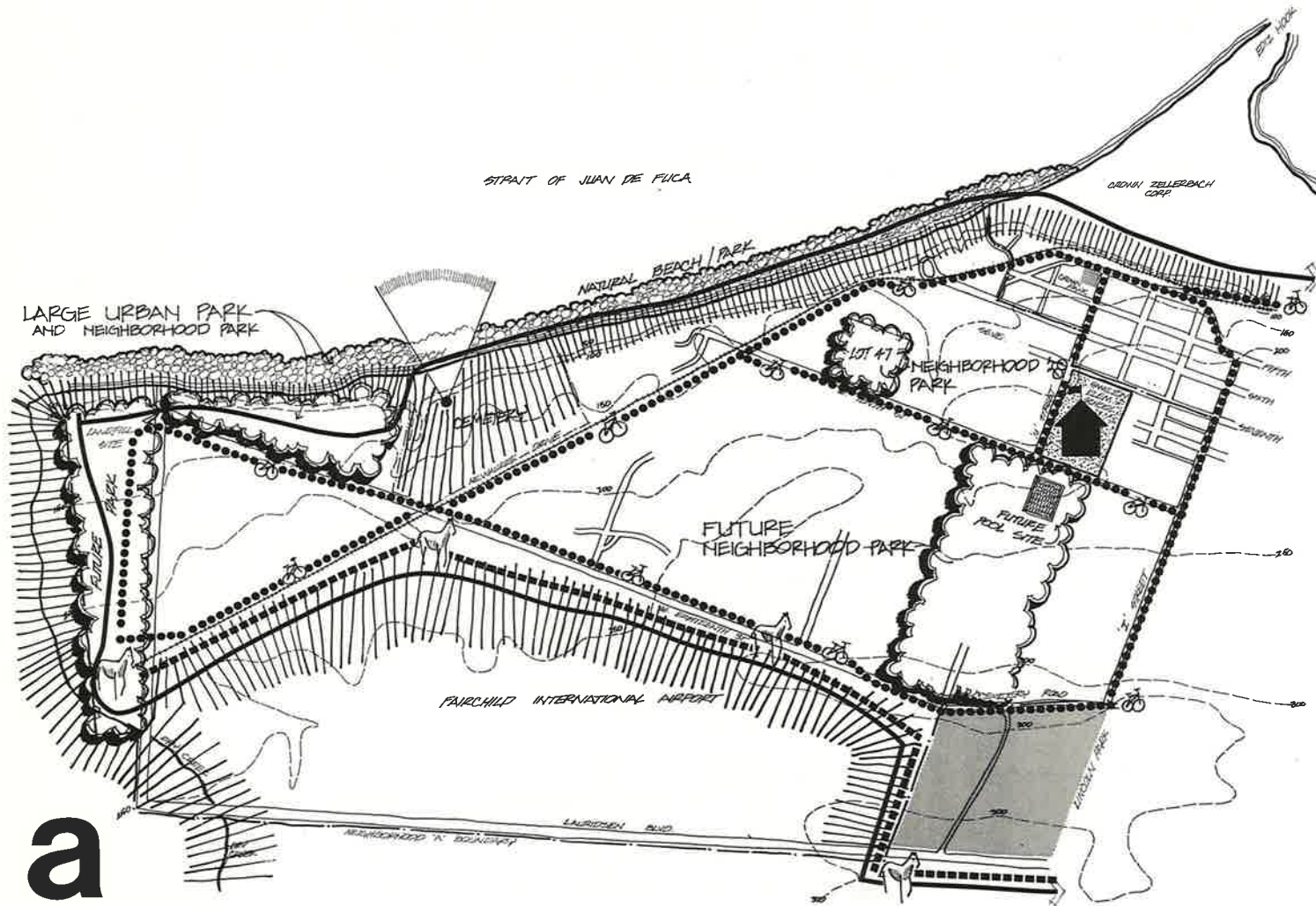
The camping at Lincoln Park should be analyzed carefully to see if that land could be used for a more beneficial recreational use for the community. The private and public sectors outside the City are providing sufficient opportunities for camping and its related activities.

### Boat Launches

The need for boat launches is very low, and it is recommended that additional boat launch lanes not be provided. The possibility of an oil port on Ediz Hook will probably eliminate an existing boat launch site. Should this occur, the oil port development corporation should provide the necessary funds to relocate and design another boat launch site elsewhere.

### Golfing

Through this study it was determined that the need for an additional golf course is extremely low, and it is recommended that no public golf course be developed.



a

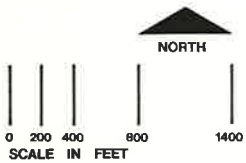


FIGURE 14



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**PORT ANGELES  
 COMPREHENSIVE PARKS  
 AND RECREATION PLAN**

## NEIGHBORHOOD A

### Inventory

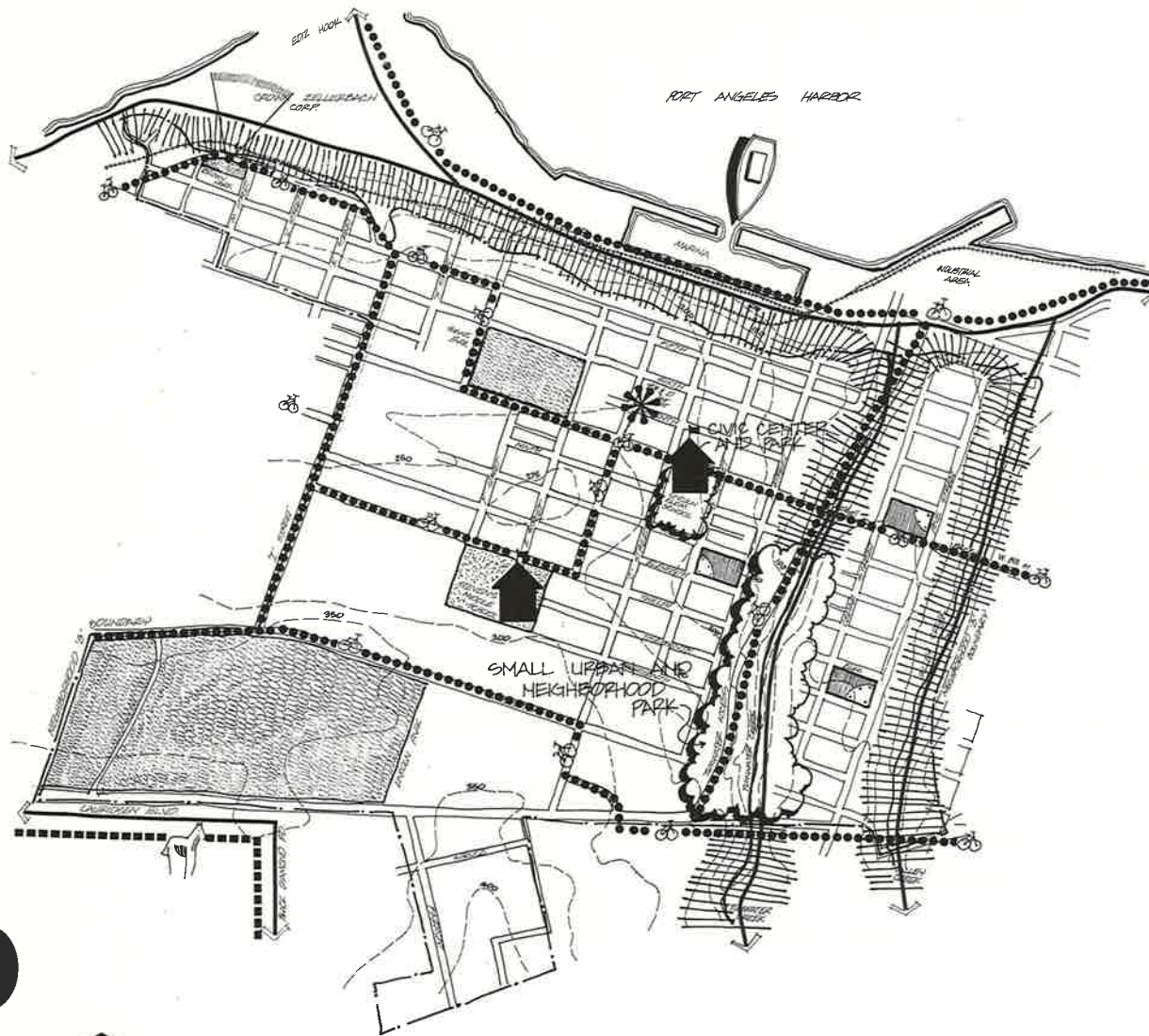
- . Ocean View Cemetery (20 acres)

### Resources

- . Saltwater beach
- . Lot 47
- . Milwaukee Drive
- . Landfill site
- . Airport
- . Hamilton School
- . Private landfill site on "M" Street
- . Dry Creek Ravine
- . Dead-end streets

### Action Plan

- . Large urban park at cemetery, landfill site and saltwater beach areas
- . Trail system along Milwaukee Drive
- . Open space and trail system along airport periphery
- . Neighborhood park at Lot 47
- . Development of structured sport fields at Hamilton Elementary
- . Development of neighborhood park at private landfill site on "M" Street with future pool to be included in master plan.
- . Open space designation of Dry Creek.
- . Develop bicycle, foot and horse trail system.
- . Develop dead-end street park system.



**b**

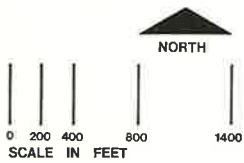


FIGURE 15



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**PORT ANGELES  
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NEIGHBORHOOD B

Inventory

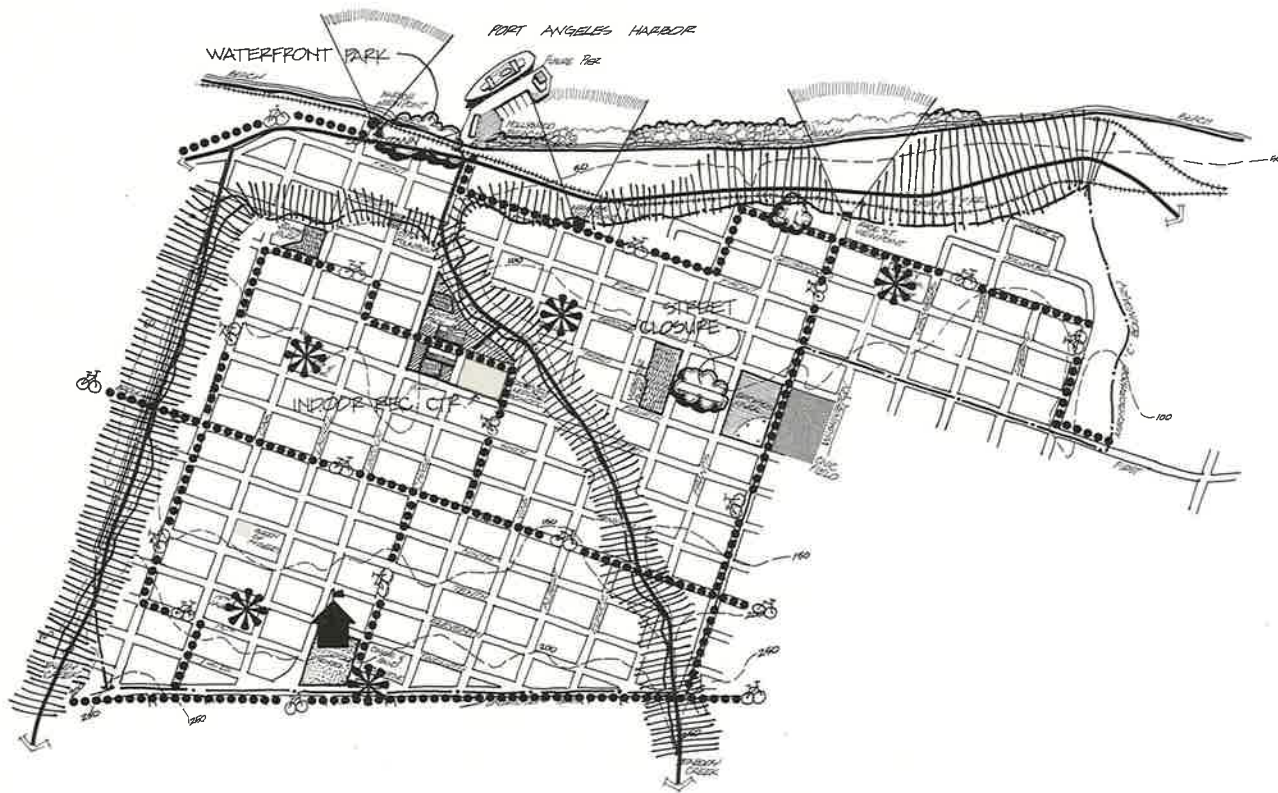
. Lincoln Park	149.0	acres
. Shane Park	15.0	acres
. Elks Playfield	3.0	acres
. Crown Park	1.0	acre
. Wolverton Playfield	0.6	acre
. 7th and D Totlot	0.16	acre
. Kiwanis Playfield	0.8	acre
. Stevens Middle School		

Resources

- . Tumwater Creek Ravine
- . Lincoln Elementary School to be vacated
- . Dead-end streets

Action Plan

- . Designate Tumwater Creek Ravine as open space.
- . Develop a small urban park and trail system in Tumwater Creek Ravine.
- . Develop Lincoln School site as civic center and neighborhood park complex.
- . Develop bicycle, foot and horse trail system.
- . Development of structured sport fields at Stevens Middle School.
- . Develop dead-end street park system.
- . Evaluate the present use and potential of further development at Lincoln Park.



**C**

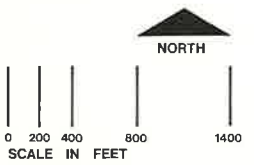


FIGURE 16



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 AND RECREATION PLAN**

NEIGHBORHOOD C

Inventory

. Ediz Hook	10.0	acres
. Harbor View Point	0.1	acre
. Hollywood Beach	0.23	acre
. City Fountain	100.0	square feet
. James Park	0.07	acre
. Webster Park	4.8	acres
. Erickson Playfield	4.2	acres
. 5th and Oak Totlot	0.3	acre
. Washington and Georgiana Totlot	0.48	acre
. Haynes Viewpoint	0.16	acre
. Central Park	0.14	acre
. Race Street View Point	0.05	acre
. 13th and Laurel	0.64	acre
. Chase and Boulevard	0.03	acre
. City Pool	10,000.0	square feet

Resources

- . Valley Creek Ravine
- . Peabody Creek Ravine
- . Waterfront Pier
- . Ediz Hook
- . Saltwater Beach
- . Roosevelt School Site (vacated)
- . Jefferson School Site
- . 3rd Avenue between Erickson and Webster Parks
- . Dead-end streets

Action Plan

- . Designate Valley Creek and Peabody Creek Ravines as open space with proposed trail system.
- . Develop a waterfront park adjacent to the City Pier.
- . Develop Ediz Hook as a passive recreation area.
- . Provide beach access east of the City Pier.

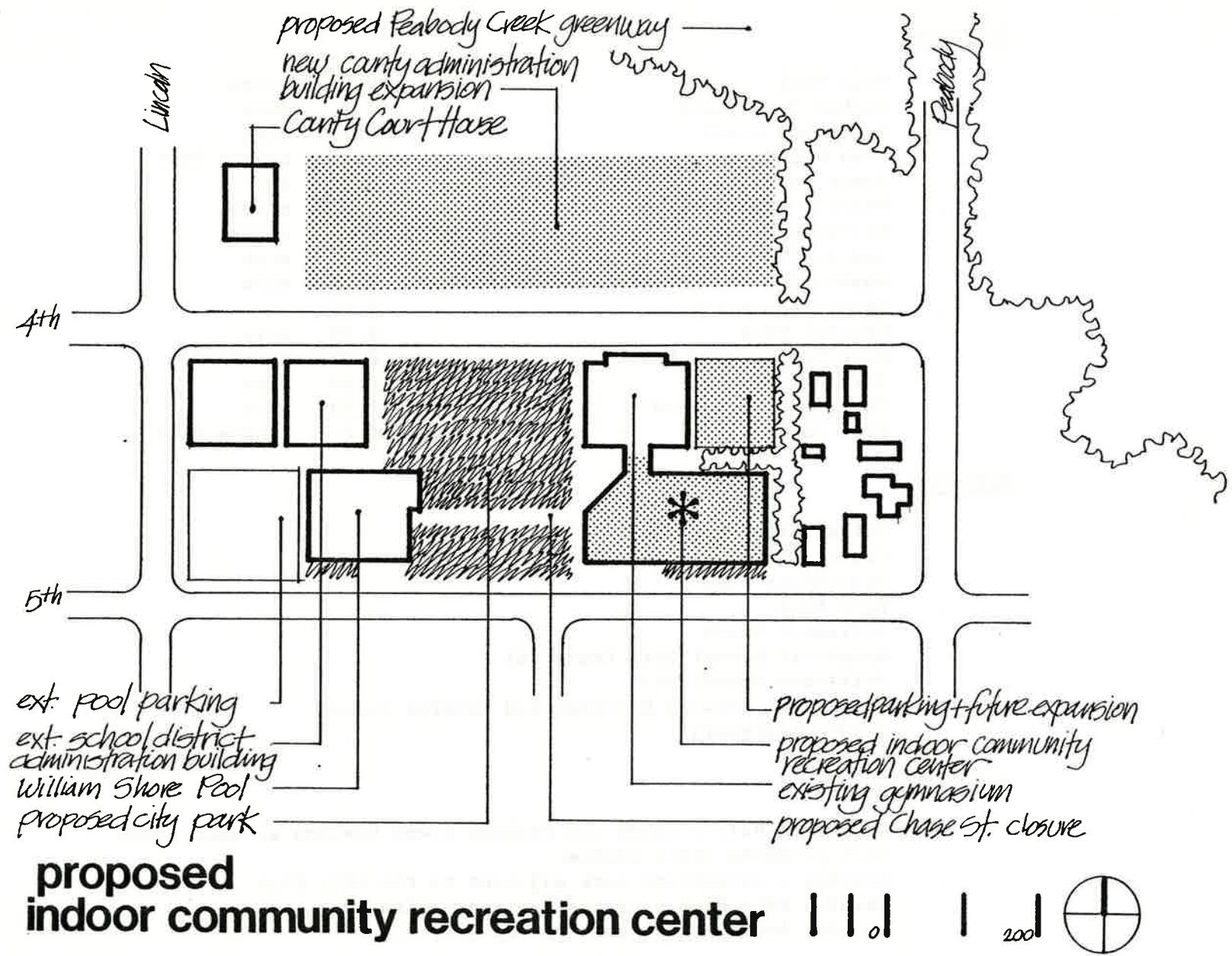
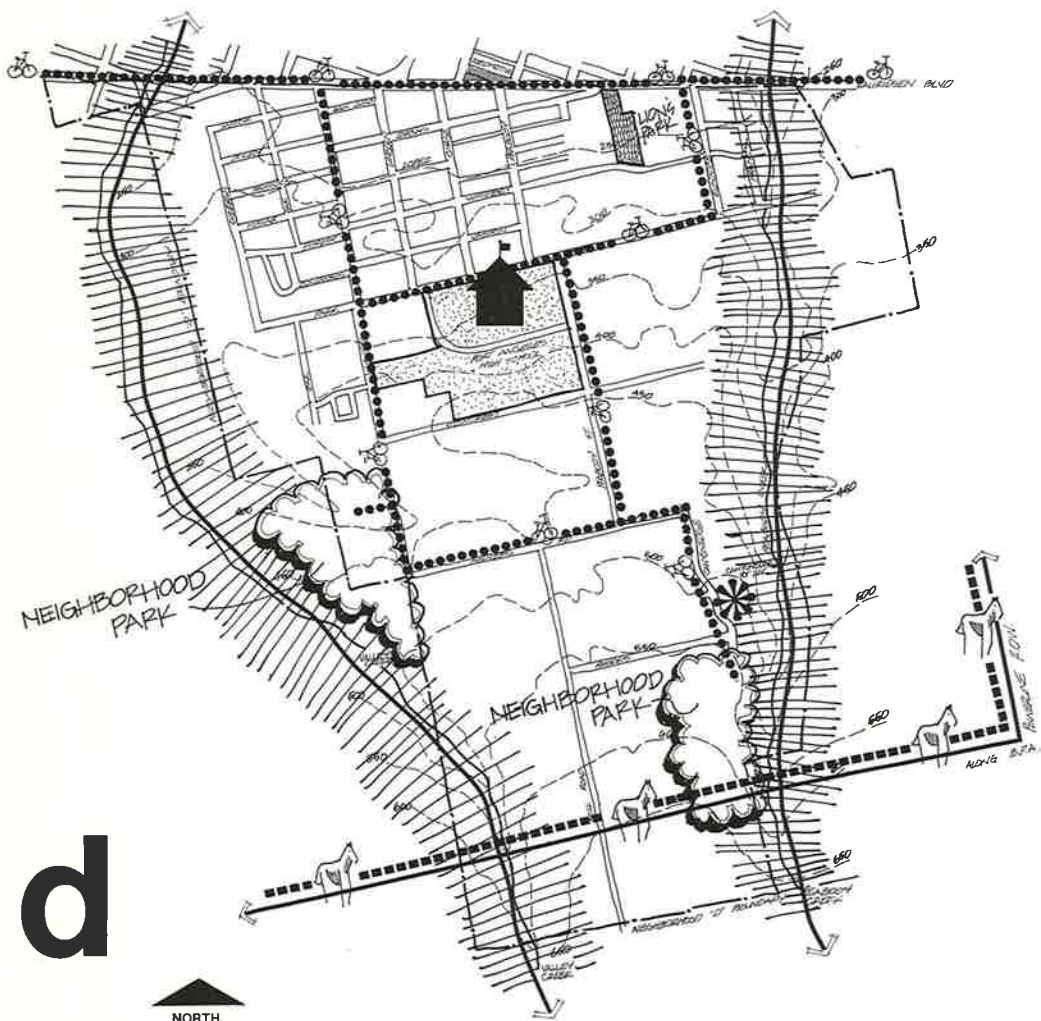


FIGURE 16a

- . Develop indoor recreation complex at abandoned Roosevelt School site, adjacent to City Pool.
- . Development of structured sport field at Jefferson Elementary.
- . Vacate 3rd Avenue between Erickson and Webster Park and develop as a pedestrian recreation mall.
- . Develop dead-end street park system (e.g., Francis Street at bluff).
- . Develop proposed bike and foot trail system.

Note: The need for neighborhood parks is satisfied by the indoor recreation complex and waterfront development at the City Pier and Ediz Hook.



d

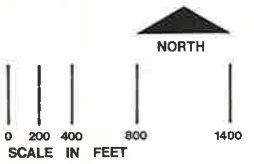


FIGURE 17



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## NEIGHBORHOOD D

### Inventory

- . Lions Park 7 acres
- . Canyon Edge Totlot 4 acres
- . Upper Valley Creek (undeveloped) 5 acres

### Resources

- . Valley Creek Ravine
- . Peabody Creek Ravine
- . Port Angeles High School
- . Bonneville Powerline R.O.W.
- . Vacant Land (large parcels)
- . Dead-End Streets

### Action Plan

- . Designate Valley Creek and Peabody Creek Ravines as open space.
- . Development of two neighborhood parks, one adjacent to Valley Creek and the other adjacent to Peabody Creek.
- . Development of structured sport fields at Port Angeles High School
- . Develop a horse trail system along Bonneville Powerline R.O.W.
- . Develop a bicycle and foot trail system.
- . Develop a dead-end street park system.

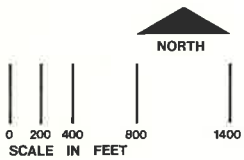
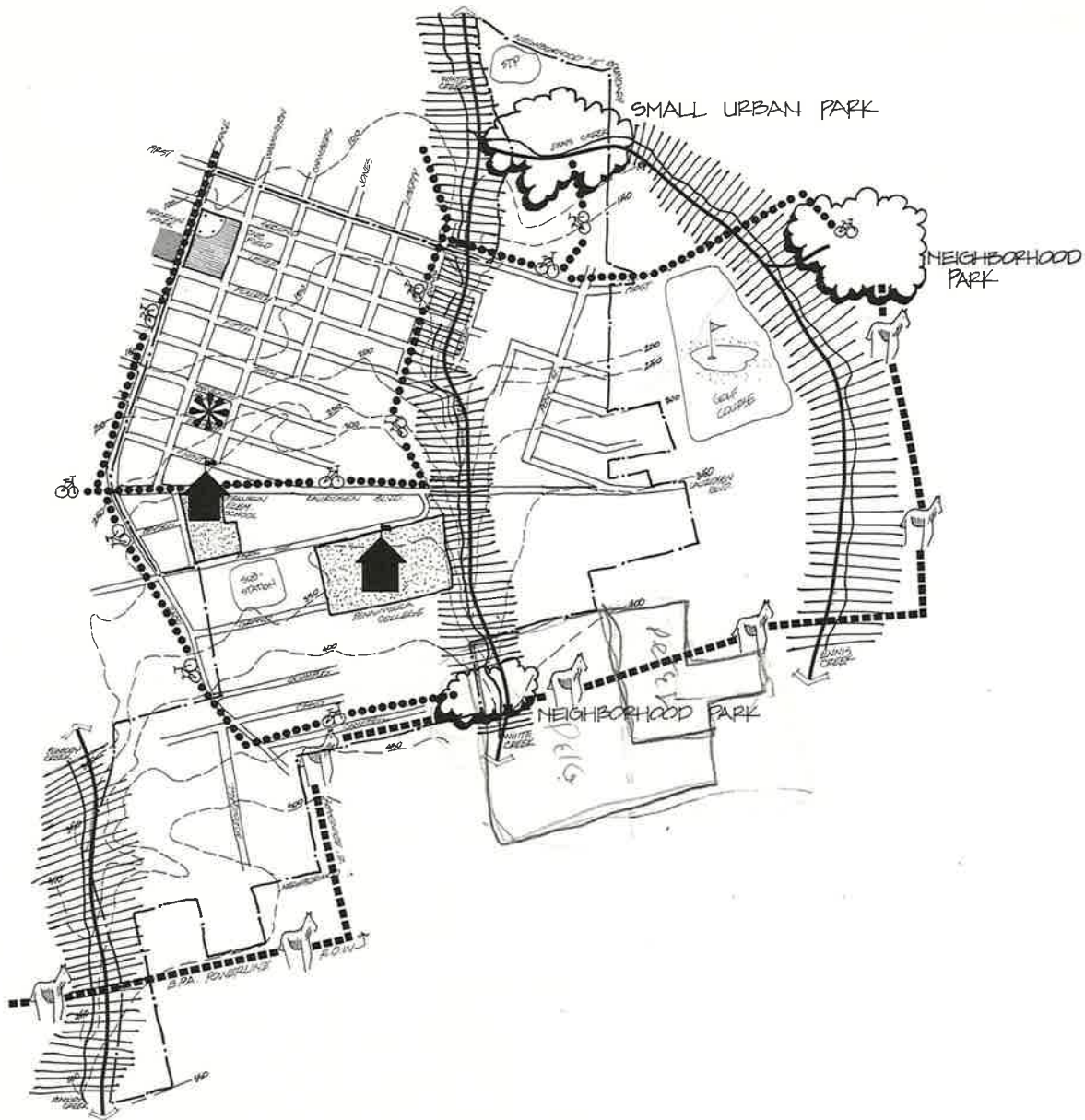


FIGURE 18



**Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc.**  
 Consulting Engineers, Architects, Applied Scientists  
 1917 First Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98101  
 Phone (206) 447-5300

**PORT ANGELES  
 COMPREHENSIVE PARKS  
 AND RECREATION PLAN**

## NEIGHBORHOOD E

### Inventory

. Civic Field	5.25 acres
. Raines Totlot	4.5 acres

### Resources

- . White Creek Ravine
- . Ennis Creek Ravine
- . Franklin Elementary
- . Peninsula College
- . Bonneville Powerline R.O.W.
- . Peninsula Golf Course (18-hole)
- . Vacant Land
- . Dead-End Streets

### Action Plan

- . Designate White Creek and Ennis Creek Ravines as open space.
- . Development of two neighborhood parks, one along White Creek and the other on Ennis Creek.
- . Development of structured sport fields at Monroe School located east of city limits.
- . Develop horse trail along Bonneville Powerline R.O.W.
- . Develop bicycle and foot trail system.
- . Develop a small urban park at the confluence of White and Ennis Creeks.
- . Develop dead-end street park system.

## INDOOR PROGRAM

The one item which was mentioned most often in the User Preference Survey as a high priority need for development was an indoor recreation center. Indoor activities also were mentioned when addressing those activities in which participation was prohibited due to lack of facilities.

Demand projections indicated a present need of approximately 75,000 square feet of indoor multi-purpose use area. This would increase to 95,000 square feet by the year 2000. Presently, there is a total of approximately 40,000 square feet available in the form of school district facilities and the YMCA. However, these facilities are not openly available to the public. The YMCA is a privately funded and managed institution open to the public for a reasonable fee. It does satisfy a portion of the demand. School facilities are not generally open to the public for their use.

### Neighborhood Centers

Provided sufficient public support is there, multi-purpose neighborhood centers should be provided by making school facilities open to the public during weekends, summers and off-hours. See "Coordination and Cooperation" Section for a sample agreement for school/community cooperation. The gymnasiums, shops, auditoriums, classrooms, etc. are a valuable public resource presently underutilized. They could be made available to athletic leagues, arts and crafts clubs, performing arts groups, continuing education programs, etc. on a reservation basis and for a minimal fee to help cover maintenance and operations costs. A central reservations office would be needed to keep track of and coordinate all requests and facilities. This would further help establish the school as the focus for neighborhood activities and events. The schools involved in each neighborhood would be:

#### Neighborhood

#### School

A	Hamilton Elementary
B	Stevens Jr. High
C	Jefferson Elementary
D	Port Angeles High
E	Franklin Elementary

Even with the full time use of school facilities for public activities, there is still a present deficit of 35,000 square feet of space and a year 2000 need of 55,000 square feet of space.

#### Indoor Recreation Center

Development of a City-wide, multi-purpose indoor recreation facility should be a high priority consideration for Port Angeles. This facility should contain the following:

- . Squash and handball/raquetball courts
- . Gymnasium acceptable for basketball, badminton and volleyball, with gymnastic equipment and spectator seating
- . Exercise room
- . Mat room
- . Sauna
- . Showers
- . Locker rooms
- . Craft rooms adaptable for ceramics, painting, pottery, leather, sculpture, etc.
- . Photo dark room
- . Meeting rooms/multi-purpose rooms
- . Office space leasable to non-profit recreation groups and recreation services
- . Support facilities, such as mechanical space, maintenance, storage, staff rooms, etc.

This initial development should contain approximately 40,000 square feet with the provisions planned in for expanding that area by 50% by the year 2000.

The City recently acquired the abandoned Roosevelt Jr. High School gymnasium at the corner of Fourth and Chase. This gymnasium could form the nucleus of this new center through a program involving remodeling and additions that would house the other required spaces. The existing site is approximately 65% open, including two minimal softball diamonds and a small grassy area. These open areas would easily accommodate a two-story addition, including parking.

Present zoning would allow such a use and structure. The potential vacation of Chase Street and the additional open space to the west of Chase Street adjacent to the City Pool add to the potential of this opportunity. More detailed design studies are necessary to assure an integrated recreation center combining the existing pool with the proposed facility. The nearby, new county courthouse will assure this area being a viable urban center with the potential of sharing services, parking and support facilities.

Nonprofit recreation and social-service groups may wish to participate in the planning and funding of this center; these groups could also operate programs (e.g., swimming classes, amateur athletics, etc.). Office space could be made available on a lease basis and a programming service could work out scheduling conflicts. The Port Angeles YMCA is the most logical candidate for such a cooperative participant. They are presently evaluating their needs and future growth potential. The Port Angeles Library might be another candidate depending on specific needs and compatibility. They are also planning for growth needs.

Such a cooperative approach could result in capital cost savings as well as maintenance and operations efficiencies for all participants.

#### Indoor Swimming

The existing William Shore Community Pool is serving the community well and is very "busy." The demand data indicates it should be operating at capacity or near capacity levels during peak times. The demand analysis also indicates that an additional pool will be needed before the year 2000 if the City growth matches population projections.

It is proposed that this additional pool be located in the western reaches of the City to better serve expanding development in that area. The existing pool would continue to serve the eastern and central neighborhoods. The best potential site for this pool would be the existing, presently privately owned, gravel pit south of Hamilton School. This plan is proposing this site as a future major City park. Other possible sites would include City-owned Lot 47 or on property at Lincoln School.

### Senior Citizens Center

The User Preference Survey indicated that the needs of senior citizens were relatively well fulfilled. The present Senior Citizens Center is well used and adequately serving present needs. The building could use some rehabilitation, remodeling and site improvements. A new and enlarged center could be included as part of the major Indoor Recreation Center development program. This would result in more efficient use of certain facility types and eliminate the complete isolation of senior citizens resulting from separate centers. Privacy and separation can still happen within a single complex, but an integrated facility offers more options.

### Indoor Skating Rink

By a wide margin, the two activities mentioned most often as being inhibited due to lack of facilities were roller skating and ice skating. There are no such facilities existing in the County. Private enterprise is presently in the process of developing a roller skating rink which will undoubtedly meet this demand. There are no ice skating facilities presently planned. Development of such a facility should be left to the private sector. The proposed roller skating rink might be designed to accommodate both activities, if feasible.

### Indoor Tennis

Indoor tennis was an activity mentioned as inhibited due to lack of facilities second only to skating. There are presently no facilities. Their development should be left to the private sector due to high development, maintenance and operating costs.

### Conference Center

Port Angeles is a natural location for development of a small convention or conference center as part of a larger strategy regarding tourism. While convention centers are not normally considered recreation facilities, their success depends on recreation opportunities in the vicinity and they

in turn impact those recreation facilities. A precise demand study for a convention center has not been done as a part of this plan, but large volumes of tourists through traffic, proximity to Victoria and a spectacular natural setting filled with recreation opportunities suggests that such a facility would be a success. Further study of this potential should be done.

## MOVEMENT SYSTEM PROGRAM

### Pedestrian Trails and Walkways

The foot trail system in Port Angeles is designed to provide a continuous loop around the City by following the waterfront to the north and the B.P.A. Powerline R.O.W. to the south. North-south connections are provided along all ravines except Dry Creek. This alignment allows for easy access to the trail from all neighborhoods and parks.

The foot trails in the ravines are intended to link with State and County trails to the south.

Special attention should be given to walkways in the downtown area for the purpose of enhancing pedestrian right-of-way. This can be accomplished by bulbing, widening, use of different materials and signing of future sidewalk and crosswalk design programs.

Pedestrian seating, signing and interpretive programs should be an integral part of all trail and walkway programs. The use of established international symbols for ease of communication should be utilized in all appropriate locations.

Handicapped access will be provided along all parks, trails, walkways, and access points. Established standards for handicapped access should be utilized.

### Bicycle Trails

A continuous bicycle trail system is designed to connect all neighborhoods, parks, waterfront access areas, most school facilities, downtown and Ediz Hook. Each neighborhood is serviced by a loop bike trail system to connect all recreational facilities within each neighborhood.

The alignments of bicycle trails in residential areas are to be designated by signing along the street. Bicycle trails along major arterials should provide a separate designated bike lane. The arterials chosen for bike trails are sufficiently wide enough to accommodate a separate designation (e.g., Lauridsen).

Where bicycle trails traverse a park, an 8-foot-wide paved path should be developed to accommodate two-way traffic. Milwaukee Drive in Neighborhood "A" should be designed as a linear park-like bicycle trail similar to the Burke-Gillman Trail in Seattle.

### Horse Trails

A continuous horse trail is designed to connect eastern Port Angeles (at Ennis Creek) to western Port Angeles (at Dry Creek). The horse trail parallels the Bonneville Powerline R.O.W. from Ennis Creek to Tumwater Creek and then parallels existing County rural roadways to the Fairchild International Airport. Then the trail traverses along the periphery of the airport to Dry Creek.

This alignment requires a minimum of easement acquisition. Coordination with the County, Bonneville Power and Port of Port Angeles (airport) will be required to provide 98% of the access for the proposed horse trail.

### Special Movement Systems

An in-town mini-shuttle bus should be considered as a viable aspect of the recreational planning effort of Port Angeles. The shuttle bus would provide two basic services, one of which is to provide transportation for the elderly to and from the downtown and major recreational areas. The other service is to provide an alternative transportation mode for tourists. This would have the benefit of less reliance on the private automobile, relieving congestion and increasing the desirability to stay in Port Angeles.

A tour boat that provides excursions in and around Port Angeles harbor would be of great recreational benefit to the City. The tour boat program could be a cooperative effort between the City and the Port of Port Angeles, offering a visual and historical perspective of Port Angeles from the Harbor point-of-view. The proposed City Pier would be an excellent boarding location for these tours.

## INTERPRETIVE PROGRAM

### Nature Study

The potential of interpretive nature study areas can best occur along the foot trails located in the ravines. There is a variety of upland and riparian ecological communities within these ravines which would provide for an educational center benefiting the residents, non-residents and students of Port Angeles. A larger arboretum park development is also a possibility and would be best sited in the largely City-owned Tumwater Creek Ravine.

### Interpretive Center

The long term planning effort of Port Angeles should include the development of a regional museum/interpretive center. The Northern Olympic Peninsula is rich with natural, industrial and cultural history which should be collected and displayed for future reference. The proposed Downtown Waterfront Park would provide an excellent setting for this museum/interpretive center.

### Tourist Information Center

The downtown is the best suited area for the relocation and development of a tourist information center. The center would provide verbal and printed information on the various activities, recreational opportunities, accommodations and retail centers in Port Angeles for the convenience of the visitor.

The visitor center should be developed early in the recreational planning period to encourage and reinforce the use of the changing retail and recreational opportunities within Port Angeles.

## PRIORITIES

Based on demand and need projections, the following indicates the priorities identified for development of specific facility types or for initiation of certain actions:

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Action or Facility Type</u>
Immediate	Cooperative agreement between the School District and City Parks and Recreation Department for development, maintenance and operations facilities and programs.
Immediate	Planning and development of an indoor recreation center adjacent to and in conjunction with the newly acquired Roosevelt School Gymnasium.
Immediate	Acquisition of saltwater beach areas including development of beach trails and access points.
Immediate	Adopt an open space policy focusing on the ravines and watercourses as major elements and begin an implementation process of acquisition of property or easements and delineation of zoning.
High	Develop Tumwater Creek Ravine as major open space and passive recreation area.
High	Develop small urban park at 14th and Cedar Streets adjacent to Tumwater Creek.
High	Develop large urban park at end of 18th Street in conjunction with saltwater beach area.
High	Begin implementation of comprehensive trail system for bicycle/pedestrian use. Emphasis should be placed on segments along the waterfront and Tumwater Creek, and a crosstown segment along Milwaukee Drive, 8th and 10th Streets.

High Neighborhood parks for unstructured play as follows:

1 at Neighborhood A  
2 at Neighborhood D  
2 at Neighborhood E

High Begin upgrading and programming school athletic fields for use by City-sponsored organized sports, i.e., softball, soccer, etc., as follows:

Hamilton  
Stevens  
Jefferson  
Port Angeles High School  
Franklin

Medium Neighborhood parks for unstructured play as follows:

1 at Neighborhood A  
2 at Neighborhood B  
1 at Neighborhood C

Low Planning and development of new indoor pool.

Low Planning and development of new boat launch lanes.



## **8. Implementation**



TEN YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Introduction

The intent of this program is to identify the priority capital projects which are reflected as recommendations within the Comprehensive Plan. The projects are assigned to a suggested time frame and a cost indication. The assignments are to serve only as a rough guideline that must remain flexible as situations, conditions and other factors develop which could lead to a project development before or after the indicated time frame.

The cost indications are based upon current construction unit prices with an annual 10% inflation factor added to each advancing year. The unit price scale used is as follows:

- A. Passive Recreational Park Areas -- \$6,000.00 per acre
- B. Athletic Field -- \$12,000.00 per acre
- C. All trails in place -- \$5.00 per linear foot
- D. Indoor Recreation Areas
  - Center -- \$70.00 per square foot
  - Pool -- \$300.00 per square foot

Ten Year Program

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
Upgrade Hamilton	A		Develop Playfields (1/2 City Share) \$25,000 x 110% =	\$ 27,500.00

<u>1980 Cont.</u>			
<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
Trails System	A	Milwaukee R.R. 8,800 lin ft x \$5/ft x 110% =	48,400.00
	B	Bonneville Power Lines - Signs	15,000.00
<u>1981</u>			
Indoor Rec- Civic Center	C	15,000 sq ft x \$70/ft x 120% =	1,260,000.00
Upgrade Stevens School	B	Develop Playfield (1/2 City Share) \$25,000 x 120% =	30,000.00
Saltwater Beach	C	Acquisition 2,400 lin ft x \$100/ft x 120% =	288,000.00
Trails System	B	Develop and sign Tumwater Creek 3,200 lin ft x \$5/ft x 120% =	19,200.00
	B & C	Sign and Mark Bike Trails on 8th & 10th Sts., x 120% =	18,000.00
	E	Bonneville Power Lines Signs x 120% =	18,000.00
<u>1982</u>			
Saltwater Beach	A	Acquisition of 9,400 lin ft x \$100/ft x 130% =	1,222,000.00

1982 Cont.

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
Upgrade Jefferson School	C	Develop Playfield (1/2 City Share) \$25,000 x 130% =	32,500.00
Urban Park	A	20 Acres x \$6,000/ac + 2 Athletic Fields at \$12,500 ea x 130% =	188,500.00
Trails System	B	From Pier to end of Hook 31,000 lin ft x \$5/ft x 130% =	201,500.00
	B & C	Sign and Mark Bike Trails on 8th and 10th Sts. \$15,000 x 130% =	19,500.00

1983

Upgrade High School	B	Develop Playfields (1/2 City Share) \$25,000 x 140% =	35,000.00
Urban Park	B	20 Acres x \$6,000/ac + 2 Athletic Fields at \$12,500 ea x 140% =	203,000.00
Neighbor- hood Park	A	10 Acre Park on 10th St. 10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 for Athletic Field x 140% =	101,500.00

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>1983</u> Cont.	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
Neighborhood Park	D		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 140% =	101,500.00
Trails System	A		8,400 lin ft along airport periphery 8,400 lin ft x \$5/ft x 140% =	58,500.00
<u>1984</u>				
Upgrade Franklin School	E		Develop Playfield (1/2 City Share) \$25,000 x 150% =	37,500.00
Neighborhood Park	D		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 150% =	108,750.00
Neighborhood Park	E		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 150% =	108,750.00
Trails System	B		3,600 lin ft x \$5/ft x 150% =	27,000.00
<u>1985</u>				
Neighborhood Park	C		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 160% =	116,000.00

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>1985 Cont.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
Tumwater Creek Ravine	B		Develop linear Park 60 acres x \$6,000/ac x 160% =	576,000.00
Trails System	C		4,200 lin ft x \$5/ft x 160% =	33,600.00
<u>1986</u>				
Neighbor- hood Park	C		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 170% =	123,250.00
Neighbor- hood Park	E		10 Acres x \$6,000/ac \$12,500 Athletic Field x 170% =	123,250.00
<u>1987</u>				
Large Urban Park	A		75 Acres x \$6,000 /ac + 4 Athletic Fields at \$12,500 ea x 180% =	900,000.00
Neighbor- hood Park	B		10 Acres x \$6,000 /ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 180% =	130,500.00
<u>1988</u>				
Neighbor- hood Park	B		10 Acres x \$6,000 /ac + \$12,500 Athletic Field x 190% =	137,750.00

<u>ACTIVITY</u>	<u>NEIGH- BORHOOD</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>COST</u>
		1989	
Indoor Swimming Pool	A	Olympic Size 35,000 sq ft x \$150/ft x 200% =	10,500,000.00

The above listing does not provide a dollar amount per year - per neighborhood for the development of bike, foot and horse trails other than the specific trails system designations as found in the priorities identification of the Comprehensive Plan. All other trails as indicated in each neighborhood map will be funded through the annual Park and Recreation Budget and/or included in Street Improvement Programs as they develop.

## FUNDING

### General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds are retired by tax dollars from general levies. They are normally used to finance non-revenue-producing facilities such as parks or schools. There are legal limitations on the amount of indebtedness which a taxing body can incur. Normally, cities may incur a higher debt than counties (up to 2.5% of assessed valuation with a 60% vote of the people). General obligation bonds are usually the easiest to pass because they appear "free;" actually, bonds cost the citizens much more than their face value, for like a home mortgage loan, the interest charges are cumulatively enormous.

### Special Levies

Special levies are often more efficient: the money received is free and clear; and, a single special levy can be successfully promoted. Special recreation levies could be used to finance indoor recreation centers, watercourse greenways, etc., if public support could be generated.

### Revenue Bonds

Revenue bonds are retired with revenue received from a recreation facility. They thus have no true public cost, since the facility's users retire the bonds. Indoor facilities are the most likely candidates for a revenue-bond approach, where pool fees, annual use charges, court rental fees, concession revenue, or revenue from paid performances may be used.

### New-Construction Surcharge

Municipalities may help finance public parks via a surcharge on new housing construction. Surcharges may legally be levied both inside corporate limits and in the City's suburban fringe. Surcharges on subdivisions could help finance the purchase of parks in rapidly-developing areas.

### Entrance Fees

Entrance fees can be graduated to address various age groups, are different depending on the specific activity (i.e., camping vs. playgrounds), and can discriminate non-residents. They can be used to retire bonds or to provide for maintenance and operations.

### I.A.C. Funding

The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (I.A.C.) processes applications both for State grants and for Federal grants-in-aid. The I.A.C. is therefore the prime reviewing body, and their evaluation is most crucial. Evaluation criteria may be found in Section 07.08.000 of the Procedural Guidelines for Grant-In-Aid Assistance for Local Agencies. Their judgment rests on some of the following:

- . Conformance with district needs as outlined in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)
- . Conformance with this comprehensive recreation plan and the agency's own Capital Improvement Program
- . Meeting immediate needs rather than long-range needs
- . Population served by the project
- . The number of needs the project covers
- . The degree of cooperation or coordination with other agencies

Generally, the I.A.C. places value on project which:

- . Serve the needs of a large population
- . Are close to the population to be served
- . Meet a wide spectrum of civic, county, and statewide goals
- . Form a link in an important system of open-space or park lands
- . Have broad-based public support
- . Preserve valuable natural areas
- . Urgently require action (e.g., an endangered resource)

### The United Way

The United Way helps support several non-profit recreation and service organizations in Clallam County and the City of Port Angeles. Their funding could be used to co-sponsor a cooperative venture such as the Indoor Activity Center, where all non-profit groups could share a common facility.

### Community Development Block Grant Program

In 1974, Congress authorized the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), which consolidated into one program seven categorical grants as follows: urban renewal, model cities, water and sewer facilities, neighborhood facilities, rehabilitation loans, public facility loans, and the open space program. The block grant was established to provide greater flexibility to local governments in setting development priorities.

Funding was provided to be distributed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development over a three-year period, ending in fiscal year 1977. Recent legislation has extended the basic block grant program for another three years.

### Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

The CETA program provides jobs for the unemployed and underemployed. The program is operated at the local level by designated prime sponsors, which are states, cities, counties and/or combination urban groupings with a population of over 100,000. Prime sponsors can provide CETA programs themselves or through contracts or sub-grants with other government units, non-profit organizations, community groups, or private firms. The mix of services provided is at the discretion of the prime sponsor. The prime sponsors monitor programs and evaluate their effectiveness in meeting local needs. This program can help meet park and recreation staff needs.

## COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

### SAMPLE AGREEMENT FOR FORMAL SCHOOL/COMMUNITY COOPERATION

#### Goal

To efficiently use school-based facilities and to assist schools in providing outdoor recreation opportunities

#### Program Recommendations

- . It is recommended that the City enter into a formal contract with the school district to make the fullest use of both school and community recreational facilities.
- . It is recommended that certain new municipal recreation facilities be sited adjacent to (or close to) existing or planned school facilities, wherever possible.

Generally, school grounds could provide landscape plantings, benches and outdoor tables, and outdoor amphitheaters (which may also be used as outdoor classrooms) in addition to the more usual athletic and play features.

The clientele and use-patterns at an elementary school obviously differ from those at a high school; we would therefore expect some distinctions based on school-type:

- . Elementary school grounds would cater more to the needs of young children: kinetic play/swings, slides, etc., adventure play, pavement games, non-regulation athletic fields, small amphitheaters, outdoor tables and benches.
- . High schools (and junior high schools) would cater more to group athletics (softball, baseball, soccer, football, 1/4-mile track, and adult games (tennis and one-wall handball) and might have larger picnicking (and group-picnicking) facilities associated with group sports. Larger amphitheatres or field stages would allow for summertime dramatics or outdoor performances (both school and non-school).

This agreement provides for community ownership and maintenance of school recreation grounds in return for community use of school buildings. There are many alternative agreement forms; community maintenance of school fields is more feasible than the purchase of school property:

This agreement is made between:

City of Port Angeles Department of Parks and Recreation

and

Port Angeles School District, hereinafter called the School District

Statement and Purpose

It is the purpose of the Park Board to develop, construct, operate, maintain, or arrange for park and recreation facilities and to organize and administer public recreation programs; the School District has adopted a policy of making specified school property and buildings available for community recreation purposes, provided there is no conflict with the operation of school programs.

The maximum use of publicly financed land and facilities should result in the most economical provision of school and public recreation facilities and programs.

Agreement Entered Into

This agreement witnesses that the parties hereto agree together as follows:

Article 1. That the School District shall hold title to all school buildings and grounds.

- Article 1. Alternate. That the School District shall purchase outright and hold title to those portions of all schools upon which school buildings are located, together with the area necessary for lawns, landscaping, access, parking, etc., immediately adjacent to the school buildings, as delineated in Exhibit A; and the Board(s) shall purchase and hold title to that portion of the grounds and or buildings required for sport, athletic, or recreation purposes, as delineated in Exhibit A.
- Article 2. That the Board(s) shall purchase outright and hold title to all lands required for public park and recreation purposes, to be acquired whenever possible adjoining public school sites.
- Article 3. That a Joint Planning Committee is hereby established and shall consist of two appointees each of: the contracting parties.
- Article 4. The Joint Planning Committee shall be responsible to the contracting parties in carrying out the following duties:
- (a) Implementing the terms of this agreement and coordinating all matters related thereto.
  - (b) Recommending policies and developing regulations with regard to the use of school buildings, school grounds and park and recreation facilities.
- Article 5. (1) The School District shall construct, operate, and maintain school buildings and facilities at their expense and shall make available such buildings and facilities or parts thereof to the Board(s) on weekends, school holidays, and school days after 6 p.m. until 11:30 p.m., or such times as will be agreed upon by the Joint Planning Committee.

(2) That the Board(s) shall receive use of such buildings, facilities, or parts thereof free of charge in the operation of its public recreation programs, whether operated directly or through the agency of Board-sponsored or approved volunteer, non-profit, or other associations, clubs, or groups.

(2) Alternate. That the Board(s) shall pay a proportional share of the normal operational, heating, and utility costs based on the duration of use, in an agreed manner.

Article 6.

(1) That the Board(s) shall construct, operate, and maintain Park and Recreation areas, buildings, and facilities at its expense and shall make such areas, buildings, and facilities or parts thereof available to the School District on school days from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., or at other times designated by the Joint Planning Committee; provided that maximum use by the Board(s) and the School District is ensured.

(2) The School District shall receive use of Park and Recreation areas, buildings, and facilities free of charge in the operation of their programs.

Article 7.

Optional. That the Board(s) shall pay the cost of planning, developing, and maintaining school grounds including boulevards, excepting the cost of ornamental yards and/or boulevards which abut the school building, as delineated in Exhibit B.

Article 8.

Optional. That the Board(s) shall pay the cost of those portions of new school buildings and additions to existing buildings which provide for specific recreational purposes as approved by the Joint Planning Committee.

- Article 9. That the Board(s) and the School District shall continue to carry public liability insurance under their various policies.
- Article 10. That the cost of property damage arising from use of the buildings and facilities by any party to this agreement shall be assessed to and paid by the party responsible for the activity from which damage results.
- Article 11. This article would define the effective date of the contract, its duration, provisions for termination, and required notice of termination.
- Article 12. Records of costs and program operation shall be kept by each party to provide review data to the Joint Planning Committee.

In witness thereof. . .

signatures of all parties  
approvals as to legal form  
approval in principle by Park Boards and School Boards.

# Appendices



APPENDIX A BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX B CITIZEN SURVEY

Comments on Questions

x = Repetition of Similar Comment

Question 2

Back packing

xx Fishing

Full range facilities are badly needed

Hunting 60 days/year each (of 4) person

No outdoor facility (swimming) other than lakes and Sol Duc

(Playground) when two grandchildren visit from out of town

Real need for more raquetball courts, need bike trails, too expensive at public pool

Need at least four more (raquetball/handball) courts

Drive too far to good beach

Never enough (tennis courts)

x Camping

Snorkeling

Need to learn (swimming)

Cut this out! (skateboarding)

Transportation biggest (need)

More beach areas closer to town

Bicycle trails - none available in Port Angeles

Question 5

Better use of money now

No new taxes!!! please!!!

Ticket sales (no other rated)

Senior citizen and under 15 years - half fare

Small! (use charge)

You need bond to fund it - fee to catch (?) out of town users and for maintenance and vandalism

Donations

Where practical (use charges)

Don't know

Forcing government to spend existing revenues wisely so the people can get what they pay for.

Question 6

xxxx Roller skating rink

Indoor tennis

Handball courts - it's very hard to use the one court at the YMCA and it isn't even regulation

x Raquetball and squash courts needed

A "bunny bus" or some such method of transportation available to seniors

Bicycle trails

x Fishing pier on waterfront (only)

Trap and skeet range

xx Ice rink

Convention center

### Final Comments

Forget liberty bells and fountains, something for young people is my idea. Also a bus system is needed for non-driving citizens.

We appear to have quite a few outdoor facilities, so with our weather the need may be more for some year-round usage facilities (multi-use).

Better parking facilities for little league are needed at Lincoln Park - parking facilities will also be needed at civic field - parks should be serviced by any future public transit system.

The facilities at William Shore Memorial Pool are good, but too expensive. Shane Park is a good model for the kind of parks needed in Port Angeles. As far as indoor facilities go, the only thing available is the YMCA - we could use similar things; i.e., gymnasiums, handball and raquetball courts, sauna, showers in a city facility. The downtown waterfront could be really nice, but needs help. Especially nice parks for resting tourists, etc.

I would like to see a family-oriented recreation center - the YMCA facilities here are getting run down, they are crowded and there's no facilities for small children. (Foul weather recreation is lacking). It would be nice to be able to take the kids to the beach after shopping downtown, to have a shady place to sit, parking and picnic facilities.

At present, I am employed full time, working a 3-11 shift. I am unable to participate in very much recreation. However, the things I like to do and have time for are checked off on the reverse side. In two years, I plan on retiring and then I hope to join a hiking club (the Klahone Club) and to travel with a local group (the Travelarks) - also take courses at the college for personal enrichment. As I see it, there should be enough recreational facilities, as it now stands, for me to keep very busy. The only foreseeable problem for me will be if and when I am no longer able to drive my car. I have noticed calls for volunteers to provide transportation for senior citizens, which is a very risky undertaking - in case of an accident and liability suits. Therefore, my only recommendation is some type of transportation for senior citizens, provided by the City of Port Angeles. But please let us not burden the wage-earners with increased taxes.

More parks on east side of Port Angeles. These should be general purpose parks.

I firmly believe that public subsidized recreation activities should apply only when the private sector is unable or unwilling to participate. For your information, new roller skating rinks will be in operation in Port Angeles no later than August of this year. I am against increasing the size of any tax supported activity.

The two areas of greatest need are: public shooting park and public hunting and fishing access areas. Special attention should be given to public duck hunting areas.

Other than outdoor swimming pool and indoor recreation; i.e., roller rink and ice skating rink I can't think of anything. The grandchildren enjoy the play parks and the swimming pools. We are in a good location for the pool and the park.

I certainly feel Port Angeles is in need of a good indoor recreation center. When I saw how much money was just spent on the football field, I wondered if that money had gone for a large center with basketball/running track/(handball/raquetball courts)/weight rooms. People are recognizing the need, as there have been articles in the paper recently where groups are trying to get permission to build facilities, but due to zoning and other problems nothing has been started. It would also be nice if someone could see why the movie theater in town very often shows movies that are quite old like "Deliverance"; it was on T.V. the month before. It seems terrible that to see a good movie one has to go to Seattle and spend money there when it would be cheaper if we could see the same good movies without the expense of going to Seattle.

I think that in the past few years the city has finally used their facilities to the fullest, regarding school gyms opened, etc.

We are involved in square dancing. Port Angeles lacks a large facility with a wood floor and good acoustics to handle large events such as state conventions, visitation from other cities, etc. Port Angeles lacks activities that appeal to teenagers. They have social lives and need things to do to socialize with their peers.

What we need most is a small boat moorage at Morris Creek to fish at Green Point. Here in Port Angeles we have a Webster Park. It's no good until half of the trees are taken out. It's too shady and there are no picnic tables. At the Golden Agers there should be more parking room for cars. If Port Angeles is trying to help let them complete the realignment of Lauridsen Boulevard and Race Street so the trucks can bypass the first street in town. Get on the ball!

YMCA is the only raquetball court in Clallam County and is nearly always booked solid. Also, it is undersized (nonregulation) to boot! Why not an inexpensive raquetball building with 2-4 courts and reasonable user fee/key entry system? Master key can secure building at night. Also, there might be an interest in a loosely-structured co-ed softball league. All the teams at present seem to be highly competitive as well as male only/female only. (Some do not enjoy the game as such and believe in playing the game more for itself than for winning.) City-maintained softball fields and some incentive, advertising, etc., would be all that is needed probably. Would make an inexpensive trial program at existing fields.

Both the downtown area including waterfront pier and park plus convention center should be done as soon as possible.

I feel that the community would very much enjoy a roller skating facility - this is something all ages enjoy - families can enjoy it together. We enjoy the closeness and convenience of the Altarie campground - we try to go out every weekend - we started this the first weekend of January when we first bought our trailer.

I would like to see an indoor recreation center in Port Angeles. Tennis, raquetball, basketball, etc.

I think Port Angeles has parks "a plenty." What I would like to see is more financial backing directed towards artistic-cultural endeavors. Unless one is an enthralled church goer or an alcoholic in this area, the "nightlife stinks!" Thank you for encouraging me to air my opinion.

The waterfront should be cleaned up and made attractive for local people and tourists.

There is too little waterfront usable by the public. After seeing Victoria's waterfront, ours is a disgrace. There should be an area on the dock for nothing but picnicking and parking.

I don't like more taxation and I do feel nearly everyone could pay because the poorest parents seem to have money for beer and cigarettes. But for the outdoor facilities checked in Number 6, I don't know how it could be collected. About the elderly, I feel that people should do more for themselves. They have known for years they would retire and they should have been thinking about that long in advance. People want too much done for them.

Number 4 and 6 - I don't feel I am enough aware of existing facilities to make a correct choice. (Exp. 4) Is there a pamphlet regarding local (city/county) recreational places - via Parks Department - via Chamber of Commerce or via other agency?

Not enough recreational centers for kids. Not enough parks and play areas for them either. We need more things for people to do.

Bicycle trails - Port Angeles is badly in need of them. Beachwalking -it shouldn't be a problem, but thanks to large boulders scattered all over Ediz Hook, you have to drive in order to walk along a beach or trespass.

We have lived here a year and have received no literature on indoor facilities in the city. If we don't know that they are there, we can't use them.

Good luck - I feel, however, that many of our traffic problems are far more severe; 8th and Race, Boulevard and Race, Lincoln and Boulevard and First and Front deal out by the plaza.

We definitely need more areas for complete family recreation - we are sure of a need for this!!

I think a visitors dock similar to the one in Victoria B.C. would be perfect here. It would increase town business and boaters would come from all over. Our marina is too far from town. We need more recreation for teenagers alone, but also places where teens and parents can be together. This town has never had anything to offer the teens and young adults. That's why there is such a drinking problem here. What is here is usually too expensive.

# PORT ANGELES PARKS AND RECREATION CITIZEN SURVEY

## APPENDIX B

This survey will be used in the development of a comprehensive parks and recreation plan for the City of Port Angeles. The plan will be used to part to develop a list of top priority projects for the City to pursue. Your household is one of the houses selected to help us better understand the recreation needs of the people of Port Angeles. We would appreciate your taking a few minutes to answer the following six questions as accurately as possible. Please return the completed survey in the enclosed envelope as at the latest by June 15th.

1. What is the age and sex of each member of your household? Assign a number to each member of your household and check appropriate box.

Household Members	Age Group						Sex	
	5 and under	6-12	13-18	19-35	36-65	Over 65	F	M
1 (You)								
2 Male (filled out)			1	8	18	4		29
3 Female (filled out)			5	9	4		18	
4								
5 Male (others)	4	5	5	7	4	1		28
6 Female (others)	4	3	5	16	16	7		65
7								

2. How often in season does each member of your household participate in the following activities? Please respond for each household member separately and write the household member's number (from question 1) in the appropriate frequency column. (For the response 'never', leave it blank.)

Activity	Frequency				Question 3 Household Member Inhibited by a Lack of Facilities
	Once a Week or More	Once a Month	2-5 Times a Year	Once a Year or Less	
Tennis (indoor)					18
Badminton	3	2	2		2
Basketball	10	5	2		3
Racquetball	5	2	1		9
Squash			1		1
Volleyball	7	1	4	5	2
Breakdancing			2	1	27
Figure Skating				5	28
Cultural Events	1	11	19	8	
Crafts	2	2	1	6	
Instructional Classes	7	2	6	4	1
Dance	4	7	6		
Music	4	9	5	1	1
Game Room Activities	4	1	3		
Spectator	20	1	12		1
Small Group Activities	2	10	7		
Exercise/Weight Room	13	2	3		1
Swimming	13	19	16	1	1
Rifle Shooting		4	5		6
Tennis (outdoor)	18	13	11	4	2
Boating	17	27	4	4	1
Swimming	17	5	11	1	1
Golf	8	1	7	2	2
Soft/Hardball	12	2	8	2	7
Soccer	3	4	7		
Playground	12	11	1		
Walking	41	8	4		4
Shatboardng	2	1	1		
Bicycling	16	16	11		8
Beach Walking	11	29	22	3	13
Picnicking	13	36	18	1	1
Others					

3. Which three of the following groups have the greatest unfulfilled recreation needs in the City of Port Angeles? (Please check no more than three.)

12	6 Children (0-12)	53	16 Families
36	28 Teenagers (13-19)	25	12 Tourists
26	18 Adults (20-65)	35	17 Handicapped
22	11 Elderly (65+)	2	1 Others (please specify)

4. How do you think the local share of costs for needed recreation improvements should be obtained? (Please number in order from 1=most desirable to 6=least desirable.)

1	Real property tax	5	Temporary increase in sales tax
2	Personal property tax	6	Entrance or use charges
3	Bond issue	4	Surcharge on new construction
4	Other (please specify)		

5. Which of the following types of recreation facilities or programs should receive highest priority for funding for development in Port Angeles in the next 5 years? (Check only 1.)

6	Cultural Center (theater)	31	Indoor recreation center
11	Outdoor tennis courts	1	Football fields
7	Basketball fields	10	Softball fields
8	Soccer fields	4	Golf course
13	Neighborhood parks with play equip.	16	Picnicking & grassy areas
11	Small boat moorage	17	Boat launch ramps
9	Hiking trails	6	Structured recreation programs
3	Motorcycle trails	24	Urban bike/walking/horse trails
23	Foot access to waterfronts	7	Scenic drives
2E	Urban waterfront park	5	Others
5	Pistol & rifle range		

We would appreciate any further comments or suggestions you may want to add on parks and recreation for the City of Port Angeles. This could include comments on the questions, general issues, or specific projects you are interested in.

Thank you for your help.

Don Friswell  
Director of Parks  
City of Port Angeles  
and

Dennis Mastell  
Project Leader  
Kramer, Chin & Mayo, Inc. 1917 First Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101  
(206)447-5300

11/18/80

APPENDIX C PUBLIC TESTIMONY/1978

General

There is a great need for parks in the east part of the Port Angeles urban area. There is no park within reasonable walking distance (and safe routes) for children to use if they reside between White's and Ennis Creeks.

Relative to public input for the Comprehensive Plan, we regard the City-owned property located in Suburban Block 47 as very well suited for a future City park.

Trails

There is also a great need to improve the walkway to the shopping center along Golf Course Road as the population of the area increases. I notice more and more people of all ages walking along the narrow and hazardous Golf Course Road. Sidewalks aren't necessary but perhaps a trail arrangement could be worked out, especially since there has been a lot of construction along the edge of the golf course where a trail would be logical. Without a better route, surely it is just a matter of time before there is a serious pedestrian vehicle accident.

Greenbelt

The Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce has been on record for some time as favoring a greenbelt south of Eighth Street in Valley Street. We would like to re-iterate our stand on this issue and feel it is appropriate to do so since the city is working on updating it's comprehensive plan or re-writing the plan.

Softball

I see the need in the future for four (4) new softball fields and I believe three (3) are needed right now. Two (2) of which should be lighted.

Getting land for development of parks is critical, but like I suggested at the public meeting, I believe the city should discuss with local school officials the purchasing of the Lincoln and Jefferson school sites. Both schools will be closing shortly, with Lincoln to close after this school term. Both sites would make excellent facilities for softball parks and for that matter, anything else.

#### Rest-Viewing Areas

Designate areas where people could rest or eat their sack lunches (either brought from home or packed by a restaurant). This could be done by planning more benches around the area, expanding deck area on Laurel Street Stairs and Oak Street Zig Zag, walk-way bridges between Laurel and Oak Street on the bluff which would provide great viewing areas for downtown and harbor activities plus Mt. Baker. It could also serve as another entrance to the buildings in that area which could be developed into apartments and office buildings.

#### Waterfront Trail

We would endorse a waterfront trail for foot and bike traffic to go from the foot of Francis Street to Ediz Hook. We hope this could coordinate with ravine greenbelts and industrial view points. We would encourage use of the Park Trails Plan developed by Jim Ach.

#### Creek-Ravine Area Parks

Port Angeles has an unique phenomenon with two creeks running through its downtown. We would like to see the Comprehensive Park Plan take advantage of this phenomenon. First and Lincoln Peabody Creek Ravine is a natural link from central business district to Fourth Street Government Complex. What a natural place for a small arboretum. Valley Street Ravine could be developed into an arboretum-picnic-resting type park or a Butchart Garden type park where a fee is charged to view it. We hope great consideration will be given to Ravine Development in your Comprehensive Park Plan.

### Fountain Area on Laurel Street

Lower fountain to eliminate splash. We would prefer a complete redesign of the fountain with benches for a people gathering place. Landscape the hill behind fountain.

### Covered Walkways

Port Angeles has long blocks in the downtown area. Most stores do not have back entrances for customers to pass through so one must walk around the block. On rainy, windy days this can cause great discomfort to anyone having business to take care of in the downtown area. In our redevelopment plans we hope to have some covered walkways with material through which natural light may pass. We would like to cooperate with Park Development on hanging plants and benches in these areas.

### Beautification and Historical

We would encourage the Park Department to continue the Hanging Basket Program. We would like to see the story of Port Angeles told through old pictures perhaps at each rest area. This could develop into an interesting walking tour of our city not only for tourists (which numbered 500,000 in 1977, by Coho Ferry alone) but also the local citizens.

We would encourage new designed waste receptacles. Manhole covers could be painted with designs to give directions or just add interest in downtown areas. We need windbreaks downtown and hope this can be achieved in the most part with plantings. We hope you will consider all areas in public parking lots and around businesses which are too small for parking be put into some sort of plantings. We're sure businesses would be most happy to cooperate with that sort of a plan. We would encourage more use of the dogwood tree which is our town's designated tree.

APPENDIX D PUBLIC MEETINGS/1974

Summary of recreation related ideas and concerns from neighborhood meetings held by the League of Women Voters and the City Planning Commission in early May, 1974.

Neighborhood A

Favor acquisition of property for future parks in the neighborhood

Youth recreation

Bicycle trails

Recreation center

Neighborhood B

Tumwater Valley and Valley Creek as greenbelts

Safe bike path to Lincoln Park along C Street and Highway 112

Bike lane across two Eighth Street bridges

Area southeast of town by McLaughlin, adjacent to Scrivner Road (once proposed for a gun range) be designated as a future park

City park at City Center Trailer Park site (near Roosevelt Jr. High)

Roosevelt gymnasium could be used for municipal recreation

More physical recreation such as handball

Support for the YMCA

Neighborhood C

Valley Creek Ravine - development area with multi-family dwelling

Valley Creek ravine from Eighth Street south - greenbelt - resident felt it should be allowed to develop some - not like Tumwater Valley

Non-commercial recreation facilities

Upgrade pedestrian system

Neighborhood D

Bike paths along Lauridsen and arterials with grass strip between the street and path to protect riders from car doors

Neighborhood E

Greenbelt areas

Land outside City for a park (60 children in the area who cannot get to an established park," Mrs. Mantooth)

Young adults and retired people need "free recreation" at parks

Parks should have a purpose; "Jessie Webster Park has little to offer" and attracts few

A foot and bicycle path up Race Street to Park Avenue or Pioneer Memorial Museum



CITY OF PORT ANGELES  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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