



# **City of Hoquiam**

## **Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan**

### **2011-2017**



**CITY OF HOQUIAM  
COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND RECREATION PLAN  
2011-2017**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This 2011-2017 City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan serves as an expression of the community's objectives, needs and priorities for recreational planning. It also provides updates about progress that has been made since the 2005-2011 Parks and Recreation Plan. The Hoquiam School District is also referenced in this document through their partnership role with the City of Hoquiam. Developed in conformance with the Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), this update provides the framework of goals and objectives for comprehensive park and recreation planning for the City of Hoquiam. The plan furnishes guidelines and recommendations for decisions related to the provision of recreation space, services and facilities.

To anticipate the needs of a changing community, the Plan balances present deficiencies in the recreation system with future needs and requirements. This analysis of the City's park and recreation system focuses on the projected population characteristics and economic base of the community and provides the basis of eligibility for federal and state financial assistance.

In compliance with the requirements of the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO), all elements necessary to qualify the City and the School District for recreation funding are included in this plan:

- ✓ Goals and Objectives
- ✓ Inventory of existing sites and facilities
- ✓ Public involvement
- ✓ Demand and need analysis
- ✓ Capital Improvement Program
- ✓ Local adoption

This plan is organized as follows:

Goals and Strategies – consisting of the overall park and recreation system, recreation site, facilities, maintenance, and program goals and identification of strategies proposed to achieve the goals. Also discussed is the relation of these goals and policies established in federal, state, and local plans currently in effect in the City. Since elements of any comprehensive plan are inter-related, goals identified in any single element, must consider the impacts on the other elements of the plan.

Community Profile – a planning area description consisting of the location and geographic description of the City of Hoquiam. Population, age distributions, growth rate, geology, climate and the natural resource base are also described.

Existing Parks and Facility Inventory – an inventory of local, county, state and federal facilities. An inventory of sites and facilities is necessary to assess location, quantity and quality of sites as well as providing a basis for comparing the existing supply against probably future demand. Identified under the current local system are 22 City sites, six school sites, six local sites outside

the City's jurisdiction, two County sites, and fifteen state and federal recreational opportunities to the Hoquiam community.

Needs Analysis – consists of various methods to analyze recreational needs. This assessment includes a review of national and local trends in recreation and population characteristics, as well as recreation needs identified in other local planning efforts. Also discussed is the application of standards which allows the city to monitor progress in meeting goals and can be used as a tool in determining need.

A vital part of the needs assessment are the methods used to attain public perceived park and recreation needs. In the preparation of this plan public involvement included a user demand survey, community meetings, regular Community Services Board meetings, discussion with City staff, a public information meeting and a formal public hearing.

Plan Recommendations and Implementation – consisting of the framework for determining a plan's effectiveness and specific system wide, site, facility, maintenance, and program recommendations. Included in this section are:

***Overall System Recommendations*** including:

- Coordination and education concerning the public transit system
- Facilitation of multi-cultural participation

***Site Recommendations*** for:

- Waterfront acquisition
- Downtown waterfront development

***Facility Recommendations*** providing a broad spectrum of recreational facilities and experiences are recommended for the following sites:

- Pathway development
- Hoquiam bicycle route development
- Art Pocklington Central Play Park development
- Facility replacements at each of the small neighborhood parks
- New facility compliance with ADA

***Maintenance Recommendations*** providing efficient and cost effective maintenance and access to all parks and recreation facilities cover:

- City-wide pathway system upgrades
- Little Hoquiam Boat Launch
- Olympic Stadium

***Program Recommendations*** to establish and provide programs sufficient to meet the needs of all residents include:

- Continued agency coordination
- Program development
- Utilization of volunteers

- Summer Parks Program

A Capital Improvements Program as it relates to parks and recreation, and a listing of fundable major improvements needed in the city over the next five years. These improvements are arranged in order of priority and the City's ability to pay. A wide variety of funding sources have been identified to implement the recommendations listed in this plan.

Through the adoption of this plan by the City Council, it is anticipated that the goals and strategies within this plan will guide funding toward providing a sound and effective park system for the Hoquiam Community. The City realizes that it will take a great deal of effort, a high degree of citizen involvement and continual monitoring of a variety of factors to see such goals realized. It is hoped and intended that this Parks and Recreation Plan will establish a strong foundation from which the needs of the community are identified and from which practical and successful achievements will result.

## CHAPTER 2

### GOALS AND STRATEGIES

#### GOALS

A goal is an end result toward which plans and strategies are directed. A strategy is the means by which one will accomplish the goal. With this in mind, the following goals were established to provide the framework for the development of the *Hoquiam Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan*.

The goals and strategies developed in this plan represent a blend of the pertinent goals and policies identified in the following local planning efforts as well as state policies. They also represent the recreational philosophy of the Mayor, City Council and the Community Services Board.

An overall system-wide goal was established with four elements of the overall goal identified. The first element, Recreation Sites, focuses on strategies to provide adequate land for park development. The second element, Recreation Facilities, pertains to the sufficient quantity and quality of existing and proposed facilities. The third element, Recreation Maintenance, deals with strategies to maintain the park system. The fourth element, Recreation Programs, addresses the provision of recreation programs.

#### SYSTEM-WIDE GOAL:

**To satisfy the recreational needs and desires of all the residents of Hoquiam by providing the highest quality recreational resources and the widest range of recreational opportunities within the resources available to Hoquiam.**

#### RECREATION SITE GOAL:

**Maintain adequate park acreage to meet the present and future needs of the entire City population.**

- Strategy 1. Acquire, preserve and develop land, water and waterfront areas for public recreational purposes based on area demand, public support and use potential.
- Strategy 2. Maximize utilization of existing school, organizational or other recreation sites whenever possible.
- Strategy 3. Develop, operate, and maintain recreational areas that will afford maximum use on a year-round basis for City residents, tourists and visitors, including, but not limited to, multi-purpose recreation or community centers and parks.

- Strategy 4. Remain in conformance with other locally adopted plans for consistent and coordinated recreational development as other development occurs.
- Strategy 5. Encourage easements, long-term leases or land trades for land considered highly desirable for recreational developments.
- Strategy 6. Encourage the preservation of high value scenic vistas, wildlife habitat areas, significant shoreline areas and other natural areas.

#### **RECREATION FACILITIES GOAL:**

**Provide sufficient public recreational facilities that are planned and designed to meet the needs and desires of all the residents of Hoquiam.**

- Strategy 1. Develop facilities that will encourage or afford maximum use by all groups regardless of age, income, race, sex, or physical or mental disability.
- Strategy 2. Continue to actively seek state and federal funds and private donations for recreation facility development.
- Strategy 3. Coordinate with adjacent local governments, school district, service organizations and state agencies in providing recreational facilities which provide region-wide benefits.
- Strategy 4. Ensure existing facility redevelopment and new development accommodates all users with physical and mental disabilities.

#### **RECREATION MAINTENANCE GOAL:**

**To establish and determine innovative techniques to satisfy the growing demand for facility use while dealing with a decreasing supply of resources.**

- Strategy 1. Maintain adequate park maintenance and operations funding.
- Strategy 2. Provide an on-the-job training program for park personnel in the areas of management, maintenance, aquatics, landscaping and general construction.
- Strategy 3. Encourage volunteer efforts to assist with park and litter clean-up and site enhancement, promote a local watch for vandalism, and provide recognition for these efforts.
- Strategy 4. Seek to provide facilities which balance cost effectiveness, user safety and visual acceptance.

## **RECREATION PROGRAM GOAL:**

**Establish and develop a varied year-round recreational program that will provide the opportunity for participation by all Hoquiam residents, regardless of age, income, race, sex or physical disability.**

- Strategy 1. Provide, develop and operate recreational programs that meet the needs and desires of the greatest number of people within the City.
- Strategy 2. Encourage and promote a working relationship with the Hoquiam School District, local service organizations and volunteer individuals for joint recreation programs, and provide recognition for efforts made by these people.
- Strategy 3. Promote recreation programs that encourage growth, community spirit and civic pride.
- Strategy 4. Employ competent and experienced park and recreation personnel to administer, implement and manage the Parks and Recreation Department.

## **RELATION TO LOCAL PLANS**

While it is important to incorporate state recreation policies in local goals, it is equally important to coordinate this plan with goals and policies established in documents already adopted by the City.

The City of Hoquiam has prepared and adopted plans which stress the necessity of maintaining control of development activities to provide for a balanced provision of recreational activities.

### ***City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Plan Update – 2009:***

This plan represents an update to the 1976 Comprehensive Plan and includes a Waterfront Development section in the Land Use Element.

Recreation related goals associated with this section included:

- Residents and visitors alike will be encouraged to participate in local waterfront recreational opportunities.
- The waterfront provides unique vistas that should be preserved and emphasized.
- There should be a maximum utilization of the waterfront, especially to enhance vistas and promote a variety of activities for all ages.
- Waterfront development should be “user friendly.”
- Tourist-related developments are an important ingredient to the success of the district.

- The Parks and Recreation Plan should be updated to plan for the anticipated growth projected in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, especially potential development in the Natural Resources Production District area.
- The City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Land Use Plan is adopted by reference.

***Shorelines Management Master Program for the City of Hoquiam:***

The *Shorelines Management Master Program for the City of Hoquiam* was adopted by Resolution No. 2757 in 1976.

Eight elements have been identified relating to the management of shorelines in the City of Hoquiam. Two elements directly affect the park and recreation system in the City, the Public Access and Recreation elements, while a third element, Conservation, touches upon recreation attributes. Shoreline Master Management Program Policies pertinent to this park and recreation plan have been reviewed and incorporated where applicable.

***Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan:***

The *Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan* (GHEMP) was prepared to improve the interpretation and implementation of the variety of local, county, state, and federal development regulations which affect the Grays Harbor Estuary. The GHEMP was adopted by the City of Hoquiam on October 20, 1987 by Resolution No. 87-107 and serves to guide the City in the development of lands within the estuary.

Under the GHEMP, the estuary is divided into eight planning areas, each representing a common set of natural and man-related features. Planning areas provide a basis for describing how different areas of the estuary presently function and how they should function in the future. The majority of the city is within Planning Area III. Applicable development guidelines for this area include use character, economic base, and recreation.

For other City and local planning efforts please refer to Appendix B, Related Planning Efforts.

**RELATION TO STATE AND FEDERAL POLICY**

To ensure that the goals identified in this plan are sound, it is important to analyze other policy issues relating to public open space, recreation planning and public access.

***Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation***

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is one of Washington's leading advocates for outdoor recreation. As noted earlier in this plan, the RCO prepared the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) which provides policy guidelines in the development and enhancement of outdoor recreation opportunities.

The RCO's Defining and Measuring Success: The Role of State Government in Outdoor Recreation, A State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) Document, 2008 identifies policy positions for providing outdoor recreation in Washington. Namely, the document recognizes recreation sites and facilities as vital elements of the public infrastructure, and calls for the need to provide adequate and continued funding.

### ***Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account***

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources administers the Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA). Grants from this program are used to improve or acquire public access sites or facilities and for recreation and interpretive projects that are water dependent.

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

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission administers the statewide park system. In 1984 the state legislature adopted a specific policy to administer State Park lands (RCW 43.51.395). This statute declares that it is the continuing policy of the State of Washington to set aside and manage certain lands to: maintain and enhance ecological, aesthetic and recreation values; protect cultural and historical resources, locations and artifacts; provide a variety of public recreational opportunities; encourage public participation.

### **Shoreline Management Act**

As an outgrowth of the Federal "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969" and the environmental issues surrounding this Act, the voters of Washington State validated an initiative petition. This initiative was titled the "Shoreline Protection Act" and passed into law June 1, 1971 as the "Shoreline Management Act of 1971" (RCW 90.58). The Act's objectives are to protect and restore the valuable natural resources that shorelines represent and to plan for all reasonable and appropriate uses that are dependant upon waterfront location or which will offer the opportunities for the public to enjoy the state's shorelines.

The Act, administered by the Washington State Department of Ecology, requires that all counties and cities prepare and adopt local shoreline master programs. As previously discussed, the City of Hoquiam Shoreline Management Master Plan policies have been incorporated in the park and recreation planning effort.

### **Coastal Zone Management Program**

Washington became the first state to have a federally approved Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Program. The state's CZM program, approved in 1996, supports technical assistance, education, and project grants to improve public access.

### **Endangered Species Act**

Through the administration of the Endangered Species Act, the US Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service may list certain northwest salmonid species as threatened. The Act has a variety of broad implications for city shoreline management. Impacts identified under the Act are focused on preserving or re-establishing adequate habitat conditions for the enhancement of the fisheries species. Possible effects on recreation may prohibit the construction of over-water structures that require removal of natural vegetation.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **COMMUNITY PROFILE**

Please refer to Section Two in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, adopted by reference, for community data.

## CHAPTER 4

### EXISTING PARKS AND FACILITY INVENTORY

#### INTRODUCTION

Existing park and recreation sites and facilities provide the basis upon which to build a park and recreation plan for the city. This inventory of sites and facilities assesses their location, quantity, and quality, and provides the basis for comparing the existing supply against the present and projected future demand for recreation sites and facilities. This inventory also facilitates comparison with park and recreation goals, strategies, and standards defined to attain the goals, thereby enabling judgments to be made of the adequacy of the present system.

A long-standing Joint Use Agreement between the City and the School District recognizes that each entity owns and operates their individual facilities. However, the agreement states that both entities believe it is in the best interest of the residents of the City and of the District to have these recreational facilities available to all persons in the area.

#### CURRENT SYSTEM

The current park and recreation system in the City consists primarily of two main providers; the City of Hoquiam and Hoquiam School District #28. Table 4.1 condenses the facilities provided by all the various sites.

#### City of Hoquiam:

**Beacon Hill:** Beacon Hill Park is a 2.5-acre park located in east central Hoquiam. The park is situated on the permanent cover of the city's reservoir and includes one basketball court, playground equipment, and two tennis courts. Landscaping and support facilities provide for passive enjoyment of the scenic view of the Hoquiam River and Harbor.

**Art Pocklington Central Play Park:** Located in the central portion of the city, this park provides an open play area, playground equipment, a children's wading pool, one tennis court, and support facilities. This one-acre site is well-used by neighborhood residents and also provides summer playground programs.

**Chevron Veterans Memorial:** This 0.1-acre urban square, located in the central business district, provides shoppers and downtown residents an opportunity for rest. Landscaped and accessible, this memorial honors the veterans from the City of Hoquiam.

**Eighth Street Landing:** This site provides approximately 120 linear feet of public access to the Hoquiam River and enhances the downtown waterfront area. Four picnic tables are provided with shelter, a fishing and boat dock are also available.

**Elton Bennett:** This nine-acre site is located in north central Hoquiam and provides a picturesque one-mile hiking trail through the densely forested landscape. The steep terrain makes the trail a challenging experience for the disabled user.

**Emerson Triangle Parks:** These three landscaped urban squares provide attractive open space adjacent to busy Emerson Avenue. The three sites total .12-acre.

**TABLE 4.1  
EXISTING RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN HOQUIAM**

SITE NAME	Baseball		Basket ball Goal	Boat Launch	Camp- sites	Football/ Soccer	Golf	Path- way	Picnic Tables	Play- field	Play- ground	Shore Access	Soft- ball	Swim Pool	Tennis	Support Facilities <sup>1</sup>
	90'	60'														
Beacon Hill			1								X				2	X
Central Playground										X	X			1 <sup>2</sup>	1	X
Chevron Veterans Memorial																X
Eighth Street Landing									4			X				
Elton Bennett								1 Mi.								
Emerson Triangle Parks																
Horne			2								X					
John Gable			2								X		2			X
John J. Viglasky			2								X					X
Johnny Green Dike								0.3 Mi.				X				
Last Spur									2							
Lion's									5	X	X					X
Little Hoquiam Boat Launch				X								X				
Olympic Stadium	1	2				1			2						2	X
Pacific Avenue			2								X					X
Polson Museum									1							
PGH Viewing Tower				X								X				
Rayonier Point								.25 Mi.	5							X
Richie			2								X					
Sunset Memorial Park								2 + Mi.								
Central Elementary			6						1	X	X		1			X
Emerson Elementary						1				X	X		2			X
Lincoln Elementary			4							X	X				2	
Washington Elementary		1	10						2	X	X					
Hoquiam Middle School	2		2			1				X						
Hoquiam High School	1		2			2									4	X

<sup>1</sup> Support facilities may include restrooms, benches, trash containers, parking, etc. <sup>2</sup> Indicates a children's wading pool.

**Hoquiam Rail Depot:** Constructed in 1911, this historical building operated as a passenger rail depot until 1956. The City received \$1.2 million in grant funding to restore the building to its original grandeur. Now that the restoration is complete it is on the Hoquiam Register of Historic Places and occupied by the Department of Licensing.

**Horne:** Located in northern Hoquiam, this 0.1-acre park provides playground equipment, basketball goals, and a small open play area.

**John Gable:** This 23-acre park is located in the western portion of the city, directly adjacent to Hoquiam High School which compliments the facilities at this park. Facilities include: two softball fields, two basketball goals, two horseshoe pits, playground equipment, a new restroom, a new skate park and support facilities.

**John J. Viglasky:** Located in northern Hoquiam, this 0.1-acre park provides playground equipment, basketball goals, and a small open play area.

**Johnny Green Dike:** This landscaped dike is located between the Hoquiam River and Riverside Avenue. The park consists of open green space to maintain the dike. Benches are provided for walkers and a paved pedestrian pathway on the top of the dike is available for public use.

**Last Spur:** This 0.4-acre urban square commemorates the community's logging heritage. It is located in north central Hoquiam. The site provides two picnic tables.

**Little Hoquiam Boat Launch:** This public access to the Little Hoquiam River encompasses approximately one acre. Located in the northwestern portion of the city, the launch provides one paved launch lane and parking for about ten vehicles/trailers. Frontage totals about 120 linear feet.

**Olympic Stadium:** Olympic Stadium is nine-acre athletic complex located in the eastern portion of the city. Facilities provided include the stadium which accommodates high school interscholastic athletics, triple AAA football, Babe Ruth and youth summer baseball programs. Seating capacity is 8,000 persons. Other facilities include picnic tables and support facilities. This stadium was upgraded in 1995 to provide disabled accessibility. In 2008 new structural supports were added along with a sprinkler system.

Located behind Olympic Stadium on 28<sup>th</sup> Street the City maintains batting cages (open February through July). There are eight pitching machines and a small snack shack, two picnic tables, and a soda machine.

**Mario Park:** Located on Pacific Avenue, this 0.1-acre park is located in east Hoquiam and provides playground equipment and a small open play area.

**Polson Museum:** The Polson Park and Museum is a 26-room museum originally built as the private residence of F. Arnold Polson, a wealthy timber baron. The museum houses a collection of historic artifacts and logging memorabilia. A colorful rose garden is surrounded by examples of native trees and walking paths on this 2.5-acre site. The Museum is currently working to complete the Railroad

Camp Project which is a replica of the Polson Logging Company's Railroad Camp.

**Port of Grays Harbor Viewing Tower:** This scenic vista provides views of the harbor, Port operations and Rennie Island. A boat launch is also provided at this 0.5-acre site.

**Rayonier Point:** This recently developed site offers an excellent passive waterfront experience. Located on the west bank of the Hoquiam River, this site provides a paved pathway over one-quarter mile in length, a community garden and five picnic tables with shelters.

**Richie:** Located in central Hoquiam, this 0.1-acre park provides basketball goals.

**Sunset Memorial Park/Cemetery:** Sunset Memorial Park is located in north central Hoquiam and covers approximately 33 acres. Well maintained with large trees and shrubs, the Park has become a popular destination for walkers. There are several paved roadways along with well worn off road trails that are used regularly.

#### **Hoquiam School District #28:**

**Central Elementary:** Located in the central portion of the city, this elementary school provides four covered basketball goals and two playground basketball hoops, two tetherball areas, open play area, a picnic table, new playground equipment, a softball field and a covered outdoor event area with parking and rest rooms.

**Emerson Elementary:** This school is located in the west central portion of the city and provides playground equipment, open play areas, two softball fields and a covered outdoor event area with parking and rest rooms.

**Lincoln Elementary:** Lincoln Elementary is located in the northern portion of the city and provides four covered basketball goals, new playground equipment, two tetherball areas, open play areas, and two tennis courts.

**Washington Elementary:** This school site is located adjacent to Olympic Stadium and provides new playground equipment and open play area, four covered and six open hoops, a baseball diamond, two picnic tables, and a covered outdoor event area with parking and rest rooms. A new basketball court was added in 2009 on City property adjacent to the school. Although the school is now closed the playground remains open to the community.

**Hoquiam Middle School:** The Middle School is located in the western portion of the city and provides two basketball goals, one football/soccer field, two baseball fields and open play areas.

**Hoquiam High School:** Directly adjacent to John Gable Park and Hoquiam Middle School the High School facilities provide a balanced recreation experience for a well-used complex.

Facilities include: one baseball diamond, two basketball goals, two football/soccer fields, four tennis courts, a one-quarter mile jogging track, and a stadium with support facilities.

In order to accurately assess recreational site and facility need, recreation sites and facilities not located in the city were also inventoried. Since Hoquiam is directly adjacent to the City of Aberdeen, parks and facilities located close to the corporate limit were examined.

Other sites and facilities which are regional-serving in scope and add recreational diversity to residents of Hoquiam were also inventoried. These sites are typically administered by the County, state or federal agencies.

### **LOCAL RECREATION PROGRAMS**

The City of Hoquiam sponsors programs year-round that provide recreational opportunities for residents of all ages. City also sponsors community runs, picnics and festivals. The City of Hoquiam and the Hoquiam School District have combined efforts to provide a free summer lunch program. The City's Community Services Department provides the location, supervision and activities for the summer lunch program while the school district provides the meals. For a full listing of programs and events please refer to Appendix A.

### **OTHER LOCAL SITES**

**Friend's Landing:** The 152-acre site is administered by Trout Unlimited and is located about eight miles east of Aberdeen. Directly on the Chehalis River, facilities are designed specifically for disabled accessibility and include: a boat ramp, fishing piers, picnic shelters, two covered fishing shacks, a paved pathway around portions of the 32-acre lake, viewing docks, and piers.

**Grays Harbor YMCA:** Located within the Hoquiam city limits, this new facility is the result of the uniting of the former Aberdeen and Hoquiam YMCA's to become YMCA of Grays Harbor. The facility offers a state of the art aquatics center with a wave machine, bubble pool, a river channel and an eight lane lap pool. It also includes a three story slide, hot tub and steam room. The gymnasium offers volleyball, basketball, soccer, gymnastics and family night events along with a full range of fitness and nautilus equipment. The center also sponsors childcare and nursery programs.

**Highland Golf Course:** This eighteen-hole golf course is adjacent to the City of Cosmopolis' Mill Creek Park.

**Hoquiam River RV Park:** Located on Queen Street next to the river, the park offers 22 RV spaces. The club house with a meeting room, kitchen, rest rooms, a bath and showers is currently under construction. The park plans to expand their facilities to include a total of 57 spaces.

**Lake Aberdeen Park:** Located on Lake Aberdeen Road, just north of Highway 12, this primitive area covers approximately 640 acres of timber with five acres of land developed for recreation and 100 acres of aquatic lands. Facilities include a large swimming area, several informal walking trails, rest rooms, picnic tables, and fishing and boating docks.

**West End Playfield:** This 3.5-acre park is located on the west side of Aberdeen. Facilities include:

basketball goals, playground equipment, open play area, softball diamond and support facilities.

**Sonshine Park** – This park was a partnership between Immanuel Baptist Church and the City of Hoquiam. It includes playground equipment, a riverfront walking trail, and athletic fields that accommodate soccer and baseball.

### **COUNTY RECREATION SITES**

**Grays Harbor County Fairgrounds:** The fairgrounds are a multi-use facility, largely maintained by user fees and rentals. Horse stalls are rented on a regular basis. Besides the annual Grays Harbor County Fair, facilities are used for auto races, dog shows, and weekly winter and spring swap meets. Private rentals are also available. The Fairgrounds is also a training facility for the Washington State Racing Commission.

Located east of Elma on the Old Olympic Highway, the site totals 63 acres and includes a 0.3 mile track for auto racing, a grandstand, and a multi-purpose pavilion of 55,000 square feet with a seating capacity of 3,000 people. There is a judging arena, poultry barn, 4-H building, FFA building, and Bennett Building. A graveled parking lot provides parking for 1,900 vehicles.

**Vance Creek Park:** Located approximately 25 miles east of Hoquiam on Vance Creek, this encompasses 88 acres of which about 50 acres consist of the three freshwater lakes. Facilities include: ADA accessible restrooms, two swimming beaches, open play areas, picnic tables, covered picnic areas, a boat launch, and paved pathways.

### **STATE RECREATION AREAS**

**Capitol State Forest:** Administered by the Department of Natural Resources this 84,000+ acre forest provides camping, picnicking, and trail facilities for hiking, ORV, and equestrian uses. The forest is located in the southeast corner of Grays Harbor and southwest corner of Thurston Counties.

**Lower Chehalis State Forest:** Also administered by the WDNR this 22,000 acre forest is adjacent to the Capitol State Forest on the west side of the Chehalis River. This area provides visitors with linkages to many of the activities found in the Capitol State Forest.

**Grayland Beach State Park:** Located about five miles south of Westport, this park provides: beach access, fishing, hiking, picnicking, tent and trailer camping.

**Griffiths-Priday State Park:** Located at the mouth of the Copalis River approximately 10 miles north of Ocean Shores, this park offers: beach access and picnicking.

**Lake Sylvia State Park:** Lake Sylvia is located directly adjacent to the City of Montesano. A boat launch, fishing, hiking, row boating, swimming, tent and trailer camping, are provided at this park.

**Ocean City State Park:** Ocean City State Park is located about 20 miles west of Hoquiam. This

park provides opportunities for: beach access, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, swimming, tent and trailer camping.

**Pacific Beach State Park:** This Park is located about 10 miles north of Copalis Beach and provides opportunities for: beach access, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, and tent and trailer camping.

**Schafer State Park:** Schafer State Park is located about 30 miles east of Hoquiam, in Mason County. Facilities include: fishing, hiking, picnicking, tent and trailer camping, and swimming.

**Twin Harbors State Park:** Twin Harbors is located about five miles south of Westport and provides: beach access, fishing, hiking, picnicking, and tent and trailer camping.

**Westhaven State Park:** This Park is located north of Westport near the south jetty entrance to Grays Harbor. Beach access, fishing, picnicking, and surfing are activities provided.

**Westport Light State Park:** Westport Light State Park is located about 35 miles southwest of Hoquiam near the City of Westport. Activities include: beach access, boat launch, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, and tent and trailer camping. This park also includes a functioning lighthouse facility built as a navigational aide for Point Chehalis at the south entrance to Grays Harbor.

### **FEDERAL RECREATION AREAS**

**Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge:** The Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge is located at Bowerman Basin west of the City of Hoquiam. Administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, this refuge provides 1,800 acres to preserve shorebird resting and feeding habitat. The site includes a boardwalk, viewing platforms, restrooms, and limited parking.

**Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary:** The sanctuary, administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration extends from Koitlah Point on the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the south end of the Copalis Wildlife Refuge. The primary scope of regulations for the sanctuary include a prohibition against oil and gas development; restrictions on discharging or depositing any material; restrictions on altering the seabed; and a ban on flying motorized aircraft under 2,000 feet near the sanctuary's coastal boundaries and offshore wildlife refuges.

**Olympic National Forest:** The forest, administered by the U.S. Forest Service (Department of Agriculture) is located about 50 miles north of Hoquiam. The multi-use management objective of the U.S. Forest Service allows for agricultural, forestry, mineral extraction, and recreational uses. Natural areas have been protected offering an extensive variety of recreational opportunities including: boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, lodging, picnicking, sailing, swimming, and tent and trailer camping.

**Olympic National Park:** The Park, administered by the U.S. Park Service (Department of the Interior) is located about 70 miles north of Hoquiam. The park encompasses and preserves in a natural environment the finest example of an Old Growth rain forest possibly in the world. The park also contains the majority of the Olympic Mountain Range featuring Mount Olympus which reaches

an elevation of 7,965 feet as well as 57 miles of pristine coastline.

Recreational opportunities are designed to be compatible with the ecology and include: backpacking, beach access, boating, canoeing, fishing, hiking, lodging, mountain climbing,



## CHAPTER 5

### NEEDS ANALYSIS

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter will identify the recreational needs for the City of Hoquiam. Needs analysis involves the comparison of the existing supply of recreation land, facilities and programs to the anticipated recreation demand. Based on this analysis, specific recommendations will emerge which will guide the City toward the attainment of the recreation goals identified earlier providing residents and visitors with a balanced and sound recreation system.

In this plan, the various methods utilized to analyze recreational need include: a review of national and local trends affecting recreation; needs identified in other planning efforts; the application of standards, and public involvement.

#### TRENDS

Consideration of various trends in recreation provide insight into future recreation patterns. These trends are the result of changing demographics, work habits, income levels, and health conscience. The net effect of the changes is an increasing demand for a greater variety of facilities and activities.

Trends which affect the recreational needs in Hoquiam include:

- Population characteristics

The national population is aging. According to the U.S. Census, in 1980, 11.2 percent of the U.S. population was 65 years of age or older which increased to 12.5 percent in 1990 and to 12.7 percent in 2000. As shown in Table 5.1, Washington State and Grays Harbor County closely mirror that trend while the City of Hoquiam shows a slightly lower percentage.

**TABLE 5.1  
AGING TRENDS**

YEAR	% WA STATE	% GH COUNTY	% CITY HOQUIAM
1970	9.6	11.6	--
1980	10.4	12.7	13.7
1990	11.7	15.8	16.8
2000	11.2	15.4	15.3

The aging trend is an important indicator as it affects the types of activities the 65+ group participates in. For instance as the population ages, the demand for passive oriented activities and facilities enjoyed by senior citizens usually increases.

- **Interest in exercise**

Recreation is viewed as an important factor in maintaining health. Exercise as an activity appears to be going through a cycle of its own. From a fad in the early 70's, exercise has become a way of life for nearly half of the population in the 1990's and continues to be into the new millennium. Exercise will continue to be a high profile activity considering that the average weight for adults and children continues to increase. The City is currently partnering with the Grays Harbor County Health Department on Healthy Lifestyles Initiatives to promote physical fitness.

- **Shorter Vacations**

In light of recent economic instability families have decreased the amount of time spent away from home on vacation. In addition, the distance traveled on vacations has also decreased. However, for many families vacation get-aways are non-existent. It is also notable that Americans average 14 vacation days per year compared to the European average of 40 days per year. This places a greater demand on the need for local and regional recreational facilities.

- **Increase in women's sports**

With the passage of the Title IX Amendment to the Education Act, women are offered greater access to sport facilities and activities. The result has been dramatic increase in recreation interests and nearly doubling of demand for certain facilities.

- **Economic/social factors**

Parks and recreation provide many economic and social benefits to a community. Recent studies have indicated that park and recreation facilities contribute to a local economy by appreciating land values and by stimulating private investment and tourism industry growth. Land values are enhanced the closer the land is to park and recreation facilities.

Social benefits are also being realized by the provision of parks and recreation facilities. Such benefits increase social values by: providing an opportunity for a quality living environment; providing "community solidarity"; providing community partnerships; providing for outlets to meet fundamental human needs; achieving mental and physical health; promoting juvenile decency; and promoting safe places for leisure pursuits.

- **Statewide recreation trends**

As identified in the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), Assessment and Policy Plan 2002 – 2005 Element, the IAC performed a statewide outdoor recreation participation survey. Over 1,500 people across the state of Washington were recruited on a random basis to fill out diary based forms to keep track of activities for a calendar year. Survey results reflected actual behavior, not preferences. With this input, the top ten outdoor activities identified are:

- |                        |                  |                |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1) Walking with a pet  | 5) Skateboarding | 8) Tennis      |
| 2) Jogging and running | 6) Soccer        | 9) Baseball    |
| 3) Walking             | 7) Football      | 10) Basketball |

#### 4) Gardening

### **OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS**

As identified in Chapter 2, Goals and Strategies, specific statewide policies and directives have been established which deal with providing recreation land and facilities. Through programs administered by state agencies such as the Department of Ecology, the Department of Natural Resources, the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, and the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, various land acquisition and development priorities are becoming more evident. These priorities include the preservation of unique and pristine natural areas; high value wetlands and wildlife habitat areas; and provision of public access to the state's waterways.

The local plans which have been prepared dealing with recreational goals and policies include the City's Comprehensive Plan, Shorelines Management Program, and the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan. These documents identify broad policies providing:

- a safe and convenient environment for walking and bicycling,
- a system of active parks and recreation facilities available to all segments of the population, and
- shoreline and water-related activities

In addition to the aforementioned plans, the City has other plans and planning efforts which assist in the identification of specific recreational need in the City. These efforts are discussed in Appendix B Related Planning efforts.

### **APPLICATION OF STANDARDS**

While the goals identified in Chapter 2 reflect the vision for the City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation system, specific standards must be developed to measure the level of service of the system and identify future deficiencies. Park and recreation standards are set to determine how much parkland and facilities, relative to population, is enough to meet community need.

Standards provide detailed targets which allow the city to assess the progress toward meeting community goals. Several criteria should guide standards development:

- They must reflect the needs of the residents.
- They must be realistic and attainable.
- They must be acceptable and useful to both the professional and the policymaker.
- They must be based on a sound analysis of the best available information.

As goals in this plan represent the views of City of Hoquiam residents, the standards are also tailored to local attributes. For instance, residents may express desires for a level of service that differs from national standards for other communities. There may be unique assets and conditions that do not fit traditional standards.

The level of service standards used in this plan were initially established in the 1997 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan for the City. These standards have been reviewed and compared to standards established by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and other communities with similar

demographic profiles and physical attributes to determine applicability.

A universally accepted standard methodology is the per capita acreage standard. The per capita acreage standard, expressed as the number of acres of a specific park category or the number of facilities of a specific type per thousand population, is intended to determine whether the overall number of park sites and facilities is sufficient to satisfy the recreation demands.

To begin the application of this standard, the existing park types within the city were categorized. The importance of categorization is to provide a variety of park types which satisfy the broad range of community recreational needs.

The classification system used for the City of Hoquiam is intended to serve as a guide for the identification of the variety of recreational opportunities and for the provision of a well-balanced park system. The important consideration is to provide a variety of park types which satisfy the broad range of community recreational needs. The City of Hoquiam classification system is shown in Table 5.2, City of Hoquiam Park Classification System.

Another level of service standard utilized in this plan is the accessibility standard. Through this standard, specific service radii have been given to recreation sites and facilities. Identifying areas within the city physically served by a certain park classification or facility will assist in determining the spatial distribution and consequently, the areas not being served by specific sites and recreation facilities.

The findings of this analysis are intended to serve as a guide in the selection of locations and facilities which would satisfy a locational need. Physical boundaries such as major highways and rivers are used to identify hazards and impediments to accessing sites and facilities. The recommended per capita acreage requirement and maximum service radius for the various park classifications within the city are also shown in Table 5.2.

**Regional Parks/Reserves** are areas of natural quality for resource-oriented outdoor recreation, such as viewing and studying nature, hiking, fishing, boating, camping, and swimming. These areas may include active play areas, but, typically 80 percent of the site is managed for natural resource preservation. Regional parks and reserves service a multi-community area with a one hour drive time to the park.

The minimum per capita acreage standard for this type of park is 10 acres per 1,000 persons with a desired 50 acre minimum size.

**Community Parks** are defined as recreation areas capable of supplying a broad range of active and passive activities. Community parks typically contain both natural settings and developed play areas. Facilities normally provided at community parks include: swimming pool or beach, field and court games, and also serve as nodes for a citywide pathway system.

The minimum per capita acreage standard for a community park is 5 to 8 acres per 1,000 persons with a desired (not required) minimum size of 10 acres per park. These parks serve multi-neighborhoods and efficiently provide an urban service radius between 1.5 and 3 miles.

**TABLE 5.2**  
**CITY OF HOQUIAM PARK CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

<b>TYPE</b>	<b>USE</b>	<b>MAXIMUM SERVICE RADIUS</b>	<b>ACREAGE</b>	<b>ACREAGE/ 1000 POP.</b>
Regional Park/Reserve	Passive & Natural	Multi-Community (1 Hour Drive Time)	50+	10.0
Community Park	Active, Passive & Natural	1.5 – 3.0 Miles	10+	5 – 8
Neighborhood Park	Active & Passive	Neighborhood (0.25 – 0.50 Mile)	2-10	1.5
School Site	Active	0.25 – 0.50 Mile	--	1.0
Special Use Site	Unique Activity	Citywide	-- <sup>1</sup>	--
Urban Pathway	Trail Activity	Citywide	-- <sup>2</sup>	--
Urban Malls & Square	Passive	< 0.25 Mile	--	0.25
Open Space	Conservation	Variable	--	1.0

NOTE: This table represents *recommended* per capita acreage and maximum service radius for various types of parks within the City of Hoquiam classification system.

<sup>1</sup> No specific size limitations for special use sites are listed due to the uniqueness of recreational activities provided.

<sup>2</sup> One trail system should be provided linking as many recreational nodes within the City as possible.

**Neighborhood Parks** are defined as recreation areas providing primarily active recreation opportunities. Facilities may include: softball and baseball diamonds, playground equipment, tennis courts, basketball goals and other intensive facilities. Passive recreation opportunities may also be provided if a natural setting exists. Due to size limitations, nonconforming uses should be carefully planned to avoid conflicts. Access will mostly be pedestrian and children on bicycles. Park sites should be located so that persons living within the service area will not have to cross a major arterial street.

The recommended minimum level of service standard for a neighborhood park is 1.5 acres per 1,000 persons with a range of 2 to 10 acres in size per park. The maximum service radius for neighborhood parks is typically one-half mile.

**School Sites** provide intensive recreational activities which also serve to fulfill a recreation need in the city. Since the facilities are similar to facilities provided at neighborhood parks, accessibility standards should be the same.

**Special Use Sites** are defined as sites which provide facilities for unique activities. There are no size requirements but the site should be large enough to provide support facilities for the activity.

**Urban Pathways** provide an opportunity within an urban setting for walking and bicycling. Where possible, they provide links to other recreational areas, scenic vistas, historic points of interest, and often provide public access to a waterfront. These pathways are typically designed as a portion of a statewide or local trail system. Trail systems service the entire community.

**Urban Malls and Squares** are small passive areas designed primarily to improve and maintain urban environmental quality. They provide rest and relaxation areas and provide aesthetic improvements to adjacent developed areas.

No intensive recreation facilities should be provided at these sites, however, landscaping, benches, tables, etc. are typically developed. In addition, areas of protection from the elements through screening, plantings and covered areas should be provided.

These small green spaces typically serve pedestrians in a downtown shopping area within one-quarter mile of the site.

**Open Space Sites** are defined as undeveloped public or private land that is protected from development (except conforming recreational). These lands may include but are not limited to wetlands, wetland buffers, public access sites, and wildlife habitat areas. These sites rarely provide recreational attributes.

Table 5.3, Existing Public Recreation Sites Within Hoquiam Classification System, identifies the inventoried recreation sites for the City as they relate to the classification system.

The per capita acreage and accessibility standards should also be applied to recreational facilities. Deficiencies which surface during the application of these standards will assist in guiding the siting and development of needed recreational facilities. Table 5.4, Standards for Recreational Facilities in the City of Hoquiam, identifies the facility standards used for the City of Hoquiam.

Table 5.5, Application of Per Capita Acreage Standard to the 2000 and Year 2010 Resident Population in the City of Hoquiam, identifies the acreage and facility deficiencies when the current system is applied to the standards using the 2000 city population of 9,097. In addition, Table 5.5 identifies anticipated deficiencies when applied to the year 2010 resident population of 9,458. The 2010 resident population projection utilized is the low growth scenario identified in the adopted *City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Plan*.

The primary purpose of the accessibility analysis is to identify existing and proposed residential areas not served by certain park types and facilities. As shown on Maps 5.1 through 5.9, the analysis does not include lands south of the Burlington Northern Railroad Line. This land is almost exclusively industrial development and typically will not need local recreation facility development. This also is the general location of the Aberdeen/ Hoquiam Industrial By-pass route. The by-pass would represent a physical obstruction between the residential areas to the north and industrial areas to the south.

**TABLE 5.3  
EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION SITES  
WITHIN HOQUIAM CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	<b>SITE NAME</b>	<b>OWNERSHIP</b>	<b>ACREAGE</b>
<b>Regional Park/Reserve</b>	Damon Point (Protection Island)	WSPRC <sup>1</sup> ; WDOFW <sup>2</sup> ; O.S. <sup>3</sup>	62
	Grayland Beach SP	WSPRC	210
	Griffiths-Friday SP	WSPRC	359
	Lake Sylvia SP	WSPRC	233
	Ocean City SP	WSPRC	170
	Twin Harbors SP	WSPRC	172
	Westhaven SP	WSPRC	79
	Westport Light SP	WSPRC	212
<b>Community Park</b>	Elton Bennett	City	9.0
	John Gable	City	23.0
	Lion's	City	11.7
<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	Beacon Hill	City	2.5
	Central Park	City	1.0
	Home	City	0.1
	John J. Viglasky	City	0.1
	Pacific Avenue	City	0.1
<b>School Sites</b>	Richie	City	0.1
	Central Elementary	HSD <sup>4</sup>	1.4
	Emerson Elementary	HSD	8.0

- Continued on next page -

**TABLE 5.3 (CONT.)**

CLASSIFICATION	SITE NAME	OWNERSHIP	ACREAGE
School Sites (Cont.)	Lincoln Elementary	HSD	5.1
	Washington Elementary	HSD	3.3
	Hoquiam Middle School	HSD	4.8
	Hoquiam High School	HSD	12.6
Special Use Sites	Eighth Street Landing	City	0.2
	Hoquiam Rail Depot	City	N/A
	Little Hoquiam Boat Launch	City	1.0
	Olympic Stadium	City	9.0
Urban Pathways	Polson Museum	City	2.5
	PGH Viewing Tower	Port of Grays Harbor	0.5
	Johnny Green Dike	City	?
	Rayonier Point	City	0.25 <sup>5</sup>
Urban Malls & Squares	Sunset Memorial Park	City	<sup>7</sup>
	Chevron's Veteran's Memorial	City	0.1
	Emerson Triangles (3 sites)	City	0.1
	Last Spur	City	0.4
Open Space	G.H. National Wildlife Refuge	USFWS <sup>6</sup>	1,800

<sup>1</sup> WSPRC = WA State Parks & Recreation Commission  
<sup>2</sup> WDOFW = WA State Dept. of Fish & Wildlife  
<sup>3</sup> O.S. = City of Ocean Shores  
<sup>4</sup> HSD = Hoquiam School District  
<sup>5</sup> Represents pathway, in miles  
<sup>6</sup> USFWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
<sup>7</sup> Formal trails not designated, acreage varies

**TABLE 5.4**  
**STANDARDS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**  
**IN THE CITY OF HOQUIAM**

FACILITY TYPE	MAXIMUM SERVICE RADIUS	FACILITY/1000 POPULATION
Baseball (90')	2.00 Mi.	1/5,000
Baseball (60')	2.00 Mi.	1/5,000
Basketball (Goal)	0.50 Mi.	1/1,000
Boat Launch	15-30 Minute Drive Time	1 Lane/1,000
Camping (Sites)	25.00	3/1,000
Football/Soccer	1.00 Mi.	1/6,000
Golf Course	½-1 Hour Drive	1/25,000
Pathway	-- <sup>i</sup>	N/A
Picnic Area (Tables)	0.50 Mi.	6/1,000
Playfield	0.25 Mi.	1/1,000
Playground	0.25 Mi.	1/1,000
Softball	0.50 Mi.	1/2,500
Swim Beach	10.00 Mi.	10LF/1,000 <sup>ii</sup>
Swim Pool (Indoor <sup>iii</sup> )	3.00 Mi.	1/10,000
Swim Pool (Outdoor <sup>iv</sup> )	3.00 Mi.	1/20,000
Tennis	0.50 Mi.	1/2,000

i. A pathway system serves the entire City.

ii. Beach area should have 50 square feet of land and 50 square feet of water per user. There should be 3-4 acres of supporting land/acre of beach.

iii. Should provide 15 square feet per user.

iv. Should provide 20 square feet per user.

**TABLE 5.5**

**APPLICATION OF PER CAPITA ACREAGE STANDARD TO THE  
2000 AND YEAR 2010 RESIDENT POPULATION  
IN THE CITY OF HOQUIAM**

PARK OR FACILITY TYPE	MINIMUM PER CAPITA ACREAGE STANDARD	Area/Facility Required <sup>1</sup>		Area/Facility Provided	Area/Facility Need	
		2000	2010 <sup>2</sup>	EXISTING	2000	2010
Regional Park/Reserve	10.0 Ac/1,000	90.9	94.6	1497	--	--
Community	5.0 Ac/1,000	45.4	47.3	44	2 Ac.	3.3 Ac.
Neighborhood	1.5 Ac/1,000	13.6	14.2	4	10 Ac.	10.2 Ac.
School	1.0 Ac/1,000	9.0	9.5	35.2	--	--
Urban Pathway	-- <sup>3</sup>	1	1	--	1	1
Urban Malls & Squares	0.25Ac/1,000	2.2	2.4	0.6	1.6 Ac.	1.8 Ac.
Baseball (90')	1/5,000	2	2	4	--	--
Baseball (60')	1/5,000	2	2	3	--	--
Basketball	1/1,000	9	9	34	--	--
Boat Launch (Lanes)	1 Lane/1,000	9	9	2	7	7
Camping (Sites)	3/1,000	27	28	543 <sup>4</sup>	--	--
Football/Soccer	1/6,000	2	2	5	--	--
Golf Course	1/25,000	1	1	2	--	--
Picnic Area (Tables)	6/1,000	54	57	22	32	35
Playfield	1/1,000	9	9	7	2	2
Playground	1/1,000	9	9	12	--	--
Softball	1/2,500	4	4	5	--	--
Swim Beach	10LF/1,000	90	95	100 <sup>5</sup>	--	--
Swim Pool (Indoor)	1/10,000	1	1	1	--	1 <sup>6</sup>
Swim Pool (Outdoor)	1/20,000	1	1	0	1	1
Tennis	1/2,000	5	5	11	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Required acreage is determined by multiplying the acreage standard by the existing population (2000 pop. = 9,097).

<sup>2</sup> Year 2010 population estimate from City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Plan - 1996 and represents low growth scenario of 9,458.

<sup>3</sup> One pathway system should be provided linking as many recreational nodes within the city as possible.

<sup>4</sup> Represents Lake Sylvia SP, 35 sites; Ocean City SP, 187 sites; and Twin Harbors SP, 321 sites.

<sup>5</sup> Lake Aberdeen Rec. Area provides swim beach opportunities for residents of Hoquiam.

<sup>6</sup> The Hoquiam Aquatic Center was forced to close in June, 2004 due to city of Hoquiam budget constraints.

Application of both standards to the various park classifications and facilities are discussed below.

Regional Parks/Reserves: Lake Sylvia and all coastal State Parks are classified as regional parks. Both accessibility and per capita standards (see Table 5.5) are met for this park type.

Community: Two community parks exist in the City (Elton Bennett and John Gable). Using the maximum 3.0 mile radius, all residents have access to a community park, however, a shortfall of 2 acres currently exists while 3.3 acres will be needed in the year 2010 (see Table 5.5).

Neighborhood: Six parks have been classified as neighborhood parks: Beacon Hill, Art Pocklington Central Play Park, Horne, John J. Viglasky, Mario Park and Richie Park. In addition, since facilities at school sites are similar to those offered at neighborhood parks, all school sites have been included in the accessibility analysis. Large areas in the northwest and northeast corners of the City are un-served by a neighborhood park. It should be noted that these areas are largely undeveloped.

Application of the per capita standard to neighborhood parks identifies a deficiency of 10 acres. However, due to similarities between neighborhood parks and school recreation facilities, the 35 acres of school outdoor recreation area offsets the need for additional neighborhood park acreage.

Urban Pathways: Generally, one pathway system should be provided which provides linkages to parks, waterfront, community centers, and a regional pathway system. Please refer to Appendix C for Hoquiam Park and Recreation Pathway Element.

Urban Malls & Squares: Three areas have been classified as small urban passive areas: Chevron's Veterans Memorial, Emerson Triangles, and Last Spur. At a standard of one-quarter acre per 1,000 residents, an additional 1.8 acres should be developed by the year 2010.

Baseball (90' & 60'): With a two-mile service radius, the baseball diamonds at Olympic Stadium and John Gable Park provide sufficient access to all residents. The per capita standards of 2-90' and 2-60' diamonds are also met.

Basketball: Eleven sites provide 34 public outdoor basketball goals. The northwest and northeast portions of the City as the only un-served areas. Table 5.5 shows no additional facility need. Many backboards and rims are in need of repair or replacement for proper play.

Boat Launch Lanes: Two sites provide launching opportunities (Little Hoquiam Boat Launch and PGH Viewing Tower) for residents of Hoquiam. At one lane per 1,000 persons, an additional eight boat launches will be needed by the year 2010.

Camping Sites: Three State Parks (Lake Sylvia, Ocean City and Twin Harbors) provide adequate accessibility and a sufficient quantity of sites to satisfy camping standards.

Football/Soccer: Four sites currently have fields adaptable for football or soccer play, Olympic Stadium, Emerson Elementary, Hoquiam Middle and High School (2 fields).

The northwest and northeast portions of the City are un-served by a football or soccer field. With a per capita standard of one field per six thousand residents, sufficient football and soccer fields exist in the City.

Golf Course: Golf courses are regional-serving facilities with a service radius of one-half hour to one hour drive-time. Residents of Hoquiam are within accessibility of the Ocean Shores Golf Course (18 hole) and Highland Golf Course (18 hole).

Picnicking: There exist about 22 picnic tables located at eight different sites in the City. With a one-half mile service radius applied, the northwest and northeast portions of the City are un-served. When applying a per capita standard of 6 tables per 1,000 persons, a shortfall of 35 tables by the year 2010 is identified, see Table 5.5.

Playfield: Playfields provide opportunities for unorganized games and are located at: Central Playground, Lion's Park, Central, Emerson, Lincoln, and Washington Schools, and Hoquiam Middle School.

With an accessibility standard of one-quarter mile large portions of the City are un-served by a playfield. The per capita standard calls for 1 playfield per 1,000 residents. At this standard there exists a need for 2 additional playfields, that number remains constant through 2010.

Playground: Playground equipment is provided at twelve sites in the City. With an accessibility standard of one-quarter mile, large portions of the City are un-served by a playground. The per capita standard of 1 playfield per 1,000 residents is satisfied, see Table 5.5.

Skate Park: One skate park currently exists in the City limits at John Gable Park. This new addition features a bowl.

Softball: Five softball diamonds located at three sites: John Gable (2), Central Elementary (1), and Emerson Elementary (2) exist in the City. With a one-half mile service radius, there are large areas located in the northwest, northeast and eastern portions of the City un-served by a softball diamond. The West End Playfield in Aberdeen provides softball service to the extreme eastern portion of Hoquiam. No additional need is identified when applying a per capita standard of 1 diamond per 2,500 residents.

Swim Beach: With a ten mile standard, residents are within the radius of Lake Aberdeen Recreation Area. While the per capita standard need of 95 linear feet of swimming beach (year 2000) is satisfied by the 100 linear feet at this facility, residents of Aberdeen also use this beach causing potential over-use and management difficulties.

Swim Pool (Outdoor): There are no outdoor swimming pools in the urban area of Hoquiam/Aberdeen. A wading pool is located at Central Playground.

Tennis: There are tennis courts at three sites: Beacon Hill, Lincoln Elementary and Hoquiam High School. It should be noted that the two tennis courts located at Lincoln Elementary are in disrepair and presently unusable. These courts have not been included in the service radius standard.

Applying the one-half mile service radius identifies un-served areas in the northwest and northeast portions of the City. The per capita standard of 1 court per 2,000 residents is satisfied, see Table 5.5.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

The final method utilized to determine community need was public involvement. Public involvement can take the form of user participation and demand surveys, public informational meetings, public workshops, and sample interviewing.

Public involvement is a key element in determining needs for a small community. Other methods such as application of standards and trend analysis are beneficial in supporting the needs identified through public involvement.

In the preparation of this plan, the various methods used to attain public, perceived park and recreation needs included: community meetings; regular Community Services Board meetings; gathering feedback from the public through social media; discussions with City personnel; and a public hearing.

**Community Meetings:** A community workshop was held with the Community Services Board on January 22, 2011 to gather feedback from the public about the future of Hoquiam's parks. Citizens were provided with a map of existing parks and asked to provide feedback regarding any changes they would like to see at the existing parks, and whether any future park expansions should happen in the future. Two members from the Community Services Board and three members from the public were in attendance. The most discussed issues pertained to improving pedestrian access to all parks in Hoquiam, improving bicycling trails and transportation, adding a BMX park component at the John Gable Park, acquiring land in East Hoquiam for a new park, and replacing the playground equipment in all of the parks in Hoquiam. The community was generally satisfied with the parks but would like to see improvements made to existing parks. They would also like to see more public access to the waterfront in Hoquiam.

The quarterly Community Services Board meetings were also an opportunity for public discussion. The various plan phases were discussed at these meetings in early 2011. At the February 23<sup>rd</sup> meeting there were seven Board members in attendance. A draft of the 2011 update to the Parks Plan was presented. The members concurred with all of the proposed projects. The main themes from the meeting included investing in trails and bicycle path facilities, renovating community parks, and continuing to improve pedestrian access in the City.

The final draft version of the plan was presented to the Hoquiam City Council on February 18, 2011. On February 28, 2011 a formal public hearing was held before the City Council to receive any comments on the plan. There was no public comment or comments from the Council. The plan was adopted at that meeting. The minutes of that hearing are included in Appendix D. The City's resolution of adoption for the Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan is included in Appendix E.

A meeting was held with the Mayor of Hoquiam, Jack Durney. When asked what issues or concerns he had regarding the City park and recreation system Mayor Durney responded that upgrades to existing facilities were the biggest issue. Upgrades have not been made to parks in recent years primarily due to a lack of funding. Facilities in many of the small neighborhood parks have degraded and are in need of repair and replacement.

When asked about his main infrastructure goals for the next six years, Mayor Durney replied that he would like to see the City develop more paths and trails that will help encourage more walking and biking. However, his biggest short term goal is to see the completion of the Art Pocklington Central Play Park

Renovation project which includes new playground equipment and a spray park. Mayor Durney is also interested in seeing more programs for youth and seniors, in addition to trying to draw our young people back to the community to live and work.

## CHAPTER 6

### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

#### **FRAMEWORK**

As is the case with all planning programs, the true determination of a plan's effectiveness is the degree to which the plan's recommendations are implemented over the given timeframe. These recommendations should be formulated from sound decisions based on the findings of the various methods of determining needs. In addition, the recommendations should maintain the overriding guidelines which provide a balance in meeting the present recreation deficiencies and future needs, maintain a focus on population characteristics and economic base of the community, and remain within the City's fiscal resources.

The recommendations should be an expression of the goals identified in Chapter 2 and remain consistent with the objectives proposed to achieve those goals. If implemented, those goals and objectives should serve to provide the residents of Hoquiam quality recreation sites, facilities, and programs through the life of the plan.

This chapter will identify the proposed recommendations resulting from the analysis of all the methods used to determine the park and recreation need in the city. These recommendations are categorized by the four specific goals of the Hoquiam park and recreation system.

Overlapping of specific recommendations do exist. For instance, a proposed facility development which is consistent with the facility goals may also satisfy goals identified for recreation programs. This overlapping is beneficial in satisfying multiple needs.

#### **RECREATION SITE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recreation site goal identified in Chapter 2 guides the City to "Maintain adequate park acreage to meet the present and future needs of the City's population".

Recommendations include:

- ***Waterfront Acquisition:***  
Pursue acquisition and development of waterfront site providing sufficient acreage to accommodate recreation facilities, public waterfront amenities, RV Park, and user support facilities. With current residential growth patterns occurring to the north, site location along the Hoquiam River would serve existing and future residents.
- ***Waterfront Development:***  
A long-term goal of the City is the continued focus on opportunities to implement the 1986 *Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Plan*. Particular attention should be focused on 9<sup>th</sup> Street development.

## **RECREATION FACILITY RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recreation facility goal established in Chapter 2 encourages the "provision of sufficient public recreational facilities that are planned and designed to meet the needs and desires of all residents of Hoquiam".

As identified in the needs analysis, the City is served by regional facilities such as a golf course and camping opportunities. There does exist a need for additional boat launch site.

Local facility needs expressed demand for additional picnic tables, playfields, and a community-wide non-motorized pathway. Also noted was the community driven desire and identified need for a safe skateboard area. With these needs identified, the facility recommendations include:

- ***Pathway Segments:***

It is recommended that all parks be connected to residential neighborhoods through safe pedestrian pathways. Specifically, the Little Hoquiam Boat Launch is currently inaccessible by sidewalk. Through future grant funding it is recommended that a sidewalk be added to ensure safe access.

- ***Bicycle Routes***

It is recommended that the City develop safe bicycle routes throughout the City that will allow bicyclists to commute safely and recreational cyclists to enjoy a scenic ride through Hoquiam. In the next six years the City proposes to add bike lanes throughout the City that would connect various areas of town to one another. Additionally, a mountain biking path is proposed that would connect from Prospect Avenue down town Endresen and then west to Lonngrenn's Pass.

- ***Waterfront Redevelopment***

It is recommended that the City acquire two waterfront properties totaling approximately 5 acres located along Levee Street owned by Parker Johnson & Parker and Rayonier Timberlands. The property is located along the Hoquiam River and includes a boat launch, park, tidelands and some upland area. The proposal for this area once it is acquired would be to upgrade the boat launch facility to include a paved launch, construction of a boarding ramp that would be ADA accessible to passengers, and construction of a public moorage area for up to 30 vessels.

- ***Art Pocklington Central Play Park:***

A complete renovation is suggested for this facility. The City proposes to replace the existing playground equipment and convert the existing wading pool into a spray park. Additional site improvements would include construction of ADA accessible pathways throughout the park, construction of a picnic shelter, and replacement of the fencing. A new entryway at the corner of Highways 101 and 109 would be included, as well as interpretive signage that

would match the theme and design of the signage found along the Hoquiam River Walkway.

- ***Cottage Avenue Park, Viglasky Park, Mario Park and Richie Park***  
Significant facility upgrades are needed at each of these parks. It is the goal of the City to replace the playground equipment at each of these parks over the next six years. Thought will be given to make each park unique to set them apart from one another so that residents throughout the City can have a variety of facilities to choose from.
- ***John Gable Park***  
The community has expressed a desire to investigate the feasibility of adding a BMX bike park to John Gable Park in addition to the Skate Park facility. The City should investigate whether this would be a feasible option and apply for grant funding when available to pursue this project.
- ***General Facility Development:***  
All new facility developments should be in conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines for recreation facilities.

### **RECREATION MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS**

The recreation maintenance goal identified in Chapter 2 promotes “innovative techniques to satisfy the growing demand for facility use while dealing with a decreasing supply of resources”. As local park and recreation systems expand to meet the needs of a diverse community, the funds in park and

recreation budgets are stretched. Proper maintenance is one budget element which typically is reduced to accommodate additional acreage and facility acquisition. Due to safety and liability concerns, the upgrade and improvement of existing facilities should be considered a high priority. The maintenance recommendations include:

- ***ADA Upgrade:***  
All maintenance improvements should be made in conformance with the Americans with Disabilities Act guidelines for recreation facilities..
- ***Citywide Pathway System:***  
As the City considers the development of non-motorized pathways, the following connecting segments have been identified for maintenance and upgrades.
  - Johnny Green Dike:  
Recommendations include a sprinkler system, additional landscaping, planter removal at west end of pathway, and the replacement of missing benches.
  - Rayonier Point:  
Bank line erosion is increasing along the pedestrian pathway. The erosion is

jeopardizing picnic facilities, trees, and the pathway itself. Analysis is necessary to determine a cost/effective method of solving this problem.

- ***Little Hoquiam Boat Launch:***  
Upgrade to the existing boat ramp is necessary to make is safe for public use.
- ***Olympic Stadium:***  
Recommendations include:
  - Continued painting of all grandstands/bleachers
  - Replace stadium walkway and foundation
  - Replace sprinkler system under grandstands

### **RECREATION PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS**

This goal promotes development of recreational providing opportunities for participation by all Hoquiam residents, regardless of age, income, race, sex, or physical disability.

Recommendations dealing with the provision of recreation programs include:

- Continue coordination with the Hoquiam School District, City and private organizations to provide recreation programs which satisfy local demand, while eliminating duplication.
- Develop recreation programs which provide a variety of recreation opportunities to all age groups from pre-school to senior citizens.
- Utilize volunteer efforts to operate the programs whenever possible.
- Develop Senior Citizen Program to include a walking and/or fitness program.

### **OVERALL SYSTEM RECOMMENDATIONS**

- As identified in the recent survey, many community members feel that transportation to and from facilities and events is a barrier to participation. It is recommended that the Community Services Board further examine the issue and work with the local transit system to provide education on public transit routes, schedules and usage.
- The Community Services Board has established an overall system goal to facilitate multi-cultural participation in the community by addressing the needs of the City's diverse cultures and incorporating activities and programs to meet those needs.

### **CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM**

A Capital Improvement Program (CIP), as it relates to this parks and recreation plan, is a list of fundable major improvements needed in Hoquiam over the next six years. These improvements are arranged in order of preference to assure that they are carried out in priority of need and in accord with the city's ability to pay. The proposed CIP for the City of Hoquiam is shown in Table 6.1.

TABLE 6.1

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM  
FOR THE CITY OF HOQUIAM

<p><b>Agency/Department Name:</b> City of Hoquiam  <b>Address:</b> Hoquiam City Hall  <b>City, Zip Code:</b> Hoquiam, WA 98550  <b>Telephone:</b> (360) 532-5700</p>	<p><b>Date of Adoption:</b> February 28, 2011  <b>Completed By:</b> See Appendix F  <b>Signature:</b> See Appendix F  <b>Title:</b> See Appendix F</p>
--	--

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

PROJECT	BEGIN	ACQ.	DEV.	RENOV.	FUNDING SOURCE <sup>1</sup>	ESTIMATED COST (Thousand)					
						2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Art Pockington	2011			400	G,L,P,D	200	200				
Hoquiam River Waterfront Boat Launch and Moorage	2011	60	600	300	G,L,P,D	60		900			
Richie Park	2011			15	L	15					
Viglasky Park	2012			15	L		15				
Mario Park	2013			15	L			15			
Olympic Stadium sprinklers	2013		100					100			
Cottage Ave. Park	2015			15	L					15	
Little Hoquiam River Boat Launch	2015	100		100	G					100	100
John Gable BMX Park	2016		20		G						16

<sup>1</sup> Funding Method:

G = Grants      D = Donations      I = In-kind Services  
 L = Local P = Private      U = Unknown

## **POTENTIAL FUNDING SOURCES**

A wide variety of funding sources are available to implement the recommendations listed in this plan. Some of these sources include:

**Grants:** Federal and state governments offer numerous competitive grants to assist in the acquisition and development of recreation land and facilities.

- Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program administered by the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) is the largest fund focused solely at recreation land acquisition and development.
- Boating Facilities Program, also administered by the RCO, provides funds for shoreline and upland acquisition or development projects which enhance boating-related facilities.
- Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is administered jointly by the IAC and National Park Service. The LWCF provides recreation land acquisition and development funds.
- Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA) administered by the State Department of Natural Resources provides funds for the acquisition and development of lands which provide public access to the state's shorelines. The status of this fund is dependent upon legislative appropriation.
- Coastal Zone Management Fund is administered by the State Department of Ecology. This annual fund provides simple facilities for public access to previously inaccessible shorelines.
- TEA-LU, Transportation Efficiency Act-A Legacy for Users, provides a large amount of funds for the development of a variety of multi-modal facilities including bicycle and pedestrian pathways. Under this Act provisions are made to ensure that a percentage of the funding is available to rural communities.

**Private Donations:** Land may be donated to the city earmarked for public and recreation purposes by individual citizens and private corporations.

**Dedications:** Dedications involve transfers of property to the city for specific use as defined by the property owners. Some cities require developers to dedicate land for recreational and open space purposes.

**User Fees:** User fees are levied on participating individuals and groups when utilizing certain facilities. User fees provide an additional method of offsetting the cost of facilities and reduce the burden on the general fund for the operations and maintenance costs.

**Impact Fees:** Impact fees are assessed to developers of residential, commercial and

industrial development. The fees are based on the level of impact a development is expected to have in creating needs for park, open space and recreation facilities.

**Bonds:**

- Voted General Obligation Bonds are notes of credit approved by the voters. The voters, in approving a general obligation bond, agree to levy themselves an increase in property tax to pay the interest and principal of the bond. General obligation bonds provide for a broad array of recreation acquisition and development projects.
- Councilmanic General Obligation Bonds are notes of credit approved by the City Council to be paid by current operating revenue. These differ from voter approved bonds as the debt is paid by the general City operations and maintenance budget.
- Revenue Bonds are notes of credit, the interest and principal of which are paid from the profits from operating the facility whose construction is funded by the sale. Revenue bonds are approved by the City Council.

**General Fund:** The city's general fund is utilized to implement the projects listed in the department's Capital Improvement Program. As noted earlier, it is hoped that other sources of funding are in place to reduce the allocation from the general fund.

**SUMMARY**

This plan has identified neighborhood and community recreation needs for the City of Hoquiam. Priorities in the capital improvement program cover a broad range of improvements from new development to existing facility upgrades.

The City should aggressively pursue one or a combination of funding sources noted to implement the plan. Annual decisions to act on this plan and its priorities are centered on the CIP. This program establishes the projects to be funded and the source of revenues. The CIP is an essential tool used to link planning and the community's vision with future actions.

Implementing the plan will take sustained broad community support by individuals, neighborhood associations, business interests, and other public agencies. With implementation of this plan, the City of Hoquiam is assuring the preservation of a high level of recreational opportunities for future generations.

As is the nature of any growing community, the recreation needs and city resources will continue to change. This document should be annually reviewed and updated when necessary to remain in focus of this change enabling this document to continue guiding the balanced growth of the park and recreation system in the City of Hoquiam.

# ***APPENDICES***

## Appendix A

### PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS ADMINISTERED BY THE CITY OF HOQUIAM

- Slow-Pitch
- Basketball
- Soccer – Kindersoccer
- Football – Stadium and field preparation
- Punt, Pass and Kick
- Hoquiam Youth Football
- Fun Runs (6 per year)
- Healthy Hoquiam Walks
- On Track Art Festival
- Reynvaan Run
- Hershey Track Meet
- Logger's Playday
- Pet Show with Hoquiam Timberland Library
- T-Ball Program
- Easter Egg Hunt
- Summer Lunch Program
- Wellness Program

## Appendix B

### RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

**City of Hoquiam Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan - 1987-1992:** As noted earlier, the City completed a park and recreation plan in 2001. This plan also utilized methods of public input to determine recreational need.

The prioritized action plan included:

- Renovation of the Municipal Pool and building;
- Implementation of the Waterfront Redevelopment Plan;
- Redevelopment of the Little Hoquiam boat launch;
- Improvement of general park landscaping;
- Development of a trail system at Elton Bennett Park;
- Implementation of phase II at John Gable Park;
- Acquisition and development of the Mayr Brothers' property.

**City of Hoquiam Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Plan - 1986:** The purpose of this plan was to provide the City of Hoquiam with an assessment of the existing conditions along its urban waterfront and to identify, describe and prioritize specific waterfront public access, recreation and other projects. The plan identifies eight "design districts" which were individually analyzed and had proposed uses recommended.

**City of Hoquiam Waterfront Plan - Public Access and the Industrial Waterfront - 1987:** This plan was prepared as a companion document to the Downtown Waterfront Plan. This plan dealt with the industrial waterfront lands between the Sixth Street bridge north to Arnold Avenue and from the Hoquiam River on the east to Lincoln Street on the west.

The basic recommendations in this plan were twofold: first, reserve waterfront land within the project area for water dependent and/or water related industrial development; and, second, provide public waterfront access at key points along the west bank of the Hoquiam River.

Implementation policies which deal with the public access recommendation include:

- **Policy 2** - Provide public waterfront access on Tyler Street (south) by the City of Hoquiam; and, within the industrial development area by the private sector at least one point along the waterfront where industry and public access will not conflict.
- **Policy 6** - Provide a pedestrian bridge crossing over Lincoln Street in the vicinity of the park and playgrounds.

**Hoquiam Economic Development Study / Alternative Uses for the Mayr Brothers' Site - 1988:**

The purpose of this study was to examine the feasibility of the City acquiring the 21-acre Mayr Brothers' property and potential development alternatives of that site. The development study recommended that approximately 2.0 acres be developed into a public park, boat launch, small transient moorage area and access road along the south side of the Simpson Avenue Bridge. Facilities proposed at the park include; picnic tables, continuation of the waterfront pathway, open play area, restrooms, and parking.

An additional 5.0 acres would be developed into a recreational vehicle park. This RV park would provide 50 sites, many with full utility hook-ups. Other facilities include; laundry, restrooms with showers, a limited retail facility, and trailer dump station.

Approximately 1.5 acres would be reserved for the Aberdeen/Hoquiam industrial highway by-pass project. The remainder of the site would remain in private ownership and be promoted for light industrial development.

**Port of Grays Harbor Industrial Properties Master Plan - 1996:** The purpose of this master plan was to determine the highest and best use for the following seven properties:

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Main Port Terminal | 5) IDD No. 2 (Wal-Mart Site) |
| 2) ITT Rayonier       | 6) South Shore               |
| 3) A&M Site           | 7) Westport Properties       |
| 4) Bowerman Hill      |                              |

The Master Plan identifies strategic recommendations for each site. With the primary mission of the Port being "To best utilize our resources to facilitate, enhance, and stimulate international trade, economic development and tourism for the betterment of the region", the City of Hoquiam should continue to improve coordination with the Port in waterfront development issues.

**Aberdeen-Hoquiam Corridor Project (Industrial By-Pass):** This project has potential impacts to recreational facilities in the City of Hoquiam. The impacts associated with the Central Alternate Corridor are short-term construction impacts including temporary disruption of streets and access ways, noise from highway construction vehicles and machinery, and possible localized reduction in air quality.

None of the U.S. 101 transportation corridor alternatives entail direct use (i.e. taking) of any recreational property. John Gable Park could be temporarily affected by construction noise and possibly restricted park access during construction of the alignment along Emerson Avenue. Similarly, the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge may experience an increase in noise during construction.

Remaining operational impacts include increased traffic noise and emissions for John Gable and the Wildlife Refuge. These impacts are not estimated to affect bird watching activities which take place about one-half mile to the west of the proposed alignment.

**Industrial Site Feasibility Study - 1995:** This study has three primary objectives:

- 1) To identify a preferred site or area for promoting industrial development;
- 2) To identify target industries for the City; and,
- 3) Fill gaps in existing information about infrastructure availability.

While six potential sites were rated, one site was identified as having the highest feasibility for industrial development. This site is located southwest of downtown Hoquiam, north of Moon Island Road and east of Bowerman Field. This site is also known as the 5<sup>th</sup> Street Extension area.

The identification of potential industrial development as well as existing industrial land uses is an important consideration when determining recreational need. In the application of the accessibility standard, intensive recreation, i.e. playgrounds, tennis courts, etc., are typically not needed in these areas. However, green space and buffer corridors which provide passive, and possibly linear, recreation opportunities for employees may be a consideration.

**Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge - Development Plan Summary - January 1990:** This summary identified the proposed development strategy by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service of the Wildlife Refuge located at Bowerman Basin. This refuge is considered one of the four largest concentrations of shorebirds in North America.

Proposed development includes a visitor information center, parking area, boardwalk and wildlife observation structures, restrooms, maintenance and storage facility, wetlands restoration and viewpoint identification. This development is contingent upon Congressional appropriations.

In May 1994 the U.S.F.W.S. and Port of Grays Harbor reached an agreement on the purchase price of 1,355 acres and a 50-year lease agreement on another 64 acres. This acquisition will allow pursuit of federal development funds.

**Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan:** In 1981, the Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission prepared the Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan. The goal of that plan is to provide a framework to base the incremental development of a comprehensive bicycle network which will increase recreational amenities and enhance the capability of bicycling as an effective and safe mode of transportation.

The main linkages of this framework are State Designated Bicycle Touring Routes. As identified in the WSDOT Statewide Multimodal Transportation Plan, specific improvement standards should be met to provide bicycle lanes or widened lanes along state-owned arterials, as part of a connected, regional bicycle route system. Improvements will be targeted where these routes have narrow shoulders to ensure at least a four-foot continuous shoulder for bicycle use.

## Appendix C

### PATHWAY ELEMENT

#### INTRODUCTION

An important recreation facility is the development of pathways. Pathway development can take the shape of isolated nature trails to an integrated system of multi-use pathways and can serve all residents of a community and provide a regionally significant recreation opportunity.

For many communities, a multi-use pathway serves as a close-to-home recreation area that can accommodate a range of users including walkers, bicyclists, joggers, roller and in-line skaters, people with disabilities, hikers, birdwatchers, and parents with strollers.

Because of their linear nature the pathway provides safe linkages to other recreation areas, schools, businesses, restaurants and shops. The pathway will offer residents and visitors an opportunity for nonpolluting methods of transportation, which can reduce congestion, promote energy conservation, and provide safe circulation all which enhances the quality of life or visit.

The Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) is a provider of paths and routes for pedestrians, equestrians, and bicyclists. Under RCW 47.30, WSDOT directs a minimum of 3/10 of one percent of its construction program to paths and trails, usually in the form of widened highway shoulders (used predominantly by bicyclists). WSDOT is guided by the Washington State Transportation Policy Plan. An important element of the policy plan deals with bicycle transportation.

Public sentiment favoring development of an updated comprehensive *State Bicycle Plan* was articulated at public forums sponsored during the Washington State Transportation Policy Plan (STPP) process in 1990. In 1991 the STPP established the Bicycle Plan Committee composed of representatives of state and local agencies, bicycling interests, and other concerns under the lead of the WSDOT.

The Committee worked to identify strategies to best accommodate and encourage bicycling in the state. The Committee's activities have incorporated public participation through four public forums around the state and a public survey concerning bicycle programs and policies.

The WSDOT Bicycle Plan Committee identified four key issues:

- **Transportation facilities need to better accommodate bicycling.**
- **Additional bicycle safety programs are needed.**
- **Bicycling should be promoted.**
- **Improve funding structures.**

The Southwest Washington Regional Transportation Planning Organization (SWWRTPO) has the responsibility of preparing a regional transportation plan for this five-county (Grays Harbor, Pacific, Wahkiakum, Cowlitz, Lewis) region. The SWWRTPO has adopted policies regarding corridors and pedestrian pathways which will be incorporated into the regional transportation plan.

Another regional plan which identified pathway corridors is the *Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan: 1981* (Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission). This plan identified a framework to base the phased development of a comprehensive bicycle network which will increase recreational amenities and enhance the capability of bicycling as an effective and safe mode of transportation. The main linkages of this framework are State Designated Bicycle Touring Routes. Local bicycle courses were identified linking to the statewide framework.

Other local planning documents dealing with non-motorized transportation include the City's comprehensive land use plan. The land use element of this plan identifies long-term goals for waterfront development. Goals relating to this pathway chapter include:

- To increase appropriate public and private use of the waterfront areas of the City; and,
- Develop waterfront public access. Encouraging private development which permits public areas to the waterfront.

In the transportation element of this plan long-term goals were also recommended. Goals which pertain to pathway development include:

- To provide a safe and pleasant pedestrian system which promotes both functional and recreational walking;
- To encourage bicycle use for recreation and transportation;
- To encourage low-impact transportation, such as bicycles and wheelchairs, and access opportunities through the provision of pedestrian walkways along the shoreline; and,
- To encourage the development of a pedestrian system providing safe, convenient access to all areas of the community and a variety of employment, shopping, and recreational opportunities.

The *City of Hoquiam Waterfront Plan - Public Access and the Industrial Waterfront: 1987* plan focused on the area bounded by the Sixth Street bridge north to Arnold Avenue and from the Hoquiam River on the east to Lincoln Street on the west.

Specific policies identified included the provision of public access on Tyler Street (south) by the City; and, within the industrial development area by the private sector at least one point along the waterfront where industry and public access will not conflict; and, provision of a pedestrian bridge crossing over Lincoln Street.

As part of the Aberdeen-Hoquiam Corridor Project Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), a separate document was prepared analyzing impacts and improvements to bicycle, pedestrian, and recreational facilities.

Three bicycle/pedestrian facility alternatives have been developed for the project. These facilities are comprised of sidewalks and bike lanes, or a combination bike/pedestrian pathway along the urban sections of the alignment and shoulder areas along the rural section of the alignment. A brief description of each of the Hoquiam alternatives follows:

**Alternative 1:** Provides 6-foot sidewalks and 5-foot bicycle lanes on both sides of the roadway from East Aberdeen to just west of the Hoquiam River. The sidewalks and bicycle lanes end and 8-foot shoulders along the roadway are available for use by both pedestrians and bicyclists to the west end of the project.

A design constraint of this alternative is that pedestrian traffic cannot cross the on-or off-ramps at the interchange. Sidewalk ramps are required on either side of the structures to re-route the pedestrian traffic around the interchange. Bicyclists crossing the ramps from the bicycle lanes will be exposed to entering and exiting vehicular traffic.

**Alternative 2:** Provides a 6-foot sidewalk and a 5-foot bicycle lane on both sides of the roadway extending west from Aberdeen to Hoquiam, and across the Hoquiam River bridge. The sidewalks and bicycle lanes end and 8-foot shoulders along the roadway are available for use by both pedestrians and bicyclists.

A design constraint of this alternative is the designation as a controlled access facility. The spacing of the intersections are every one-half mile. Bicyclists will only be allowed to cross.

**Alternative 3:** Provides a combination bicycle/pedestrian pathway along the north side of the roadway from Aberdeen to just west of the Hoquiam River. The pathway could end and the 8-foot shoulders are available for use to the west end of the project.

Also of interest is a draft development plan for the Grays Harbor National Wildlife Refuge prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A portion of this plan proposes development of a series of boardwalks into the refuge area. For bicyclist circulation the recommended spine on Hwy. 101 provides recreational and utilitarian users adequate facilities. While the route is well-traveled by local motorists, tourists and commercial truck traffic, adequate bicycle lanes are provided along the entire route within the City.

The recently completed Johnny Green Dike pathway along the Hoquiam River provides bicyclists an opportunity to pull off the highway. At the western end of the pathway no sidewalks exist and the existing commercial business fronts directly onto the travel lane requiring bicyclists to enter the lane of traffic to get past the business creating a hazardous situation.

Bicyclists using the dike pathway and intending to travel north must cross the highway at some point. The pathway terminus is directly across from the Polson Museum. A safe crossing point could be provided by highway caution signs and crosswalk striping. Once across the highway, bicyclists proceed over the Hoquiam River bridge and to the north portion of the city.

Bicyclists using the dike pathway and intending to travel west must use extreme caution while passing the commercial structure prior to the bridge. Alternatives should be reviewed to determine the most effective method of providing a safe linkage in front of this structure.

Westbound bicyclists continue over the Hoquiam River bridge, it is recommended that 6<sup>th</sup> Street be used from the bridge to the 5<sup>th</sup> Street Extension. The extension connects to Moon Island Road and ultimately to Paulson Road which intersects SR 109 west of the Hoquiam High School.

Disadvantages for this route is the designation as a truck route and the additional 0.7 mile distance over the more direct Emerson Avenue route. Emerson Avenue however, has no provision for bicyclists, parking is permitted along the entire length of this route and traffic is very heavy.

While the Aberdeen-Hoquiam Corridor project has proposed bicycle pathways associated with the structure, there is no guarantee that federal and/or state funds will be available for construction. The proposed alternative is adjacent to the abandoned Burlington Northern (BN) Railroad right-of-way. It is recommended that the city pursue donation or acquisition of this right-of-way to insure a valuable linear corridor. This corridor could serve multi-purposes including utility extensions and bicycle/pedestrian pathway development.

The most recent effort to establish a bike route for the City is identified and promoted in the Hoquiam Scenic Bikeway proposal. The proposal is to safely connect bicyclists and pedestrians to neighborhoods, businesses, schools and local scenery. Key Features include:

- 10 mile bicycle and pedestrian loop around west Hoquiam
- Provides safe access around town
- Existing infrastructure minimizes cost
- Highlights scenic beauty within city limits

Supports of this project have identified benefits to local businesses and tourism, a positive impact on community pride, opportunities to interact with the City's unique marine estuary environment, and added education and awareness.

## Appendix D



**CITY OF HOQUIAM  
Council Meeting Minutes**

**February 28, 2011**

**CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Durney called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m. Councilmember Moir led the flag salute.

**ROLL CALL**

In attendance at the meeting were Mayor Durney and Councilmembers Carlstrom, Dickhoff, Grun, Moir, Nelson, Pellegrini, Swope, Wiedl and Winkelman. Absent from the meeting were Councilmembers Hyde, McMillan and Shumate.

Staff in attendance were Police Chief Jeff Myers, Fire Chief Pay Pumphrey, City Librarian Mary Thornton, City Administrator Brian Shay, City Attorney Steve Johnson, Finance Director Mike Folkers and Council Secretary Tracy Wood.

**PUBLIC HEARING**

**Comprehensive Park Plan**

Councilmember Moir moved to open the hearing on the Comprehensive Parks Plan at 7:02 p.m. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

Mr. Shay provided a brief update of the changes to the plan. The improvements to Gable Park have been added as well as other changes to the parks have been incorporated.

Councilmember Moir moved to close the hearing at 7:04 p.m. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

**COMMUNICATIONS**

**Parking – PUD Building**

Mr. Rick Lovely 1027 Fairway Terrace, Central Park, representing the GH PUD. Mr. Lovely stated that he is dismayed and disappointment on the Council's decision to deny the PUD request for parking restrictions in front of their building. Mr. Lovely provided a list to the council of the various organizations that use the meeting room at the building and expressed his concern that this request was removed from the ordinance. He believes it is a safety issue for vehicles and pedestrians who are using that portion of Myrtle Street. The Spradlin truck blocks the view of the stop sign as well as blocks the view of drivers being able to see pedestrians entering the crosswalk. He hopes the City Council will revisit this issue. Councilmember Dickhoff asked if there have been any accidents in the area. Mr. Lovely stated that fortunately to date there have not been. Councilmember Dickhoff asked if there have been complaints. Mr. Lovely stated there have been numerous complaints from people using the building. Mr. Lovely asked why this issue was specifically removed from the ordinance. He also stated that the original request of the PUD



**CITY OF HOQUIAM  
Council Meeting Minutes**

**February 28, 2011**

was for a 15 minute drop off/parking zone in front of the building. They had not requested the 2 hour parking that was included in the ordinance.

**Parking Ordinance**

Mr. Dave Forbes, 2216 Aberdeen Avenue, Hoquiam, thanked the city council for the way they handled the ordinance on parking. He believes the parking should remain the way it is until the issue between the PUD and Mr. Spradlin is resolved.

**Parking Ordinance**

Mr. Rick Petitt, 530 W. Simpson, Montesano. Mr. Petitt stated that this issue has been a concern for some time. He believes it is being taken out of context. There is a safety issue when walking out into that crosswalk. Pedestrians cannot be seen.

**CONSENT AGENDA**

Councilmember Dickhoff moved for the approval of items a and b on the consent agenda as presented and the motion was seconded. Those items appearing on the agenda were as follows:

- The City Council Minutes of February 14, 2011;
- The Regulatory Committee report recommending approval and payment of claim check numbers 71410 through 71603 in the amount of \$281,138.67;

The motion for approval of the consent agenda passed by voice vote.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**Public Safety Committee Meeting**

It was announced that the Public Safety Committee will meet on March 7, 2011 at 5:00 p.m. at the Hoquiam Police Department.

**OFFICER REPORTS**

**Kiewit Construction – Pontoon Fill**

A written report was provided to the Council regarding an Agreement with Kiewit Construction for fill from the Pontoon construction project. The City is negotiating a lease with the Port to stockpile the fill until the biosolids removal can be completed. We are also negotiating with Grady Excavation on any rehandling fees. Quigg Bros. will cover costs associated with stockpiling for the dike. Councilmember Dickhoff moved to authorize the Mayor to sign the agreement. The motion was seconded and following a brief discussion, the motion passed by voice vote.



**CITY OF HOQUIAM  
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**February 28, 2011**

**MAYORS REPORTS**

**Community Services Board  
Appointment**

Mayor Durney asked for Council concurrence on the reappointment of Dara Gaddis to the Community Services Board, Councilmember Dickhoff moved for concurrence on the appointment, the motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

**Mayor Simpson**

Mayor Durney stated that Mayor Simpson wanted to express his thanks for the flowers and well wishes during his recent illness.

**Elections**

Mayor Durney stated his intent to run for another term as Mayor for the City of Hoquiam.

**COUNCIL REPORTS**

**Council Retreat**

Council President Moir stated that he appreciated everyone who attended the recent retreat. Staff did an excellent job in providing information on projects and other city issues.

**LEGAL BUSINESS**

**ORDINANCES**

**Supplemental Budget 11-1**

An Ordinance adopting Supplemental Budget No. 11-1 and appropriating funds. Councilmember Dickhoff moved for the adoption of the ordinance. The motion was seconded. Mr. Folkers stated that this ordinance does two things, amends the beginning fund balance to the actual and also deals with carry overs for projects that were not completed in the previous budget year. Following the second reading, the Ordinance passed by unanimous roll call vote.

**RESOLUTIONS**

**Surplus**

A Resolution of the City of Hoquiam declaring certain personal property owned by the City to be surplus items pursuant to Hoquiam Municipal Code Sections 1.64.005, 1.64.010 and 1.64.020. Council-member Moir moved for adoption of the Resolution. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

**Comprehensive Parks Plan**

A Resolution of the City Council of the City of Hoquiam adopting the Comprehensive Parks Plan for the City of Hoquiam. Councilmember Moir moved for adoption of the resolution. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.



**CITY OF HOQUIAM  
Council Meeting Minutes**

**February 28, 2011**

**OTHER LEGAL**

**Rental/Lease Agreement  
Sr. Center Building**

Mr. Shay provided copies of an agreement between the City and the Lighthouse Conservatory of Dance to authorize the lease of the old Sr. Center for a month to month lease commencing on March 1, 2011 at \$350 per month. The city will pay utilities. Previous lease was \$100 per month and they paid utilities. Councilmember Moir moved for approval. The motion was seconded and following a brief discussion, passed by voice vote.

**OLD BUSINESS**

**Councilmember Hyde**

Mayor Durney stated that Councilmember Hyde is experiencing some back issues, he will be having surgery and the city wishes him well.

**NEW BUSINESS**

**Excuse Absent Members**

Councilmember Moir moved to excuse the absent members who notified the city and asked to be excused from tonight's meeting. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

**Snorkel/Aerial Truck**

Councilmember Moir requested that staff put the issue of the fire snorkel in front of the voters in May.

**Adjournment**

Councilmember Dickhoff moved to adjourn the meeting at 7:36 p.m. The motion was seconded and passed by voice vote.

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JACK DURNEY – Mayor

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TRACY WOOD – Council Secretary

## Appendix E

**RESOLUTION NO-2011-04**

A **RESOLUTION** of the City Council of the City of Hoquiam adopting the Comprehensive Parks Plan for the City of Hoquiam.

**WHEREAS**, the City of Hoquiam, through Staff and the Community Services Board, has drafted a proposed Comprehensive Parks Plan for the City which has been transmitted to the City Council for review; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council held a public hearing at a regular meeting of the City Council on February 28, 2011, to take public testimony concerning the recommendations of staff and the Community Services Board; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council voted to approve the Comprehensive Parks Plan as proposed, **NOW THEREFORE**,

**BE IT RESOLVED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HOQUIAM, WASHINGTON, IN REGULAR MEETING DULY ASSEMBLED**, that the City of Hoquiam hereby adopts by reference herein the Comprehensive Parks Plan drafted and transmitted by Staff and the City Community Services Board to the City Council. A true and correct copy of the Comprehensive Parks Plan shall be filed with the City Administrator and shall be available for public inspection.

**ADOPTED** by the Mayor and City Council on February 28, 2011.



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JACK DURNEY – MAYOR

**ATTEST:**



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MIKE FOLKERS – FINANCE DIRECTOR