

Draft  
City of Hoquiam  
Park and Recreation Plan  
2020 - 2026



**City of Hoquiam**  
**Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan**  
**2020 - 2026**

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**City of Hoquiam  
Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan  
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# Chapter 1 Introduction

## ***City of Hoquiam Vision Statement***

*We are a progressive, friendly and welcoming organization that provides excellent service, facilities, infrastructure and abundant access to recreational opportunities which supports a vibrant year round economy; a destination that attracts visitors that want to return and encourages a diverse, clean, safe and family friendly community with engaged and proud citizens.*



### **Our Community**

The City of Hoquiam, Washington’s Friendliest Town and Tree City USA, is located in Grays Harbor County in the southwestern corner of Washington State. Grays Harbor is on the Pacific coast of the State of Washington, 45 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia River and 110 miles south of the Strait of Juan de Fuca (Please refer to Map 1.1). The City of Hoquiam is located at the northeast end of the Grays Harbor Estuary encompassing the mouth of the Hoquiam River.

The City is favorably located between the two largest cities in the Pacific Northwest; Seattle 114 miles to the north, and Portland 138 miles to the south. Vehicle circulation is provided by US 101, SR 109, as well as a complete network of arterial and secondary streets. The Grays Harbor Transportation Authority supplies the city with mass transit opportunities through a variety of routes which include linkages to all adjacent communities.

# Map 1.1 City of Hoquiam Vicinity Map



The Port of Grays Harbor provides a transportation link to national and international markets through the only authorized deep water navigation channel north of San Francisco. The Port also operates and maintains an airfield available for commercial flights.

The City was incorporated on May 21, 1890 and is governed by a 12 member city council and Mayor. The Hoquiam Planning Commission is activated on an as needed basis. Grays Harbor County is not a Growth Management Act (GMA) county. While our cities and county are required to follow some elements of GMA planning such as critical areas and shoreline management planning, Grays Harbor County nor the City of Hoquiam are required to fully plan under GMA.

The 2019 Office of Financial Management estimates for the City of Hoquiam show a population of 8,540. This number is a population decrease from the 2010 Census count of 8,726. According to the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates the median age of Hoquiam residents is 42.1 years, compared to a state average of 37.6 years. According to the 2010 Census 15% of the population is aged 65 and over. (Note, newer data not available.) The state average for the same time period is 12.3%. These statistics show that Hoquiam's age characteristics are fairly close in comparison to that of the state as a whole.

According to 2010 Census statistics, the median household income for Hoquiam was \$37,628 while that of the state was \$62,848. Current sources such as City-Data.com show the current median income at \$41,940 and that of the state at \$67,106. This information has significant impacts on travel patterns of Hoquiam residents suggesting the importance of local recreational opportunities.

### **Progress Since Previous Plan**

Since the adoption of the 2011 – 2017 City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan the City has worked towards meeting the needs identified in the Plan. Improvements include:

Facility and playground equipment upgrades have been completed at Cottage Avenue Park, Mario Park, Richie Park and Viglasky Park.

John Gable Park upgrades include new restrooms and play equipment. A new exit/entrance was added to the park, culvert upgrades were completed and new trees were planted. A new skate park facility was also completed.

Along the Johnny Green dike benches have been repaired, planters removed and sidewalks curb and gutter have been added or improved for pedestrian safety.

Improvements at Art Pocklington Central Play Park include; replacement of playground equipment, removal of the wading pool and construction of a spray park, ADA pathways, and construction of a new picnic shelter. A new park entryway was developed at the corner of Highways 101 and 109.

Waterfront Development included the reconstruction of the Levee Street Boat Launch located along the Hoquiam River. The project included replacing a former private gravel boat launch with an all new concrete ramp, a paved lane, a boarding float and 189 feet of moorage space. The site is ADA accessible.

Maintenance to the trail system at Elton Bennett Park is ongoing.

## **Plan Purpose**

The purpose of the City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation Plan is to establish a framework to guide the operation, development and maintenance of public parks and recreation facilities under city ownership. The plan is executed and organized in a way that meets the planning requirements for Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) grant programs. The planning process was implemented according to RCO planning requirements, which include goals and objectives, inventory, public involvement, demand and needs analysis, capital improvement program, and adoption:

- Review and update of the City's existing facilities.
- Provide opportunities for citizen input to express the needs and demands of the City's recreation resources.
- Review the recreational goals established for the City, and formulate a plan to achieve those goals, keeping in mind the financial constraints of the City.
- Adoption of the Comprehensive Park and Recreation plan by the City Council.

## **Plan Organization**

The City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation Plan is organized as follows:

**Chapter 1, Introduction** – Provides an introduction of the plan including community background information, plan purpose, and organization of chapters.

**Chapter 2, Goals and Objectives** – Presents a vision and strategy for the City's recreation properties. Sites, facilities, and maintenance are addressed.

**Chapter 3, Inventory** – Identifies location and condition of City owned parks, facilities and amenities along with other recreational opportunities available to Hoquiam residents.

**Chapter 4, Public Involvement** – Describes the public outreach opportunities during plan development.

**Chapter 5, Demand and Need Analysis** – Compiles information and research garnered throughout the planning process to provide guidance in developing priorities and channeling investment in the City's parks and recreation facilities.

**Chapter 6, Capital Improvement Plan** – Lists recreation facilities capital assets, future needs for improvements and/or maintenance, costs, and likely fund sources over a 6 year period.

## Chapter 2 Goals and Objectives

An analysis of existing park, recreation and open space facilities along with community input provide the basis for establishing goals and objectives. The goals and objectives are designed to guide park and recreational development in Hoquiam and help achieve the wants and desires identified in Chapter 4 Needs Assessment.

### **SYSTEM-WIDE GOAL:**

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

### **1. RECREATION SITES:**

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

- Objective 1a. Acquire, preserve and develop land, water and waterfront areas for public recreational purposes based on area demand and public support.
- Objective 1b. Maximize utilization of existing school, organizational or other recreation sites whenever possible.
- Objective 1c. 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.
- Objective 1d. Remain in conformance with other locally adopted plans for consistent and coordinated recreational development as other development occurs.
- Objective 1e. Encourage easements, long-term leases or land trades for land considered highly desirable for recreational developments.
- Objective 1f. Encourage the preservation of high value scenic vistas, wildlife habitat areas, significant shoreline areas and other natural areas.

## **2. RECREATION FACILITIES:**

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

Objective 2a. Design and manage parks, recreational trails and facilities offering universal accessibility for residents of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age, income and activity interests ensuring such facilities accommodate all users with physical and mental disabilities.

Objective 2b. Continue to actively seek state and federal funds and private donations for recreation facility development. Coordinate with community organization and sports groups that are fundraising to build infrastructure in City parks.

Objective 2c. Coordinate with adjacent local governments, school district, service organizations and state agencies in providing recreational facilities which provide region-wide benefits.

## **3. MAINTENANCE and PRESERVATION:**

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

Objective 3a. Maintain adequate park maintenance and operations funding.

Objective 3b. Provide an on-the-job training program for park personnel in the areas of management, maintenance, aquatics, landscaping and general construction.

Objective 3c. Encourage volunteer efforts to assist with park and litter clean-up, site enhancement and promote a local watch for vandalism and provide recognition for these efforts.

Objective 3d. Seek to provide facilities which balance cost effectiveness, user safety and visual acceptance.

Objective 3e. Seek to establish an endowment to help offset maintenance and preservation expenses of city owned facilities such as Olympic Stadium.

#### **4. RECREATION PROGRAMS:**

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

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



## Chapter 3

### Existing Parks and Recreation Inventory

Existing park and recreation sites and facilities provide the basis upon which the park and recreation plan for the city is built. This inventory of sites and facilities assesses their location, quantity and quality, and enables the comparison of existing supply against present and projected future demand for recreation sites and facilities. The inventory also facilitates comparison with park and recreation goals and strategies, thereby enabling judgments to be made on the adequacy of the present system.

Hoquiam residents benefit from a wide array of recreational opportunities. Local parks owned by the City of Hoquiam provide active recreation opportunities such as baseball, softball, basketball, soccer, tennis and general playground activities. They also provide for passive recreation opportunities such as walking, hiking, picnicking, and view shed activities. The city is also served by a system of other local and regional opportunities.

City owned parks and recreation sites are enriched by other recreation opportunities in and around Hoquiam. In order to meet community needs and balance maintenance costs, the service area for this plan only includes city owned parks and recreation facilities within the city limits.

#### **Existing Inventory**

The current park and recreation system in the City consists primarily of two main providers; the City of Hoquiam and Hoquiam School District #28. Map 3.1 identifies the spatial distribution of all sites included in the inventory of the current system.

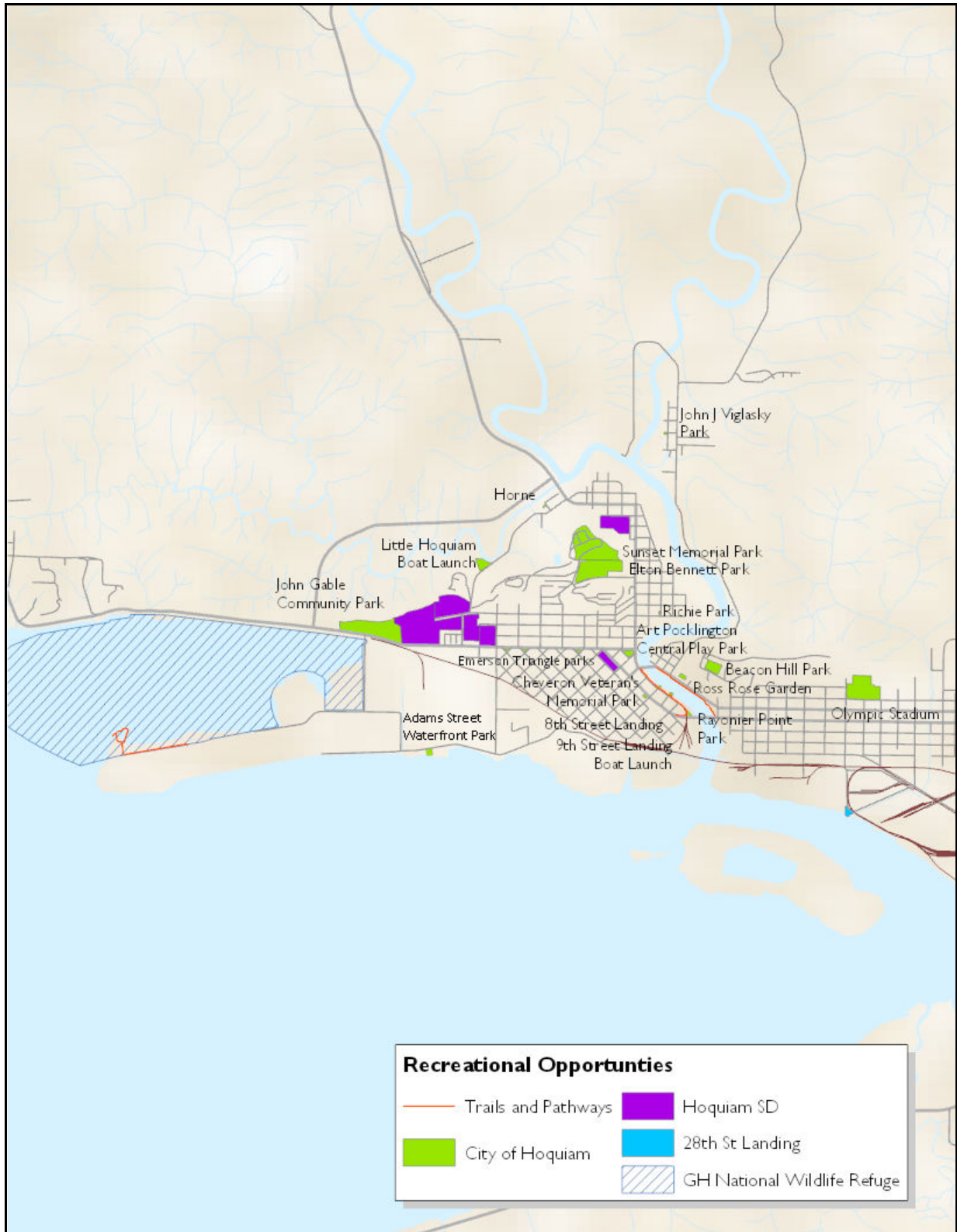
#### **City of Hoquiam Sites and Facilities**

##### **Beacon Hill Park**

This 2.5-acre park located in east central Hoquiam 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.



Map 3.1  
Existing Recreation Sites



### Adams Street Waterfront Park

The City received an RCO grant in 2019 to develop a waterfront park and viewing opportunity at the intersection of Adams Street and 5<sup>th</sup> Street Extension. Although the entire 10-acre site is under city ownership the majority of the acreage are tidelands. Approximately 2 acres of the uplands will be developed for public use. At the time of the writing of this plan the project is in the final design and permitting stages. When completed, the site will include a waterfront viewing area, paved parking, a picnic area, beach access and public viewing opportunities.



### Art Pocklington Central Play Park



Located in the central portion of the city, near the junction of US 101 and SR 109, this 1-acre site provides an open play area, playground equipment, a new spray park and covered picnic shelter, restrooms and an information kiosk. Pathways are ADA compliant. A new park entryway was developed at the corner of Highways 101 and 109.

### **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. Park amenities include three benches, two tables and trash receptacles.



### **Eighth Street Landing**



This site provides approximately 120 linear feet of public access to the Hoquiam River and enhances the downtown waterfront area. Amenities include four picnic tables a fishing and viewing dock.

### **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. Maintenance to the trail system at Elton Bennett Park is ongoing.



### **Emerson Triangle Park**

Emerson Triangle Parks consist of three landscaped urban squares that provide attractive open space adjacent to busy Emerson Avenue. The three sites total .12-acre. This particular triangle holds a landmark sign that welcomes visitors approaching from the west to the City.

### 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. John Gable is directly adjacent to Hoquiam High School which compliments the facilities at this park. Facilities include two fast pitch softball fields, playground equipment, a new restroom, a new walking path and a new skate park and support facilities. A new exit/entrance was added to the park, culvert upgrades were completed and new trees were planted.



### **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 along the dike. The pathway on the top of the dike was completed in the spring of 1996. Benches have been recently repaired, planters removed and sidewalks curb and gutter have been added or improved for pedestrian safety. Although the pathway along the dike is approximately ¼ miles in length, it feeds into the scenic 1.4 mile Hoquiam waterfront loop walk. Changes to the dike are currently under design as part of the North Shore Levee project.



### **Levee Street Boat Launch**



Located at 9<sup>th</sup> and Levy Street the Levy Street Boat Launch and Public Moorage site was completed in 2016. The project was made possible due to an RCO grant of over \$650,000. The Grays Harbor Community foundation and the Friends of Grays Harbor also donated to the project. The site replaces a former gravel launch with one paved lane, a concrete ramp, boarding float and 189 feet of moorage space. The site also provides a covered picnic area, grill, benches and on-site parking. The site and launch are ADA accessible.

### Little Hoquiam Boat Launch

This public access to the Little Hoquiam River encompasses approximately one acre. Located in the northwestern portion of the city, this boat launch provides one paved launch lane and parking for about ten vehicles with trailers. Frontage totals about 120 linear feet. The site includes a large open space for picnicking and walking trails.



### Mario Park

Located on Pacific Avenue in East Hoquiam adjacent to the Eastside Fire Station, this 0.1 acre park provides toddler playground equipment and a small fenced in, gravel play area.

### Olympic Stadium



Olympic Stadium is a nine-acre athletic complex located in the eastern portion of the city. Facilities provided include the 8,000 seat all wood stadium, concession stand, baseball/football fields, youth sports fields, basketball courts, maintenance shop and support facilities. Olympic Stadium is the home for Hoquiam high school interscholastic athletics, Grays Harbor College baseball, Babe Ruth and youth sports programs including football, baseball and soccer. The stadium was upgraded in 1995 to provide disabled accessibility. In 2008 new structural supports were added along with a sprinkler system in the roof.

This facility is on the National Historic Register and received a \$515,000 Local Projects Grant from the Legislature to replace the sprinkler system under the grandstands, repair the siding and make additional repairs. Over the years the facility has also been home to semi-professional baseball and football teams, concerts, private events, Loggers Playday and many other community events.

Located behind Olympic Stadium on 28<sup>th</sup> Street the City maintains batting cages. There are eight pitching machines and a small snack shack, two picnic tables and a soda machine. The batting cages have not been operational for several years and are being considered for replacement or elimination.

### **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 also houses a railroad camp project which is a replica of the Polson Logging Company's railroad camp.



### **Rayonier Point**

This 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 and five picnic tables with shelters.

### **Richie**

Located in central Hoquiam, this 0.1 acre park provides playground equipment, basketball goals, and a small play area.



### **Sunset Memorial Park/Cemetery**

Sunset Memorial Park is located in north central Hoquiam and covers approximately 33 acres. This well-maintained area with large trees and shrubs has become a popular destination for walkers. There are several paved roadways along with off-road trails that are used regularly.

### **Sonshine Park**

This park was a partnership between Immanuel Baptist Church and the City of Hoquiam. Amenities include a playground with play equipment, athletic fields that accommodate baseball and soccer, a riverfront walking trail, and a vast open area for picnicking and passive recreation.



### ***Pending Project, Under Review - Delta Park***

Project entails the redevelopment of an old, unused park on Lincoln Street. A group of citizens are raising funds to improve the park and dedicate a bronze statue to honor a military hero who graduated from Hoquiam High.

## **Hoquiam School District #28**

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

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

**Lincoln Elementary:** Lincoln Elementary is located in the northern portion of the city and provides four covered basketball goals, 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 playground equipment, open play areas, four covered and six open basketball hoops, a baseball diamond, two picnic tables, and a covered outdoor event area with parking and restrooms. 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, 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.

## **Other Local Sites**

**28<sup>th</sup> Street Landing:** Owned and operated by the Port of Grays Harbor, 28<sup>th</sup> Street Landing is located in the port's industrial area within the City of Hoquiam. The site includes two boarding floats, concrete plank ramp, viewing tower, benches, restrooms picnic tables and benches. Paved parking accommodates approximately 10 to 12 vehicles and eight trailers.

**Friend's Landing:** The 152-acre site is located about eight miles east of Aberdeen is owned and operated by the Port of Grays Harbor. 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 Quigg Lake, viewing docks, and piers. The site offers 18 RV sites with electrical and water hook ups, 11 tent sites, ADA accessible restrooms and showers, picnic shelters an expanded playground and several new sets of playground equipment.

**Grays Harbor YMCA:** Located within the Hoquiam city limits, this facility offers an 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. The YMCA has a full range of fitness and nautilus equipment, racquet ball courts, fitness classrooms, childcare, daycare, and many other youth 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 50 RV spaces. The club house has a meeting room, kitchen, rest rooms, a bath and showers.

**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, a gravel boat launch, two boat docks, picnic tables, rest rooms, play apparatus and a playground area.

**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.

## **County Recreation Sites**

**Grays Harbor County Fairgrounds:** 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 Bennet Building. A graveled parking lot provides parking for 1,900 vehicles.

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, shows, bazaars and various entertainment and events. The Fairgrounds is also a training facility for the Washington State Racing Commission.

**Grays Harbor ORV Park:** Located about 40 miles to the east of Hoquiam on the Grays Harbor County/Thurston County boarder the site offers a directional trail system, single track trails, 4x4 trails and mud bogs, a 1/8 mile oval dirt flat track, plus three motocross tracks. From the site there is direct access to Capital Forest which offers an additional 100 miles of multi-use trails. The park offers over 300 camp sites with amenities including restrooms, showers, picnic tables concessions stand and a parts trailer.

**Twin Bridges Park:** Located just outside the City of Montesano at 29 County Farm Road the site offers direct access to the Wynoochee River with several hundred feet of gravel bar providing a gentle decline. This well maintained site also provides 6 metal picnic tables, an ADA accessible portable toilet and several natural trails.

**Vance Creek Park:** Located on Vance Creek, approximately 25 miles east of Hoquiam near the City of Elma, this site 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, barbeque grills, one concrete boat ramp, and paved pathways and paved on-site parking.

## **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 on SR 105, this 411 acre state park provides rest rooms, 115 campsites including 16 yurts, 58 full service RV spots, 35 partial service campsites and 6 campsites with no service hook ups. Site activities include ocean fishing, beachcombing, and hiking. 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 172 acre park is located about five miles south of Westport and provides 143 standard campsites and 49 with trailer hookups, 5 basic cabins, shelters, picnic areas, rest rooms/showers. Activities include hiking, ocean fishing and beachcombing. A Discover Pass is required.

**Westport Light State Park:** Westport Light State Park is located about 35 miles southwest of Hoquiam near the City of Westport. The park covers 588 acres. Facilities include: Rest rooms, showers, viewing platform, picnic sites, and a 160 vehicle parking area. Overflow parking is allowed along the road side on Jetty Haul Road. Activities include ocean fishing, beachcombing, scuba diving, and surfing. The park also features views of scenic Half Moon Bay.

## **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. When developed, the site will provide a visitor center, boardwalk, viewing platforms, restrooms, and 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, picnicking, scenic vistas, and tent and trailer camping.

## Chapter 4 Public Involvement

Public participation was an important part of the planning process and served as a key component in affirming the Goals and Objectives and determining the Capital Improvement Program projects and implementation recommendations.

The planning process for updating the City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation Plan included a series of processes, each of which provided the opportunity for public involvement. Public participation was an iterative process involving formal and informal interviews and City Council presentations culminating with a public review and comment period and formal adoption by via resolution. Public participation was welcomed and incorporated at every opportunity.

In the prior planning process the City had a Community Services Board in place to assist in the development of the 2011-2017 Plan. Since the Board is no longer in service, the planning process was a cooperative effort between City staff and Grays Harbor Council of Governments staff. Principal staff included:

Brian Shay, City of Hoquiam City Administrator

Tracy Woods, City of Hoquiam Community Services Director

Vicki Cummings, Grays Harbor Council of Governments Executive Director

Zana Dennis, Grays Harbor Council of Governments, Office/Grants Coordinator, Planner I

### **Public Process**

PLAN REVIEW - A comprehensive review of existing plans and documents was completed. Please refer to Appendix A-2 Related Planning Efforts. Information within those documents and from the list of reference was incorporated into the City's Park and Recreation Plan as appropriate.

GRAYS HARBOR COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS COUNCIL MEETINGS – Planning elements and progress updates were provided at monthly Council of Governments meetings. All meetings are open to the public and public comment is a standing Agenda item.

CITY OF HOQUIAM COUNCIL MEETINGS –

{Presentation scheduled for March 23<sup>rd</sup> to present plan and discuss the adoption process.}

{Public hearing scheduled for April 13<sup>th</sup> Council meeting. Legal notice will be published two weeks in advance, on March 26<sup>th</sup>.}

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS - A series of personal interviews was ongoing during the planning process which resulted in direct input into the Demand and Need and Goals and Objectives Chapters. Formal interviews were conducted with City representatives. Informal interviews were conducted with Hoquiam residents.

### **City Representatives**

{Place holder for New Mayor, Ben Winkelman, interview.}

Brian Shay, City Administrator

The City Administrator identified two primary areas of concern for Hoquiam’s Park system; park capacity and ongoing maintenance costs. The City’s primary goal to provide the recreation space needed and desired by residents. The lack of and need for dedicated soccer fields is a prime example. As Hoquiam expands its park system to meet demand, the cost of maintaining the system grows. Upkeep for parks including: trash, landscaping, mowing, ball field maintenance, restrooms and other buildings, fencing, parking, trails and lighting all require staff to maintain. As ever increasing demands are placed on city staff there is a concern that less time may be dedicated to park system maintenance.

The City relies heavily on grants for improvements to existing park facilities and for new development. The Administrator would like to see the City develop a funding strategy to provide an income stream for dedicated matching funds use. He would also like to see the City develop a strategy to assist in the maintenance of Olympic Stadium.

### **Informal Interviews**

Informal interviews were conducted randomly at businesses throughout Hoquiam. Ages of participants ranged from approximately 20 years to 60+. Questions asked included:

Are you happy with the number and diversity of parks in the community?

Which facility do you use most frequently?

Do you feel there is anything lacking?

Do you have any other comments?

#### Are you happy with the number and diversity of parks in the community?

Participants sited a high level of satisfaction with the current park system. Several discussed visible improvements in many parks around the community. Parks mentioned included neighborhood parks such as Mario, Viglasky and especially Central Play Park (Art Pocklington). Other sites mentioned included John Gable Park and the Johnny Green Dike. Several people expressed their thanks to the City’s Parks Department and staff for doing a great job.

Some of those interviewed also mentioned the vast improvements in sidewalks throughout the City. They were happy to see the investment in the community and felt the community was safer because of the improvements.

#### Which facility do you use most frequently?

Of the age group 40 and over the most used facilities involved walking paths or trails such as:  
(In order of popularity)

1. Sunset Memorial Park
2. Rayonier Point
3. John Gable
4. Elton Bennet

The 25 to 40 age group with children identified themselves as frequent users of neighborhood parks. Those with young children preferred parks close to home, within walking distance. The exception to this was Art Pocklington Central Play Park. The spray park is a well-liked attraction as well as the covered picnic benches.

The same age group used John Gable more frequently for their older children due to the skate park. Also used were ballfields and basketball courts. School facilities close to their neighborhoods were also frequently used. Several respondents expressed their desire to see more soccer fields in the City.

The 19 – 30 age groups without children reported using the YMCA for fitness and group sport activities. Running/jogging was also a popular activity. Rayonier point was a popular area for this age group. Those with dogs especially appreciated this location.

#### Do you feel there is anything lacking?

When asked this question the following needs/wants were given:

- Soccer fields – there are not enough soccer fields and none dedicated specifically for soccer.
- More public access to the waterfront – “Hoquiam has beautiful waterfront, but it is difficult to walk to or not reachable at all.” The City should provide more waterfront opportunities for walking and viewing.
- Dog Park – several participants said they “Would love an off-leash, fenced dog park with benches, available water for pets, and waste disposal”.

- Programs – a few of those interviewed mentioned that the City used to manage park and rec programs for the community. They would especially like to see youth sports activities, specifically kindergarten and elementary grade level instituted.

Do you have any other comments?

- Olympic Stadium – some commenters would like to see more use of Olympic stadium. Specifically mentioned were bringing in music/outdoor concerts, and specialty events like BBQ cooks-offs, etc.
- Community Pride - Several participants “loved the festivals and parades” in the community. They expressed pride in how well these represented their community and “brought people out to engage with one another”. More opportunities like this would be appreciated.
- Swimming pool - A minority of participants felt that an outdoor pool would be a great addition for the City.

**Final Draft Public Notification and Solicitation for Comments**

{NOTE-The draft plan is available for a public comment between March 12<sup>th</sup> and April 2<sup>nd</sup>.} The public notification was issued by the methods listed below. See Appendix A-3, Final Draft Public Review, for more information.

- Posting the final draft plan for review on the City of Hoquiam web site.
- City of Hoquiam Facebook notifications.
- A hard copy of the plan was available at City Hall and at the Hoquiam Library.
- Public Service Announcements were issued to Grays Harbor Media.
- Draft plan availability and comment timeline was presented in Grays Harbor Council of Governments meetings, all of which were open to the public.

A total of \_\_\_\_\_ comments were received during the open public comment period on the draft plan. The following generalized discussion reflects those comments . . . . {Section to be updated after the close of the public comment period.}

**Plan Adoption**

The City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan was formally adopted via Resolution # \_\_\_\_\_ at the April 13, 2020 Hoquiam City Council meeting. See Appendix A-4, Plan Adoption.

## Chapter 5

### Needs Assessment

This chapter examines the recreational needs for the City of Hoquiam. The needs assessment involves the comparison of the existing supply of recreation land to the anticipated recreation demand. Both demand and need are then balanced with the financial capacity of the City for improvements and maintenance. A six-year capital improvement plan is then developed to identify and prioritize needed improvements to the system.

#### Plan Inputs

Several inputs were utilized in the assessment of needs for park and recreation facilities.

- **Hoquiam Park and Recreation Needs Assessment** identifies deficiencies, if any, in the city's park system and applies need based on park classification standards:
  - Forwarded from previous city recreation plans in 1997, 2002, 2006 and 2011
  - Recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA)
- **Hoquiam staff input** captures the planning and public works staff understanding and experience of the recreation needs of the community and associated maintenance and expansion costs.
- **Public Input** is the expression of personal and community wants and level of satisfaction. A complete public involvement discussion is found in chapter 4.
- **Relation to Local Plans** which identify community recreational needs.

Examining the history of prior City recreation plans it is evident that trends in the community can and do affect the needs of its citizens. An aging population, economic instability, and social factors all affect the ways in which the park system is used. As populations age the demand for passive oriented activities and facilities usually increases. Economic instability has resulted in shorter vacations, closer to home making recreation facilities more desirable.

Community parks also provide many economic and social benefits to a community. Park and recreation facilities contribute to a local economy by appreciating land values and by stimulating private investment and tourism industry growth. Social benefits are also gained: A quality living environment, community partnerships, achieving mental and physical health, and a sense of community pride are all benefits of a well-planned and maintained park system.

## Application of Park Classification Standards

While the goals identified in Chapter 2 reflect the vision for the City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation system, specific standards exist to measure the level of service of the system and identify deficiencies. Park classification standards are set to determine how much parkland, relative to population, is enough to meet community need and support community expectations. Several criteria are used to guide the development of identified standards:

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

The methodology used in this plan is the per capita acreage standard. The per capita acreage standard, expressed as the number of acres of a specific park category per thousand population is intended to determine whether the overall number of park sites is sufficient to satisfy recreation demands. The development of this standard begins with the categorization of existing parks within the City.

Type	Use	Service Radius	Recommended Acreage	Acreage per 1,000 population
Regional Park/ Reserve	Passive & Natural	Multi-Community 1 hour drive time	50 +	5 to 10
Community Park	Active & Passive	1.5 - 3 miles	10 +	2.5 to 5
Neighborhood Park	Active & Passive	0.25 - 0.5 mile	2 to 10	1 to 2.5
Special Use Sites	Unique Activities	Citywide	n/a	n/a
Urban Pathways	Trail Activities	Citywide	n/a	n/a
Urban Malls & Squares	Passive	< 0.25 mile	n/a	0.25
Open Space	Conservation	Variable	n/a	n/a

There are no specific size limitations for special use sites, urban pathways, urban malls & squares and open space areas due to the uniqueness of recreational activities provided.

## Regional Park/Reserve

Areas of natural quality for resource-oriented outdoor recreation, but typically 80 percent of the site is managed for natural resource preservation. Regional parks/reserves are generally over 50 acres in size. Typical features: Hiking, boating, camping, swimming.

## Community Park

Recreation areas that support a broad range of activities, both active and passive, at a single location. Users might access the facility by foot, bicycle, or vehicle. Community parks are generally over 10 acres in size. Typical amenities: Sports fields, nature trails, bicycle pathways, covered picnic areas, botanical gardens, swimming pool or beach.

## Neighborhood Park

Recreation areas providing active recreation opportunities, within walking distance of residential neighborhoods. The primary users of the neighborhood park are children and young adults. These parks should be distributed in a manner that provides safe access for pedestrian and bicyclists. Neighborhood parks are generally small, a few acres or less. Typical amenities: Playground equipment, tennis courts, basketball court, picnic tables, playfields.

## Special Use Sites

Single use facilities provided for unique activities. There is no recommended size for these sites. Typical features: Landscaping, community gardens, viewpoints, historic sites, public plazas.

## Urban Pathways

Provide an opportunity within an urban setting for walking and bicycling. Where possible, they provide links to other recreational areas or community services. These pathways may be planned as a portion of a regional system. Trail systems service the entire community. Typical features: Greenway trail, hard scape or soft scape surfacing, separated from vehicle traffic.

## Urban Malls and Squares

Small passive areas designed primarily to improve and maintain the urban environment. Urban malls and squares provide rest and relaxation areas and aesthetic improvements to adjacent developed areas, there is no recommend size. Typical features: Landscaping, benches, tables.

## Open Space

Natural areas or open space with limited nature trails or no planned development. These lands may include but are not limited to; wetlands, wetland buffers, public access sites and wildlife habitat areas. They may also be undeveloped areas within existing parks. Typical features: natural areas, wildlife areas, wetland areas, area set aside for future recreation development.

Table 5-2  
Existing City of Hoquiam Park Classification inventory

TYPE	SITE NAME	OWNERSHIP	ACREAGE
<b>Regional Park/ Reserve</b>	Grayland Beach SP	WA State Parks	210
	Griffiths-Priday SP	WA State Parks	359
	Lake Sylvia SP	WA State Parks	233
	Ocean City SP	WA State Parks	170
	Twin Harbors SP	WA State Parks	172
	Westport Light SP	WA State Parks	212
	<b>Total Acres</b>		
<b>Community Park</b>	Elton Bennett	City	9.0
	John Gable	City	23.0
	Sonshine	City/Immanuel Baptist	10
	<b>Total Acres</b>		
<b>Neighborhood Park</b>	Beacon Hill	City	2.5
	Art Pocklington Central Park	City	1.0
	Horne	City	0.1
	John J. Viglasky	City	0.1
	Mario Park	City	0.1
	Richie	City	0.1
	<b>Total Acres</b>		
<b>Special Use Sites</b>	Eighth Street Landing	City	.02
	Hoquiam Rail Depot	City	N/A
	Little Hoquiam Boat Launch	City	1.0
	Olympic Stadium	City	9.0
	Polson Museum	City	2.5
	Levee Street Boat Launch	City	N/A
	28 <sup>th</sup> Street Landing	Port of Grays Harbor	.5
	Adams Street Waterfront Park	City	2
<b>Total Acres</b>			<b>15.02</b>

Table 5-2 continued  
Existing City of Hoquiam Park Classification inventory

TYPE	SITE NAME	OWNERSHIP	ACREAGE
Urban Pathways	Johnny Green Dike	City	0.25 mi
	Rayonier Point	City	0.25 mi
	Sunset Memorial Park	City	Varies
Urban Malls/ Squares	Chevron’s Veteran Memorial	City	0.1
	Emerson Triangle (3 sites)	City	0.12
<b>Total Acres</b>			<b>0.22</b>
Open Space	GH National Wildlife Refuge	US Fish & Wildlife	1,800
School Sites	Central Elementary	Hoquiam School Dist.	1.4
	Emerson Elementary	Hoquiam School Dist.	8.0
	Lincoln Elementary	Hoquiam School Dist.	5.1
	Washington Elementary	Hoquiam School Dist.	3.3
	Hoquiam Middle School	Hoquiam School Dist.	4.8
	Hoquiam High School	Hoquiam School Dist.	12.6
	<b>Total Acres</b>		

Applying the classification standards for Hoquiam’s Park system provides the following information about the city’s park inventory:

Regional Parks/Reserves: 85 acres of regional park and reserve space is recommended. The City exceeds this recommendation with 1,356 acres of available space.

Community Parks: 42.5 acres of community parks are recommended. The City currently has 42 acres of community park space. The City has met the recommended acreage but may want to consider adding additional community park inventory to meet future need.

Neighborhood: 16 acres of neighborhood parks are recommended. The City currently has 3.9 acres of neighborhood parks. However, since facilities at school sites are similar to those offered at neighborhood parks, all school sites have been included in the classification inventory. Due to these similarities, 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. The City maintains a 1.4 mile Hoquiam Waterfront Loop Walk. Sonshine Park provides a passive walk along the river and Sunset Memorial Park provides miles of paved & off road trails. Hoquiam residents and City staff have a clear vision of the trail system they would like to see developed. Please refer to Appendix A-5 for Hoquiam Park and Recreation Pathway Element.

Urban Malls & Squares: 2.13 acres are recommended for Urban Mall or Urban Square space. The City currently has .22 acres dedicated for use in this category. In order to meet the need in this classification the City should develop an additional 1.91 acres.

## Facilities

During the park classification process city staff was also careful to note the facilities associated with each of the parks:

- **Baseball (90' & 60')** - The baseball diamonds at Olympic Stadium and Hoquiam High School provide sufficient access to all residents. With 2-90' and 2-60' diamonds the per capita standard of 1 per 5,000 residents is met.
- **Basketball** - Eleven sites provide 34 public outdoor basketball goals that are spread across the city. The per capita standard of 1 per 1,000 residents has been met. However, many backboards and rims are in need of repair or replacement for proper play.
- **Football/Soccer** - Four sites currently have fields adaptable for football or soccer play, Olympic Stadium, Emerson Elementary, Hoquiam Middle and High School (2 fields). This essentially meets the per capita standard of one per 6,000 residents. However, these fields are becoming increasingly unavailable for group soccer activities. There are no dedicated soccer fields within the City of Hoquiam.
- **Playground** - Playground equipment is provided at twelve sites across the City. The per capita standard of 1 playfield per 1,000 residents is satisfied.
- **Softball** - Five softball diamonds located at three sites: John Gable (2), Central Elementary (1), and Emerson Elementary (2) exist in the City. No additional need is identified when applying a per capita standard of 1 diamond per 2,500 residents.
- **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) in Cosmopolis.
- **Swimming Pool (indoor/outdoor)** – There are no outdoor pools within the City. Grays Harbor YMCA (located in Hoquiam) offers an aquatics center with a wave machine, bubble pool, a river channel and an eight lane lap pool.

- **Tennis** - There exist ten tennis courts at four sites: Beacon Hill, Olympic Stadium, 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. The per capita standard of 1 court per 2,000 residents has been met.

## **Park Budget and Maintenance**

The City's available budget for expansion and especially for ongoing park maintenance has a large impact on the City's park and recreation system. The City of Hoquiam's Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of public parks within the City. The City should carefully consider the increase in maintenance responsibilities and costs when improving City park properties. City of Hoquiam park system maintenance expenditures for 2018 and 2019 were \$103,758. The City's expenditures for Olympic Stadium over the same time period were \$784,809. At this time the City has no plan to change the current park budget. In addition to regular maintenance, a budget for long-term preventative maintenance is also needed.

As the City's park system grows, it will be important for the City to sensibly use limited park budget dollars to plan for and manage the cost of parks maintenance with the City's desire to achieve and maintain a high standard of service for parks.

## **Relation to Local Plans**

Local plans and regulations also affect the City of Hoquiam park and recreation system. The placement and use of land and facilities must meet the goals and policies established within the City's existing plans. This is especially true for properties in and near sensitive environmental areas of the City.

The local plans which have been prepared dealing with recreational goals and policies include the City's Comprehensive Plan and Shorelines Management Program. 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, there are other planning efforts which assist in the identification of specific recreational needs in the City. These efforts are discussed in Appendix A-2, Related Planning Efforts.

## Chapter 6

### Capital Improvement Plan

A Capital Improvement Plan (CIP), sometimes termed a Capital Facilities Plan (CFP), is an operational tool that includes:

- an existing inventory of all capital facilities
- a forecast of future needs
- the proposed location and capacities of new facilities, and
- at least a six-year financing plan showing fund sources for future facilities.

One element of the overall CIP is the Parks and Recreation Element. Once completed and adopted, the CIP can be easily updated by staff. Importantly, it can be integrated into the existing annual or semi-annual budget adoption process and updated along with each budget.

The CIP organizes and prioritizes all capital needs and costs for at least the next 6 years. This helps keep scarce capital budget expenditures focused on true system-wide, established priorities. CIPs are increasingly required to support state and federal loan and grant funding requests. Even though Grays Harbor County is not a mandatory Growth Management Act jurisdiction, and therefore its municipalities are not required to adopt Capital Improvement Plans, the awarding of grants and loans are increasingly competitive and local governments who can demonstrate careful planning for their capital needs will score higher on evaluations of their applications for grants and loans.

Park system classification and need analysis, informal interviews, Hoquiam's overall budget, City Council meetings, public comment, and staff recommendations all provided the information to establish the project array outlined in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP).

It is important to note that the six-year CIP is a living planning document and as such is open to changes as needed. For example, if an unforeseen funding opportunity becomes available the City may opt to move a project from one year to another to take advantage of the opportunity. Alternately if repair to a site or a facility becomes critical, the City may opt to rebalance funds and scheduling between projects to facilitate need. The following recommendations are categorized by the four specific goals of the Hoquiam park and recreation system.

## 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".

As identified through the application of standards the City has met the community parks standard. However, consideration for additional parks will be needed as the City grows. About 1.91 acres are needed for an urban mall or square. This acreage could be satisfied by implementing the *Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Plan*. In view of the site needs, recommendations include:

- **Waterfront Acquisition**  
Pursue acquisition and development of waterfront site providing sufficient acreage to accommodate recreation facilities, public waterfront amenities, 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 Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Plan.
  - **Little Hoquiam Boat Launch**  
To provide optimum access and use for the public this area park is in need of redevelopment. The City should develop a specific plan on how to best utilize this property and the surrounding area owned by the City.
  
  - **Adams Street Waterfront Park**  
The City received an RCO grant in 2019 to develop a waterfront park and viewing opportunity at the intersection of Adams Street and 5th Street Extension. The City received an RCO grant for development which will include a waterfront viewing area, paved parking, a picnic area, beach access and public viewing opportunities.
  
- **Community Forest**  
The City is considering the purchase of forested property within the City limits to provide recreational trails, outdoor activities and managed forest production.

## 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 an indoor swimming pool (YMCA). Demand was expressed for dedicated soccer fields, a fenced off-leash dog park, and community-wide bike/pedestrian pathways. With these needs identified, the facility recommendations include:

- **Covered Sports Training and Recreation Complex**  
The City should undertake a feasibility study to provide preliminary engineering designs and cost estimates for the development of a covered sport complex where youth, high schools, college teams, YMCA and other users can participate in practices and sporting events during inclement weather.
- **Pathway/Sidewalk Segments**  
The City has made a dedicated effort to improve the condition of existing sidewalks and install new where applicable. However there are still a few remaining areas in need of improvement. For example, the Little Hoquiam Boat Launch is not accessible by sidewalk. A connecting sidewalk should be added to ensure user safety.
- **Bicycle Routes**  
The City should continue to develop bicycle routes for recreation and commuting. A mountain biking path is also proposed, connecting Prospect Avenue through downtown and connecting with Lonngren's Pass.
- **BMX Bike Park**  
In response to public desires the development of a BMX Bike Park is being considered. The recommended location is John Gable Park.
- **General Facility Development**  
Existing facilities should be retrofitted to the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility standards as the budget allows. All new facilities should be developed in accordance with current ADA standards.

## 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". Local park and recreation systems must expand to meet the future needs of a growing community. While focusing on acquisition and development, proper maintenance must be budgeted for and carried out to ensure the long term use of existing facilities. The City has placed a high priority on upgrading existing facilities for ease of access and user safety. The maintenance recommendations include:

- Elton Bennet Park - Trail maintenance is ongoing and performed annually.
- Citywide Pathway System  
As the City moves towards the increasing development of bike and pedestrian pathways, maintenance along the Johnny Green Dike/Rayonier Point pathway system should be a priority. Along Rayonier point bank line erosion is jeopardizing the pathway, trees and picnic facilities. Several improvements have been made long the Johnny Green Dike (new benches, improved walkway) but continued maintenance is needed. It should be noted that once constructed the Northshore Levy/North Shore Levy West project may impact segments of the Johnny Greek Dike and Rayonier Point.
- Olympic Stadium  
Recommended maintenance needs for this site include ongoing repairs to the siding, grandstands, lightings, restrooms, concession stands, painting of all grandstands and bleachers, replacing the stadium walkway and foundation, fencing, and continued installation of a fire suppression system. The City is conducting a master plan to look at additional enhancements to the facility that may include field turf, additional restrooms, new dugouts, locker rooms, storage facilities, recreational buildings, and other improvements to the field of play.

## Recreation Program Recommendations

This goal promotes development of recreation opportunities in which all Hoquiam residents can participate, regardless of age, income, race, sex, or physical disability and include:

- Continued coordination with 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.

**TABLE 6.1**  
**City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation**  
**Six Year Capital Improvement Program**  
 (All figures in thousands unless otherwise noted)

Agency/Department Name: City Of Hoquiam Address: 609 8 <sup>th</sup> St. Hoquiam WA, 98550 Telephone: (360) 532-5700							Date of Adoption: Signature: Title:					
RECOMMENDATIONS												
PROJECT	YEAR	ACQ.	DEV.	REN.	FACILITY	FUNDING SOURCE <sup>1</sup>	ESTIMATED COST					
							2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Olympic Stadium Renovation/ Capital Improvements/Turf	2019-2022		200	2.5M	Olympic Stadium	G,L,P,D	450	1M	1M			
Endresen Boat Launch Repairs/ Trails / Park	2021-2023		8	120	Endresen Launch	G,L,D		20	50	50		
Gable Park – Paving, lighting, viewing area improvements	2020-2022			300	John Gable park	G,L,P,D,I	85		215			
Covered Athletic Facility	2022-2023		20	800	Olympic Stadium Back Lot	G,L,P,D			20	800		
Vigilasky Park Renovation, Regulation Basketball, Landscaping	2024			10	Vigilasky park	G,L					10	
Richie Park Improvements Fencing, Landscaping	2024			20	Richie Park	G,L					20	
Dog Park	2025			100	TBD	G,L,I						100
BMX Track	2025			30	TBD	G,L,P,D,I						30
Delta Park	2024-2025		200			G,L,P,D,I					50	150
Beacon Hill Trails and Timber Acquisition	2021-2025	1.5M	200			G,L,P,D		50	50	1.5M	50	50

<sup>1</sup> Funding Source: G = Grants, I = In-kind Services, L = Local, P = Private, D = Donations

## Funding Park Projects

The funding of recommended improvements in the City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation Plan is an important consideration. There are variety of means to fund projects - grants, donations, City general budget, taxes, user fees, volunteers and community partnerships.

### GRANTS

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) manages several grant programs, identified below, that would be a good fit for Hoquiam park system projects.

Grant Program		Description
<b>ALEA</b>	Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	Funding for the acquisition, improvement, or protection of aquatic lands for public purposes, and to provide or improve public access to the waterfront.
<b>LWCF</b>	Land and Water Conservation Fund	Funding to preserve and develop outdoor recreation resources, including parks, trails, and wildlife lands.
<b>NCLI</b>	No Child Left Inside	Funding for outdoor environmental, ecological, agricultural, or other natural resource-based education and recreation programs serving youth.
<b>RTP</b>	Recreational Trails Program	Funding to renovate and maintain recreational trails and facilities that provide a backcountry experience.
<b>WWRP - Local Parks</b>	Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	Funding for local and state parks, trails, water access, state land conservation and restoration, farmland preservation, and habitat conservation.
<b>YAF</b>	Youth Athletic Facilities	Funding to buy land and renovate outdoor athletic facilities.

The Grays Harbor Community Foundation Community Building Grants supports nonprofit organization's projects - <https://www.gh-cf.org/grants/application/>.

Washington State Department of Transportation grants for pedestrian and bicycle and safe routes to school programs, transportation related programs.

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/ATP/funding.htm>

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/SafeRoutes/funding.htm>

## DONATIONS

The City should work with sport groups, local businesses, bike and pedestrian trail users and consider creating a formal program to collect funds and outreach to volunteers.

The National Recreation and Park Association suggests funding resources to assist communities and non-profit group with their park and recreation fundraising.

<http://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Grant-Fundraising-Resources/>

## CITY FUNDS

The three basic options for City-based financing include the City's General Fund, Councilmanic or General Obligation Bonds, and the Real Estate Excise Tax (REET).

Given the many financial obligations of the City, the general fund cannot be depended upon to provide a significant stream of capital project funding. However, the City should allocate a small amount of general fund dollars annually to park improvements for projects where grant matches are needed or other funding is not available. Bonds are either approved by the voters (property tax levy) or by City Council (paid by general fund). REET funds must be used for capital purpose identified in a capital improvements plan which includes park projects.

## USER FEES

User fees are charged to participating individuals or groups when utilizing city facilities. User fees are a method of offsetting the cost of facilities and reduce the burden on the general fund for the operations and maintenance costs.

## APPENDICIES

A-1 Programs, Activities, Events

A-2 Related Planning Efforts

A-3 Final Draft Public Review

A-4 Plan Adoption

A-5 Park and Recreation Pathway Element

A-6 RCO Self-Certification

A-7 Resources

A-1

Programs, Activities and Events  
Administered by the City of Hoquiam

Programs, Activities and Events  
Administered by the City of Hoquiam

- T-Ball, Minor, Major and Babe Ruth Baseball Programs (stadium and field prep)
- Fast Pitch (facility and field prep)
- Slow Pitch (facility and field prep)
- Football (stadium and field prep)
- Hoquiam Youth Football (stadium and field prep)
- Fun Runs (8 per year)
- Healthy Hoquiam Walks
- Reynvaan Run
- Loggers Playday
- Annual Pet Show (in conjunction with Hoquiam Timberland Library)
- Easter Egg Hunt
- Wellness Program
- Arbor Day
- Waterpark
- Push Rods Car Show (road closures/area prep)
- Pride Festival (road closures/area prep)
- Summer Lunch Program facility prep ( lunches provided by Hoquiam School District)

## A-2

### Related Planning Efforts

- City of Hoquiam Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan, 2011-2017
- City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Plan, 2009
- City of Hoquiam Shoreline Master Program, 2017
- City of Hoquiam Downtown Waterfront Redevelopment Plan, 1986
- City of Hoquiam Waterfront Plan - Public Access and the Industrial Waterfront, 1987
- Hoquiam Economic Development Study/Alternative Uses for Mayr Brothers' Site, 1988
- Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan, 1981

## RELATED PLANNING EFFORTS

### **City of Hoquiam Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plan – 2011-2017**

As noted earlier, the City completed a park and recreation plan in 2011. This plan also utilized methods of public input to determine recreational need.

The prioritized action plan included:

- Renovations of Art Pocklington Park, Richie, Viglasky, Cottage Avenue and Mario Park;
- Development and renovation of the Hoquiam River boat launch and moorage;
- Development and renovation of the Little Hoquiam River boat launch and moorage;
- Development of a trail system at Elton Bennett Park;
- Installation of sprinklers at Olympic Stadium;
- The development of a BMX park at John Gable Park.

### **City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Plan, 2009**

The Comprehensive Plan identifies the following development strategies for parks and open space.

#### **Development Strategy 11.1: Parks for Everyone**

Provide a comprehensive park system that meets the recreational needs of all citizens.

Land Use Action Steps

**11.1.A** The Comprehensive Land Use Plan adopts by reference the Hoquiam Parks and Recreation Plan.

**11.1.B** The city shall explore using a variety of funding tools and sources to maintain Level of Service standards for parks as the population increases.

**11.1.C** Update the Parks and Recreation Plan to plan for the anticipated growth projected in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan, especially potential development in the Natural Resources Production District area.

#### **Development Strategy 11.2: Managing Open Spaces**

Manage Hoquiam's land base to assure an adequate supply of diverse open space for recreation and protection of critical areas.

Land Use Action Steps

**11.2.A** Encourage the retention of open space critical areas within the city, particularly in relation to wetlands, geologically hazardous areas, and fish and wildlife conservation areas.

**11.2.B** Use critical area ordinances and development incentives as tools to preserve open space on private property within the city limits.

**11.2.C** Amend the Parks and Recreation Plan to identify key open space areas to acquire through outright purchase or obtaining conservation easements.

**11.2.D** Explore creating a transfer of development rights or mitigation banking program for open space within the city limits.

**11.2.E** Coordinate the retention of open space to preserve fish and wildlife corridors.

### **City of Hoquiam Shoreline Master Program 2017**

The Washington State Shoreline Management Act (SMA) of 1971 protects the shorelines in Washington State and promotes responsible shoreline use and development, environmental protection, and public access. Within the framework of the SMA, the City of Hoquiam is required to update a Shoreline Master Program (SMP) that is tailored to local conditions and based on citizen participation. The state ensures the City's SMP safeguards statewide public interests.

The waterbodies subject to the city of Hoquiam's SMP includes Grays Harbor, the East Fork Hoquiam River, the Hoquiam River, the Little Hoquiam River, and Fry Creek. The SMP governs water-dependent and water-related uses. Water-dependent means a use or a portion of a use, which cannot exist in any other location and is dependent on the water due to the intrinsic nature of its operations. Water-related use means a use or a portion of a use, which is not intrinsically dependent on a waterfront location but whose economic viability is dependent upon a waterfront location. Water-enjoyment means a recreational use or other use that facilitates public access to the shoreline as a primary characteristic of the use.

Shoreline set-backs for recreational uses:

Water-dependent structures and uses - 0 feet

Water-related and water-enjoyment structures and uses - 75 feet

Non-water-oriented structures and uses - 150 feet

All boating and water access facilities must adhere to the policies set forth in the City's SMP. This includes construction, modification or repairs to piling, piers, docks, and boat launches. Location standards must also be adhered to. For more in-depth information please refer to the City's Shoreline Master Program.

### **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. It deals 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 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.

#### **Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan, 1981**

The Grays Harbor Regional Planning Commission prepared the Grays Harbor Regional Bike Plan. The goal of the plan was 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.

A-3

Final Draft, Public Review

City of Hoquiam Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan, 2020-2026

*Contents pending process completion.*

A-4

Plan Adoption

*Contents pending process completion.*

A-5

## Park and Recreation Pathway Element

## A-5 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 that 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 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.

A-6

## Resource and Conservation Office Self-Certification

*Contents pending process completion.*

A-7

Resources

## Resources & References

2018-2022 Recreation and Conservation Plan for Washington State (Draft)

[http://www.rco.wa.gov/StateRecPlans/?page\\_id=1100](http://www.rco.wa.gov/StateRecPlans/?page_id=1100)

28<sup>th</sup> Street Landing Recreational Lands and Facilities Plan: 2009-2014, Port of Grays Harbor, 2009

City of Hoquiam Park and Recreation Plan 2011 – 2017, City of Hoquiam, 2011

Feet First, promoting walkable communities - <http://www.feetfirst.org/>

Grays Harbor Community Foundation - <https://www.gh-cf.org/grants/application/>

Harpers Playground – <https://www.harpersplayground.org/>

NRPA Park Metrics, compare standards with other communities.

<http://www.nrpa.org/publications-research/ParkMetrics/>

Rails to Trails - <https://www.railstotrails.org/our-work/united-states/washington/>

Recreation and Conservation Office - <http://www.rco.wa.gov/grants/index.shtml>

State of Washington 2017 Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand Report

<http://www.rco.wa.gov/StateRecPlans/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Assessment-of-Demand.pdf>

The National Recreation and Park Association

<http://www.nrpa.org/>

<http://www.nrpa.org/our-work/Grant-Fundraising-Resources/>

The Sporting Life, American City & County Magazine, March 2015

Trust for Public Land

<https://www.tpl.org/how-we-work#sm.00000xevvwthm3cwlvdtrmhzbryn4>

Washington State Department of Transportation grants for pedestrian and bicycle and safe routes to school programs, transportation related programs.

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/ATP/funding.htm>

<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/LocalPrograms/SafeRoutes/funding.htm>