



Jefferson County
Parks, Recreation, Trails, & Open Space
Comprehensive Plan
Adopted on October 10, 2022

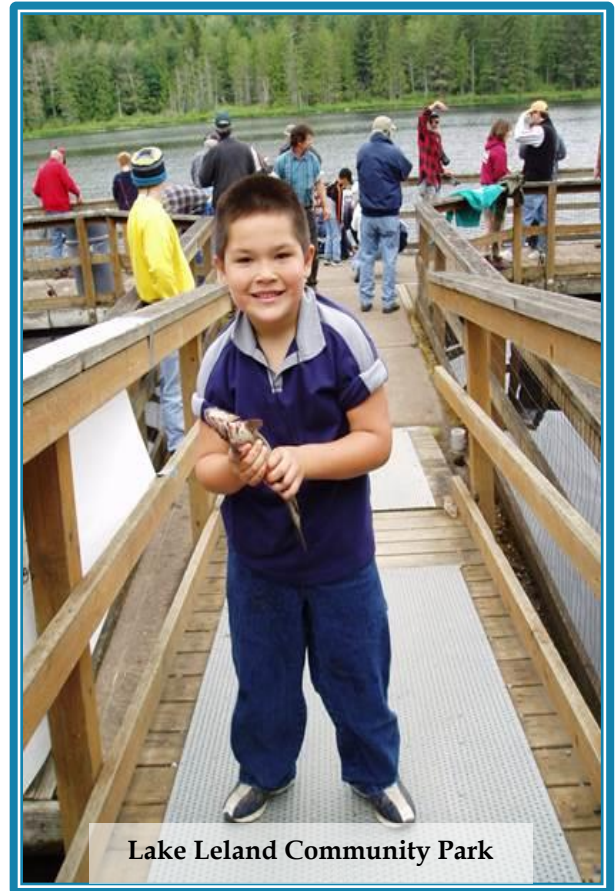
Jefferson County Parks and Recreation
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Jefferson County Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan

2022



Lake Leland Community Park

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Preface

On behalf of the entire Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board who have completed years of public involvement and who listen carefully to the community, I am pleased to present the 2022-2028 Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan.

Throughout both the planning and implementation process it is essential to remember that North America was fully populated by Indigenous peoples prior to European colonialism. All of the parks, lands, and communities discussed in this plan are ancestral native lands of local tribes that still live and thrive in our communities today.

There have been changes throughout Jefferson County. Since 2015, evolving demographics, the rise of remote work, booming demand for recreation programs, packed parks and campgrounds, increasing expectations, and new funding challenges have arisen. Parks and recreation has remained steady and adapted to the challenge. We are more important than ever in honoring diversity, increasing equity, improving access, and fostering inclusion.

Our core purpose is to lead towards cooperation and comprehensive community solutions. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation exists to build community, to improve the health, welfare, and citizens' safety, protect the environment and promote economic prosperity through parks, trails, recreational programs, and facilities. This comprehensive plan will provide the focus to fulfill this mission now and in the future.

The Plan is divided into six chapters: Introduction, Goals and Objectives, Public Involvement, Inventory, Demand and Need Analysis, and the Capital Improvements Plan.

The Public Involvement Section includes: outreach to the community through the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory board, park tours, trends identified by the parks and recreation profession, and issues identified as high priorities. Existing parks, facilities and programs available throughout the County park system are contained within the Inventory. The Demands and Needs Analysis is the guiding framework. The final section contains the Capital Improvement Plan which identifies the current and future capital needs.

Similar to Washington State goals as stated in the 2018-2022 Washington State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, moving forward Jefferson County Parks and Recreation must sustain our legacy, improve equity, assert ourselves as a vital public service, get youth outside, address changing demographics, and act on a unifying strategy.

Matt Tyler, Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Manager

Executive Summary

Introduction

The Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan's purpose is to establish a framework to guide the acquisition, development and improvement of park areas and facilities and the provision of recreational services throughout Jefferson County. It is designed to help meet the County's parks, trails, open space, recreation, social, environmental, and community needs now and into the future.

This is an update to the County's 2015 adopted plan and is consistent with the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) and the Growth Management Act (GMA) Comprehensive Plan Guidelines.

Parks and recreation facilities must be recognized as valuable not only to county residents, but also visitors. As Jefferson County grows in population, demands on parks and recreational facilities increase. Recreational opportunities are one important measurement of community livability in that they help to build strong neighborhoods and promote a high quality of life.

Parks and recreation planning should be flexible enough to meet the ever-changing demands of the community, yet comprehensive enough to assure that the needs of the community are consistently met. This plan examines and addresses current needs, desires and opportunities with an eye toward historical information relevant to parks and recreation development. Population factors, land use, and the county's general geographic features are also vital considerations within the plan.

The Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan is adopted by reference as a part of the Jefferson County's Comprehensive Plan. This document provides an inventory of park and recreation facilities and programs under Jefferson County Parks and Recreation; outlines accepted standards for parks, open space, and recreation facilities; sets standards for such services; and presents a strategy for providing facilities and programs to meet the needs of the County's residents and visitors.

INTRODUCTION & COUNTY PROFILE



H.J. Carroll Regional Park

INTRODUCTION & COUNTY PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space (PROS) Plan is to provide comprehensive guidance on the development and management of Jefferson County's parklands, trails and open space as well as the recreation services. This plan, as a component of the Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan, links to elements within the larger County Comprehensive Plan. It serves to unite open space lands, parks and facilities into a coordinated network.

The Washington State Legislature prescribed land use planning guidelines for select cities and counties with the adoption of the Growth Management Act in 1991. This included Jefferson County. Thirteen goals were adopted to guide the development and adoption of comprehensive plans codified in Chapter 36.70A.040 of the Revised Code of Washington. Three of these goals directly affect this plan's development and implementation, they are:

- RCW 36.70A.040 (9) guides recreation, parks and open space:
"Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities, conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water, and develop parks and recreation facilities."
- RCW 36.70A.040 (10) covers the environment:
"Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life, including air and water quality, and the availability of water."
- RCW 36.70A.040 (13) pertains to historic preservation:
"Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and structures that have historical and archaeological significance."

PLAN AND PLANNING AREA:

This Plan will serve as a strategy for sustaining and developing parks and recreation. It will be updated every six years. This update includes goals for short term improvements and mechanisms for funding them. It also articulates community priorities that will set the foundation for the next 15-20 years.

This plan makes Jefferson County eligible for grants at the Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) from 2022 to 2028. The Washington Wildlife & Recreation grant program (WWRP) contains categories for local park projects, conservation, open space lands, and trails. Other programs provide grant funding for boating facilities, youth athletic facilities, water access, as well as trails. Federal funding under the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) is also available.

The RCO requires public and community input as part of the planning process. The Jefferson County Board of Commissioners appointed the Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (JCPRAB) to work with the staff throughout the update process. The community was included in regular Parks and Recreation Advisory Board meetings throughout the draft plan's preparation and

completion. The draft plan was ultimately recommended for adoption by the Jefferson County Commissioners.

In 1992, Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend adopted a joint resolution establishing the County-wide Planning Policy (CWPP) as a policy framework to guide the development of comprehensive plans. The goal of the adopted County-wide Planning Policy is to ensure that local planning efforts will be consistent with each other and consistent with regional growth management planning. It recognizes the need for counties, cities, special purpose districts, and those agencies and jurisdictions involved in the delivery of public services, to coordinate the independent development of local Comprehensive Plans.

The purpose of the Jefferson County Parks, Trails, Recreation, and Open Space Plan is to identify how parks, recreation and open space needs should be addressed and implemented for the benefit of both County residents and visitors alike. Jefferson County manages 1,151.2 acres of parklands with 23 parks and 6 community centers that serve recreational interests.

Jefferson County contains many parks and recreation assets. Approximately three-fourths of the 2,183 square miles of land area in the County is in public ownership. The two largest publicly owned areas are the Olympic National Park and Olympic National Forest, which have a total area of 922,880 and 633,600 acres, respectively.

COUNTY PROFILE

Jefferson County is comprised of the ancestral lands and waters of the S'Klallams, Quileute, Hoh, Quinault, and Skokomish tribal nations. Myriad other tribes traveled through and camped here since time immemorial. The county seat, Port Townsend, is located on ancestral lands of the S'Klallams, who call the area Qatay. Jefferson County honors the treaty rights of tribes as sovereign nations and strives to steward the resource-rich lands and waters in partnership and good faith with our tribal neighbors and partners.

Jefferson County was one of the first counties organized by the Washington Territorial Legislature in 1852. It is located in the northwestern corner of the state bordered by the Pacific Ocean on the west and the Puget Sound on the east.

Today, the county land area is 2,183 square miles, with a water area of 379 square miles. Jefferson County is the 18th largest county in the state with a population density of 16 people per square mile.

Jefferson County consists of three distinct geographic areas: the "West End" on the Pacific Ocean, the Olympic Mountains in the central region, and the Puget Lowlands in the eastern section. Located within it are Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park. Jefferson County is located within the West Coast Marine Climatic Region with variations ranging from 200 inches of rainfall annually in the rain forest to 18 inches in Port Townsend. Low rainfall on the County's Eastern side is caused by the rain shadow of the Olympic Mountains.

Topography ranges from 0 to 7,965 feet above Puget Sound on the top of Mount Olympus, the highest mountain in the Olympic Mountains. Because the Olympics were uplifted as a dome, rather than a ridge, the river systems radiate out in all directions from the center.

Jefferson County is drained by 9 major rivers and 4 major creeks that flow west into the Pacific Ocean, north into the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and east into Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal.

Principal rivers are: Hoh River, Clearwater River, Queets River, Elwah River, Dungeness River, Duckabush River, Dosewallips River, Big Quilcene River and Little Quilcene River.

The Principal creeks are: Snow Creek, Salmon Creek, Eagle Creek, Chimacum Creek, Thorndyke Creek and Fulton Creek.

Wildlife habitats are generally classified as marine, estuarine, freshwater, and terrestrial categories. Many wildlife species rely upon most or even all of these habitat categories for survival. Jefferson County has all four categories of wildlife habitat.

Marine habitat: In Jefferson County, the marine habitat zone encompasses County shoreline along the Pacific Ocean in the “West End,” the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Discovery Bay, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal and Dabob Bay.

Beach and Offshore Habitat: Beaches in Jefferson County provide near shore habitats for forage fish including surf smelt, sand lance and Pacific Herring. The richest near shore habitats are found in Discovery Bay, Admiralty Inlet and Hood Canal. In Jefferson County burrowing creatures make their homes on the sea floor and tidelands. These include native and introduced species such as butter clams, cockles, horse clams, littleneck and manila clams. Commercial and/or harvested species include shrimp, Dungeness and Red Rock crab, oysters, and kelp. Geoduck tend to be abundant around Discovery Bay, Hood Canal and Dabob Bay. The deeper waters and narrow channel of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, and Hood Canal produce a unique marine environment rich in nutrients hosting a remarkable diversity of fish and animal life including octopus, Ling cod, and Wolf eels.

Wildlife Species: Portions of the county that overlook the Pacific Ocean, Strait of Juan de Fuca, Admiralty Inlet, Hood Canal and Discovery and Dabob Bays provide habitat for the Bald Eagle and Osprey. Anadromous game fish that have been identified in the area include Rainbow Trout, Cutthroat Trout, Dolly Varden, Eastern Brook Trout, Whitefish, and Largemouth Bass, perch, crappie and catfish. These species spawn and rear in medium sized gravel beds with medium water flow along creeks, channels, streams, swamps and marshes. Chimacum Creek is a typical lowland-type stream that gradually meanders through a wide valley habitat offering suitable spawning and rearing areas. Valuable habitat qualities exist in large undeveloped native vegetation tracts and around the remaining wetlands and riparian (streamside) forests along river and creek valleys. The wooded areas support a wide variety of large and small mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians. The most common mammals within the wooded areas include chipmunks, rabbits, marmots, skunks, and raccoons. A small number of larger mammals including Black-tailed Deer, Roosevelt Elk and coyote occur at the edge of the plateaus where large contiguous forested areas remain. Species may forage in all zones, particularly during the winter months, but retreat for night and seasonal cover into the upland wooded areas. Examples include a variety of game species such as pigeon, grouse, rabbit, deer, bear, bobcat and cougar.

JEFFERSON COUNTY GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

Jefferson County hosts an abundance of geological features, two of which are especially evident: the Crescent Formation east of the Olympics; and, the glacial debris, the Olympics' sand and gravel shoreward.

The Crescent Formation, comprising ancient submarine and sub aerial lava flows and associated sediments, is well exposed on the Olympics' eastern slopes, around Port Ludlow, near the junction of State Routes 19 and 104, and along U.S. Highway 101 to Brinnon and southward. This dark basalt is quarried for crushed rock and retaining walls.

Glacial debris covers the Crescent in the lower land east and west of the mountains. Glacial deposits include till laid down by glaciers and stream deposits that preceded and followed an ice sheet's visit.

Alpine glaciers and continental ice sheets have shaped the county's surface. Ice sheets advanced from British Columbia's coastal and interior mountains numerous times during the last million years. Alpine glaciers developed during those cold times and carved the county's interior and valleys of the Olympic Mountains. The ice sheets sculpted the east-side land below 3,500± feet elevation and the subsurface floor of Hood Canal and Puget Sound. The hills on either side of Chimacum and Center valleys were sculpted by the ice into north-south rounded drumlins or superflutes. The valleys themselves were pathways for melt water draining from the most recent ice. The area around Ludlow Bay also contains outwash channel(s) systems.

Between Quilcene and Discovery Bay is the Leland Creek Spillway. This spillway is the drainage outlet for glacial Lake Bretz. It was formed about 13,000 years ago during the ice sheet's recession and stagnation, before Admiralty Inlet opened to marine waters at Port Townsend.

While on the west side of Jefferson County, various ages of alpine glacial till dominates the coastal area from sea level to around 750-1,000 feet; then the marine sedimentary rock composing the Olympic Mountains dominate the area above 1,000 feet between the Queets and Quillayute Rivers. The most recent ice sheet barely touched west Jefferson County. It terminated seven miles north, just above Forks in the neighborhood of US-101 and La Push Road, along the Calawah River - which is part of the Quillayute River complex in Clallam County.

POPULATION PREDICTIONS AND DEMOGRAPHICS:

The following statistics are from the 2020 Census and the Washington State office of Financial Management. Jefferson County has experienced steady population growth, a trend that is projected to continue through 2040 when the population is anticipated to reach 39,891. The total projected growth (2025-2040) for the County, including the City of Port Townsend is 5,681. The County is predominantly (91.1%) Caucasian. The median resident age is 59.5-years as compared to the state-wide median age of 38.5-years. The percentage of older adults has increased steadily. In Jefferson County, 37.9 % of the population is 65 years and older as compared to 16.7% in Washington State.

The median household income from 2016-2020 for Jefferson County was \$57,693. This is lower than in the whole of Washington State which is \$76,840. 10.6% of Jefferson County residents live below the poverty line, compared to statewide (9.8%). This reflects a population, (including children), with acute need for County services. According to the statistical findings, the population within Jefferson County had socioeconomic characteristics that were significantly different than the averages typical of the state. The statistics indicate residents of Jefferson County are likely to be older and living in childless households with recreational interests that coincide with these characteristics.

Table 1.1

Base Population 2021	Projected Population 2025	Projected Population 2035	Projected Population 2040	Projected Growth in Population 2025-2040
32,977	34,210	38,610	39,891	5,681

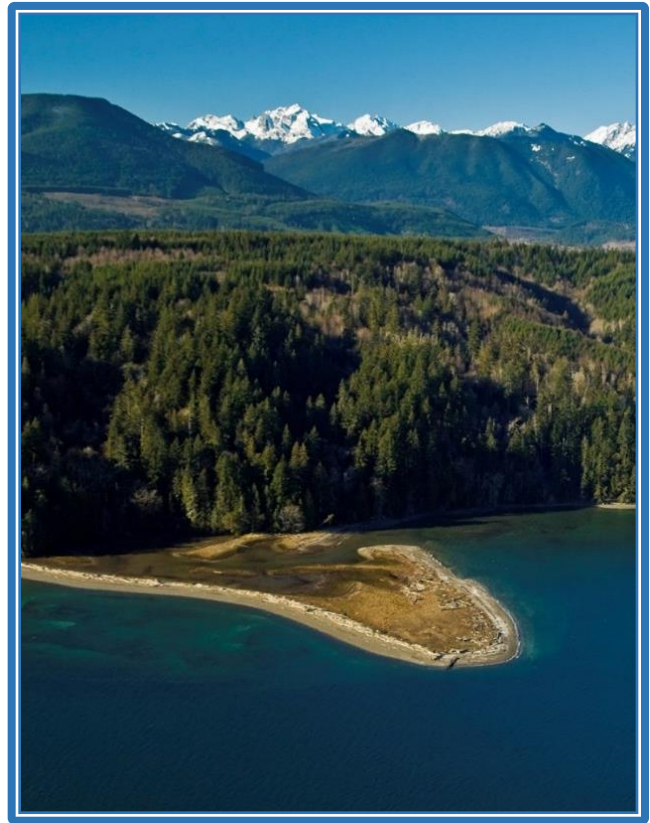
INTEGRATION WITH OTHER DOCUMENTS:

This Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan provides a 20-year vision for providing parks and recreation in Jefferson County. This Plan is an update of the 2015 adopted plan.

The Jefferson County Comprehensive Plan discusses parks, recreation and open space issues in Section 6. Planning documents and studies that influence park and recreation facilities and services within the County were reviewed for policies, guidelines and information relevant to the Park, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan. Those are:

- Jefferson County 2018 Comprehensive Plan adopted on 12/10/2018, revised by ORD #14 122 18
- US Census & Washington Office of Financial Management Population and Demographic Data.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals and Objectives are the framework of the Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan. These Goals and Objectives guide the implementation of Jefferson County's vision for parks and recreation over the next six years.

MISSION STATEMENT

The Mission of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is to improve and maintain the health, welfare, and safety of the citizenry; protect the environment, and promote economic development through state-of-the-art parks, trails, and recreational programs and facilities supported by public tax revenue, fees, grants and private donations. The vision of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is not to serve every purpose, but to lead towards fair, inclusive and diverse community-based solutions.

ADMINISTRATIVE GOAL

#1: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCES AND COORDINATED MANAGEMENT: Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining facilities and programs that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private interests.

FINANCIAL OBJECTIVES:

- a. Investigate innovative available methods, such as growth impact fees, land set-a-side or fee-in-lieu-of-donation ordinances, and inter-local agreements, for the financing of facility development, maintenance, and operating needs in order to reduce costs, retain financial flexibility, match user benefits and interests, and increase facility services.
- b. Consider joint ventures with other public and private agencies such as Port Townsend, the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, regional, state, federal, and other public and private agencies including for-profit concessionaires, where feasible and desirable.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESOURCE COORDINATION:

- a. Create a comprehensive, balanced park, recreation, and open space system that integrates Jefferson County facilities and services with resources available from Port Townsend, the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other state, federal, and private park and recreational lands and facilities in a manner that will best serve and provide for resident area interests.
- b. Cooperate with other public and private agencies to avoid duplication, improve facility quality and availability, reduce costs, and represent area resident interests through joint planning and development efforts.

COST BENEFIT ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE:

- a. Provide strategically located medium to large sized parks so as to increase maintenance efficiency through economies of scale and serve larger geographic areas.
- b. Create effective and efficient methods of acquiring, developing, operating and maintaining park and recreational facilities in manners that accurately distribute costs and benefits to public and private user interests-including the application of growth impact fees where new developments impact existing level-of-service (ELOS) standards.
- c. Develop and operate large recreational programs that serve the broadest and most fundamental needs of the population. Gain leverage through volunteers and partnerships for program delivery where possible. Recover recreation and program and operating costs through a combination of registration fees, user fees, grants, sponsorships, donations, scholarships, volunteer efforts, and the use of general funding.
- d. Where appropriate, provide specialized recreational programs, like summer camps, or outdoor skills programs to those interested groups who are willing to finance the cost through user fees, registration fees, volunteer efforts or other means and methods.

PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVES:

- a. Develop, train, and support a professional parks, recreation and arts staff that effectively serves the county in the realization of the above listed goals and objectives
- b. Employ a diverse, well-trained work force that is motivated to achieve department and countywide goals.
- c. Encourage teamwork through communications, creativity, positive image, risk taking, sharing of resources, and cooperation toward common goals.
- d. Where appropriate, provide staff with education training, and modern equipment and supplies to increase personal productivity, efficiency and pride.

RECREATION FACILITIES AND PROGRAM GOAL

#1: COUNTY-WIDE PROGRAMS AND SERVICES: Develop focused recreation programs that utilize and support existing facilities, provide the greatest benefit and generate the highest level of self-sustaining fee revenue.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

- a. Focus on large scale programs serving the entire region.
- b. Emphasize programs that enhance, support and utilize our existing facilities to the highest degree possible.
- c. Where possible, provide passive historical and natural interpretive programs that benefit and support our existing facilities and parks.

#2: RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Maintain and improve those resources currently in the system. When financially feasible and sustainable, develop a high quality, diversified recreation system that provides for all age and interest groups. Develop and improve youth athletic facilities.

WATERFRONT ACCESS AND FACILITIES OBJECTIVES:

- a. Cooperate with Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, the Washington State Departments of Natural Resources, Fish & Wildlife, and other public and private agencies to acquire and preserve additional shoreline access for waterfront fishing, wading, swimming, and other related recreational activities and pursuits.
- b. Maintain/**upgrade/repurpose** existing facilities that provide a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-power boating activities, especially on Puget Sound and Hood Canal shorelines.

Develop new facilities that provide a mixture of watercraft access opportunities including canoe, kayak, sailboard, and other non-power boating activities, especially on Puget Sound and Hood Canal shorelines to fill unmet demand.

ATHLETIC FACILITIES OBJECTIVES:

- a. Maintain/upgrade/repurpose existing athletic facilities.
- b. Develop new athletic facilities that meet the highest quality competitive playing standards and requirements for all age groups, skill levels, and recreational interests to fill unmet demand.
- c. Concentrate on large scale activities like soccer, football, baseball, basketball, mountain biking, tennis, pickleball, and volleyball that provide for the largest number of participants.
- d. Develop, where appropriate, a select number of facilities that provide the highest competitive playing standard, possibly in conjunction with the City of Port Townsend and the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other public and private agencies.

INDOOR FACILITIES OBJECTIVES:

- a. Maintain/upgrade/repurpose and expand multiple use indoor recreational centers that provide aquatic, physical conditioning, gymnasiums, recreational courts, and other athletic spaces for all age groups, skill levels, and county interests on a year-round basis.
- b. Develop new multiple use indoor county centers that provide arts and crafts, music, video, classroom instruction, meeting facilities, eating and health care, daycare, latch key, and other spaces for all age groups including preschool, youth, teens and seniors on a year-found basis to fill unmet demand.
- c. Support the continued development and diversification of special meeting, assembly, eating, health and other county facilities that provide general support to school age populations and the county at-large at elementary, middle, and high schools within the county by the Port Townsend, Chimacum, Quilcene, and Brinnon School Districts, and other organizations.

- d. Develop and operate special indoor and outdoor cultural and performing arts facilities that enhance and expand music, dance, drama and other audience and participatory opportunities for the county-at-large.

TRAIL AND CORRIDOR ACCESS SYSTEMS OBJECTIVES:

Develop a high-quality system of integrated multipurpose park trails and corridors that access significant environmental features, public facilities and developed local neighborhoods and business districts.

Trail systems:

- a. Create a comprehensive system of multipurpose trails.
- b. Create a comprehensive system of on-road bicycle routes for commuter, recreational, and touring enthusiasts using scenic, collector, and local road rights-of-way and alignments throughout Port Townsend and Jefferson County and between Jefferson, Clallam and Kitsap Counties.
- c. Link trails with commercial and retail business districts in Port Townsend, Glen Cove, Chimacum, Port Hadlock, Discovery Bay, Port Ludlow, Quilcene, and Brinnon.
- d. Link residential neighborhoods to public facilities such as schools, libraries, community centers, parks, recreational waterfront access, fairgrounds, etc.
- e. Work with Port Townsend, Washington State Parks & Recreation Commission, the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation and other appropriate parties to link and extend trails along the Puget Sound, Hood Canal, and Strait of Juan de Fuca shorelines.
- f. Link trails with elementary and middle schools, downtown business districts as well as other recreational, water access, commercial and retail activity centers in Port Townsend, Chimacum, Port Hadlock, Port Ludlow, Quilcene, and Brinnon.
- g. Extend trails through natural area corridors like Chimacum Creek, Discovery Bay, and Salmon Creek, Quilcene and Dosewallips Rivers that will provide a high quality, diverse sampling of area environmental resources.
- h. Build primitive single track, wilderness style trails dedicated to specific uses including hiking, horses, and mountain biking within existing and future parks.

Supporting furnishings and improvements:

- a. Furnish trail systems with appropriate supporting trailhead improvements that include interpretive and directory signage systems, rest stops, and drinking fountains, restrooms, parking and loading areas, water and other services.
- b. Where appropriate, locate trailheads at or in conjunction with park sites, schools, and other county facilities to increase local area access to the trail system and reduce duplication of supporting improvements.

- c. Develop trail improvements of a design and development standard that is easy to access and maintain by maintenance, security and other appropriate personnel, equipment and vehicles.

SPECIAL PURPOSE FACILITIES OBJECTIVES:

Develop high quality facilities that meet the interests of all segments of the county

Special enterprises:

- a. Where appropriate and economically feasible (self-supporting), sponsor the development and operation of specialized and special interest recreational facilities like golf courses, swimming pools and aquatic centers, convention and theater facilities, and marinas for these interests in the general population
- b. Where appropriate, initiate joint planning and operating programs with other public and private agencies to determine and provide for special activities like golf, water parks and marina, and camping on a regional basis.

#3: DESIGN AND ACCESS STANDARDS: Design and develop facilities that are accessible, safe, and easy to maintain, with life cycle features that account for long-term costs and benefits, and in accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act

ACCESSIBILITY OBJECTIVES:

- a. Update existing facilities to current ADA standards where feasible.
- b. Implement the provisions and requirements of the Americans Disabilities with Act (ADA) and other design and development standards that will improve park facility safety and security features for park users, Parks and Rec personnel, and the general public.
- c. Design outdoor picnic areas, fields, courts, playgrounds, trails, parking lots, restrooms, and other active and supporting facilities to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income and activity interests.
- d. Design indoor facility spaces, activity rooms, restrooms, hallways, parking lots, and other active and supporting spaces and improvements to be accessible to individuals and organized groups of all physical capabilities, skill levels, age groups, income and activity interests.
- e. Provide recreation opportunities for all people of all abilities. Design indoor and outdoor recreation programs and facilities to follow the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Have a plan in place to address existing sites for compliance and apply appropriate design standards for new sites.
- f. Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.

- g. Where appropriate, use low maintenance materials, settings or other value engineering considerations that reduce care and security requirements, and retain natural conditions and experiences.
- a. Security and Safety Objectives: Develop and implement safety standards, procedures, and programs that will provide proper training and awareness for department personnel.
- b. Define and enforce rules and regulations concerning park activities and operations that will protect user groups, department personnel and the public-at-large.
- c. Design and develop facilities that are of low maintenance and high capacity design to reduce overall facility maintenance and operation requirements and costs.
- d. Where appropriate, use adopt-a-park programs, neighborhood park watches, park police patrols, and other innovative programs that will increase safety and security awareness and visibility.

SPECIAL HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES/SPECIAL USE AREA GOAL

#1: HISTORICAL RESOURCES: As is feasible and sustainable, develop a high quality, diversified park system that preserves significant historical opportunity areas and features.

- a. Identify, preserve, and enhance Jefferson County's multicultural heritage, traditions, and cultural features including historical sites, building, artworks, views, and monuments within historical districts and park sites.
- b. Identify and incorporate significant historical and cultural lands, sites, artifacts, and facilities into the park system to preserve these interests and provide a balanced social experience-such as the Jefferson County Historical Museum, Rothschild House State Park, and Fort Worden State Park museum.
- c. Work with the Jefferson County Historical Society, Northwest Maritime Center, and other cultural groups to integrate their activities with the park and recreation programs.
- d. Work with the Jefferson Land Trust Geology Group to identify and incorporate geologically significant features and land that will help preserve those geological features for the future.

#2: MANMADE ENVIRONMENTS AND FEATURES:

- a. Incorporate interesting manmade environments, structures, activities and areas into the park system to preserve these features and provide a balanced park, recreation and open space experience-such as the MSP&P Railroad, Portage Canal, Irondale Beach Park, and other man-made elements.
- b. Work with property and facility owners to increase public access and utilization of these special features.

#3: CULTURAL ARTS PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES: Provide high quality parks and facilities that can be utilized by existing organizations and schools in the implementation and provision of cultural programs.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

- a. When appropriate, encourage or promote the use of our facilities by groups such as the Jefferson County Historical Society, Northwest Maritime Center, Port Townsend Chamber of Commerce, business and service groups, schools, arts patrons, and artists that optimally utilize artistic resources and talents.
- b. Develop strategies that will support and assist local artists and art organizations. Where appropriate, support policies and programs that encourage or provide incentives that attract and retain artists and artworks within the county.

Artworks Objectives: When feasible and financially sustainable, acquire public art works including paintings, sculptures, exhibits and other media for indoor and outdoor display to expand resident access as appropriate and to furnish public places.

#4: CULTURAL HERITAGE:

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES:

- a. Recognize the importance of government to government relationships with identified tribes, consult with recognized tribes when acquiring land, constructing projects or planning for the development of parks in and around Jefferson County.
- b. Proactively engage with local tribes on a continual basis through outreach, communication, and inclusion at staff and policy levels.
- c. In consultation with local tribes, include Native American cultural elements with the design of facilities and amenities.
- d. Tribes in Jefferson County: Hoh Tribe and Quinault Nation.
- e. Tribes in Mason, Kitsap and Clallam counties: Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe, Makah Tribe, Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe, Quileute Tribe, Skokomish and Suquamish Tribes. (Washington State Tribal Directory/Governor’s Office of Indian Affairs)

NATURAL RESOURCES, ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS, AND OPEN SPACE GOAL

#1 WILDLIFE RESOURCES Where financially feasible and sustainable, incorporate unique ecological features and resources into the park system to protect threatened species, create and preserve habitat, and retain migration corridors that are unique and important to wildlife.

Wildlife habitat:

- a. Identify and conserve critical wildlife habitat including nesting sites, foraging areas, and migration corridors within or adjacent to natural areas, open spaces, and the developed urban areas.

- b. Preserve especially sensitive habitat sites that support threatened species and urban wildlife habitat - such as the Chimacum Creek corridor, Indian Island, Lake Leland, Quilcene River, and Oak Bay.
- c. Use native plants in landscaping to create micro-habitats where possible.
- d. Where feasible and appropriate reduce the amount of turf grass used in parks, and change mowing regimes to improve habitat and reduce water use.

Natural areas:

- a. Preserve and protect significant environmental features including unique wetlands, open spaces, woodlands, shorelines, waterfronts and other characteristics that support wildlife and reflect Jefferson resource heritage – such as the MSP&P Railroad line.
- b. Improve public access to environmentally sensitive areas and sites that are especially unique to the Jefferson County area - such as Gibbs and Beausite Lakes.
- c. Reduce the use of fresh water by using less water intensive landscape plants and turf grasses where possible.
- d. Protect fresh and salt water from pollution caused by run-off from athletic fields, roadways, and parking lots.

#2 OPEN SPACES AND PRESERVES: Work collaboratively with public and private agencies such as the Washington State DNR, the City of Port Townsend, Jefferson County Conservation Futures Program, the Jefferson Land Trust, the North Olympic Salmon Coalition and the Northwest Watershed Institute to develop a financially sustainable, high quality, diversified park system that preserves and enhances significant environmental resources and features.

Open spaces:

- a. Partner to define and conserve a sustainable system of open space corridors or separators to provide definition between natural areas and urban land uses.
- b. Partner to increase natural area and open space linkages within the developed areas, particularly along the MSP&P Railroad and Chimacum Creek corridors.
- c. Partner to preserve environmentally sensitive areas as natural area linkages and urban separators, particularly along the steep hillsides that define both sides of the Chimacum Creek Valley.

URBAN GROWTH PRESERVES AND SET-ASIDES:

- a. When financially feasible, cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set-aside land and resources necessary to provide high quality, convenient park, recreation, and open space facilities before the most suitable sites are lost to development - such as the undeveloped and sensitive lands around the Levinski and Winona Wetlands, Chimacum Creek, Quilcene and Dosewallips Rivers and Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) corridor south of Anderson Lake State Park.
- b. Preserve unique environmental features or areas in future land developments and increase public use and access. Cooperate with other public and private agencies, and with private landowners to set aside unique features or areas as publicly accessible resources – such as Port Ludlow’s Timberton Trail corridor.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The nine citizen members of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board (JCPRAB) represent the three geographic regions of East Jefferson County. Throughout this planning process the JCPRAB held public meetings, conducted park tours, and spoke with their constituents. Each board meeting included a guest speaker from an organization partner to parks and recreation. This valuable public input was incorporated throughout this plan.

In addition, the JCPRAB reviewed chapter drafts, survey results, and other documents such as service area maps and capital plans. The culmination of this effort was approval and a JCPRAB recommendation for adoption of the PROS Plan by resolution of the Jefferson County Board of County Commissioners.

2016 TO 2022 PUBLIC PARK TOUR PROGRAM

The JCPRAB conducted a series of public park tours of Jefferson County Parks. The general public, various groups interested in the parks, public officials, and staff participated in the tours. The park tours were used by the JCPRAB and staff to create the Capital Improvement plan in Chapter 6 of this plan.

Tours occurred on October 26, 2016, October 17, 2017, September 18, 2018, April 11, 2019, October 23, 2019, and April 21, 2021. Tour participants provided various forms of public input.

The goals of the park tour program are:

- To become more familiar with, and increase knowledge and understanding of our parks and our system as a whole.
- To assess the current condition of the parks.
- To meet staff and volunteers in the field, encourage them in their efforts, and better understand the successes and challenges they face.
- To update the JCPRAB capital improvement plan by assessing the current condition of capital facilities and resources, identifying new projects, looking at the status of existing projects, and making modifications where needed.
- To gather community input from members of the general public that are met along the course of the tour.
- To highlight the parks system in the local media.
- To communicate the findings of the tour to the BoCC and the community as a whole.
- To utilize all of the above information in updating the Parks, Trails, Recreation, and Open Space Plan.

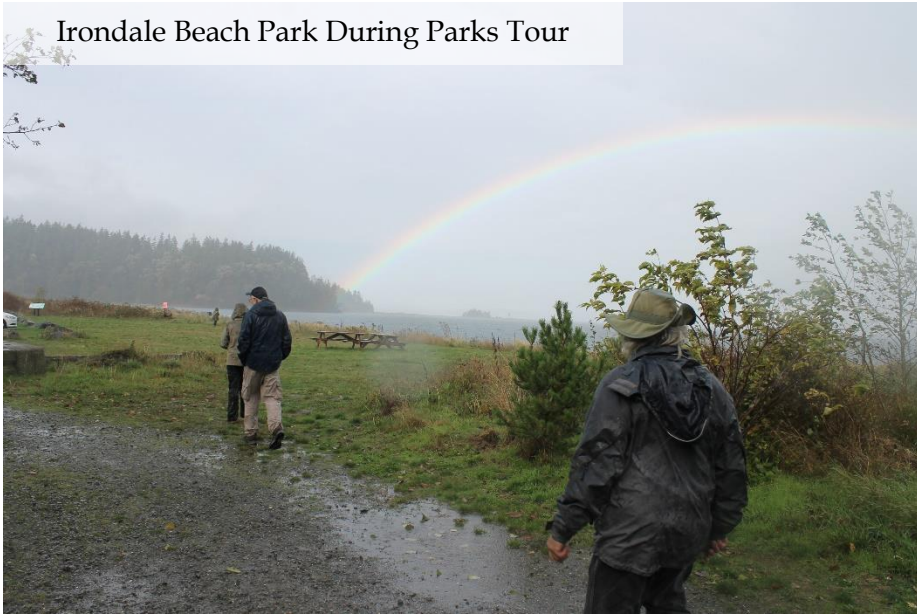
This table provides a summary of the park's tours during the 2015 to 2021 planning period.

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Park Tour Summary								
Parks/Trails/Facilities	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (1)	2019 (2)	2020	2021
Camp Beausite North West				X		X		
Bob Bates Little League Fields								
Broad Spit Park								
Cape George Horse Park					X			
Cape George Trailhead Park					X			
Chimacum Park	X		X		X	X	X	
Courthouse Park				X				
East Beach Park			X					X
Gibbs Lake Park	X	X		X		X	X	X
HJ Carroll Park	X	X		X				
Hicks Park								
Indian Island Park	X		X				X	X
Irondale Beach Park		X			X	X		X
Irondale Community Park	X					X		
Lake Leland Park and Campground	X	X					X	
Lower Oak Bay Park			X		X			
Memorial Field				X			X	
North Beach Park				X				
Port Townsend Community Center	X				X			
Quilcene Campground	X	X	X	X				
Riverside Park	X	X				X		
Upper Oak Bay Campground			X		X		X	
Larry Scott Trail, ODT		X			X			
Rick Tollefson Trail	X	X		X				
Gibbs Lake Single Track Trails	X	X		X		X	X	X
Indian Island Single Track Trails	X		X				X	X



Youth soccer game at Memorial Field during park tour

Irondale Beach Park During Parks Tour



Construction of the Rick Tollefson Trail during park tour

Park Tour Key Findings

- The Jefferson County Parks system has broad and deep community support.
- Numerous official and un-official volunteers provide parks maintenance services. These volunteers should receive additional support and guidance.
- Our parks are far apart. Staff are spread thin due to distance between parks, sheer number of parks, and lack of staff.
- The parks system, while clean and in serviceable condition, has a large back-log of maintenance projects including small, medium, and large projects
- The maintenance backlog threatens the function of some parks and facilities
- There are many parks, serving the entire county
- The parks system is a major attraction for the Puget Sound Region, the State of Washington, and even out of state and foreign tourists
- Multiple purpose trails are needed throughout every community in East Jefferson County, to connect schools, commercial areas, parks, recreational facilities, and other regions
- Bicycle only single-track trails are needed
- Partnerships between organizations and the parks system are vitally important
- Most partnerships are outstanding, some could be deepened and improved in certain locations
- The parks system has opportunities for modest development to meet the needs of the community
- County beach parks are suffering from periodic flooding due to sea level rise, as well as erosion by storms made worse by global warming
- There are not enough campsites in our system, the campsites we have are small and primitive
- Special facilities like playgrounds, bike tracks, and disc golf courses, athletic fields need to be updated, and improved
- There are not enough athletic fields for youth and adult sports
- Access should be improved throughout the parks
- The parks are used by a large diversity of people from all backgrounds, there is no fee for these parks - increasing equity and inclusion
- The pandemic deeply changed our parks - use increased dramatically, and the parks became classroom, space for fitness centers, outdoor location for gatherings of all type
- The pandemic contributed to changes in demographics as people left densely populated areas for safer rural areas
- Use patterns and expectations of our parks have shifted from rural to suburban/urban. This is a major shift that has impacted all aspects of parks

COMMUNITY WIDE PARKS AND RECREATION QUESTIONNAIRE

In response to recession related budget shortfalls and program cuts, the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee (ERPRC) worked in 2010 and 2011 to study alternative methods of administering and funding parks and recreation in Jefferson County. As part of the committee's work, a **Community-wide Parks and Recreation Questionnaire** was completed by

a professional parks and recreation planning group called MIG, Inc. Respondents provided input about current recreation participation, needs and participation in and prioritization of limited resources.

The results of this questionnaire were evaluated for validity and relevance at the time of the 2022 update of this plan. The results were found to be pertinent when considered in conjunction with other community input. It was decided that a tracking poll would be conducted in 2023 using this questionnaire as a basis. Tracking changes in public attitudes and perceptions over time can be extremely helpful in understanding community trends.

Additional information about the work done by the ERPRC is available in the groups final report. The complete report can be accessed at this location:

https://jeffersoncountywa.myrec.com/forms/7520_exploratory_regional_parks_and_recreation_committee_2011.pdf

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR THE LARRY SCOTT TRAIL AND THE OLYMPIC DISCOVERY TRAIL

Extensive public involvement for the Larry Scott Trail (LST), and the Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) has occurred since the idea for these trails was germinated in approximately 1990. The final segment of the Larry Scott trail was completed in 2012. In 2017 an additional segment of the ODT was completed in South Discovery Bay, and numerous segments of the ODT are currently in planning. Public engagement surrounding the ODT has been lengthy and thorough. Public involvement resulted in the ODT project receiving the highest possible priority for development, funding, and construction in Jefferson County.

Recent public involvement regarding the ODT has included:

- Engagement with partners such as the Peninsula Trails Coalition regularly including regular meetings from September 31, 2016 to December 1, 2018.
- Public open house meeting on April 12, 2018 for input on the ODT route from LST to South Discovery Bay.
- 6/3/2019 Public Hearing on June 3, 2019 to receive and review the route study for the ODT from the LST to South Discovery Bay.
- Public survey beginning on April 12, 2018 regarding the Eaglemount Route study.
- Public tours on January 19, 2018 including stakeholders tour of the LST to South Discovery Bay route.
- Presentations to the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and the Board of County Commissioners of the Eaglemount route report and other information in May of 2019.

Public engagement regarding the Larry Scott Trail and the Olympic Discovery Trail has always generated a groundswell of interest and enthusiasm from the entire community. It is seen as a critical component for recreational, economic, health, and transportation purposes. The concept of the trail spanning the Olympic Peninsula from Jefferson County to the Pacific Ocean, and linking Jefferson County with the Pacific Northwest Trail and the Great American Rail Trail has captivated citizens and galvanized support at every juncture.

For more detailed information regarding the ODT project please refer to the RCO, WWRP (Trails) grant presentation located here:

https://jeffersoncountywa.myrec.com/forms/7519_rco_wwrp_trails_201745_olympic_discovery_trail_anderson_lake_wide_8312020.pdf

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR THE PORT HADLOCK, CHIMACUM, IRONDALE ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK

A top priority of Jefferson County is the completion of a multi-use active transportation network in the Port Hadlock, Chimacum, and Irondale Community. This sidewalk and trail system is referred to as the Tri-Area Active Transportation Network. A complete map of this system is available in the needs analysis.

In depth public involvement occurred in the planning of the Tri-Area Active Transportation System began in 2010. Public involvement included:

- Meetings with the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board and the Board of County Commissioners.
- Coordination with WSDOT.
- Open houses and public information sessions.
- Meetings with Chimacum Schools, East Jefferson Little League, local businesses and community leaders.

Public involvement occurred specifically in the following phases:

- Phase 1 - the Rick Tollefson Memorial Trail which extends from HJ Carroll Park to Chimacum Road. (this trail is complete)
- Phase 2 - Cedar Avenue Pedestrian - Bicycle Improvements. Construction is underway for this section.
- Phase 3 - SR19 Rhody Drive Pedestrian - Bicycle Improvements (North & South Segments) These sections are currently in the design phase.
- Phase 4 - the connection between the Rick Tollefson Trail and Bob Bates Little League Fields and Elsie Lopeman Trail. This section is currently in design.
- Phase 5 - Elsie Lopeman Trail - connecting the greater Rick Tollefson Trail to the Jefferson County Library, Chimacum Creek Primary School, and the Cedar Avenue sidewalk via Lopeman Road and the Port Hadlock Sewer property.
- Phase 6 - Port Hadlock Waterfront Connection - a trail connecting to the Port Hadlock Waterfront, NW School of Wooden Boatbuilding, and Ajax Café.
- Phase 7 - Connection to the Olympic Discovery Trail. Trail spur will provide an active transportation corridor connecting the Port Hadlock UGA with Port Townsend and ultimately Clallam County.

The net result of years of public involvement is overwhelming support from the entire community for the Tri-Area Active Transportation System. This system will support three communities, multiple parks, schools, commercial centers, neighborhoods, and the Jefferson County Public Library. In addition, this trail network is located in the Port Hadlock Urban Growth Area (one of only two UGAs in Jefferson County). The UGA is slated from construction

of a major public sewer system, and a 140-unit affordable housing partnership between the County and Habitat for Humanity. The Tri-Area is a center of population growth, commercial expansion, residential development, and community connection. The Tri-Area Active Transportation Plan supports a key area within Jefferson County.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT FOR THE JEFFERSON UNIVERSAL MOVEMENT PLAYGROUND (JUMP!)

Public involvement for the JUMP! playground began in 2016 and continued through construction of the playground in 2022.

Public involvement major events included:

- Benefit concert, November 17, 2017
- Informational open house and family fun day June 10, 2018
- Movie night and Special Olympics partnership gathering October 20, 2018
- Family open house and children's concert May 3, 2019
- Family outreach and meeting HJ Carroll September 29, 2019
- Design release community input party February 29, 2020

Each of the above events included between 50 and 150 people representing the community of parents, and strategic partners. This process resulted in an excellent design and a well funded and successful project.

This project was recognized as a model project by the Washington Recreation and Wildlife Coalition at their meeting in December of 2021.

The photo below is from the design input party on February 29, 2020 at Finn River Farm



2011 ERPRC COMMUNITY QUESTIONNAIRE SUMMARY:

The high number of responses (1,473), represents a substantial effort on the part of the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee members, the staff of Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend, as well as other community members. The questionnaire was self-selecting and open to all interested parties. The community questionnaire was not random and therefore cannot be interpreted as representative of the entire population.

While the questionnaire was completed in 2011, it was evaluated and deemed valid by staff and the Parks and Recreation Advisory board in 2022. The information is pertinent to the 2022 plan update.

In addition to the quantitative results, several questions allowed respondents to write-in another (“other”) answer or a more extensive comment. The written comments were numerous. They are included in the Community Question Results Report. MIG, Inc. also provided a graphic representation of the written responses: a word cloud program which shows each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to correspond with how frequently it was mentioned.

Given scarce resources it is critical to understand community priorities regarding parks and recreation. The priority setting question #23 rendered a clear consensus across each community in East Jefferson County. The first priority is “Maintaining existing parks and recreation facilities.” The priority of maintaining existing parks and recreation facilities is also underlined by the responses to question 10, in which 74% indicated it was their number one priority.

The following is a summary of the observations by the MIG, Inc. planning team. They are listed in the Community Questionnaire Results Report (Appendix B-1) and are integrated below each question throughout the document. Observations in the report include the following:

- Responses matched list of zip code and self-identified community. They also closely matched to the percentage of the 2010 census population. (Q: 2 comparison tabulation; report page 3)
- Fifty-six percent indicated that they have lived in Jefferson County for 10-20 years. (Q: 3)
- Visitors indicated a wide range of reasons for visiting. (Q: 4)
- There was a slight overrepresentation of females (females 58.8% vs. male 34.8%) which is common in survey efforts. (Q: 5)
- Most age groups were well represented, when compared to the 2010 census data. (Q: 6) Youth were under-represented but MIG, Inc. experience indicates that the percent was more than typically seen by youth responses in many other communities.
- When asked to list top two choices of “important benefit of parks, recreation and natural areas,” natural environment (enjoy nature/outdoors) is a particular interest (59.7%).
- Printed materials (particularly newspapers and posters) are important sources of information for respondents. (Q: 8)

- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County (Q: 9)
- Most respondents indicated “Maintaining existing parks and facilities” as one of their two top choices (74% Q: 10). Providing programs and activities was also a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- When asked if they “seldom use or do-not use” parks, there were relatively few respondents to the question which could reflect the high level of “use” of parks.
- When asked “your favorite park or recreation facility” which was an open-ended write in response (Q: 12), a quick *word cloud* analysis indicated that Fort Worden State Park, Chetzemoka (Port Townsend) and H.J. Carroll (Jefferson County) parks are the most frequently mentioned. In the next group are North Beach, the Mountain View Pool and the Port Townsend Community Center.
- Respondents were asked about trails in Q: 13-15. Just over half of the respondents indicated that “more trails” are needed in Jefferson County (52.7%). “Recreation” trails were the primary reason to develop more trails (26.4%) and they should be “unpaved for non-motorized use” (21.1%).
- When asked if they “participate in recreation” 43% answered yes (Q: 16) which the MIG, Inc. planning team indicated is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities. This may also be the reason relatively few respondents answered “seldom/do not use” in Question 11, which could reflect the high level of use indicated in Question 16.
- The top reasons given for not participating (Q: 17 “no time, nothing of interest, not aware of programs” with a total of 42.8% for all three) indicates a need for targeting activities and marketing. It appears that the other choices in the question are not major issues.
- Based on the responses to the types of indoor recreation spaces desired (Q: 18), the indoor swimming pool is the most important indoor recreation space identified (46.9%). Following that, gym space and teen activity space are essentially tied (31.6% & 28.2%).
- When asked about additional recreation programs which does not prioritize existing programs, the top five responses (Outdoor/Environmental; Aquatic; Before and After School; Fitness Classes and Special Events) are very close and should be considered essentially a tie. Few people believe that no new programs are needed.
- In Questions 20 and 21 respondents were asked what activities “have you done” and then five activities you “would like to do”. Responses were:
 - “Walking/running for pleasure” and “bicycling for pleasure” ranked first and second in both (Q: 20 & Q: 21). The MIG, Inc. planning team indicates that “walking” and “bicycling” are high ranking activities throughout the northwest and the country.

- They also indicated that “fitness” (ranked third Q: 20/sixth Q: 21) and “swimming” (ranked fourth Q: 20 & Q: 21) ranked higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private).
- The shift from the bottom of the list (Q: 20 “have done”) to the middle (Q: 21 “would like to do”) for “Outdoor adventure programs” and “Horseback riding” could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed in the top five activities respondents would most “like to do.”
- The answers to the question (Q: 22) asking if the “community should consider a Parks & Recreation District” provides insight into the acceptance of a potential funding measure¹, which are:
 - Forty-five percent (666) answered “Yes” and 21.3% (313) answered “No”. Three hundred fifty-three were “no answer” (24.0%).² The answer to this question was cross-tabulated to “what community most closely identified with” (Q: 2), and “how long resided in Jefferson County” (Q: 3).
 - MIG, Inc. planning team indicates that the general nature of this question informs more about the negative response that could be expected. Twenty-one percent of respondents indicating a district should not be considered are a relative low number.
 - Overall results are fairly similar in the communities with larger numbers of respondents with less than 30% in the “No” category.
 - Responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County (cross-tabulation with Q: 3).
- Question 23 asks respondents how much would they spend of \$100.00 divided between types of projects, which were:
 - Maintaining the existing sites and facilities is the highest priority (47%).
 - Following this is a group of responses with similar support which is adding new facilities (play areas, sports fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing parkland (19%) making existing program entrance fees less expensive (13%) and offering new recreation programs (13%).
 - Purchasing new land was allocated the smallest amount of the budget.

¹ Because the questionnaire was self-selecting, this result should not be interpreted as representative of the entire community.

² 141/9.6% were non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question.

- When the answers were cross-tabulated by “what community do you most closely identify with” (Q-2), the results were essentially the same across all communities.
- When asked to rate overall satisfaction with the level of maintenance (Q: 24) 18% stated they were “very satisfied” and 34.1% rated it between “very satisfied and neutral” (total both 52.1%).

Eleven percent indicated that they were “unsatisfied or between “unsatisfied and neutral.” 20.8% were “neutral” on the rating the level of maintenance.

Respondents seem to be satisfied with the level of maintenance in the Port Townsend and Jefferson County parks.

- The last question (Q: 25) was an open-ended question asking if there was “anything else” they would like to tell about the parks and recreation in Jefferson County.

To quickly analyze the responses to this question, a *word cloud* was created to show each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to indicate how frequently it was mentioned.

Themes drawn from full responses (Appendix A of the Questionnaire Report) were:

- Many mentions of the importance of a quality pool in the community.
- Frustration with the limited resources and resulting maintenance.
- Appreciation for what is accomplished with limited resources.
- Expressing the importance of parks and recreation to the community.
- Need to prioritize rather than just spreading resources thinner.
- Concern about the condition or plans for particular sites, such as Kah Tai Lagoon.
- Concern about the concentration of sites/effort around Port Townsend.
- Desire for more permanent restrooms in parks and better maintenance of existing restrooms.
- Bringing partnerships together, avoiding duplication of effort.

2020 PORT TOWNSEND PARKS, RECREATION, AND OPEN SPACE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The City of Port Townsend completed extensive public outreach and community engagement for their 2020 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Comprehensive Plan including a survey, vision events, and workshops with staff, stakeholders, and the City of Port Townsend Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Manager Matt Tyler served as a planning committee member throughout the process.

Community engagement in this plan resulted in “Vision Themes” which were carried forward as policies into the PROS Plan. These include:

- Balancing aging in place with coming of age in Port Townsend
- Indoor and outdoor recreation for healthy lifestyles
- Access, navigability, and safety
- Green spaces
- Specialization, flexibility, versatility, and creative partnerships

The plan also adopted the following policies to steer the focus and growth of the Port Townsend parks and recreation system

- Address deferred maintenance and critical maintenance needs.
- Develop park stewardship and master plans to guide investments.
- Invest in existing parks to meet community desires (or demands, needs, etc.) and address expected growth.
- Achieve equitable access and distribution by filling in gaps in central and western Port Townsend through improved trails, partnerships, and targeted acquisitions.

2021 ECONOMIC BENEFITS STUDY BY THE TRUST FOR PUBLIC LANDS

The Trust for Public Lands completed a study: *The Economic Benefits of Conserved Land, Trails, and Parks on the North Olympic Peninsula, January 2021*. This study included public involvement from a 22-member stakeholders group consisting of members and leaders of a broad section of open space, trails, and recreational organizations as well as elected representatives and public sector staff members. This study provides useful information about the economics, environmental, and social benefits of parks, recreation, open space, and trails in Jefferson County. The study is available online at this location:

https://jeffersoncountywa.myrec.com/forms/7513_tpl_economic_benefits_from_conservation_report_01.2021.pdf

EXISTING FACILITY & PROGRAM INVENTORY



EXISTING FACILITY & PROGRAM INVENTORY

INTRODUCTION

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation system consists of an impressive array of facilities, trails, parks, natural areas, open spaces and community centers. These important public resources benefit both residents and visitors alike, and as studies show – also contribute to the local economy by attracting businesses, supporting workers, and raising property values. Other important benefits include public safety, clean air and water, habitat, community cohesion, health and fitness, and quality of life. This inventory lists the individual facilities, parks, sites and resources, splits them into classifications, and also rates them by their condition and level of utilization as compared to capacity.

Park classifications aids in understanding what each park provides and the specific type of recreation experience and opportunity that park visitors enjoy. Descriptions of each parks' classification are provided in the body of this inventory, which also assists in determining the level of maintenance and functional operation of the parks within the system. The classifications used in this inventory include:

1. Neighborhood Parks;
2. Community Parks;
3. Regional Parks;
4. Natural Open Space Parks;
5. And, Special Use Parks.
6. Multiple-Use Active Transportation Trails
7. Primitive, Single Track Trails in Natural Environments

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation system is actually a subsystem of many other parks and recreation resources including the City of Port Townsend, Washington State, the National Parks, local schools and the private sector.

The citizens of Jefferson County benefit from the many parks and recreation assets beyond those owned and managed by the County. Approximately 75% of all land in Jefferson County is publicly owned. The largest publicly owned areas are the Olympic National Park (922,700 acres) and Olympic National Forest (633,600 acres).

Washington State Parks, Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Natural Resources provide nearly 5,000 acres and nearly 10-miles of shoreline access.

Descriptions and inventories of these resources are included in order to better understand the entire system.

Jefferson County's role within the system is to provide park and recreation assets managed to serve the community needs as assessed and documented in this plan. Jefferson County, as a large, but still local, municipality plays a unique roll by enhancing access, connecting resources, developing key facilities, and fulfilling unmet needs.

MAPS AND TABLES IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES:

The 2022 Jefferson County Parks Map shows the location of Jefferson County Parks and Facilities.

Table 4.1 summarizes the parks owned and managed by the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Department. The system provides a wide variety of parks that range from active to passive recreational use. The County has 23 parks and 6 community centers that include 1,151.2 acres that serve local needs.



2022 Jefferson County Parks Map

Table 4.1 Jefferson County Parks & Trails	Acres	Planning Area	Geographic Location	Map
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS				Map 4.2
County Courthouse Park	2.0	6	Port Townsend	NP-1
Irondale Community Park	3.0	4	Port Hadlock	NP-2
Quilcene River & Bay Park East	2.0	10	Quilcene	NP-3
Sub-total	7.0			
COUNTY/COMMUNITY				Map 4.3
Bob Bates Field	12.0	6	Port Hadlock	C-1
Cape George Trailhead	43.0	2	Port Townsend	C-2
Chimacum County Park	14.0	6	Chimacum	C-3
East Beach County Park	1.0	3	Marrowstone Island	C-4
Hicks County Park in Shine	1.0	8A	Port Ludlow	C-5
Irondale Beach County Park	12.5	4	Port Hadlock	C-6
Lake Leland County Park	9.0	10A	Quilcene	C-7
North Beach County Park	1.0	1	Port Townsend	C-8
Quilcene County Park	8.0	10	Quilcene	C-9
Quilcene Sports (Deema Smackman)	14.0	10	Quilcene	C-10
Sub-total	115.5			
REGIONAL				Map 4.4
Beausite Lake County Park & NW Kiwanis Camp	30.0	6	Chimacum	R-1
Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	6	Chimacum	R-2
H.J. Carroll County Park and Trail	50.0	6	Chimacum	R-3
Larry Scott Trail & Olympic Discovery Trail	9.0 miles	1	Port Townsend	R-4
Oak Bay County Park Lower	30.0	7	Port Ludlow	R-5
Oak Bay County Park Upper	5.0	7	Port Ludlow	R-6
Sub-total	723.0			
RESOURCE CONSERVANCY				
NATURAL OPEN SPACE				Map 4.4
Indian Island County Park & Trial	140.0	3	Port Hadlock	OS-1
Broad Spit County Park	43.8	10	Quilcene	OS-2
Total Conservancy	183.8			
RECREATION FACILITIES				
SPECIAL USE AREAS				Map 4.3/4.4

Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	1	Port Townsend	SU-1
Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	1	Port Townsend	SU-2
Community Centers				
Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	1	Port Townsend	SU-4
Brinnon Community Center	NA	11	Brinnon	SU-5
Coyle Community Center	1.0	9	South Toanodos	SU-6
Gardiner Community Center	2.0	5A	Gardner	SU-7
Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	4	Port Hadlock	SU-8
Quilcene Community Center	4.1	10	Quilcene	SU-9
Total Recreation Facilities	122.8			
TOTAL JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS	1,152.2			

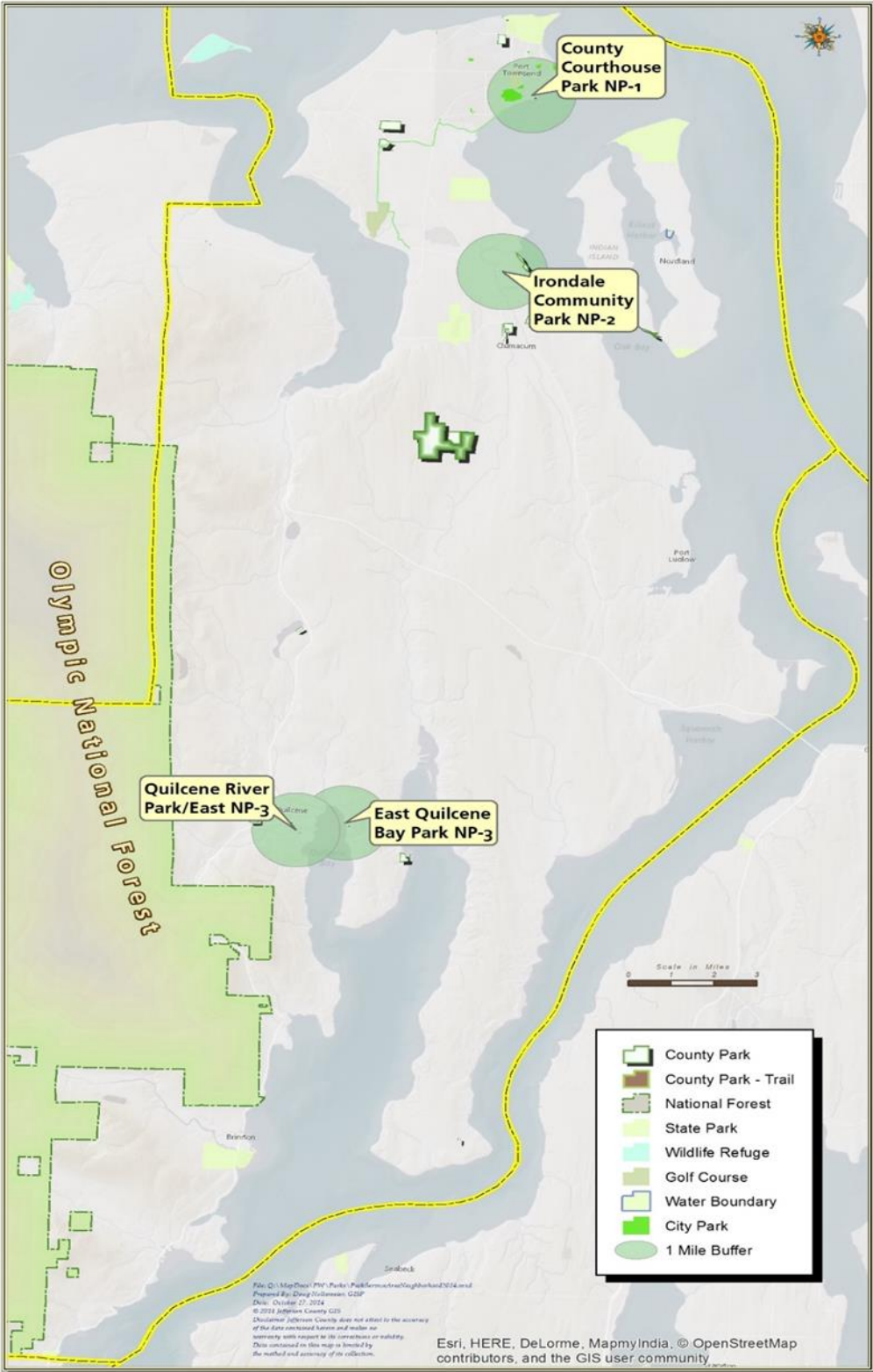
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS:

Neighborhood parks are designed to serve citizens close to home. They are distributed throughout the County and are generally 3-5 acres in size. They are used for non-supervised or casually organized neighborhood recreation activities and generally benefit a square mile section (one-half mile radius). Typically, a neighborhood park accommodates a variety of activities including children’s playgrounds, restrooms, links to bike and walking trails, picnicking and picnic shelters, open grass for passive use, and outdoor courts. Neighborhood parks may include multi-use youth fields and other specialized amenities such as bike courses. Jefferson County has a total of seven acres at three Neighborhood Parks. The Jefferson County Neighborhood Parks and features are listed in the following table:

Table 4.2 Neighborhood Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields/Backstop	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Pickle ball Courts	Picnic Reservation	Camping
Courthouse Park	2.0	x					x			x				x		
Irondale Community Park	3.0	x	x				x			x	x	x				
Quilcene River & Bay Parks/East	2.0	x		x					x	x						
TOTAL Acreage Neighborhood Parks									7.0							

Map 4.2 shows the geographic distribution of neighborhood parks owned by Jefferson County with a 1-mile buffer.

**Jefferson County Parks & Rec. Service Area Map
Neighborhood Parks with 1 Mile Buffers**



Map 4.2

COMMUNITY PARKS:

Community Parks are larger than neighborhood parks but smaller than regional parks. Community Parks often include unique or specific uses with special features that are designed to serve as a focal point for community-wide or sub-urban and rural areas of the County. Some relatively small parks are included in the Community Parks category because they provide important access to very attractive saltwater



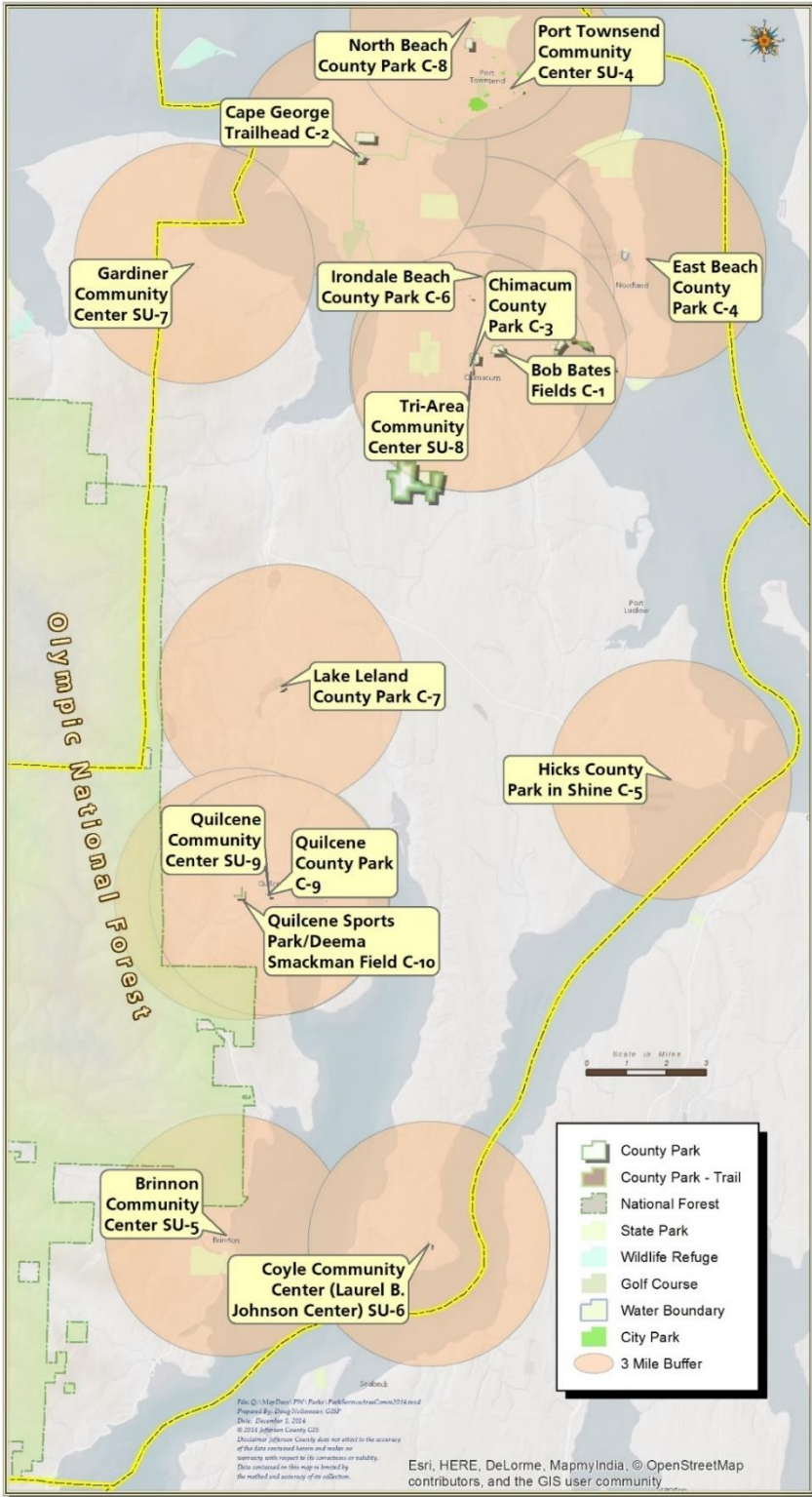
East Beach County Parks Picnic

beaches like North Beach in Port Townsend, as well as fishing lakes like Lake Leland near Quilcene. Generally, community parks allow active recreation. Playgrounds, picnic areas, passive use areas, trails, boat launches, restroom and ball fields are all offered in the Jefferson County Community Parks. There are ten Community Parks with 115.5 acres in Jefferson County spread throughout the County Planning Areas and within the three Districts. Listed in Table 4.3 are the Jefferson County Community Parks' acreage, features and locations.

Table 4.3 Community Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium & or Bleachers	
Bob Bates Field	12.0	x	x									x						
Cape George Trailhead	43.0	x							x				x					
Chimacum County Park	14.0	x				x			x			x						
East Beach County Park	1.0	x				x			x	x		x						
Hicks Co. Park Shine	1.0	x		x	x				x	x		x						
Irondale Beach Community Park	12.5	x							x	x		x						
Lake Leland Co. Park	9.0	x			x					x		x						
North Beach Community Park	1.0	x		x		x				x		x		x				
Quilcene County Park	8.0	x		x		x	x				x	x						
Quilcene Sports Park/Smackman Field	14.0	x	x															
TOTAL Acreage Community Parks																		115.5

Map 4.3 shows the distribution of Community Parks owned by Jefferson County with a 3-mile service buffer.

**Jefferson County Parks & Rec. Service Area Map
Community Parks & Community Centers with 3 Mile Buffers**



Map 4.3

REGIONAL PARKS:

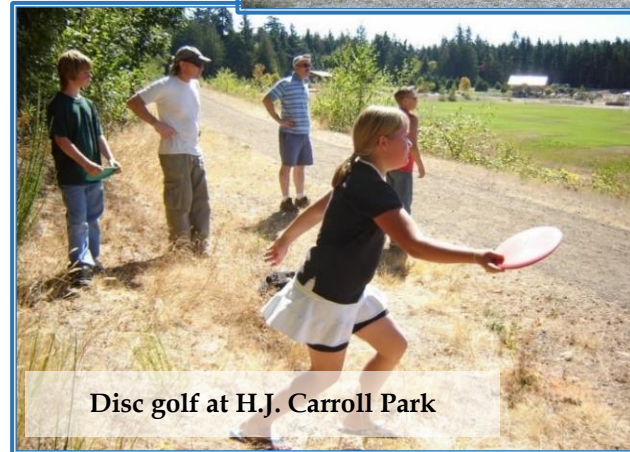
Regional Parks with significant acreage have the ability to serve the entire County population and beyond. There are six significant sites that are Regional Parks in Jefferson County. Typically, they serve regional resources and focus on active and passive recreation, regional trails systems, access to significant waters, camping, fishing, hiking, boating, picnicking, and in some cases recreation vehicle camping.



Soccer games at H.J. Carroll Park



Indian Island County Park



Disc golf at H.J. Carroll Park

Table 4.4 Regional Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium/Bleachers
Camp Beausite North West	30.0	X							X								
Gibbs Lake County Park	601.0	X					X	X	X	X		X					
H.J. Carroll County Park & Trail	50.0	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
Larry Scott & Olympic Discovery Trails	7.1-ac 9.0-mi	X							X			X	X				
Lower Oak Bay County Park	30.0	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Upper Oak Bay County Park	5.0	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
TOTAL Acreage	723.0																

RESOURCE CONSERVANCY/NATURAL OPEN SPACE:

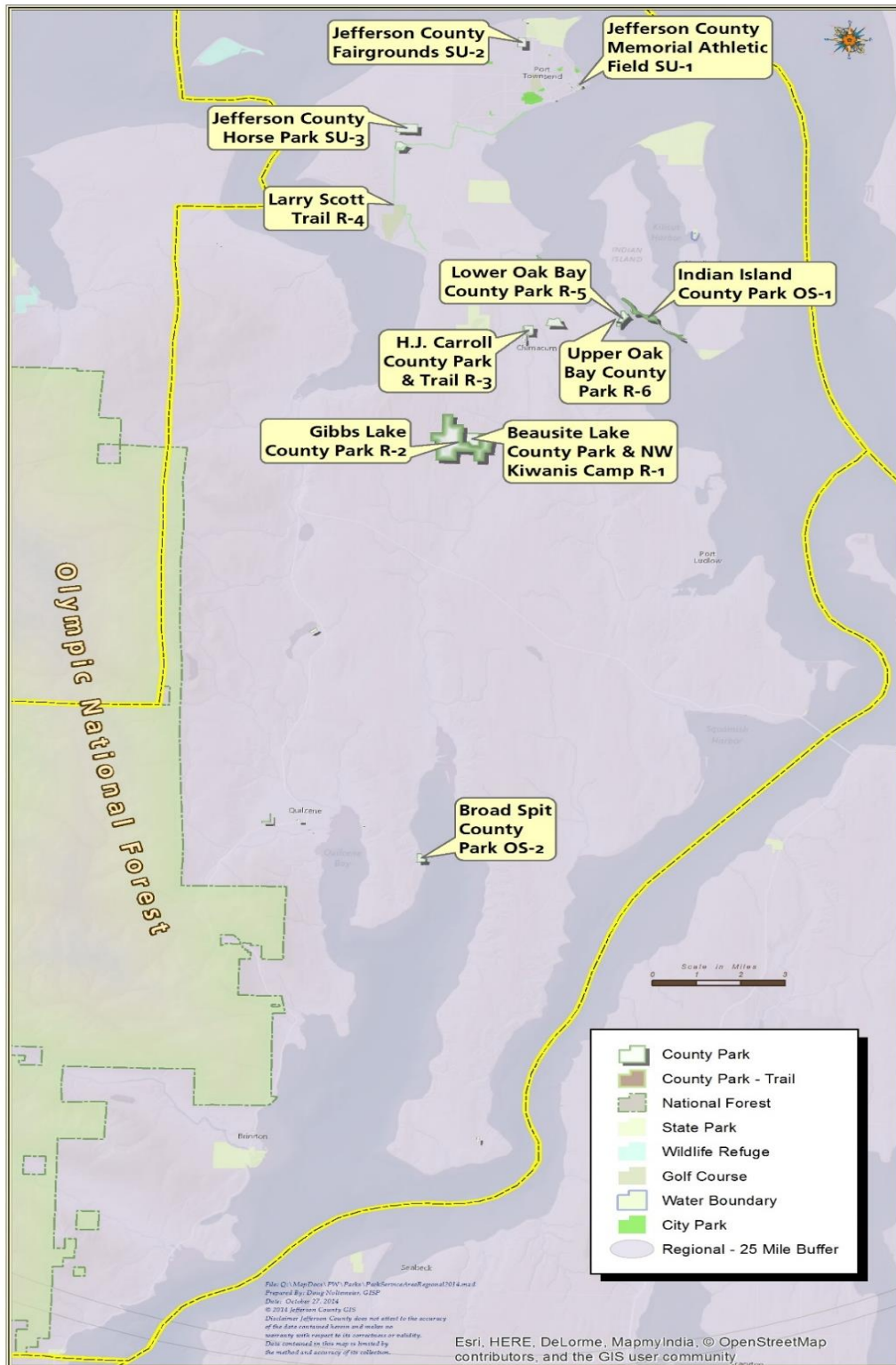
Open Space parks typically include significant acreage and feature access to lands and waters in their natural state. Left largely undeveloped, they serve as preservation areas for protected habitat and species. The waterfront parks are linked to the adopted Shoreline Master Plan. Passive recreation includes boating, fishing, picnicking, hiking, birding, beachcombing, wildlife viewing and other passive activities.

Table 4.5 Natural Open Space Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields/Backstop	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/Fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/Jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium/Bleachers
Indian Island County Park	140.0	x		x					x	x		x	x				
Broad Spit County Park	43.8	x															
TOTAL Acreage Natural Open Space Parks	183.8																



Map 4.4 shows the distribution of Jefferson County regional parks, natural areas & facilities with 25-mile use buffers.

**Jefferson County Parks & Rec. Service Area Map
Regional Parks, Natural Areas & Facilities with 25 Mile Buffers**



Map 4.4

SPECIAL USE AREAS:

Special Use Areas are specialized facilities and parks with focused-interest recreation. Due to the wide variety of specialized functions for Special Use areas, there are no minimum sizes, but it is important that these parks are large enough to support the intended use.

Table 4.6 Special Use Area Parks General Inventory of Facilities	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Ramp/Dock	Picnic Shelter	Sports Court	Fishing/fish viewing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Areas	Restrooms	Walking/jogging	Tennis Court	Picnic Reservation	Camping	Stadium & or Bleachers
Regional Facilities:																	
Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field	5.0	x	x									x					x
Jefferson County Fairgrounds	27.7	x				x				x	x	x	x				x
Community Centers:																	
Port Townsend Community Center	1.0	x									x						
Brinnon Community Center	NA																
Coyle Community Center (Laurel B Johnson)	1.0																
Gardner Community Center	2.0	x															
Tri-Area Community Center	2.0	x															
Quilcene Community Center	4.1	x															
TOTAL Acreage Special Use Parks	122. 8																

COUNTY RECREATION FACILITIES:

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation offers a number of recreation and sport facilities that provide programs and experiences for its citizens and visitors to the County. Table 4.7 provides a Facility Inventory Summary with a number of the primary facilities highlighted and described in the following summary table.

Table 4.7 Sport & Recreation Site Amenities

SPORT FIELDS	Total Units	Parks & Facilities
Baseball Field 300+ youth grass lighted	2	Memorial (lighted) & Bob Bates Field
Baseball Field 250+ grass	3	Memorial, Bob Bates & HJ Carroll
Fishing (1-dock)	5	Lake Leland County Park
Football Field	1	Memorial Field (lighted)
Soccer Grass Field	2	HJ Carroll & Memorial Field
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Basketball Court outdoor uncovered	3	Courthouse Park, Irondale Park & HJ Carroll Park
Challenge Course/stations	1	Gibbs Lake Park
Pickleball Court unlighted outdoor	2	Courthouse Park & Quilcene Park
Trails [hiking]	12 miles	Gibbs Lake & Indian Island Park
INDOOR FACILITIES		
Arts/crafts/pottery room (sf)	2,000	PT Comm. Ctr/ Chimacum Ctr
Auditorium/staging/meeting space (sf)	13,500	Jefferson County Fair & Event Ctr
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	28,100	County-wide
Community Centers (sf)	14,000	PT Senior. Ctr (upstairs), Chimacum Tri-Area Center, Quilcene Comm. Ctr, Brinnon, Center & Gardiner Community Center
Conference Center	1	Camp Beausite North West
Gym (sf)	3,400	Port Townsend Community Ctr
Interpretive Centers/Signs	NA	Larry Scott Trail, HJ Carroll Park & Lower Oak Bay Park
Museum	4,000	Jefferson County Museum
Recreation/Teen Center (sf)	2,000	Port Townsend Comm. Ctr
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES		
Boat Launch freshwater	1	Lake Leland
Boat Launch saltwater	2	Upper Oak Bay & Hicks Park
Boating Non-motorized	3	2-fresh: Gibbs & Leland Lake & 1-salt Lower Oak Bay
Campgrounds	5	County-wide
Disc Golf	1	HJ Carroll Park
Dog Park/Walk	1	Cape George Trailhead Park
Gardens	1	HJ Carroll Park
Historic Features	1	Irondale Beach Park
Playground uncovered	4	Irondale; Upper Oak Bay, Quilcene & HJ Carroll Park
Picnic table w/o shelter	40	County-wide
Picnic shelter-group use	5	County-wide
Restroom permanent	53	County-wide
Stadium	1	Memorial Field
Swim Beach	3	1-fresh Gibbs Lake Park; 2-salt Hicks Park & Indian Island Park
Shellfish	1	Indian Island Park
Waterfront freshwater access	5	County-wide
Waterfront saltwater access	8	County-wide

CURRENT CAPACITY OF INVENTORY

Understanding the inventory requires an understanding of the amount of use the resources are receiving and whether they are at capacity or have additional availability and space.

There are not enough athletic fields in Jefferson County. The soccer fields at HJ Carroll and Memorial Field are at capacity. Both adult and youth groups cannot get the access they need for games and practices. Examples include the 18+ coed rec-soccer, Jefferson County Soccer Club, and Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Soccer Leagues. Capacity is limited by the season. Both HJ Carroll and Memorial Field are closed from November through mid-March. Capacity is also limited by the lack of an artificial turf field in Jefferson County.

There are not enough campsites in Jefferson County. Camping at Jefferson County Parks, private campgrounds, and National Forest campgrounds is at capacity on the weekends during the summer months. Washington State Campgrounds located in Jefferson County are almost completely reserved and unavailable every day from Memorial Day through Labor Day, and are often completely booked on weekends during the rest of the year.

The inventory of campsites has been declining in the last 20 years. Two National Forest Campgrounds are closed including Falls View Campground and Elkhorn Campground, which is located beyond the Dosewallips River Road wash-out. Chimacum County Campground has been shut since 2009. Lower Oak Bay Campground is built on a sand spit that is being eroded by high tides and storms. Four campsites have been removed from this campground. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation plans to remove others when they become un-usable to erosion.

MULTIPLE PURPOSE TRAILS INVENTORY

Jefferson County Multiple Purpose Trail Priorities are the Tri-Area Active Transportation Network, and the Larry Scott/Olympic Discovery Trail. The adoption of this plan and the 2018 County-wide Comprehensive Plan provides eligibility for Jefferson County as an applicant to the RCO for grant programs under the “trails” category from both the state and federal matching grant programs.

LARRY SCOTT TRAIL 7.35 MILES

The Larry Scott Trail is a 7.35-mile multi-use trail extending from the Port Townsend Boat Haven to the Milo Curry Trailhead in the Four Corners area. The Larry Scott Trail is also a section of the Olympic Discovery Trail.

Larry Scott Trail - Trailheads

Port Townsend Boat Haven Trailhead: Located at mile 0 provides flush toilets, parking, garbage service, and an informational kiosk. This trailhead is maintained and operated in partnership with the Port of Port Townsend and the City of Port Townsend. The trailhead is a common starting point for recreational users, running events, as well as a resource to commuters who travel to and from Port Townsend for work.

Cape George Trailhead: Located at mile 5, this trailhead provides a parking area, portable toilet, drinking water, and an information kiosk. This trailhead is also a 40-acre county park containing single track trail for hiking, biking, and horses.

Milo Curry Trailhead: Located at the south end of the Larry Scott Trail at mile 7.35, this trailhead provides parking, horse trailer turn around, a portable toilet and an information kiosk.

WELCOME TO THE LARRY SCOTT TRAIL

MAP LEGEND

- Completed Multi-Use Trail
- Trail Grade exceeds 5%
- Trailhead with Parking & Restroom
- Trail Mile Post Marker

EXPERIENCE THE TRAIL

The Larry Scott Trail is a 7.3 mile multi-use trail extending from the Port Townsend waterfront to the Milo Curry Trailhead in the Four Corners area.

The Larry Scott Trail is the result of many individuals, local companies, government agencies and community groups working together to create a shared dream.

YOU ARE HERE
PORT OF PORT TOWNSEND
BOAT HAVEN TRAILHEAD

ABOUT LARRY SCOTT

Larry Scott left an indelible impression on Jefferson County a legacy that will benefit county residents for generations to come. He worked to create parks and preserve environmentally sensitive land, first as an interested citizen and later as chair of the Jefferson County Parks Advisory Board.

As a bicycling enthusiast and Advisory Board Chair, Larry began the search for trail funding. Around this time, he, his wife Judy, and a small group of dedicated bicyclists met every Sunday for recreational riding throughout the Olympic Peninsula. Larry died unexpectedly in 1991, but the momentum of his dream of a multi-use trail grew into a tangible goal for an entire community.

The Larry Scott Memorial Trail commemorates Larry Scott's commitment and dedication to conservation and outdoor recreation.

TRAIL COURTESY

This is a Community Trail.
Respect Private Property – Stay on Trail.
Enjoy the Trail Safely.

- Stay to the right side of the trail, there is two-way traffic.
- Use reflective devices and lights at night.
- Keep pets under control.
- Alert other users before passing.
- Bicyclists:
 - Yield to pedestrians and horses.
 - Pass slowly on left.
- Motorized vehicles are not allowed.

WHO TO CONTACT
In an Emergency DIAL 9-1-1
For Maintenance or Safety Concerns
Contact Jefferson County Public Works
360-385-9160 673 Sheridan Street
Port Townsend, WA 98368

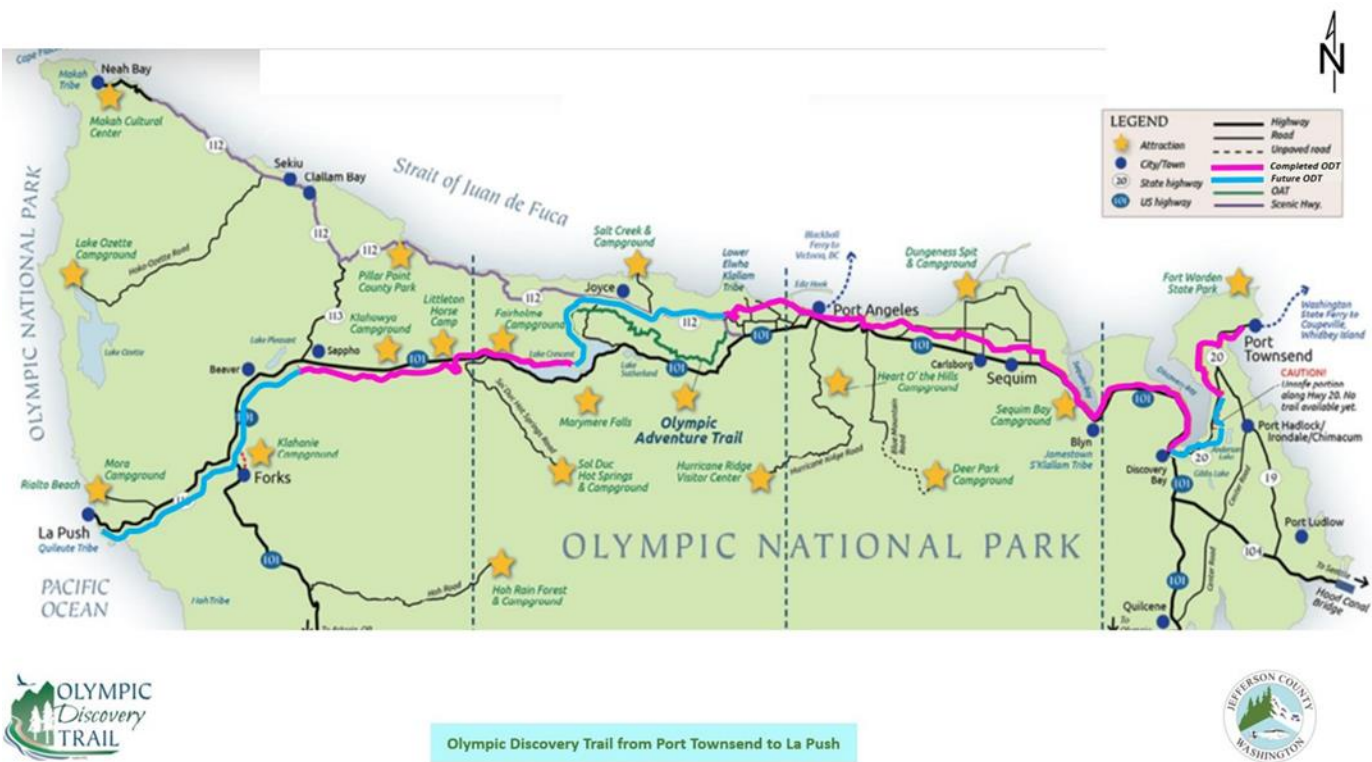
JEFFERSON COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
Jefferson County Public Works Department is the steward of Trail activities. We field user inquiries, provide Trail maintenance and oversee each activity required to get the Trail built, applying for grants to fund Trail development, contributing local funds and managing construction activities.

TRAIL FUNDING PROVIDED BY:

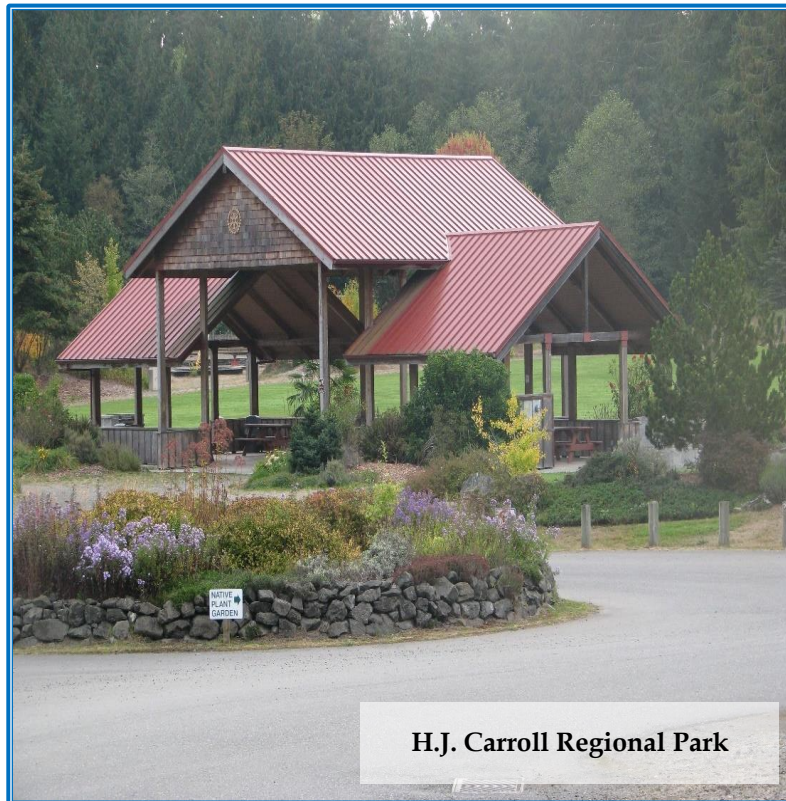
Olympic Discovery Trail Existing Inventory

The Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) is a 130-mile multiple-use trail extending from Port Townsend to La Push through Jefferson and Clallam Counties. The Trail begins in Jefferson County and crosses into Clallam County at mile 27. Approximately 80 miles of the entire trail are complete.

The length of constructed ODT in Jefferson County as of 2022 is 8.95 miles. This includes: 7.35 miles of the Larry Scott Trail; 0.75 miles in South Discovery Bay; 0.85 miles on old Pacific State Highway #9 along West side of Discovery Bay; and 100 feet connecting Old Gardiner Road to Clallam County. In addition, 8.65 miles of trail is located on existing roads. 9 miles of trail are in the planning stages but are yet to be built. More information about ODT trail and amenities that are not complete as of the time of this writing are located in Chapter 5.



JEFFERSON COUNTY PROGRAMS AND SERVICES



Jefferson County Parks and Recreation has historically offered a variety of recreational program opportunities throughout the year. These recreation programs are linked to the parks system. Each supports and enhances the other. Youth sports leagues have been a long-term focus of Jefferson County Parks and Recreation. The Port Townsend Recreation Center free drop in program supports youth afterschool, offers health and fitness classes, and is a focal point for kids and their families in the community. Jefferson County recreation programs, similar to its parks, operate within the context of a larger system.

The June 19, 2012 Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee's report contained a thorough inventory of all recreation program providers in the area.

Table 4.8 provides the organizational provider in the public, non-profit and private sectors and the programs they provide to users of recreation services in East Jefferson County.

Key to Funding Source listed on Table 4.8:

Public Funding [PF] - Public funding includes public tax base dollars from federal, state, city, county, special tax districts and local sources. Funds come thorough congressional appropriation, state taxes or revenue sources and local taxes, assessments and fees.

Membership [M] - Funds are secured from individual members through fees, membership dues, contributions and gifts and are used to operate facilities, services and programs primarily for the use by the members. These can include private clubs, foundations, associations, faith-based groups, scouting organizations and quasi-public organizations.

Private [P] - Commercial businesses funded through fees and charges that provide programming and outdoor resource-based and user-oriented recreation in the private sector.

Table 4.8																		
Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural and Community Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Indoor)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership/private
PUBLIC SECTOR																		
City of Port Townsend		X	X	X	X					X					X			PF
City of Port Townsend Events		X																PF
City of PT Library		X		X	X					X					X			PF
JC Health Department		X			X									X	X	X		PF
JC Juvenile Services														X	X			PF
JC Parks & Recreation																		
JC Park & Recreation District 1		X											X					PF
JC Solid Waste Division of Public Works		X			X										X			PF
JC Sheriffs Dept		X			X									X	X			PF
Jefferson County Fairgrounds		X	X						X				X					PF
JC Library District		X		X	X					X								PF
Peninsula College		X			X										X			PF
Port of Port Townsend			X												x			PF
School - Brinnon S. D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
School - Quilcene S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
Schools - Chimacum S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
Schools - Port Townsend S.D.		X	X	X	X		X	X							X	X		PF
State Park at Dosewallips		X																PF
State Park at Fort Flagler		X	X		X			X	X						X			PF
State Park at Fort Worden		X	X		X										X			PF
WSU Extension 4-H	X	X		X	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	PF
NON-PROFIT																		
Admiralty Audubon					X								X			X		M

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Indoor)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Port Townsend Swim Team (City of Port Townsend)	X		X		X		X	X										PF M
Backcountry Horsemen		X											X					M
Churches		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			M
PT Farmer' s Market		X																M
Chim Farmers Market		X																M
Quilcene Farmers Market		X																M
CARA				X	X													M
Jr. Football PT Braves					X		X											M
Jr. Football Chimacum					X		X											M
Little League East Jefferson					X		X											M
Little League- Port Townsend					X		X											M
Little League - South Jefferson					X		X											M
Make Waves		X		X										X				M
Marine Science Center (Burke Museum)		X			X			X	X	X								M
NANDA		X			X													
Key City Public Theatre		X																
The Chameleon Theater & School for Young Actors		X			X													
The Mandala Center		X			X								X		X			
The Paradise Theatre School and Artist Salon		X																
The School for Young Actors		X			X			x										P
Port Ludlow Hiking Club													X					M
Port Townsend Basketball Club			X				X											M
PT Running Club			X										X					M

Organizational Provider																		
	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Games or Activities)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Schools - Private		X	X	X	X			X	X						X			P
East Jefferson Rotary		X			X													M
Service Club- PT Kiwanis		X													X			M
Service Club- PT Rotary		X																M
Service Club- Quilcene Lions		X																M
Service Club - Soroptimists		X																M
Special Olympics & Rec Clubs		X	X			X							X	X	X			M/P
Teen Center at Chim. School				X							X	X	X	X				PF
Trails - Peninsula Trails Coalition		X	X															M
Trails - Quimper Trails Assn			X															M
OLYCAP C.C. Brinnon														X	X	X		PF
Gardiner Center		X			X									X		X		PF
OLYCAP C.C. Quilcene		X			X							X		X		X		PF
OLYCAP Tri Area		X			X									X		X		PF
Camp Beausite Kiwanis							X	X								X	X	M
PT Senior Association		X			X									X	X	X		M
Teen / Young Adult Boiler Room		X								X			X	X			X	PF
Jefferson Historical Society		X			X			X									X	PF M
NW Maritime Center, WBF	X	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X		X	X		M
YMCA	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	x	X	X	X	X	PF M
Wooden Boat School		X			X			X					X				X	P

Organizational Provider	Water Based Programs	Cultural Special Events	Sporting Special Events	Afterschool Programs	Special Interest Classes	Recreational Sports Leagues	Competitive Sports (Club or Scholastic)	Day Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Overnight Camp (Traditional and Sports)	Drop in Family Recreation (Games or Activities)	Teen Center	Infant and Pre-School Child Care	Volunteer Lead Special Interest Clubs	Mentorship	Health and Safety Programs	Special Recreation Programs	Public Private Partnerships	Funding Source: PF/public; M/membership; P/private
Centrum		X			X												X	P
Woodworking School Fort Worden		X			X			X									X	P
Rat Island Rowing Club	X		X				X											M
The ReCyclery of Jefferson County		X	X		X				X					X	X	X		P
The Gathering Place		X			X								X			X		P
Environmental Camp Fort Flagler									X									PF
Boy Scouts of America	X				X								X	X				M
Camp Fire					X								X	X				M
Girl Scouts of America					X								X	X				M
PRIVATE SECTOR																		
PT Golf Course			X			X	X										X	P
Pre-Schools								X				X				X	X	P
Rose Theatre		X																P
Uptown Theatre and Drive In		X																P
Evergreen Fitness					X							X			X			P
Gold's Gym					X													P
Port Townsend Athletic Club		X	X		X										X			P
Dance Studios					X		X											P
Martial Arts Studios					X		X											P
Broken Spoke Bicycle Shop		X	X															P
Outfitters - Kayaks					X													P
Outfitters - Scuba					X													P
Outfitters - Mountain Climbing					X													P
Outfitters - Horse Packing					X													P

Definitions of Programs provided to users of recreation services in East Jefferson County (Table 4.7 right column)

WATER BASED PROGRAMS:

Swim lessons and aquatics are given their own category in this inventory because they are so highly specialized, facility focused, and unique. Swim lessons usually prescribe to a specific curriculum, are based on levels, taught by highly skilled and trained instructors in controlled environments. Swim lessons are unique because of the focus on safety and life-long skills.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL COMMUNITY SPECIAL EVENTS AND SPECIAL INTEREST CLASSES:

Cultural and Educational Special Events-

Periodic events such as concerts, parades, dances, festivals, and shows with a cultural focus. Examples include but are not limited to the Rhody Festival, Concerts on the Dock, the Studio Tour, the Port Townsend Kinetic Sculpture Race, and the Centrum Acoustic Blues Festival.

Cultural and Educational Special Interest Classes-

Non-sporting educational enrichment classes and activities in groups or one-on-one, taught by an expert, that usually occur on a regular basis such as piano lessons, photography class, writers' workshop, language, voice lessons, dance, martial arts, woodworking etc. Classes are usually for a fee and are often focused on training or developing a specific skill or knowledge base.

SPORTING SPECIAL EVENTS:

Non-interscholastic, periodic events such as races, tournaments, contests, or meets with a sporting focus. Examples include but are not limited to the Ranger Run, the 3 on 3 Basketball Tournament, the Rat Island Regatta, and fishing tournaments.

AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS:

Regularly scheduled childcare, typically for ages pre-school to sixth grade that usually occurs at a dedicated facility, primarily so that the parents can work during the times before and after school. Programs usually take place in an enriched environment with adult supervision in which the child can pursue his personal goals such as homework, casual sports, or arts and crafts. Food is usually provided. Some afterschool programs include structured educational or recreational classes or activities. The typical age for afterschool programs is pre-school up to sixth grade. After sixth grade many children are either: considered old enough to be home alone (a high-risk choice for middle school and high school ages); are enrolled in more structured activities like sports or clubs; or go to free drop in locations such as the library or the recreation center. After-school programs are sometimes subsidized for those who cannot pay a fee, are often seen as a 'prevention' measure in the public health community, and are often formed in partnership with the public schools.

SPECIAL INTEREST CLASSES:

Sporting educational enrichment classes and activities such as swimming lessons, fencing lessons, sailing lessons, rowing lessons, or ski lessons. Such classes are often intended to

overcome barriers to entry to a specific sport by safely orienting individuals to activities, equipment, facilities, while building needed skills.

RECREATIONAL SPORTS LEAGUES:

Non-interscholastic team sports leagues with game rules that emphasize recreational, cooperative, non-competitive, and community values over competition. Examples of recreational game rules include equal play time, no score kept, no standings kept; rules that increase scoring by lowering defense and increasing offense such as no double team or no goal keeper; off sides allowed, no tournament play, no uniforms, no try-outs, coaches not allowed to choose players, awards for teamwork or cooperation, and so on. Examples include the co-ed recreational adult softball, and co-ed recreational children's basketball and soccer.

COMPETITIVE SPORTS (CLUB OR SCHOLASTIC):

Interscholastic Sports-

Individual and team sports organized by schools usually starting in middle school that follows the rules of their state athletic association for competition purposes. Rules and requirements are strict and competition is held as the main goal. In most schools, interscholastic sports also include science and cultural competition such as, knowledge bowl, odyssey of the mind etc.

Youth Competitive Club Sports-

Always organized in the private sector, competitive club sports for youth embrace competitive values and are available in almost every imaginable team or individual sport. Most common is baseball, football, and soccer. Competitive sports usually align themselves with district, state, and national associations that provide services such as rules, oversight and insurance. Examples are little league baseball, club soccer, and club football. Many competitive clubs focus on recreational values and development for younger players in order to have a pool of competitive players to draw from as the children get older.

DAY AND OVERNIGHT CAMP (TRADITIONAL AND SPORTS)

A category of childcare designed to follow the 'traditional camping model', usually for younger children grades kindergarten to 5th grade, provided so that parents can work while children can enjoy the values of the summer season such as being outside, exploring, understanding nature, pursuing skill-based activities and so forth. Usually there are a wide variety of structured and semi-structured educational activities in which the children have an element of choice. For many parents, summer day camp is a replacement for school. In many locations, summer day camp is highly subsidized and is seen as critical to the functioning of the family. Summer day camp is different from sports camps because it lasts all day, addresses a wide variety of the child's needs, and is not focused on a specific skill. Overnight camps are offered through the YMCA, NW Marine Center, Wood Boat and Recyclery. The Kiwanis offer overnight camps at Camp Beau for children with special needs.

DROP IN FAMILY RECREATION (INDOOR):

Making a recreational facility available for anyone to use during specific hours. Typical activities include ping pong, pool, foosball, gymnasium play, climbing wall, video games and the like. Families often participate together, friends might meet at the facility, and all ages are welcomed. Supervision is usually provided, but pre-registration is not required.

TEEN CENTER:

Enriched, choice focused, casual, social, facility-based child care for teens to drop in during high risk times usually before and after school, but also sometimes weekend nights and summers. Teen centers are seen as safe 'hang-outs' and they feature music, food, games, television, recreational pick up sports, casual mentorship, role modeling adults, and a low level of supervision. Teen centers often promote cultural or sporting events like climbing competitions, talent shows, or concerts. Teen centers are often created to prevent health and safety problems such as drug and alcohol use, teen pregnancy, etc. Teen centers usually do not require registration or fees. Examples include the teen center in the Chimacum Schools and the free drop in recreation program at the Jefferson County Recreation Center in Port Townsend.

INFANT AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILD CARE:

Care for infants and very young children in a specially designed facility or by a private party in their home, usually for a fee, but often subsidized. Usually provided so that parents can work.

VOLUNTEER LEAD SPECIAL INTEREST CLUBS:

Similar to a special interest class, except led by a volunteer lay-person not a paid expert, and organized in a group setting. The club usually focuses on an activity, a project, an event, preparation for a contest etc. The leader provides guidance, facilitation, and support to help the club organize. Special interest clubs span a huge range of activities for youth and adults and they include the extension programs of the land grant universities like 4-H, school-based clubs that are organized by teachers, and clubs focused on values such as religion or service.

MENTORSHIP:

Mentorship is partnering an adult with a child with the goal of forming a supportive relationship. The most common example is Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America. Often, but not always, it is implied that the child needs more positive adult support, advocacy, relationship, and mentorship in his or her life. Increasingly mentorship programs are facility based in public locations such as schools or churches.

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROGRAMS:

Health and safety programs include a broad variety of services such as school nurses, police in schools, prevention curricula taught in schools, free clinics, nutritional programs, screening, education, free dental and health clinics and so on. They are included in this inventory because there are components of health and safety in many recreation programs.

SPECIAL RECREATION PROGRAMS:

Special recreation is a category of services with the common goal of helping people with special needs to find, adapt, and access recreational and leisure activities. Examples include competitive sports such as the Special Olympics, and recreational activities such as the special recreation club. Similar to educational integration that occurs in the public schools, a trend is recreational integration and inclusion of all people into existing programs. Inclusion is achieved by adaptation of rules and equipment, provision of special support, and assistance with access.

PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS:

A public private partnership is created when a government owned resource (such as recreation center or athletic field) or government funds (such as tax revenues) are used by an organization in the private sector, to provide a service. Justifications for public private partnership include: the service is needed but unfilled by government, the service has broad community benefits, the service is efficient, the service is temporary, the service is flexible, the service requires expertise or equipment government does not have, or the partnership creates leverage for other benefits such as fundraising. Public private partnerships are almost always based on legal agreements such as leases, contracts for services, licenses, concession agreements, etc. Key component of modern public/private partnerships are performance standards and transparency both of which are needed to insure accountability to the general public. Examples of public private partnership in recreation include leasing of public land to little league sports, granting a license to build a horse park on public land, contracting with a landscape company to care for Memorial Field, giving city tax funds to the YMCA to provide childcare programs, or rent-free use of a school building by a gymnastics team.

JEFFERSON COUNTY ADMINISTRATION, SERVICES, PARK OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND BUDGET

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation is a division of the Jefferson County Public Works Department. Parks and Recreation offers a range of recreational programming opportunities throughout the year, in addition to several special events, ceremonies and seasonal activities. The County provides programs that include classes, drop-in youth programs, team sports, health and fitness as well as volunteer programs to maintain the quality of the park system. Recreational facilities include a variety of opportunities that includes campgrounds for campers, fishing access and boater launch facilities, beaches, picnicking, playground, disc golf and scenic trails throughout Jefferson County.

The County has a traditional recreation facility to provide programs at the Port Townsend Recreation Center. Additionally, the Parks and Rec owns, maintains, operates and schedules events and activities at the Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field. To meet the need and demand, programs are offered at the various parks and facilities throughout the three County Districts.

Administration:

The Department serves as liaison to the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The JCPRAB members are appointed by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners and represent the three county commissioner districts within Jefferson County. In addition to the Parks and Recreation Department administrative responsibilities of capital planning/projects, community program coordination and budget management, the Department manages two areas of responsibility which are (see organizational flow chart below) the recreation services and park maintenance operations.

Recreation Services:

Recreation Services include a diverse range of community programming as well as special events and activities. Recreation services provide a seasonal link to the community to the recreational programs scheduled through the Jefferson County web-site www.countyrec.com. In addition to the access for online activities, the site provides information on upcoming events and activities and access to the various park sites with listing of facilities and amenities.

Parks Operations and Maintenance:

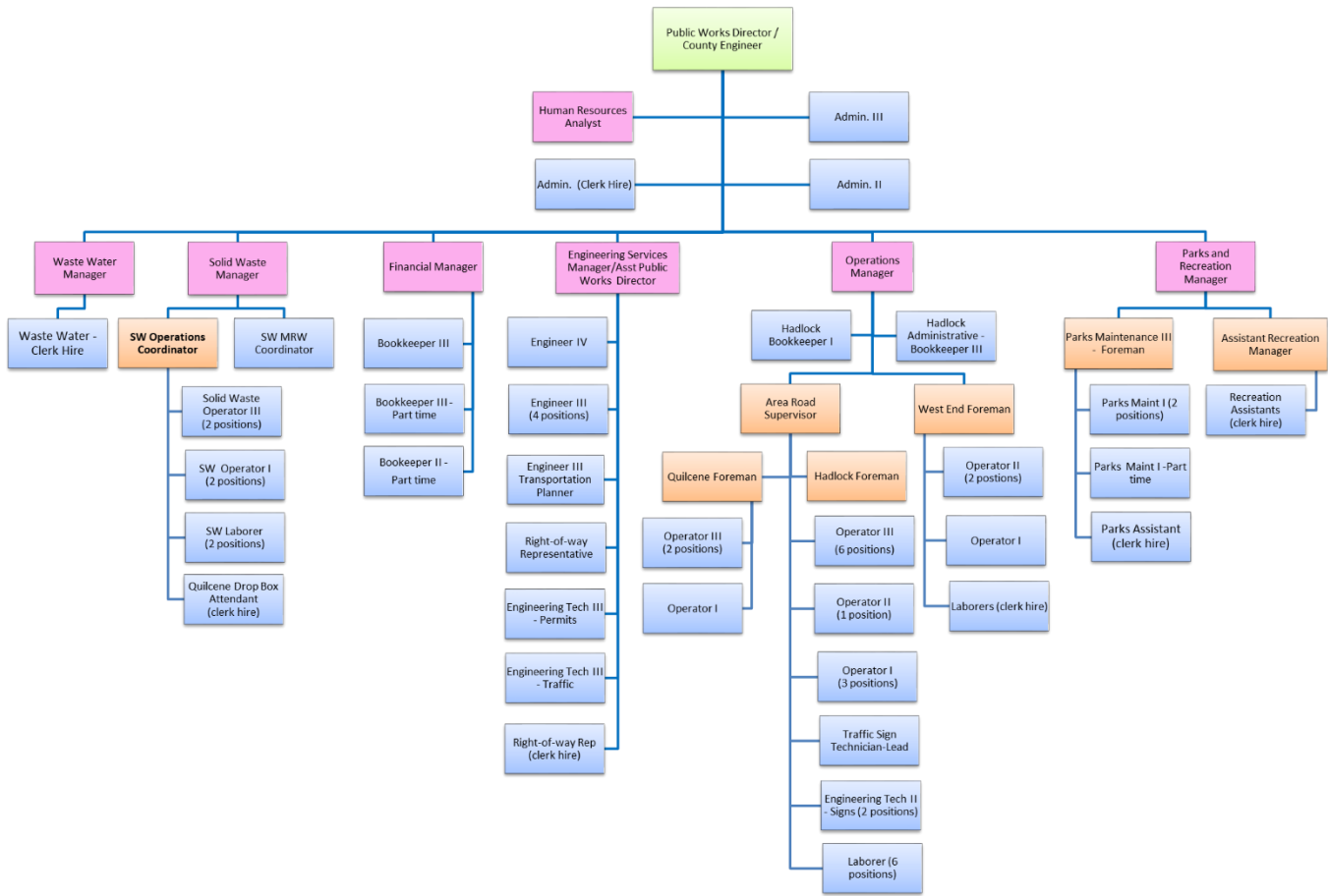
Park Maintenance is responsible for 1,151.2 acres of parkland at 24 parks and 6 community centers throughout East Jefferson County. The Parks and Recreation Department maintains lawns, landscaping, playgrounds, fields, courts, restrooms and picnic areas. They work in close coordination with those sites that have either a seasonal or extended caretaker service provided at the park. Parks operations and maintenance relies heavily on volunteer hours provided by citizen volunteers and service organizations who provide extensive help in maintaining the parks in the Jefferson County Park system. Volunteers provide significant maintenance resources at several parks through the Adopt-A-Park program that helps offset the limited professional staff capacity.

Annual Budget:

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation budget includes revenue and expenditures which provide the resources for the operation of the division. Additionally, the annual budget provides a special fund account for capital projects. Annual budget expenditures for 2022 are \$848,268

Department Organization:

Figure 4.1 Organizational chart



The Parks and Recreation Manager reports to the Public Works Director and is responsible for the management of the division’s daily operations and long-range planning as well as supporting the work of the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board. The Parks and Recreation Division is part of the larger Public Works team which also includes Roads Maintenance, Solid Waste, Engineering Services, and Finance. Public Works staff provide a wide variety of support services such as finance, human resources, project management, and maintenance support to the Parks and Recreation Division.

FEDERAL, STATE, CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND, THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND SPECIAL DISTRICTS

RECREATION RESOURCES:

Within Jefferson County and particularly in East Jefferson County, there are a number of other public agencies and special districts that are substantial and key to providing opportunities for public recreational enjoyment. These additional public lands provide a variety of parks, recreation facilities and open spaces.

Table 4.9

EAST JEFFERSON FEDERAL AGENCIES		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	Agency	Site
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Trails [hiking]	X	National Forest ³ National Park	Collins base camp to The Brothers Wilderness; Interrorem trails Dosewallips (walking)
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Cabin rental	1	National Forest	Interrorem
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Bird watching	X	National Forest	Seal Rock
Campgrounds	88	National Park National Forest ⁴	Collins (15 sites) Fall View (30); Interrorem (3); Rainbow (group camp); Seal Rock (40)
Fishing	2	National Forest National Park	Collins (fresh); Seal Rock (salt) Dosewallips (fresh)
Historic Features	1	National Park	Interrorem Ranger Cabin
Picnic table w/o shelter	55	National Park	Collins (15); Mount Walker (3); Seal Rock (40)
Picnic shelter-group use	1 Vault	National Forest	Collins (1)
Restroom	5	National Park	Collins (vault) Interrorem (vault); Mount Walker Viewpoint (vault); Rainbow (vault); Seal Rock (flush)
Shellfish	X	National Forest	Seal Rock
Waterfront freshwater access	X	National Forest National Park	Collins (Duckabush) Dosewallips River
Waterfront saltwater access	X	National Forest	Seal Rock (Hood Canal)

Federal agencies play a major role in the landscape of Jefferson County. **Olympic National Park** and the **Olympic National Forest** play a vital role for County residents as well as visitors to Jefferson County. State agencies that include the Washington Department of Natural Resources (**WDNR**), Department of Fish and Wildlife (**WDFW**) and Washington State Parks (**PARKS**) are a major footprint to the landscape of Jefferson County and the recreation facilities and opportunities are a major benefit for the recreating public.

³ Source: Olympic National Forest Headquarters August 2011

⁴ Elkhorn closed due to road washout

FEDERAL INVENTORY:

The **Olympic National Forest**, funded through the U.S. Congress, has seven sites for a total of 56-acres with a variety of camping opportunities, scenic view, hiking and access to the Olympic National Park as well as fresh and salt water access for public recreational use. The National Forest sites are Collins (6-acres), Elkhorn (7-acres), Falls View (7-acres), Interrorem (1-acre) Mount Walker Viewpoint (2-acres) Rainbow (3-acres) and Seal Rock (30-acres). The Elkhorn site is currently closed due to a road wash-out and the Rainbow site with group camping is currently closed.

In 1988, Congress designated 95% of Olympic National Park as Wilderness. The Olympic Wilderness is a part of the National Wilderness Preservation System. Portions of the **Olympic National Park** are located in both Jefferson and Clallam Counties. The National Park Service is funded through the U.S. Congress under the Department of the Interior. Five National Park campgrounds, with over 120 acres, are located in West Jefferson County they are: Kalaloch (100-acres), Queets (3-acres), Hoh (5-acres), North Fork Quinault (2-acres), and Graves Creek (9-acres). These sites provide a variety of camping, fishing, hiking trail, water access and other recreational opportunities. In East Jefferson County the National Park Service provides the Dosewallips walk-in campgrounds.

Elkhorn is about one mile beyond the washout and is a primitive campground with no amenities and pack out. Dosewallips Walk-in is 5.5 miles from the washout and is primitive also. Rainbow is closed and not scheduled to reopen according to the Forest Service. Falls View is currently closed due to hazardous trees.

In East Jefferson County the Olympic National Forest and the Olympic National Park provide hiking and camping opportunities. Along the Dosewallips River, in addition to the Dosewallips State Park at the mouth of the river, the Forest Service has Elkhorn primitive camp, and the National Park has the Dosewallips Walk-in. These camping areas can only be reached by foot trail from the washout on FS2510 about 9 miles from US 101/Brinnon.

There are a number of rustic campsites or trail shelters in the backcountry. In the Jefferson County portion of the National Forest are Sink Lake, Camp Handy, Boulder, Ten Mile and Tunnel Creek.

On the west side of Jefferson County Washington Department of Natural Resources has numerous campsites. These campsites include several along the Hoh River: Cottonwood (9), Hoh Oxbow (8), Willoughby Creek (3), and Minnie Peterson (8). Along the Clearwater River are: Coppermine Bottom (9) and Upper Clearwater (9). On a tributary to the Clearwater River is the Yahoo Lake (4) campground along Stequaleho Creek. The numbers in parenthesis are the number of designated campsites at each location.

National Park campsites on the coast include Kalaloch (175) and South Beach (50), while on the upper Queets River is the Queets campground (20). Along the upper Hoh River is the Hoh Rain Forest campground (88) and Visitor Center.

EAST JEFFERSON COUNTY STATE AGENCIES:

East Jefferson County is fortunate to have a variety of **Washington State Parks** that range from historic sites to salt and fresh water access points. State Parks are funded through the State general fund. There are 14 park sites that cover over 2,606-acres. There are eight sites available for camping and provide a number of recreational activities that include beach and water recreation, trails, field and team sports, interpretive activities, wildlife viewing, boating access and buoys and historic interpretation.

The sites that are available for reservation are:

Fort Flagler State Park a 784-acre marine camping park surrounded on three sides by 19,100 feet of saltwater shoreline. The park rests on a high bluff overlooking Puget Sound, with views of the Olympic and Cascade Mountains. Many historic buildings remain at this 19th-century-established military fort.

Fort Worden State Park and Conference Center a 434-acre multi-use park with over two miles of saltwater shoreline and a wide variety of services and facilities. The park rests on a high bluff overlooking Puget Sound. Many historic buildings remain at this 19th century military fort. The Fort Worden Public Development Authority, have laid the groundwork to build a vital partnership economy that will preserve and enhance the extraordinary resource of Fort Worden State Park for generations to come. Fort Worden provides a calendar of workshops, performances, lectures, exhibitions, and other events open to the public.

Fort Townsend State Park is a 367-acre marine camping park featuring 3,960 feet of saltwater shoreline on Port Townsend Bay. The heavily wooded park has a rich military history dating from pioneer days.

Mystery Bay Marine Park is a 10-acre park and reachable by car or boat. The park features 685 feet of saltwater shoreline and offers a spectacular view of the Olympic Mountains.

Anderson Lake State Park is a remote day use park of cedar, fir and alder forest mixed with freshwater marshes. Surrounded by 410 wooded and wetland acres, the park slopes down to the 70-acre lake and abounds with birds and wildlife. Unfortunately, the lake suffers chronic toxic algae blooms and must be closed most summers.

Dosewallips State Park is a 425-acre, year-round camping park with 5,500 feet of saltwater shoreline on Hood Canal and 5,400 feet of freshwater shoreline on either side of the Dosewallips River. The park is unique in that it offers both freshwater and saltwater activities. All camp areas are grassy and located in scenic, rustic settings.

Pleasant Harbor State Park is an overnight moorage facility only. It features 120 feet of moorage dock, and boaters may stay up to three consecutive nights. Moorage is on a first-come, first-served basis. Visitors may enjoy fishing, rafting, motor boating and scuba diving. There are no services or potable water at the park.

Triton Cove State Park is a 29-acre day-use park with 555 feet of saltwater shore on Hood Canal. This small park provides an ADA-compliant boat launch with access to near-shore fishing. Future plans include possible camping facilities.

Five other state park sites are available for day-use with saltwater access for beach walking, clamming, scuba diving and fishing. The HJ Carroll property (560' of saltwater shoreline), Right Smart Cove State Park (200' saltwater shoreline), and Hood Canal State Park Tidelands (10,455' saltwater shoreline) and Toandos Tidelands (10,455' saltwater shoreline) are accessed by boat. The By water Bay State Park/Wolfe Property with 16,092' of saltwater shoreline provides primitive campsites and interpretive signage.

Washington State Department of Fish and Wildlife provides ten public sites providing both fresh water and salt water access for fishing, boater access and shellfish gathering. Three sites providing fresh water lake access with boat launches for fishing are at Crocker Lake (1-acre), Tarboo Lake (1-acre) and Leland Lake. The Quilcene River Access (1-acre) provides river access and hiking trails. Point Whitney Tidelands (10-acres) with 2,000' of saltwater beach provide shellfish, boat launch, fishing pier and visitor center.

Washington Department of Natural Resources manages over 45 properties and 23,000 acres in East Jefferson County to provide important economic and environmental benefits for the County. In March 2011 the Public Lands Group prepared the draft *Forests for the Future: An Asset Management Strategy for State Forestlands in East Jefferson County*. As stated in the document, "these public lands become increasingly important for Forest Land Base, Timber Revenue, Recreation and Environment." The 45 DNR properties inventoried are Trust Lands managed for Common School, Forest Board, University or Natural Areas. As stated in the draft *Forests for the Future*, "due to the dispersed nature of the state timberlands, management for recreation in East Jefferson County provides accessible outdoor recreational opportunities close to most people who live in the county and near population centers, including Port Townsend, Chimacum, Port Ludlow and Quilcene. Many of these public lands are increasingly valued and used by the local citizens for hunting, fishing, walking, mountain biking and as open space." The summarized inventory is from the summarized spreadsheets from the *Forests for the Future* draft report.

DNR COMMUNITY FOREST TRUST PROGRAM

Community Forest Trust lands are working forests that have significant value to local residents but are at high-risk of being converted to other, non-forest uses. Community Forest Trust lands are selected by the DNR based on nominations by communities, and purchased from willing sellers of private forestland or from other state land trusts. DNR prioritizes nominations based on the program's statutory goals and presents those projects to the Board of Natural Resources for consideration. Projects approved by the Board are submitted to the legislature for funding of the state's portion of property acquisition costs. The community partner is responsible for a local financial contribution of at least fifty percent of the difference between the parcel's appraised fair market value and the parcel's timber and forest land value. The local community contribution may be provided through any means deemed acceptable by the department and the local contributor, including: (a) traditional financing or bonding; (b) the purchase of conservation easements; or (c) the purchase or transfer of development rights.

Community Forest Trust lands are held by the state and managed by DNR based on the location's working forest management plan. The working forest management plan, which is

developed by DNR and a local advisory committee, must specify financial, conservation, and recreation objectives for the forest. State law requires that community forests be maintained in a working status and generate revenue at levels that are, at a minimum, capable of reimbursing the department for management costs and providing for some reinvestment into the forest's management objectives.

In 2010, the Washington State Legislature initiated the Discover Pass which helps preserve public access to recreation lands managed by the Washington State Parks Commission, the Washington State Department of Natural Resources and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Discover Pass revenues replace lost state General Fund support for these recreation lands.

EAST JEFFERSON STATE INVENTORY:

Table 4.10

EAST JEFFERSON STATE AGENCIES		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	Agency	Site
SPORT FIELDS			
Softball field 60 x 250 grass	2	State Pks	Fort Worden & Old Fort Townsend
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Tennis Court grass lighted outdoor	2	State Pks	Fort Worden
Pentaque Courts (Bocce Ball)	12		Fort Worden
Trails [hiking]	23.4-miles unknown	State Pks DNR	Fort Worden, Fort Flagler & Bywater Bay/Wolfe Property Anderson Lake, Cape George, Dabob Bay Natural Area, Devils Lake, Gibbs-Beausite Lakes, Mt Jupiter, Tala Point 80, Teal Lake East, West Jacob Miller, Zelatched Point
Trails [ATV]	unknown	DNR	Beaver Valley & Egg and I
Trails [horse]	unknown	DNR	West Jacob Miller
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Auditorium/meeting facilities (sf)	1	State Pks	Fort Flagler & Fort Worden
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	3	State Pks	Fort Flagler, Fort Worden & Marine Science Center (501c3)
Conference Center	2	State Pks	Fort Worden (75- person)
Gyms	1	State Pks	Fort Worden
Interpretive Centers	2	State Pks	Fort Worden & Bywater Bay/Wolfe

OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Boat Launch freshwater	1 4	State Pks WDFW	Anderson Lake Crocker, Tarboo & Leland Lake, Quilcene River Access
Boat Launch saltwater	6	State Pks	Fort Worden (2 w/ floats), Fort Flagler 2 w/dock, Mystery Bay Marine 1/dock, & Triton Cove
Boating Buoys	29	State Pks	Fort Worden (8), Old Fort Townsend (7), Fort Flagler (7) & Mystery Bay (7)
Campgrounds	134 RV 273 Units 12 Primitive	State Pks	Fort Worden (80/25/3) Old Fort Townsend (0/40/3) Fort Flagler (14/120/4) Dosewallips (134/273/12)
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	Agency	Site
Fishing	4 4 6	State Pks WDFW DNR	Fort Worden, Old Fort Townsend & Pleasant Harbor & Triton w/dock Crocker, Tarboo, Leland & Quilcene River Camp Harmony, Devils Lake, Duckabush Upper, Gibbs-Beausite Lakes, Penny Creek, Silent Lake
Gardens	1	State Pks	Fort Worden
Historic Features	4	State Pks	Fort Worden, Rothchild House, Old Fort Townsend & Fort Flagler

CITY, PORT AND SCHOOLS

The **City of Port Townsend**, the **Port of Port Townsend** as well as the **East Jefferson County School Districts** plus other non-profit and private businesses and organizations, are major entities that provide a wide range of recreational opportunities.

City of Port Townsend Inventory: In 2020 the City of Port Townsend adopted their Parks, Recreation and Open Space Functional Plan that represents the city's vision, goals and objectives for the development of parks and open space in Port Townsend for the next six years and beyond. Key Themes from this plan include:

Balancing aging in place and coming of age in Port Townsend

- Indoor and outdoor recreation for healthy lifestyles
- Access, navigability, and safety
- Green spaces
- Specialization, flexibility, versatility and creative partnerships



Chetzemoka Community Park

The city currently has a park inventory of 189.2 acres of Urban Pocket, Neighborhood and Community Parks.

Table 4.11

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND PARKS	Total Acreage
URBAN POCKET PARKS	
Adams Street Park	0.08
Bell Tower	0.07
City Entrance	0.59
Haller/Terrace	0.37
Pope/ Jackson	1.33
Rotary Park	0.34
T1 Dahila	0.13
T2 Gateway	0.21
T3 Intersection	0.19
Tyler Stairs	<u>0.08</u>
City Entrance	<u>.6</u>
Dahlia Park (Triangle 1)	<u>.5</u>
Triangle Park III Kearney/Sims Way	<u>.25</u>
Gateway Park (Triangle II)	<u>.25</u>
Sub-total	4.99
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS	
13 th & Hancock	1.00
Sather Park Field	1.4
Sather Park Forest	5.3
35 th Street	13.96

Baker View	0.22
Bishop/Parkside	4.20
Bobby McGarraugh Park	2.03
Dog Park	0.60
Elmira Street	0.54
Golden Age	0.21
Sather	<u>6.72</u>
Elmira St Viewpoint Park	<u>.5</u>
Mountain View (Playgrounds, courts, dog park)	<u>7.6</u>
Sub-total	44.28
COMMUNITY PARKS	
Chetzemoka Park	7.3
Kah Tai Lagoon	75.86
Larry Scott Trail	7.07
Skateboard Park	<u>0.33</u>
Golf Course	<u>58.9</u>
Sub-total	149.46
Total Parks	<u>198.73</u>
FACILITIES	
Mountain View Commons	(1 site)
Mountain View Pool	(1 site)
Port Townsend Golf Course	55.7
Trails	31 miles

Table 4.12

CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND FACILITIES		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	
SPORTS FIELDS		
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Skate park (Community Park)	1	Monroe Street
INDOOR FACILITIES		
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	17,900 sf	6 City-wide (6,000 sf) Mountain View Commons (11,900 sf)
Gym	4,000 sf	Mountain View Commons (YMCA lease)

Interpretive Centers	6	Chetzemoka Park, Gateway/Triangle Mini-Park II, Triangle Mini-Park I, Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park & Port Townsend Municipal Course
Golf Course	1	Port Townsend Municipal Course
Swimming Pool (indoor)	1	Mountain View Commons
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES		
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor	2	Mountain View Commons
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES		
Waterfront saltwater access	15	City of Port Townsend
Picnic table w/o shelter	30	City wide
Picnic shelter-group use	3	Bobby McGarraugh Park, Kah Tai Lagoon Nature Park & Chetzemoka Park
Playground uncovered	4	Chetzemoka Park; Pope Marine Park, Chetzemoka Park & Bobby McGarraugh

EAST JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS INVENTORY:

Five public school districts are located within East Jefferson County. **Port Townsend School District** is the largest with 1,214 enrollments.⁵ Facilities include Grant Elementary School, Blue Heron Middle School and the Port Townsend High School. The school’s nearly 70-acres provide a variety of sports and recreational opportunities on a broad range of site amenities. As Table 4.13 depicts, the District has baseball, softball, soccer, football and multi-purpose fields as well as recreational and tennis courts. Indoor facilities provide meeting and multi-use rooms as well as auditoriums and gymnasiums. **Chimacum School District** serving grades K-12th has over 1,100 students and diverse site facilities providing ball fields, a 400-meter / 6-lane track and outdoor tennis courts. The Districts’ 60 acres provides additional indoor facilities with gyms, multi-purpose rooms and an auditorium. As with other local districts Chimacum provides a number of playgrounds at their facilities. In the southern portions of East Jefferson County is the **Quilcene School District** serving nearly 290 students and provides a football field, recreation play courts, soccer and softball field as well as gym and indoor activity rooms. Also, in the south, one of the smallest school districts is the **Brinnon School District** that serves students from K-8th grade. Facilities include a playground, soccer and softball fields as well as a field house. The Port Townsend School District and the Chimacum School District have entered into a pilot project in which the high school interscholastic sports programs are combined to form one program called East Jefferson Athletics, the “Rivals”

Priority of use of school fields and facilities remains with each school district but as a secondary use, the districts work with local sports and recreational groups to provide access to recreation facilities and fields to serve the greater community demand in Eastern Jefferson County.

⁵ Port Townsend SD web home page enrollment total (updated: 6-10-2014)

Table 4.13

EAST JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOLS		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	District	School
SPORT FIELDS			
Baseball Field 300+ youth grass lighted	2	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) High School (1)
Fields Multi-purpose	1	Chimacum	ES/MS/HS
Football 60 x 360' grass	3	Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	Grant ES (1) Blue Herron MS (1) K-12 th (1)
Recreation Play Courts	3	Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-2 nd Grade (1) Grant ES (1) K-12 th (1)
Soccer Grass Field 210 x 330'	4	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) K-2 nd Grade (1) Blue Herron MS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
Softball 60 x 250' grass	6	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (2) Blue Herron MS (2) K-12 th Grade (1)
Track 400-meter/ 6-lane	2	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS (1)
OTHER ATHLETIC FACILITIES			
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor	8	Chimacum Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (4) Port Townsend HS (4)
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Arts/crafts/pottery room (sf)	4	Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS Port Townsend HS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
Auditorium/staging (sf)	3	Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend	ES/MS/HS (1) Blue Herron MS Port Townsend HS (1)
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	1	Port Townsend	Lincoln Bldg./ Adm

Gym (sf) [field house]	6	Brinnon Chimacum Port Townsend Port Townsend Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (1) Grant ES (1) Blue Herron (1) Port Townsend HS (1) K-12 th Grade (1)
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			
Playground uncovered	5	Brinnon Chimacum Chimacum Port Townsend Quilcene	K-8 th Grade (1) K-2 nd Grade (1) ES/MS/HS (1) Grant ES (1) K-12 th Grade (1)

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICT'S INVENTORY:

There are a variety of special districts provided under Washington Statutes that exist statewide that provide infrastructure and services in a wide range of areas including fire control, libraries, ports and hospitals. In some cases, special districts play an expanded role in providing outdoor recreation opportunities, conservation and resource management services. The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation District #1 was formed in 1984 with the purpose of providing social, recreational, inspirational, economic development, safety and security needs for the Toandos Peninsula community. The district owns and operates the Laurel B. Johnson Community Center. The Port of Port Townsend is a special purpose district created through Title 53 RCW and maintains and develops property and facilities to promote sustainable economic growth, provide community access to Port facilities and services, and to protect and maintain community resources and maritime heritage. The Port provides public use opportunities at many of their facilities for recreation. Other special purpose districts include the Jefferson Healthcare Hospital, the Jefferson County Library District and the Jefferson County Conservation District. These special Districts provide a wide-range of educational programs, workshops, classes and events. They provide support groups, community forums, seminars and symposiums. Table 4.14 identifies the sport and recreation site amenities of the Special Districts.

Table 4.14:

SPECIAL PURPOSE DISTRICTS		GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	
Sport & Recreation Site Amenities	Total Units	Agency	
INDOOR FACILITIES			
Airport	1	Port of PT	Jefferson County Airport
Classrooms/meeting rooms (sf)	1	JCP&R #1	
Community Centers (sf)	1	JCP&R #1	Laurel B. Johnson Community Center
OTHER FACILITY AMENITIES			

Boat Launch saltwater	5	Port of PT	Boat Haven, Gardner Launch Ramp, Port Hadlock Launch Ramp, Mat Mats Launch Ramp with dock, Quilcene Marina
Boat Marina	3 w/ 575 slips	Port of PT	Port Hudson (66 slips), Boat Haven (450 slips) & Quilcene Marina (50 slips)
Campgrounds [sites]	60	Port of PT	Point Hudson (RV sites)
Swim Beach	1	Port of PT	Quilcene Marina
Shellfish	2	Port of PT	Fort Worden Beach & Point Hudson
Waterfront saltwater access	2	Port of PT	Fort Worden Beach & Point Hudson
Boat Launch & saltwater moorage	2	Port of PT	City Dock & Union Wharf

DEMAND & NEEDS ANALYSIS



DEMAND & NEEDS ANALYSIS NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Needs Assessment is to evaluate, quantify and understand parks/facilities and recreational programming demand and identify existing and future needs for Jefferson County. The definition of needs includes both preservation of existing services and resources, and the need for additional ones.

When combined with State and National trends, an assessment of local needs and demands, provides information for meeting public demand and determining priorities. The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2018 (SCORP) as well as the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) serve as valid sources of information to help decision-makers better understand and prioritize recreation issues on the local level.

STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN:

The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1965 provides funding to the states for planning, acquiring, and/or developing land and water facilities designed to encourage participation in outdoor recreation. The 2018-2022 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) assesses current outdoor recreation facilities and opportunities and projects future needs. States are required to submit a SCORP to be eligible for LWCF grants. The public participated in the SCORP planning process through Advisory Group meetings open to the public, an online SCORP Town Hall, as well as a large-scale telephone survey. Recreation providers participated in the SCORP planning process through online recreation provider surveys conducted to obtain information about recreation supply and need.

The 2018-2022 adopted SCORP addresses 5 key priorities related to outdoor recreation in Washington:

1. **Sustain and Grow the Legacy of Parks, Trails, and Conservation Lands**
2. **Improve Equity of Parks, Trails, and Conservation Lands**
3. **Get Youth Outside**
4. **Plan for Culturally Relevant Parks and Trails to Meet Changing Demographics**
5. **Assert Recreation and Conservation as a Vital Public Service**

Findings

Overall Participation Rates for Top 12 Categories of Recreation

94% Walking

89% Nature activities

82% Leisure activities at parks

68% Swimming
67% Sightseeing activities
61% Hiking
48% Outdoor sports
46% Water-based activities (freshwater)
45% Camping
33% Trending activities
30% Snow and ice activities
28% Bicycling

Youth Participation Rates for Top 12 Categories of Recreation

88% Walking
78% Leisure in parks
77% Trending activities
77% Fishing in freshwater
75% Nature-based activities
74% Bicycling
66% Freshwater-based activities (not swimming)
62% Target shooting
57% Hiking
57% Outdoor sports
57% Off-road vehicle riding
53% Fishing in saltwater

Washington State Strategic Goals

1. Build, renovate and maintain parks and trails
2. Conserve habitat
3. Support state plans, strategies, and initiatives
4. Maintain and improve mapped inventory
5. Distribute funds equitably across the state
6. Improve program outreach
7. Changes to the grant programs
8. Implement actions from: State Trails
9. Plan, NOVA Program Plan, State Athletic
10. Facilities Plan, & Boating Programs Plan

JEFFERSON COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION DEMAND & NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Identification of the needs for parks, recreation facilities and program services is based on the community's vision for the County Park and Recreation system. Interpreting this vision for Jefferson County involved multiple tasks, including identification of existing park and recreation inventory, public involvement, review of trends, geographic analysis, demand and standards analysis.

Demand and needs are sometimes difficult to quantify. A numerical standard may not reflect the local priorities of a community, its economic situation, history, traditional recreation uses, or political environment. This report assesses the recreational needs of Jefferson County using national and state standards and trends, past levels of service standards, The Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) Level of Service Tool, public involvement and identified community demands.

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS AND PROJECTIONS

According to the 2020 Census, the total population of Jefferson County is 32,911. Table 5.1 below lists the current OFM population projections for the next 15 and 20 years.

Table 5.1: Population

	2020 Census	2035 Projected OFM	2040 Projected OFM
Jefferson County	32,977	38,610	39,891

This report uses 32,977 as the population for level of service analysis, and 39,891 for future (2040) need standards. The population per square mile is 16.6 as compared to the average population per square mile in Washington State of 101. There are proportionately more females in the county’s population at 51.1% percent compared to that of the state at 49.9 percent. The percentage of people under 18 years of age or younger is 11.8 which is lower than the state average of 21.8%.

In Jefferson County, 37.9% of the population is 65 years and older as compared to 15.9% of the state’s population. Developing recreation services, facilities and programs that reflect age demographics is an important way to create a standard for allocating resources that serve Jefferson County citizens.

In Jefferson County the 2020 census shows race and ethnicity is primarily white persons (91.1%) which is higher than the state rate of 78.5%. Jefferson County population is 2.2% American Indians, the state-wide average is 1.9%.

The 2020 census shows that 96.8% of the persons 25+ in Jefferson County were high school graduates (state 91.7%) and 42.5% have received bachelor’s degrees or higher as compared to the statewide average of 36.7%.

The County is mostly residential with 15,051 households and 18,965 existing housing units with a higher than state percentage (63.3%) rate of homeownership at 77.6%. The median value of owner-occupied housing units is \$362,300 versus the state which is \$366,800. The per capita income, (2020) was \$38,176 and the median household income was \$57,693 as compared to the state per capita income of \$40,837 and median household income which is \$77,006. 10.6% of Jefferson County are below the poverty level, which is slightly higher than the statewide percent of 9.5%. The percent of the total population age 16 years or more in the civilian labor force is 43.3% in Jefferson County as compared to 63.7%.

In summary, the socio-demographic factors that will affect the demands and needs for park and recreation facilities and programs include national trends as outlined by NRPA, community

makeup as to age and characteristics, influences from schools and non-profit agencies and potentially increased population from development.

FACILITY DEMAND AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

An inventory of parks, facilities, and recreation programs provided by public, non-profit and private providers was the first step in the process of updating the existing Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan for Jefferson County. Understanding what is in place is critical to the final recommendations of the Plan.

Development of the statement of need is dependent on local values, financial resources, and desired levels-of-service. The analysis represents a combination of results from the 2011 Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Community Questionnaire, the City of Port Townsend Youth and Park Plan surveys, state and national standards; trends, as well as current and future population demands.

POPULATION ALLOCATIONS / RCO BASELINE CRITERIA:

Numerical level-of-service standards for parks and facilities are a traditional methodology that was originally advocated by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). The Level-of-Service (LOS) method is used nationally and in the Washington Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (RCO SCORP 2013) planning process. The NRPA population ratio guidelines establish an overall parkland/open space guideline of 10 acres per 1,000 population (NRPA 1983, 1996). Additionally, it also provides guidelines for park types (e.g. Mini, Neighborhood, Community, and Regional) as well as recreation facilities (e.g. baseball, playground, pools, tennis).

In 2010 the RCO proposed a level-of-service (LOS) planning tool to help assess the provision of and need for park and recreation facilities. These preliminary LOS tools are recommended but not required at the local level. The RCO's LOS approach is an option for local governments; either for use as a primary method or as an enhancement to their preferred planning methodology. This plan will include the additional RCO assessment process as well as traditional sources of information to assess the quality and quantity of County parkland and facilities.

As stated by the RCO, the preliminary local agency LOS tool *"reflects public input that just one indicator of need is not enough to adequately capture the complex nature of determining and providing access and recreation opportunities."* The tool is intended to meet the needs of local governments of differing sizes and varied planning capabilities. It includes three sets of guidelines. The first two are traditional NRPA population allocation analyses, (#1 Baseline Criteria Table 5.2) and the second is park geographic (GIS) LOS indicators (#2 Enhanced Criteria Table 5.3 & GIS Maps 4.2-4). The third guideline is an "In-Depth" criteria that is used for a self-assessment with indicators for Jefferson County Parks and Recreation as a local agency. The RCO/SCORP "In-Depth" assessment for Jefferson County Parks is attached in Appendix B.

Again, the RCO/SCORP identified guidelines, definitions and criteria that are used to complete a demand and needs analysis which as stated include:

1. **Baseline Criteria** (Population Allocations): Per capita participation (in outdoor recreation activities) indicators.
2. **Enhanced Criteria** (Park Geographic LOS): GIS-based travel distance/ population density indicators.
3. **“In-Depth” Criteria:** Function-related indicators.
 - Quantity Criteria
 - Quality Criteria
 - Distribution and Access Criteria

PARK PER CAPITA LEVEL-OF-SERVICE / RCO BASELINE CRITERIA:

Table 5.2 is a listing of the NRPA guidelines with standard size in acres for 1,000 population. This guideline identifies the park type and the standard acres of need for each park. As previously stated, the following population allocations, provided by the Jefferson County Planning Department and the U.S. Census Bureau: City/County Facts 2020, will be used in the analysis:

- a. The current population is 32,977 County-wide
- b. The future population is estimated at 39,891 people by 2040

Table 5.2: NRPA Guideline Standards for Population/RCO Baseline Criteria

Park Type	Guideline
Mini Park	.25-.5 acres/1,000
Neighborhood Park	1-2/ acres/1,000
Community Park	5-8/ acres /1,000
Regional	5-10 acres/1,000
Resource Conservancy/Open Space	Variable
Special Use Areas	Variable
Recreation Facilities	
Baseball/Softball Fields	1 field/5,000
Football Fields	1 field/20,000
Playgrounds	1/playground/3,000
Pools	1 pool/20,000
Soccer Fields	1 field/10,000
Tennis Courts	1 court/2,000
Trails (miles)	0.5 miles/1,000

PARK GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL-OF-SERVICE / RCO ENHANCED CRITERIA:

Appropriate distribution of parks throughout the County creates a more balanced system of parks and facilities county-wide. The geographic method of planning and identification of “service areas” relies on (GIS) mapping of existing parks and the associated distance and time of travel. Residents within the service area will have access to the parks and facilities while those outside the area of travel distance are identified as lacking opportunities. The use of the service area identification provides analysis of access gaps in the park system. NRPA also recommends service areas by park type and both location and percent of population served. These will be used in the analysis of the needs for Jefferson County.

Table 5.3 NRPA Service Area Guideline Recommendations / RCO Enhanced Criteria

Service Area Range	Neighborhood	Community Park	Regional Park
Recommended	½-mile	1-mile	15-miles
Acceptable	½ -mile	2-miles	20-miles
Minimum	1-mile	3-miles	25-miles

PARKLAND AND OPEN SPACE:

The needs analysis uses the NRPA definitions of various types of parks and services. These are: Neighborhood Parks, Community Parks, Regional Parks, Natural Open Space, Special Use Areas, Pathways and Trails, Swimming Pools, Sports Fields and Recreation Programs and Services. The sections below will identify existing and future needs for funding and administration of the Jefferson County parks and recreation system.

The updated Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan lists the existing adopted level-of-services (LOS) for county owned and managed parklands only. Although the citizens of Jefferson County and the visitors to the County enjoy many of the park and recreation assets county-wide provided by Federal and State agencies, comprehensive planning focuses on parklands controlled by Jefferson County as essential public facilities of the County. The updated plan standards for parkland service levels are expressed in acres per 1000 residents. The parks are defined by types of park which are: Neighborhood, Community, Regional, Natural Open Space, and Special Use Areas.

Table 5.5 is a summary of the parks in Jefferson County with existing acreage, the future need and adopted LOS, and the planned (PLOS) need versus the existing (ELOS). The County types of parks are then listed and defined in detail in the following sections. This detailed assessment of need includes existing inventory, GIS service area, demand and defined need, public input/trends and demand standard.

While ELOS and PLOS metrics are helpful in a general sense, it is important to understand their limitations. Because they are based solely on acreage they can give the false impression that Jefferson County has too many parks. In reality, the nature, location, facilities, condition, and quality of the parks must be considered. For example, there are 183 acres of open space, but they are not located in the Urban Growth Area where development is slated to occur, and therefore there is not enough open space acreage. Another example is there are 115 acres of

Community Parks, but no acreage upon which a badly needed artificial turf athletic field could be built. A more detailed picture of the actual future park needs is also provided in this section.

Table 5.5 County Needs and Demand

Provider: Jefferson County GIS Service Area	Park Classification	Existing Acres	Future Need (2040)	Adopted PLOS	Future Need vs. ELOS
1-mile	Neighborhood	7.0	5	0.16/1000	-1.0
3-mile	Community	115.5	91.0	3.05/1000	-24.0
25-mile	Regional	723.0	570.0	19.07/1000	-153.0
25-mile	Open Space	183.8	145.0	4.85/1000	-39.0
25-mile	Special Use	122.8	97.0	3.24/1000	-26.0
Jefferson County	Overall	1152.1	908.0	30.4/1000	-243

NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

INVENTORY:

Currently there are three Neighborhood Parks (NP) within the County (7-acres) that serve local communities. On a per acre basis, Neighborhood Parks are more expensive to maintain than the larger Community Parks which are more efficient to operate, and serve a greater population of recreational users. Neighborhood Parks however are most important to small community areas. The service area for Neighborhood Parks is ½-mile to 1-mile.

At this time three Jefferson County parks provide three local communities with the benefit of facilities very close to home. The Neighborhood Parks are listed on the Inventory Table 4.1, the Needs and Demand Table 5.5 and on the Service Area GIS map, (Map 4.2) which displays the location of the following parks:

- County Courthouse Park (2 acres)
- Irondale Community Park (3 acres)
- Quilcene River Park & Bay/East (2 acres)

It should be noted that the neighborhood parks owned by Jefferson County are unique. Courthouse park forms the ‘front-yard’ of the historic Jefferson County Courthouse. Irondale Community Park serves a large population in a relatively dense area that has historically been economically challenged. Irondale Community Parks also has an athletic field and a playground – that make it more of a community park than a neighborhood park (hence the name). Quilcene River Park is not maintained by Jefferson County Parks and Recreation. It is an undeveloped parcel of land in a flood plain that receives some volunteer maintenance. Trash service and toilets are provided by the Public Health Department at this location.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Neighborhood Parks*

Jefferson County has a 1-mile service area for Neighborhood Parks (standard is ½-mile to 1-mile.) The three current Neighborhood Parks provide a current level of service of 0.20/1000 per

population. Jefferson County's Neighborhood Parks are distributed in three of the County population centers: Port Townsend, the Tri-Area, and Quilcene.

PUBLIC INPUT/TREND FOR NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input⁶

- When asked the benefits of parks, recreation and natural areas (Q: 7) 59.7% indicated it provided opportunities to enjoy the outdoors and 29.4% said it was to promote youth development. Twenty-one percent said it was to connect people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods.
- Twenty-four percent of respondents felt the City and County should focus their efforts upgrading existing parks (Q: 10).

Trends

- In some communities, playground sites at Neighborhood Parks are popular as they are relatively inexpensive to build and can serve a specific subdivision.
- However, on a per acre basis, Neighborhood Parks are very expensive to maintain and provide limited services, especially if they are located within a small community area which lacks easy access.
- The Neighborhood Parks located near residents provide the opportunity to get outside, be active and play within a park that is within close proximity to their homes.
- Neighborhood Parks have the same service area as playgrounds, therefore it is recommended that playgrounds be located at each of the park sites.
- In some communities with limited funds and available park acreage, a partnership with schools is created to help meet the need for Neighborhood Parks. The public park system and the schools coordinate in providing a neighborhood playground. This option in some cases though, does not meet the needs of the entire service area, as student safety is critical during school hours. Public access is therefore limited to after school hours, summers and weekend use.

Demand Standard: *Neighborhood Parks*

NRPA recommends 1-2 acres per 1,000 population as a standard for Neighborhood Parks. The three Jefferson County Neighborhood Parks are within this standard size. The existing 7 acres when divided by the future 2040 population (39,891) results in a demand standard of 0.17 per 1,000 population. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation does not meet the NRPA standard of 1-2 acres per 1,000 population for neighborhood parks. The practicalities of building and maintaining a neighborhood park within a 1-mile service area radius of every neighborhood in

⁶ Full Report of 2011 Community Questionnaire Appendix B-1.

the County make it virtually impossible to meet the NRPA standards. Doing so would require approximately 15-20 additional neighborhood parks covering approximately 30 to 60 acres.

Table 5.6 Recommended Demand Standard: *Neighborhood Parks*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	7 acres
Existing sites	3
Existing ratio ELOS	0.2/1,000
Adopted PLOS	0.17 / 1,000

COUNTY / COMMUNITY PARKS

INVENTORY:

Jefferson County has 10 County/Community Parks (See Inventory summary Table 4.1, the Needs and Demand Table 5.7) The Service Area GIS map, (Map 4.3) displays the location of the ten County Community Parks which are:

- Bob Bates Field (12 acres)
- Cape George Trailhead (43 acres)
- Chimacum Park (14 acres)
- East Beach County Park (1 acre)
- Hicks County Park In Shine (1 acre)
- Irondale Beach County Park (12.5 acres)
- Lake Leland County Park (9 acres)
- North Beach County Park (1 acre)
- Quilcene County Park (8 acres)
- Quilcene Sports Park (14 acres)
- Deema Smackman Field (7 acres)

The Community Parks in Jefferson County provide fairly even coverage throughout the service areas. The existing developed sites serve a broad range of recreational opportunities. They provide athletic fields, fresh and salt water access, picnicking, trails, sport courts, playgrounds and group picnic shelters. A number of the Community Parks are small in size but are vital as they serve a greater value by providing shoreline access to regional saltwater and freshwater areas. One of Jefferson County's Community Parks serves as trailhead for the Cape George Trail.

There are five Jefferson County Community Centers and one Parks and Recreation Service District #1 Community Center (Coyle Peninsula) throughout the County. The combination of the Community Parks and the Community Centers across the County are shown on Map 4.3. The Community Centers create opportunities for recreational activities, programs, events and social services that benefit citizens in the service area.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Community Parks*

The Community Park service area is recommended at between 1-3 mile radii. The GIS service area mapping (GIS Map 4.3) depicts the County service area of 3-miles for Community Parks and Community Centers. The park map also shows that the Community of Brinnon, is currently not being served by a County Community Park. However, Brinnon has Dosewallips State Park. The park maps also show that the Community of Port Ludlow is not being serviced by a County Community Park. However, Port Ludlow is a Master Planned Resort with significant recreation services and trails. In addition, the citizens of Port Ludlow have easy access to Oak Bay Park, Indian Island Park, HJ Carroll Park, and Gibbs Lake Park. Most areas of the County are within the service area that benefit from the Community Centers. The City of Port Townsend service area for Community Parks is ½-3 miles.

Public Input/Trends: *Community Parks*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Respondents in the questionnaire (Q: 4) who were visitors indicated that waterfront and beachfront activities (5.4%) as well as festivals, fairs or special events (4.4%) are why they visit Jefferson County.
- 64% of all respondents indicated that parks are “very important” (Q: 9), but due to the number of responses with no answers to this question, the percentage could also be interpreted as, 79% of those who responded to this question indicated that parks and recreation and natural areas are very important to “quality of life”.
- Maintaining (73%) of and upgrading (24.4%) of existing parks should be the County focus for its parks and recreation efforts (Q: 10).
- In listing their favorite park (Q: 12) the City of Port Townsend’s Chetzemoka Community Park appeared most often in this write-in response. In the next group Jefferson County’s North Beach Park was listed as their favorite.
- Questions regarding trails (Q: 13-15) indicated that they want more trails (57.7%) for recreation (26.4%) which are unpaved for non-motorized use (21.1%).

Trends: Community Parks

- Community Parks provide a wider range of opportunities for activities and serve a larger multi-service in many communities.
- Counties are primary providers of County/Community Parks which are more efficient to maintain on a per-acre basis than the smaller Mini/Pocket or Neighborhood Parks.
- As population density increases, Community Parks will serve residents with a variety of functions, which include organized active recreation, spectator events and passive recreational opportunities.
- Parks and playgrounds are important spaces for children and adults for physical activity and are among ways to create or enhance access to physical activity for Americans.

- It is known that youth need to have greater opportunities to experience the outdoors and research has shown that kids are spending less time outdoors than they did 20-years ago.
- The Centers for Disease Control recommends that children and adolescents participate in at least 60 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity most days of the week.

Demand Standard: *Community Parks*

The NRPA recommended guideline for Community Parks is 5-8 acres per 1,000 population. They are typically 15 acres in size. Jefferson County’s existing inventory is 115.5 acres. If this acreage is divided by the 2040 population (39,891), the demand standard is 2.90 acres per 1,000 population. If this LOS standard is applied to the existing population (32,977) Jefferson County meets the current need for Community Parks. In addition, the six Community Centers contribute an additional 10.1 acres to serve Community needs throughout the County.

Table 5.7 Recommended Demand Standard: *Community Parks*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	115.5 acres
Existing sites	10
Existing ratio ELOS	2.90/1,000
Adopted PLOS	2.90/1,000

REGIONAL PARKS

INVENTORY:

Jefferson County has five Regional Parks. The 50-acre H.J. Carroll County Park and the Rick Tollefson trail which is connected to it, is one of the most heavily used parks in the system with a regional draw for recreational use. Gibbs Lake County Park site is 601 acres. This total includes the recent Department of Natural Resources (DNR) land transfer of 291.00 acres. The Larry Scott Trail is a 7.35 mile regional trail and an important regional park. Lower and Upper Oak Bay County parks each provide a unique experience. Upper Oak Bay County Park has camping and picnicking and Lower Oak Bay County Park is a natural experience on the Oak Bay waterfront, as well as limited camping. (Map 4.4) Specifically the Regional Parks are:

- Beausite Lake County Park & Camp Beausite Northwest (30 acres)
- Gibbs Lake County Park (601 acres)
- H.J. Carroll County Park and Rick Tollefson Trail (50 acres)
- Larry Scott Trail (7.35 miles)
- Lower Oak Bay County Park (30 acres)
- Upper Oak Bay County Park (5 acres)

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Regional Parks*

Regional Parks provide outdoor recreational facilities with regional significance. They are generally 200+-acres and can serve several communities with natural qualities and outdoor

recreation. Facilities at regional parks can include recreation sport facilities, boating, camping, water access and trail use. The service area for Regional Parks is defined under the NRPA guidelines as a park that is from 5-10-miles travel distance or located within one hour driving time.

Public Input/Trends: *Regional Parks*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- In listing their favorite park (Q: 12) the Jefferson County's H.J. Carroll Regional Park appeared most often in this write-in response.
- Questions regarding trails (Q: 13-15) indicated that they want more trails (57.7%) for recreation (26.4%) which are unpaved for non-motorized use (21.1%).
- 94% of the respondents stated that it is either important or very important that every household has reasonable access to parks/open space (Q: 16)

Trends: Regional Parks

- The goal of the recently initiated program called "Let's Move", and specifically under their recommendation #5.13 is to "Increase the number of safe and accessible parks and playgrounds" The overall goal of the Let's Move program is to increase access to a park, a river, or an area of open space close to home.
- Kansas State University researcher Andrew Kaczynski's 2010 research shows children living within a half-mile of a park or playground were five times more likely to be a healthy weight, rather than overweight, as compared to children who didn't have a park with a playground nearby.
- Increased cost for vehicle travel and long auto-trips will create a demand for local Regional Park opportunities that provide less travel and localized access to regional facilities and trails.
- A minimum of 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic activity lowers the risk for heart disease and stroke, two of the leading causes of death in the United States.

Demand Standard: *Regional Parks*

The NRPA guideline for Regional Parks is 200 to 1000+ acres in size with potentially contiguous to or encompassing natural resources and areas of natural quality for outdoor recreation. Jefferson County has a total of 723 acres of Regional parkland. These facilities include picnicking, camping and trail use, waterfront access as well as play areas, a group picnic shelter, and unique gardens. The six Regional Parks in Jefferson County currently meet the ELOS and PLOS. The regional trails (Larry Scott Trail and trails at H.J. Carroll Park) will continue to address current and future needs as defined in section 5.2.1: Pathways/Trails Demand and Need analysis.

Table 5.8 Recommended Demand Standard: *Regional Parks*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	723.0 acres
Existing Sites	6
Existing Ratio ELOS	24.0/1,000
Adopted PLOS	19.0/1,000



NATURAL OPEN SPACE

INVENTORY:

Jefferson County has 183.8 acres of Resource Conservancy Natural Open Space parks. (Map 4.4)
The two sites are:

- Indian Island County Park
- Broad Spit County Park

Jefferson County citizens have a large number of acres of federal parkland available for public use in the Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park in East Jefferson County. Additionally, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Washington State Parks and Department of Natural Resources provide additional natural open space sites for public recreation. Jefferson County also funds acquisition of natural open space through the levy of Conservation Futures Taxation for acquisition of natural open space.

On February 7, 2014 the Department of Ecology approved the Jefferson County Shoreline Master Program (SMP) comprehensive update. The SMP and Critical Areas Ordinance include policy and planning guidance to protect and enhance natural resources, while encouraging educational interpretation and community stewardship.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Natural Open Space*

The NRPA guidelines do not specifically define the service area for Resource Conservancy/Natural Open Space parks. These sites are dedicated to protection, natural

features, and historically significant sites and/or for habitat protection with minimal improvements. The Resource Conservancy/Natural Open Space sites provide benefit and value to the entire County.

Public Input/Trends: *Natural Open Space*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Benefits to the natural environment is a particular interest (Q: 7) with 57.7% responses.
- Protecting the natural environment (Q: 7) ranked third with 26.6% stating this is the benefit of parks, recreation and natural areas that are personally important.
- There is a high value (Q: 9) placed on parks, recreation and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County.
- Acquiring new lands for future parks ranked lower (12.2%) (Q: 10) than maintaining existing with 70.0%.

Trends

- Research continues to confirm that well-tended natural resources attract businesses.
- Using parks, greenways and trails to connect to each other and to natural, recreational and heritage assets are unlocking or creating new economic development and revitalization opportunities.
- The proximate principle of Dr. John Crompton states that the market value of properties located proximate to a park or open space (POS) are frequently higher than comparable properties located elsewhere.
- The National Park Service (NPS), a bureau within the Department of the Interior, manages 397 national parks, has over 17,000 miles of trails, employs 22,000 staff, has 221,000 volunteers, and offers activity opportunities and snacks and meals to over 280 million visitors annually, making the NPS a major employer and one of the largest tourist destinations and food providers in the United States. The NPS also provides technical assistance programs and pass-through funding to establish local, regional, and state parks, trails, and greenways in all 50 states.

Demand Standard: *Natural Open Space*

NRPA does not have a recommended standard for natural open space; however, protection of natural resources to provide management for the natural/cultural environment is the primary Use with recreation use as secondary. There should be sufficient acreage to protect the resources while planning for passive recreational opportunities. The current ratio of 6.2 per 1,000 for natural open space for the County meets the recommended demand standard unless substantial resources are identified in need of protection. Jefferson County and the City of Port Townsend continue to work to provide protected wildlife and natural habitat for maximum enjoyment with integrated users

Table 5.9 Recommended Demand Standard: *Resource Conservancy: Natural Open Space*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	183.8 acres
Existing Sites	2
Existing Ratio ELOS	24.0/1,000
Adopted PLOS	4.85/1,000



Indian Island County Park



Indian Island County Park

SPECIAL USE AREAS

INVENTORY:

Jefferson County’s inventory of Special Use sites includes Jefferson County Memorial Athletic Field (5 acres), the Jefferson County Fairgrounds (27.7 acres). They also own five community centers that are leased to the OlyCap non-profit for provision of social services. The Coyle Community Center is operated by Park District #1. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation provides recreational programs at the Port Townsend Community Center which is also the site location for the Jefferson County Senior Citizen programs. There are a total of 122.8 acres of Special Use Areas within the County Park system. Map 4.4).

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Special Use Areas*

NRPA does not list a specific standard for Special Use Areas. Special Use Areas serve the County as a whole. Specific site facilities or recreational programs serve as the guideline standards for the specific activity or function provided to the citizens at the Special Use site. The Community Center service area is the GIS standard of 3-miles as Community Parks.

Public Input: *Special Use Areas*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Visitors (5.4%) indicated that they visit because of the “waterfront/beachfront activities” (Q: 4) which could indicate visitor use of the fresh and saltier waterfront sites in the

County park system as well as those waterfront sites located in the City of Port Townsend.

- When listing their favorite parks or recreation facility in Jefferson County (Q: 12) in the write in responses two Special Use sites: Mountain View Pool, and the Jefferson County Port Townsend Community Center tied for second in the responses.
- Indoor swimming, multi-use gym and spaces for teens and seniors were the top four types of indoor recreation spaces that were most important when selecting two choices (Q: 18).
- Responses to Questions 20 (activities have done) and 21 (activities would like to do) the shift from the bottom in “have done” (Q: 20/ranked 23rd) to the middle of “would like to do” (Q: 21/ranked 13) for “Outdoor Adventure” programs and “Horseback riding” could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Some of the “Other” responses (Q: 20 & 21) that received multiple mentions include: Disc Golf, Dog Walking and Gardening which are all recreation facilities that can be sited in Parks.

Demand Standard:

Special Use Areas

To locate the identified special use facilities, parkland is needed to provide for the facilities and programs. Many of these facilities can be located in Community park acreage or as an amenity at existing parkland sites. Currently there are a total of 122.8 existing acres of Special Use Areas. The ELOS is 4.1 acres per 1,000 population. This level of service meets the existing need. In the future (2040 population 39,891) the PLOS current acreage meets the demand.

Table 5.10 Recommended Demand Standard: *Special Use Areas*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	122.8 acres
Existing sites	9 sites
Existing ratio ELOS	4.1/1,000
Adopted PLOS	3.24/1,000

RECREATION FACILITIES



The following table lists specific needs for a number of facilities types which were selected and highlighted. The types of facilities and the demand for use was completed as part of the community June 19, 2012 ERPRC study, report and recommendations presented to the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners and the Port Townsend City Council. Table 5.11 introduces the needs and demands with the listing of facilities inventory that includes Jefferson County as well as the City of Port Townsend and the east Jefferson school district. This listing reflects the close partnership and shared use by these three entities for recreation facility services.

Table 5.11: Summary of Facilities Inventory: *Jefferson County, Port Townsend, & schools.*

FACILITIES	Existing Port Townsend	Existing Jefferson County	Total City & County	Existing School	Total City, County & use of schools	NRPA LOS Guidelines
Sports Fields						
Baseball Field 300+ youth lighted		2	2	2	4	1 per 30,000
Baseball Field 250+grass		5	5	1	6	1 per 5000
Fields Multi-purpose		1	1	1	2	
Fishing (1 dock)		5	5		5	
Football Field		1	1	3	4	1 per 20,000
Recreation Play courts				3	3	
Softball				6	6	1 per 5,000

Soccer Grass Field		2	2	4	6	1 per 10,000
Other Athletic						
Basketball Court outdoor		3	3		3	1 per 10,000
Challenge Course		1	1		1	
Tennis Court unlighted outdoor		2	2	8	12	court per 2000
Track (running) 1/2-mile				2	2	1 per 20,000
Bicycle Skills Course						1 per system
Trails (miles)	31.0	27.2	58.2		52.4	1 per system
Indoor Facilities						
Community Centers						
Arts/Craft Rooms sf.		2,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	
Auditorium/staging/facilities sf.		13,500	13,500	10,000	23,000	
Classrooms/meeting rooms sf.	17,900	28,000	45,900	1,000	46,900	
Community Centers sf.		14,000	14,000		14,000	1 per 5000*
Gym sf.	4,000	34,000	38,000	20,400		1 per 5000
Gym & basketball	1	1	2	6	8	1 per 5,000
Rec/Teen Ctr. sf		2,000	2,000			
Sub-Total	21,900	62,900	84,800			
Golf Course	1		1		1	1 per 50,000
Interpretive Centers/signs	6	1	7		7	
Museum		4,000	4,000		4000	
Rec/Teen Ctr. sf.		2,000	2,000		2000	1 per 5000*
Other Amenities						
Boat Launch freshwater		1	1		1	
Boat Launch saltwater		2	2		2	
Boating non-motorized		3	3		3	
Campgrounds		5	5		5	
Disc Golf		1	1		1	
Dog Park/Walk		1	1		1	
Gardens		1	1		1	
Historic Features		1	1		1	
Horse Trails (miles)		4.2	4.2		4.2	
Playground uncovered	4	4	8	5	13	
Picnic table w/o shelter	7	40	47		47	
Picnic shelter-group use	3	5	8		8	

Restroom permanent		53	53		53	
Skate Park	1	1	2		2	
Stadium		1	1		1	
Swim Beach		3	3		3	
Swim Pool sf.	2,500		1		1	1 per 20,000
Shellfish		1	1		1	
Waterfront Freshwater access	1	5	6		6	
Waterfront Saltwater access	15	8	23		23	

Recreation services and facility use is from each of the public entities. Citizens and visitors enjoy the facilities provided by the City, the County and the local School Districts. The assessed need reflects existing inventory, public input and priority interest from national or state trends. The following pages define specific needs for the following recreation facilities.

PATHWAYS AND TRAILS

BENEFITS OF TRAILS

A study completed by the Trust for Public Lands in January of 2021 titled: *The Economic Benefits of Conserved Lands, Trails, and Parks on the North Olympic Peninsula* emphasizes the following benefits:

- Support of forestry and commercial fishing
- Enhanced property values
- Improved water quality
- Reduced air pollution
- Strengthened economic development
- Generates travel and tourism.

ECO Northwest prepared an analysis titled: *Economic, Environmental, & Social Benefits of Recreational Trails in Washington State*, October 1, 2019. The report concludes that recreational trail users contributed \$8.2 billion to Washington’s economy each year; improves health outcomes, reduces health care expenditures by over \$390 million each year, and create as much as \$5.9 billion in environmental benefits each year.

The National Park Service and numerous academic research papers have also emphasized the economic, social, and health benefits of trails, open space and parks.

Jefferson County adopted the 2018 update to the County-wide Comprehensive Plan identifies 0.52 miles of multi-use trails per 1,000 residents as the base LOS and 1.83 miles per 1,000 residents as the target LOS.

Jefferson County has focused on top trail priorities which are the Olympic Discovery Trail, and the Tri-Area Active Transportation Network. The adoption of the 2018 County-wide Comprehensive Plan and this 2022 update of the Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails

Comprehensive Plan provides eligibility for Jefferson County as an applicant to the RCO for grant programs under the “trails” category from both the state and federal matching grant programs.

The County has constructed 7.35 trail miles of the Larry Scot Multi-Use Trail. The Larry Scott Trail starts in Port Townsend at the Port Townsend Boat Haven and ends at the Milo Curry Trailhead. The Larry Scott Trail is also part of the Olympic Discovery Multiple Purpose Trail. Larry Scott Trail amenities include: flush toilet rest rooms at the Port Townsend Boathaven (Trail Mile 0), portable toilet at Cape George Trailhead; portable toilet at Milo Curry trailhead; benches along trail at waterfront in the City, overlooking the Paper Mill, along climb south of Discovery Road crossing; info kiosk at all 3 trailheads; and drinking water at Trailhead Park and Milo Curry Trailheads.

To date Jefferson County built one section of the Olympic Discovery Multiple Purpose Trail beyond the end of the Larry Scott Trail: 0.75 miles of the Olympic in South Discovery Bay. The Olympic Discovery Trail will extend from Port Townsend to the Pacific Ocean near La Push when it is complete.

Table of Olympic Discovery Trail (ODT) Data

Description	Miles
Total ODT trail built as of date of this plan	9.05
ODT routed on low volume roadways	8.21
Yet to be built ODT	9.83
Total final length of ODT in Jefferson County	27.09

In 2009 the Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail (PNT) was established by Congress and the U.S. Forest Service. The USFS is designated as the agency responsible for scenic trail development. The PNT will extend from the Continental Divide in Montana to Cape Alava on Washington’s Pacific Coast. Portions of the Olympic Discovery Trail will be part of this route.

OLYMPIC DISCOVERY TRAIL – TRAILHEADS

Future construction of the ODT will include the following trailheads.

Jefferson Transit Park & Ride Trailhead: Located at 63 Four Corners Road at the Jefferson Transit headquarters, This trailhead will include a bike barn with air pump and bike tools; drinking water, and a heated restroom with flush toilets.

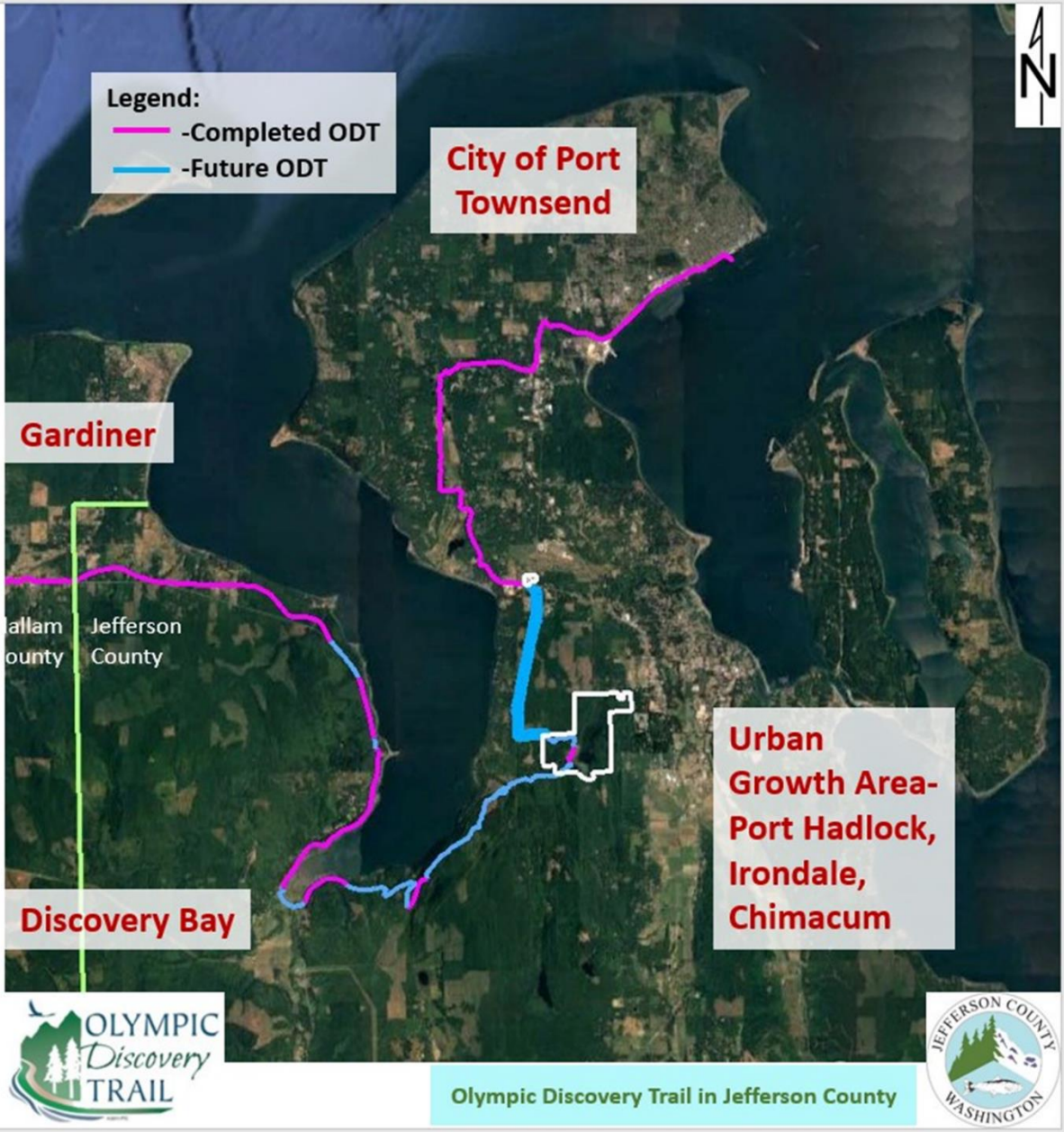
Anderson Lake State Park: One mile of the ODT will be located within Anderson Lake State Park. The planned trailhead within the park will include toilets, drinking water, and trash service.

Fairmount Road/State Route 20 Trailhead: A planned trailhead located at the intersection of State Route 20 and Fairmount Road, which will include open air shelter, drinking water, and portable toilet.

Map of Olympic Discovery Trail in South Discovery Bay



Diagram of Olympic Discovery Trail Complete and Planned within Jefferson County



Jefferson County is actively obtaining funding; acquiring property, securing access, and planning for construction of the remainder of the Olympic Discovery Trail within Jefferson County.

TRI-AREA ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK



Jefferson County built the Rick Tollefson Memorial Trail in 2018. This trail is 0.34 miles long and extends from HJ Carroll County Park to Old Hadlock Road. Trail amenities include two info kiosks, and two trailheads.

The Rick Tollefson Trail is part of a larger 4.4 mile system of non-motorized transportation trails and sidewalk being planned for by Jefferson County for construction in the communities of Irondale, Chimacum and Port Hadlock, commonly known as the Tri-Area Active Transportation Network. A map of this system is below. Plans for construction of additional

sections of this trail shown on this map are actively being pursued and are of critical importance to the safety, economic development, and health of the community.

In June 2011, the City of Port Townsend adopted the Non-Motorized Transportation Plan Supplemental (NMTPS) to the Port Townsend 1998 Non-Motorized Transportation Plan. The 2011 plan affirms the importance of the existing plan elements. Port Townsend's Non-Motorized Transportation Plan seeks to strengthen the connection between County and City transportation networks.

The City of Port Townsend has over 31-miles of developed and undeveloped use pathways and 7.7 miles of bicycle lanes. The plan describes the various types of destinations (schools, parks and open space, commercial areas) and facilities (sidewalks, trails, road shoulders, bicycle facilities and non-motorized support facilities.) The plan identifies 8.7-miles of developed and 16.5 of undeveloped use paths with original surface. The plan identifies needs for direct, safe and simple routes to schools. It also identifies routes for separation from traffic or off-road access for parks and identifies that parks and open spaces are important destinations for pedestrians and bicyclists. The June 6, 2011 supplement to the 1998 plan affirms the importance of the existing plan elements and Port Townsend's NMTP Supplement seeks to strengthen the connection between County and City transportation networks.

QUILCENE ARTS, HISTORY, AND CULTURE TRAIL

The concept of a multi-use trail featuring arts, history and cultural kiosks and other amenities has been proposed by members of the Quilcene Community. The trail proposal is 3.1 miles and leads from the Quilcene Village Store to Linger Longer Beach. The idea is partially on low volume existing roadways and partially on surfaced multi-use trails.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Pathways & Trails*

East Jefferson County is the service area for Jefferson County Public Works Non-Motorized Transportation and Recreational Trails Planning. The Urban Growth Areas of the incorporated City of Port Townsend is the identified city service area.

Public Input/Trends: *Paths & Trails*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Just over half of the respondents indicated that more trails are needed in Jefferson County (Q: 13/52.7%).
- The largest portion of respondents (26.4%) feel that the primary reason to develop trails is for recreation purposes (Q: 14).
- When asked what type of trails or pathway were most needed in the County or City (Q: 15) 46.8% listed unpaved trails for non-motorized, off-street paved for bicycling or walking and community connections trails to link disconnected streets.
- Walking for pleasure ranked first and bicycling ranked second in both Question 20 "have done activity" and Question #21 "would like to do this activity."

Trends

Walking in various forms including hiking, walking with a dog, enjoying nature, and walking for fitness has been universally identified as the most popular activity in the Washington State Comprehensive Plan. Bicycling ranks second.

A survey by the NRPA on November 1, 2021 indicates that 3 out of 4 adults in the US agree it is important to have hiking and bicycling trails close to home.

The survey indicates 92% of parks and recreation agencies worked to keep trail networks open and safe for people to recreation during the corona virus pandemic.

Advances in equipment and skills have contributed to the growth of mountain biking nationwide. According to a New York Times article published on May 22, 2021, The sales of mountain bikes with front suspension grew 150% in 2021, and the sales of mountain bikes with full suspension grew by 92% in 2021. There is a need and an opportunity to expand existing property at Gibbs Lake Park to include additional mountain bike specific amenities. This expansion could contribute to the health of the community, strengthen activities for youth, and build the local economy through out of county tourism growth.

Demand and Need: Pathways & Trails

Although it is not explicitly stated in the County Comprehensive Plan, it is evident that the LOS for trails is a composite LOS for several types of non-motorized transportation and recreational trail facilities. Based on the projected 2040 County population of 39,891 and the adopted LOS of 1.83 miles per 1,000 population there is a PLOS need of 73 miles of composite trails and an ELOS of 0.72 miles per 1,000 population.

The total Jefferson County trail inventory is 23.7 miles. Based on the existing 1.83 PLOS and a current population of 32,977, there is a current need for 60.3 miles of trails. In other words 36.7 additional miles are needed at the time of this plan. At the future estimated 2040 population of 39,891 the PLOS will be 73.0 total trails. Therefore, Jefferson County currently needs 36.7 additional trail miles now, and 49.3 more miles in the next 18 years. This PROS Plan does not propose to modify the existing Comprehensive Plan trail LOS standard or to adopt LOS standards for each specific type of non-motorized transportation facility and recreational trail.

Table 5.12 Recommended Demand Standard: *Pathways & Trails*

	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	23.7 miles
ELOS	0.72/1,000
PLOS	1.83/1,000
At Adopted PLOS in 2040	73.0 miles

BICYCLE SKILLS COURSES

While not technically trails, bicycle skills courses such as pump tracks, jump lines, and skills challenges are often associated with trail systems. Jefferson County has a BMX practice track at

HJ Carroll but it is in poor condition and does not meet the standards of modern bicycle skills courses.

There is a strong trend of increased use of bicycle skills courses across the county. Jefferson County should build 3 skills courses in one location, or in multiple locations such as HJ Carroll Park, Trailhead Park, or Gibbs Lake Park. Skills courses should include at least one pump track that is readily accessible and centrally located; jump lines that include beginner, intermediate, and advanced jumps, and skill challenges including drops, balance beams and other challenges.

CHILDREN’S PLAY AREAS



INVENTORY:

There are eight children’s play areas in the City of Port Townsend and in Jefferson County Parks. Additionally, there are 5 additional school sites accessible to the public.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Children’s Play Areas*

The service area for children’s play areas is the same as that of a neighborhood park, or ½-mile radius.

Public Input/Trends: *Children’s Play Areas*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Playground (visit/play) ranked 7th out of 25 listed activities (Q: 20) that “you have done” (9.84% participated annually) which indicates the importance and use of playgrounds to the respondents.
- “Promoting youth development” (29.4%) and “Providing opportunities to enjoy nature/outdoors” (59.7%) ranked highest in the two choices for the respondents (Q: 7).
- “Connecting people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods” (Q: 7) was also a priority (20.7%).

Trends: Children’s Play Areas

- Active living and healthy lifestyles are one of the ways to address the important issue facing communities today with regard to the staggering increase in the rate of obesity and chronic disease.
- Obesity now affects 17% of all children and adolescents in the United States - triple the rate from just one generation ago.
- Ninety percent of students in Jefferson County do not participate in a daily physical education class, compared to 70% in WA.
- According to the *Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans*, children and adolescents should participate in physical activity for at least 60 minutes every day.

Demand and Need: *Children’s Play Areas*

Jefferson County has four playgrounds throughout the system. The City of Port Townsend also has four. There is a total of five in the school districts. Using the total of the three public agencies there are 13 playgrounds county-wide. Most of the existing playgrounds in Jefferson County are outdated, small, and in poor condition. Some of the existing playgrounds are completely inaccessible by children with disabilities. Few of them meet ADA standards. It is critically important that the existing playgrounds in Jefferson County be improved for safety, access, and function as soon as possible. Due to the size, accessibility and condition of the playgrounds, the current and future need for playgrounds is not being met at this time. It is also important to understand that at times playgrounds are not available for public use on school grounds while the schools are in session. This limits public use to late afternoons, evenings and weekend use. Using the determined PLOS of .34 per 1,000 citizens calculated for just the eight County and City available playgrounds, the need would be for five additional playgrounds. Calculating the need with just the existing Jefferson County playgrounds, there is a current and future need for nine additional playgrounds on Jefferson County parkland.

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation will build a fully accessible, destination playground at HJ Carroll Park in 2022 called the Jefferson Universal Movement Playground (JUMP!). The only equivalent playgrounds of this size, accessibility, and function are located in Port Angeles and Poulsbo. This will give the JUMP! Playground a large service area that covers all of East Jefferson County. However, the JUMP playground does not eliminate the need for replacement

of existing playgrounds in smaller parks throughout East Jefferson County, because children should have playgrounds closer to home, with a shorter travel time so they can visit them more frequently.

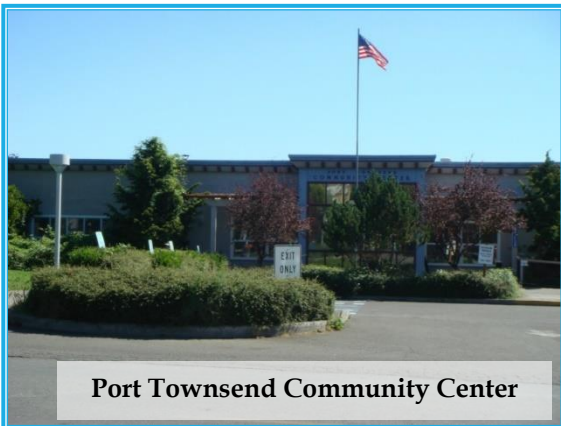
Table 5.13 Recommended Demand Standard: <i>Children’s Play Areas</i>	
	Jefferson County
Existing Inventory	4 sets
Current Ratio	0.3/1,000
Adopted PLOS	0.34/1,000

RECREATION CENTERS

INVENTORY:

Jefferson County has 93,500 sf. of rooms for recreation, meetings, and community centers. Of the Jefferson County square footage, the six community centers make up 14,000 sf. or 15% of this total.

The City of Port Townsend has 17,900 sf. of classroom, teen center and meeting space and 4,000 sf of gym space at the Mountain View Commons and the school districts have 11,000 sf. of meeting rooms, auditorium and gymnasium space available for public use.



Jefferson County Parks and Recreation provides a number of traditional recreation programs at the *Port Townsend Community Center*. The primary County recreation programs focus on youth by providing summer and special interest camps as well as youth sports leagues and fitness programs. The grounds of the Port Townsend Community Center function as an important community park with playground, picnicking, and serves as home to the Farmers Market.

Jefferson County also leases community center facilities in Brinnon, Gardiner, Quilcene and Tri-Area. The *Brinnon Community Center* provides room rental space for programs and activities, commercial kitchen available for rent, open community forums and events, yoga classes, soup and dinners served through the Brinnon Senior Organization, public restrooms, pool table, visitor information, computer lab and free Wi-Fi.

The *Quilcene Community Center* provides typical recreation center programs (activities, afterschool programs) which are primarily operated by WSU 4-H. Additionally, they have a computer lab available.

The *Tri-Area Community Center* mostly provides a food bank and senior services. The County contracts with non-profit organizations such as OLYCAP which program and manage the sites for community services.

The Jefferson County Park District #1 owns and operates the *Laurel B. Johnson Community Center*. They provide community-based programming needs for the Coyle/ Toandos Peninsula service area.

The City of Port Townsend operates the *Mountain View Commons* and has contracted with the Jefferson County YMCA for use of recreation space and the gymnasium. The Mountain View Commons facility is owned by the Port Townsend School District and leased to the City under a 15-year lease, with a 15-year extension option. The YMCA and list partners are working to construct a new, full service facility. The facility plan includes an aquatic center, therapeutic facility, recreation space, and a gym. The estimated cost of the facility is \$13 million to \$15 million.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Recreation Centers*

The service area for Community Recreational Centers is generally a 1-3 mile radius which reflects the services area of County/Community Park service areas. If using either a 2-mile or a 3-mile service area (GIS Community Center map 4.3) the community centers provide a substantial benefit throughout the County. The two sites in Port Townsend, where county population is higher, provide the service area coverage to benefit the citizens.

Public Input/Trends: *Recreation Centers*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- Providing recreation programs and activities was a popular choice with over 43% of respondents selecting it (Q: 10).
- Forty-three percent is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities. (Q: 16 re: “participate in recreation, cultural, senior or sports programs offered by the City or the County”)
- In answer to “why you do not participate in recreation or sports programs offered by the City or the County” (Q: 17) the top responses (too busy, no interesting activities, not aware of programs) indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.
- When asked about the types of indoor spaces (Q: 18) the respondents felt were most important (two choices) the pool was listed as most important but the next four responses which are essentially tied (multi-use gym, teen space, senior center, fitness and classrooms) all reflect the awareness that these are important indoor recreation spaces for activities.
- When asked what types of **additional** recreational programs to provide the top five responses are very close (Q: 19) (Outdoor Programs, Aquatic, Before and After school, Fitness and Special Events) and should be considered essentially a tie.

- In both Question 20 (activities you have done) and Question 21 (would like to do) “fitness & wellness programs” continued to rank in the top 25% ranking of activities.

Demand and Need: *Recreation Centers*

The NRPA recommends 1 per 5,000 population as a guideline. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation has 93,500 sf of existing community center, recreation center and special centers (day care/gym /teen/senior center). The estimated future space demand of 94,500 sf. reflects a need for an additional 1,000 sf of recreation space for the future PLOS. The current inventory, estimates that there is a total of 14,000 sf of space in the six Community Centers. Using the existing inventory 93,500 sf divided by the future population (37,914) gives an ELOS of 3,130 sf per 1000 which equals a current need for 94,500 sf of Community Recreation Center space based on the inventory of County facilities.

Port Townsend has 17,900 sf of existing classroom/meeting room space and a 4,000-sf gym at the Mountain View Commons.

Adding the Port Townsend Community Center space to the Jefferson County space provides 115,400 sf of existing space. If this total number is divided by the future population (37,914) a combined ELOS is 3,149 sf/1,000 population. If this is applied to the current County population (29,872) there is a current demand of 94,067 sf of space needed for the population. Applying the Planned Level-of-Service (PLOS) to the future population, the current space available (115,400 sf.) will meet the future need for both the County and the City.

Table 5.14: Recommended Demand Standard: <i>Recreation Centers</i>	
Existing Inventory Total	115,400 sf ⁷
Existing sites	7 <i>Port Townsend, Chimacum, Tri-Area, Quilcene, Brinnon, Gardiner and Mountain View</i>
Existing Ratio	3,863 sf. per 1000 population
Adopted PLOS	3070 sf. / 1,000 population

SWIMMING POOLS

INVENTORY:

The Mountain View Indoor Pool was originally built by the Port Townsend School District in 1963. Over the years the pool was managed by Jefferson County but currently is operated by the Jefferson County YMCA. The L-shaped pool has a 60’ x 28’ lap area and a deep-water section off to the side that is 28’ x 28’. The holding capacity of the 20-yard pool is 2450 sf with approximately 90-100,000 gallons of water. The facility provides locker rooms, restrooms, a sauna and public viewing areas. There are a number of privately-owned pools throughout Jefferson County but the Mountain View Pool is the only public pool in the County.

⁷ Jefferson County: 93,500sf & City of Port Townsend: 21,900sf

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Swimming Pools*

The service area for a swimming pool is 15-minutes to 30-minutes of travel time. Larger pools are often considered to be a more regional facility.

Public Input/Trends: *Swimming Pools*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

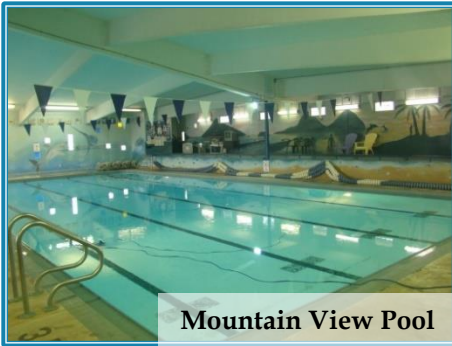
- The Mountain View Pool and “indoor swimming pool” is the most important (46.9%) in the sub-set of indoor recreation space identified (Q: 18)
- Ranked at the top of “additional” recreation programs (Q: 19) is “aquatic programs” (37.1%) and essentially tied with Outdoor/Environmental Programs (37.3%).
- In response to recreational activities, swimming continues to be an activity reflecting active participation in the questionnaire. Annually 12.85% of the respondents stated that they are swimming (Q: 20). When asked what they “preferred to do” as a recreational activity (Q: 21), swimming ranked 4th out of 25 recreation activity options.
- “Fitness” and “Swimming” rank higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private) (Q: 20 & 21).
- Most respondents indicated “Maintain existing parks and facilities” as one of their two choices (73%) (Q: 10).
- In Question 12 which was open-ended, they could list their favorite park. The Mountain View Pool was frequently mentioned.
- When asked (Q: 23) how much of \$100.00 they would divide between types of parks and recreation projects, 47.0% listed maintaining existing sites and recreation facilities is the highest priority followed by a group of responses with similar support that includes “Adding new facilities”, “Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive” and “Offering new recreation programs.”
- Question 25 provided respondents an opportunity to tell other points about parks and recreation. Themes drawn from full responses were that many mentioned the importance of a “quality pool in the community.”

Trends: Swimming Pools

- On a national basis, swimming continues to be a very popular recreation activity.
 - Many communities are looking to adapt pool facilities with a variety of play amenities which provide enhanced revenue to off-set the annual cost of operation.
 - According to the 2013 RCO “State Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)”, citizens across the State were asked their interest on the States’ focus of increasing and/or improvement of recreation facilities that provide opportunities that support active recreation. Eighty three percent indicated that they want to have activities that included swimming. In Chapter 5 of the SCORP, 54.04% listed active recreation as a

need. (In the SCORP rating this preference from the citizens was listed as a “B score” on the Level-of-Service ranking)

Demand and Need: *Swimming Pools*



The NRPA standard is 1 pool per 20,000 population. For the purposes of this analysis, all swimming pools in private clubs have been excluded because of limited access and availability. In working with MIG, Inc. a demand model has been used for indoor swimming pools which were developed through their past research and a wide number of aquatic studies that they conducted. To help present a model for Jefferson County and using the MIG, Inc. formula and the existing attendance of 33,800

swimmers annually, it calculates to an average daily attendance of 103 swimmers or 137,056 swim occasions. MIG, Inc. know that 75% of the total swimming activity occurs in shallow water (5’ or less) with need for 12 sf. per swimmer in shallow water and 27 sf. for deep water and that winter peak months represent about 10% of the total demand. This then gives a peak demand of 13,700 occasions. Using the MIG, Inc. data the following example formula helps develop the demand model information:

Shallow Water Demand for Jefferson County

13,700 demand swims x 75%	=	10,300 shallow swims
Divide by average of 30 days per month	=	340 daily swims
Multiply by a 75% peak load estimate	=	255 peak swimmers
Multiply by 12 sf. per swimmer	=	3,060 sf. of water area demand

Deep Water Demand for Jefferson County

Multiply 13,700 peak demand by 25%	=	3,425 deep water swims
Divide by average of 30 days per month	=	114 daily swims
Multiply by the 75% peak load estimate	=	86 peak swimmers
Multiply by 27 sf. per swimmer	=	2,310 sf. water area demand

Based on the previous calculations

Total pool area demand:		5,370 sf. water area for residents
Mountain View Pool Existing sf.		<u>2,450 sf.</u>
Net Pool existing need demand		+2,920 sf.

Table 5.15 Recommended Demand Standard: *Swimming Pools*

Existing Inventory	2,450 square feet*
Existing Ratio	1.2 square feet/1,000 population/one swim pool
Adopted PLOS	One - 5,370 square feet swim pool

SPORTS FIELDS

INVENTORY:

As identified in the Facilities Inventory on Table 5.11, there are 28 sports fields in Jefferson County parks and schools located at three parks, the fairgrounds and all four school districts. These fields include lighted/unlighted and grass baseball fields, multi-purpose fields, football fields, and soccer fields.

Service Area and Geographic Distribution: *Sports Fields*

The recommended NRPA service area guideline for sports fields is within one-mile distance of travel from the county and school district sports fields. Throughout the county, fields are located within a 1-3 mile range.

Public Input/Trends: *Sports Fields*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- In Question 7, “Youth development” is listed as a significant benefit valued by respondents.
- Providing programs and activities (Q: 10) was a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- H.J. Carroll Park was identified in the open-ended responses (Q: 12) as the most frequently mentioned County park.
- Forty-three percent indicated that they were involved in recreation, cultural and senior activities and in sports programs (Q: 16).
- When asked what additional programs should be offered, 27.4% stated that “Sports (baseball, softball, soccer, basketball)” should be added.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed (Q: 21) in the top five activities respondents would like to do.
- The final open-ended question for allowing people to write in their responses one theme drawn from full responses. (Q: 25) The answers to this question (Appendix B-1 Community Questionnaire) indicated that “bringing partnerships together, avoiding duplication of effort” was mentioned.

Trends Sports Fields

- According to the Sports Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA), the 2010 *US Trends in Team Sports Report* indicated that after two years of negative participation growth for most of the mainstream Team Sports this past year they saw a turnaround in participation for sports like tackle football, soccer, basketball, and baseball. While working from a small base in some cases, niche sports like lacrosse, rugby, track and field, and ultimate Frisbee are seeing double digit increases in participation.

- SGMA also states that younger teens are a main driver for some of the double-digit participation increases as they are gravitating to organized sports programs. This will bode well for many of the local recreational oriented programs that are established throughout the county. As SGMA states, recreation programs need to turn part of their attention to these early teens to bring them back to Team Sports in some cases or keep them playing after their elementary school years.

Demand and Need: Sports Fields



Courts at H.J. Carroll Regional Park



Fields at H.J. Carroll Regional Park

The sports fields in Jefferson County function differently with regard to use. Competitive games which are scheduled and controlled occur on school fields, parks, and at the leased baseball sites. Examples of competitive fields in Jefferson County include Memorial Field, the Bob Bates fields, and H.J. Carroll fields, as well as fields located at the fairgrounds, high schools and middle schools. The recreation fields include informal use such as with afterschool programming, or family activities. Jefferson County collaborates with the various school districts on Memorial Field utilization for seasonal and year-round use. It serves as the major county-wide sports field facility.

	Jefferson County	County & Schools	Current County & School Need
Existing Inventory	site	sites	
Baseball fields 300+	2	4	3 fields
Baseball grass 250+	5	6	5 fields
Football	1	4	3 fields
Multi-purpose fields	1	2	2 fields
Soccer Fields	2	5	6 fields
Current Ratio			
Baseball fields	0.3/5000	0.7/5000	
Baseball grass 250+	0.8/5000	0.3/5000	
Football	0.2/5000	0.2/5000	

Multi-purpose fields	0.2/5000	0.8/5,000	
Soccer Fields	0.3/5000	0.3/5000	
Adopted PLOS			
Baseball fields	0.3/5,000	0.5/5000	4 fields
Baseball grass 250+	0.8/5000	0.8/5000	6 fields
Football	0.2/5000	0.5/5000	4 fields
Multi-purpose fields	0.2/5000	0.8/5000	2 fields
Soccer Fields	0.3/5000	0.3/5000	8 fields
Artificial Turf Fields	0.2/5000	0.8/5000	1 field

The multiple purpose, softball, and soccer fields in Jefferson County are at capacity. Soccer teams and recreational soccer programs are turned away due to lack of availability. Existing natural grass fields are all closed between November 1 and March 15. There is no artificial turf field in Jefferson County. There are only two softball fields both of which are at capacity during the summer season.

There is an urgent and significant need for additional athletic fields in Jefferson County including softball, soccer, and multiple purpose fields. One artificial turf multiple purpose football & soccer field, three grass multiple purpose fields, and one softball field should be built in Jefferson County.

RECREATION PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES



There are a variety of recreation activities available throughout East Jefferson County. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation along with commercial businesses, community groups, and youth sports groups offer classes, sports leagues, and special events. The City of Port Townsend provides aquatic recreation programming at the Mountain View Pool. At times the City and County have collaborated with a variety of community partners including the YMCA and the local school districts to provide events and recreation programs. In addition to the City and County offerings, there are a number of private and non-profit organizations that provide recreational

programming serving East Jefferson County (see Inventory Table 4.7). The most popular activities provided by the City and County include swimming, afterschool, camps, and special events. Residents also participate in sports and fitness programs for youth and adults. County programs are also provided for special populations with clubs and sport activities.

Between the City of Port Townsend aquatics and Jefferson County recreation, they provide programs in major recreation program areas. The areas include: Aquatics, Arts & Culture, Adult Sports & Recreation, Youth Sports/Fitness and Recreation, Camps, Afterschool Programs, Recreation Clubs, Special Recreation, and Events & Activities. Annually there are fitness,

sports and outdoor adventure camps, sports leagues, and fitness sessions for youth. Parks and Recreation provides different adult sport activities as well as a number of annual community events throughout the year.

LIST OF PROGRAMS *Examples of Traditional Programs at the Recreation Center*

Youth Programs:

- Social Engagement: games and socializing.
- Homework area.
- Gymnasium Use- basketball, indoor soccer, dodge ball, kickball
- Gym Stage - climbing wall and tumbling mats
- Preschool Playgroup (Bouncy Castle Fridays) Up to 25-30 participants each Friday.
- Lease agreement with Neighborhood School House Preschool- housed in multi- purpose room with gym and kitchen use.

Teen Programs:

- Open Hours for games room and gymnasium use.
- Entertainment and Social Engagement
- Board and card games
- Homework area
- Weight Room
- Junior Rowing Club, Rat Island Rowing Club
- Senior Projects: i.e.: Hip Hop Class
- Fundraisers
- Community Dances (monthly)
- Ping Pong Tournament (twice a year)
- Movie Night (monthly)



Family Programs:

- Holiday Parties
- Movie Night (monthly)
- Gymnasium Use- basketball, indoor soccer, dodge ball, kickball
- General Information Inquiries about the county and community.
- Fundraisers
- Facility Bookings for Special Events, family reunions, meetings (Sundays).
- Bouncy Castle/ Kid Fit B-day Party Packages (Sundays).

Adult Programs:

- Adult Men's Basketball: Drop in games on Thursday evenings at 8pm, 5-10 participants
- Adult Rowing Team: Daily use 10-20 participants
- Aerial Hoops: Classes held on Sunday at 8am and Mondays 7pm, 6-10 participants
- Badminton: Classes held on Tuesday evenings at 8pm, 6-10 participants
- Historical Fencing: Weekly classes held on Sundays from 6:30-8:00pm, 6-10 participants

- Olympic Fencing: Weekly classes held on Wednesday evenings from 7pm-9pm, 6-10 participants
- Xperience Fitness: Classes held on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6:00am, Saturday morning class held at 7:30am, 15-20 participants
- Zumba: Classes held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 6:30pm-7:30pm, 10-20 participants
- 50 + Exercise: Classes held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 9:00am, 10- 15 participants

COUNTYWIDE YOUTH AND ADULT SPORTS PROGRAMS

Fall/Winter Sports Programs

- **Fall Soccer**
 - 225 participants
 - 50 volunteer coaches
 - 25 teams Pre-K – 8th grade
 - High School Girls soccer team mentoring program
 - Rec Pee-Wee and Jr. Hoops 30 teams
 - 44 volunteers
 - 225 participants
 - Pre-K – 6th grade
 - Rec Gym, Mt View Gym, Blue Heron Gym, Grant Street Gym, Chimacum Primary school gym, MPR Gym Chimacum, Chim Middle School Gym, Chim High School gym, Quilcene Gym
 - 4 PT High School Students/ 6 Chimacum high school Students
- **Spring Programs**
 - Spring Soccer Program



HJ Carroll Park

- Spring Outdoor Soccer
- Pre-K - 6th Grade

Memorial Field and HJC Field

- Adult AM basketball- Blue Heron Gym
- Special Olympics basketball Wednesdays and Fridays
- Rowing room – rowing club

Summer Programs

- Adult Softball
- 12 teams – games played at Memorial Field, HJ Carroll, and Irondale Park
- Two games a week – plus tournament



In addition to the City and County’s recreation program offerings, the inventory identifies a variety of public and private providers (see Table 4.7: Program Inventory 2022/All Recreation Program Providers). There are programs provided by the public schools, library, and WSU Extension Service (4-H) funded through separate identified public funding sources. The Jefferson County divisions of Public Works, Health, Sheriff, Juvenile, and Solid Waste also provide public programs. The Port of Port Townsend, the Fairground Board,

State Parks and colleges were all accounted for due to their geographic overlap but also because of the more focused public program services that they provide. Rounding out this analysis are the non-profit and private service providers that create options for users to complement the programming offered by public agencies.

The Inventory (Table 4.7) summarizes the programs provided, area served by a specific provider and funding sources (e.g. public funds, membership or private). Most providers, indicated that they were involved in Cultural Special Events which reflects the community dynamics. The Special Interest Classes provide programs in non-sporting/educational enrichment classes and activities focused on training or developing a specific skill or knowledge base. The inventory indicates that program categories are provided at the same level by both the public and private sector services.

Afterschool Programs and Day Camps were offered by both the City and County parks and public libraries. Public schools also indicated that they provide afterschool programs. Private schools, daycares, churches, and non-profit organizations also provide afterschool and day camps programs for youth. The provision of afterschool programming and day camp options seemed to be balanced between the public and private providers.

Table 4.7 shows gaps in the provision of recreation programming in some program areas. Many programs are highly dependent on public agencies. Examples of program types are: Aquatic/swimming; Recreational Sports Leagues, Drop in Family Recreation and Teen Centers.

Public Input/Trends: *Recreation Programs & Activities*

2011 Jefferson County Community Questionnaire results/survey input

- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs, and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County (Q: 9) with 79.0% of those who responded to the question indicating that they are “very important to quality of life.”
- Printed materials (particularly newspapers and posters) are important sources of information for respondents (Q: 8). Word of mouth is also a critical factor. Websites and electronic newsletters are reaching about ¼ of respondents.

- Forty percent of respondents indicated that “Providing programs and activities” was a focus area for parks and recreation (Q: 10).
- Responses to Question 16 (43%) indicates a high level of participation.
- Responses to Question 17 indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.
- Indoor swimming pool (46.9%) is the most important indoor recreation space identified (Q: 18) followed by gym space (31.6%) and teen activity space (28.2%) which are essentially tied.
- Additional recreation programs (Q: 19) top five responses are very close and should be considered essentially a tie (Outdoor/Environmental Programs, Aquatics, Before and After School, Fitness Classes, Special Events) which can help focus programming decisions.
- Few people (Q: 19) believe that no new programs are needed.
- The top ranked activities (Q: 20 & 21) centered on trail activities (walking/biking/hiking), wellness and fitness (swimming, exercise, dance).
- When asked about the long-term solution to funding recreation facilities and services (Q: 22) 45.2% listed a definite “Yes” and 21% a definite “No”. Twenty-four percent gave no answer. (Those listed as non-completed exited the questionnaire before reaching this question).
 - The cross-tabulated analysis (Q: 22 compared to Q: 2) which asked: “*community most closely identified with*” the overall results are fairly equal responders across those communities who had the larger numbers of respondents to the questionnaire. Less than 30% are in the “No” category.
 - Cross-tabulated with length of residency (Q: 22 by Q: 3) the responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County.
 - The MIG, Inc. planning staff looked at the general nature of this question. Twenty-one percent of respondents indicating a district should not be considered, which is considered a relatively low number.

Trends: Recreation Programs & Activities

- It is important to deliver benefits that address important community issues and meet fundamental human needs.
- For efficiency, it is important to develop outcome-oriented performance measures and to provide “evidence-based” justifications for budget requests.⁸

⁸ *Evolution and implications of a paradigm shift in the marketing of leisure services in the USA*; John L. Crompton, Department of Recreation, Park and Tourism Sciences, Texas A&M University, (final version January 2008)

- Providing assistance or resources to smaller towns or rural areas in planning, designing, building and marketing outdoor recreation opportunities in their area, in collaboration with non-governmental organization when appropriate.⁹
- One of the greatest challenges among recreation providers over the next decade will be meeting the demands of an ever-increasing population in Washington, especially increases in urban residents, older residents, and minority residents.¹⁰

Demand and Need: *Recreation Programs & Activities*

To meet the need for indoor recreation classes, gymnasium space, aquatics, sports, events, fitness, after-school programs, and community meetings, traditional recreation center space needs to be maintained. Demand for youth programming continues to be a need in Jefferson County. Interest in recreation programming continues to reflect a supportive interest by the citizens. The ability to meet the demand and needs is limited by the resources available to fund continuation at current levels. Knowing the support for programming and with a commitment of resources, staff needs to continue to provide recreational programs and look at opportunities for partnerships for sustainability of year-round service levels.

⁹ Governor's Blue Ribbon Parks & Outdoor Recreation Task Force/ FINAL RECOMMENDATION TO GOVERNOR INSLEE September 19, 2014

¹⁰ 2018 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan: *Introduction Highlights*

FUNDING / CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN



FUNDING / CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Introduction

The primary focus of Chapter 6 of the Jefferson County Parks, Trails, Recreation and Open Space Plan is the identification of, and funding strategies for, specific capital improvement projects. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) focus is on the next six years 2022 to 2028 as well as the future in 18 years. Prioritization was completed through analysis of the park system inventory in Chapter 4 and the assessment needs and demand and recommendations in Chapter 5. It also utilizes research conducted for the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP 2018) in the assessment of current outdoor recreation facilities and the projection of future needs for and challenges in providing County recreational services. As might be expected, the identified needs for Jefferson County parks and programing exceeds existing financial capabilities.

FUNDING AND ADMINISTRATION OPTIONS

Jefferson County is governed by a Board of County Commissioners. The three commissioners appoint the county administrator as the Chief Executive. The Board of Commissioners, each nominated by district, is elected by the voters of the entire county. The City of Port Townsend and the County can enter into Inter-local Agreements (ILA) with other governing bodies such as school districts and special districts to work cooperatively to provide park and recreation services. They can also approve contracts, lease agreements and memos of understanding (MOU) with private and non-profit partners to provide facilities, programs, or park maintenance.

FUNDING

With the support and assistance of the County Construction and Renovation Fund, Parks and Recreation has successfully completed many capital projects large and small since the 2015 PROS plan was adopted. These include new field lights and stadium roof at Memorial Field, a fully accessible destination playground at HJ Carroll Park (JUMP! is under construction in 2022), and host of smaller projects such as conversion of the Courthouse tennis courts to pickleball, renovation of the athletic field irrigation system at HJ Carroll Park, restoration of the Quilcene Community Park Picnic Shelter, renovation of the basketball and tennis courts in Quilcene Community Park.

It is important to emphasize the progress that has been made. The first page of the CIP located below shows projects that were completed or slated for completion between 2020 and 2023.

An influx of state and federal capital funds occurred during the pandemic. While grant funding is available, there are challenges in completing projects. These challenges include the capacity to seek and retain grants, finding grant match funds, the availability or project managers to complete projects even when capital funding is available, and the ability to maintain anything

new with existing maintenance and operations funds. Other challenges include rapidly increasing prices and shortages of contractors willing to bid on projects.

RCO Grants have provided major support to Jefferson County parks and trails. Examples include construction of sections of the Larry Scott Trail, the Olympic Discovery Trail, the replacement of the athletic field lights at Memorial Field, and the JUMP! Playground. Recent RCO policy changes provide grant match reductions which have been successfully applied to current projects and may continue to assist Jefferson County in the future. The Counties in Need match reduction policy may reduce the grant match requirement to 35% in some programs.

The Washington State Hotel-Motel Lodging tax for the promotion of tourism has provided several important capital projects in Parks and Recreation in the last 6 years. Examples include the replacement and expansion of the campsite electrical system at Oak Bay Campground, and replacement of picnic tables and other park furniture in Oak Bay Campgrounds, Lake Leland Campground, and Quilcene Campground.

PROJECT GUIDE TO CIP PRIORITIES

Jefferson County Parks and Recreation uses specific criteria to prioritize projects. In 2021, the Parks and Recreation staff and the Jefferson County Park and Recreation Advisory Board worked to update these criteria based on the specific needs of and goals of the community. The criteria are

1. **“Saves what we have”**. The project preserves an existing amenity through an update or maintenance.
2. **“Improves or adds to what we have”**. The project is a new amenity not currently provided in the parks and recreation system or in the specific park in which it is located.
3. **“Level of use”**. The project will be well used by large numbers of people.
4. **“Equity of use”**. The project is equitable, inclusive, and serves a diverse population of people.
5. **“Economic benefit”**. The project benefits the economy of Jefferson County by attracting workers and investment, serving children while parents go to work, or increasing tourism from out of county.
6. **“Health and safety of people and communities”**. The project promotes human mental and physical health, strengthens the community connections, and increases safety and security.
7. **“Complexity and timeline”**. The project is feasible and can be completed promptly.
8. **“Sustainability”**. The project will last a long time and can be maintained in good condition over time with existing resources. The project has a minimal impact on the natural environment.

The following policies provided additional detail in the development of the 2022 Capital Improvement Plan.

1. *MAJOR MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS, AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS*

- Improvements that preserve existing assets.
- Projects that improve public safety and accessibility.
- The maintenance of existing grant, deed restrictions, or use agreements.
- Projects that help maintain the existing level of service.
- Projects that reduce annual maintenance and operations costs.
- Projects that increase maintenance and operation of parks and facilities by volunteers or partners.
- Projects that mitigate hazards or attractive nuisances in the park.

2. *DEVELOPMENT OR IMPROVEMENT OF LAND OR PARKS ALREADY OWNED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY*

- Development of campgrounds in order to increase revenue.
- Development of projects that meet accessibility (ADA) needs in all parks.
- Projects identified by the public and in the 2011 public questionnaire.
- Redevelopment, renovation, and replacement at existing developed parks.
- Changes or enhancements to existing developed parks that increase their capacity.
- Development of existing undeveloped sites.

3. *STRATEGIC ACQUISITIONS BASED ON IDENTIFIED FUTURE COUNTY NEEDS AND UNDERSERVED AREAS*

- In the future, acquire new sites that serve the identified need or enhance geographic equity needs.
- Sites that contain unique characteristics or help create a connected system.
- Community Forestry projects in partnership with the DNR.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT RELATED TO FUNDING

The results in the Community Questionnaire Results Report (Appendix A) reflects citizens input on satisfaction, participation, observation, and expressed current and future priorities for parks and recreation provided in Jefferson County. Public input received and points of prioritization include:

1. Additional trails (unpaved or non-motorized use) for walking, running, cycling and fitness.
2. Indoor swimming pool (existing City of Port Townsend facility).
3. Programs for outdoor/environmental adventure, horseback riding, before and after school activities, fitness, and special events.

When asked “how much would they spend of \$100.00 divided between types of projects” the top three priorities were:

1. Maintain existing sites and facilities.

2. Support adding new facilities (play areas, sports fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing parkland.
3. Making existing program entrance fees less expensive and offering new recreation programs.

6.2: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation advisory board conducted park tours every year from 2015 to 2022 and used the information gathered in those tours to compile a list of capital projects. The list was then ranked according to the adopted criteria listed above. During the ranking process, certain themes emerged. These themes were adopted by the advisory board in the form of overarching/visionary goals meant to guide planning and project development between 2022 and 2028:

- a. Many parks systems operated by counties manage campgrounds that generate large amounts of revenue. One example is Clallam County Parks. The Jefferson County Parks campground system is excellent, but the campgrounds are small, primitive, geographically spread out, and do not have many campsites. The system also has a campground site that is closed and is losing campsites at Lower Oak Bay. Finally, camping is increasing in demand generally and specifically in Jefferson County. Therefore, future capital planning should analyze big picture, long term campground policy and strategy with the goal of expanding the number of campsites, the inventory of campgrounds, and the amenities available at the campgrounds. If Jefferson County can reach a certain economy of scale, it can improve how the existing campgrounds are managed and operated such as providing a park ranger and a reservation system.
- b. The Chimacum/Port Hadlock/Irondale area is crucial to the future of Jefferson County. There is a vision of commercial development, educational opportunities, open space, farming, small business, recreation related business, housing, and parks and recreation in this area. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation should help lead the way by land-banking properties throughout the area for future use as trails, campgrounds, and parks. The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board recommends that county tax parcels 963000401, 963000101, 963000201, & 963000202, located in the vicinity of Chimacum Park, be land banked for park use and held as passive open space until such time as further development was deemed feasible and appropriate.
- c. Mountain biking is a growing activity that can contribute to the economic well-being and the health of the community. Gibbs Lake County Park and Trailhead Park have the capacity for additional mountain bike specific trails and amenities. Funding is available to support the development and maintenance additional trails. Additional County funded capital funds and staff would be required. The status of trail construction, development, and maintenance at Gibbs Lake Park should be reviewed. Opportunities for planning should be discussed. If feasible and appropriate, construction of mountain bike trails and amenities should be pursued.
- d. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation has a variety of playgrounds, all except for the pending JUMP! Playground are small, aging, and have limited access. Replacement and

modification should occur systematically to save funds and result in the best possible outcomes.

- e. Trails are one of the most important parts of parks and recreation as a whole. Trails should be planned systematically based on community need, location, recreation trends, cost effectiveness, and feasibility. Jefferson County Parks and Recreation helped create the Larry Scott Trail, the single-track trails at Gibbs Lake, and the multiple purpose trails at Indian Island. When funding and resources are available, parks and recreation should play a larger role in multiple purpose, primitive single track, and purpose build trail planning, development, maintenance, and operations.
- f. Jefferson County contains large parcels of public land held by the DNR, the Forest Service, and the National Parks system. However, access is often difficult and recreational development, such as trails and trailheads, is limited. Fees are charged at State Parks, National Parks, National Forest, and WDFW Lands. Large recreational facilities can lift local communities and economies and sustain them over the long term. Meanwhile private forestry companies have an incentive to convert and develop property in certain cases. Neighboring Counties such as Kitsap County have helped to alleviate this problem by obtaining and developing large parcels as community forest with recreational amenities such as Port Gamble Heritage Park. Jefferson County facilitated a successful conversion/transfer of DNR property to county park-land with the Silent Alder property which expanded Gibbs Lake Park. Jefferson County should investigate the feasibility of continuing to strategically participating in the DNR community forest programs including the Community Forest Trust Program.
- g. Forestry projects have been successfully conducted in Jefferson County Parks in the last 5 years. The projects include thinning for forest health, fire safety, and recreational values at Gibbs Lake Park, Trailhead Park, and Chimacum Park. These projects were facilitated by a forester contracted through the Jefferson County Central Services Department. The projects were extremely successful at meeting their goals. Forestry work should continue in partnership with the Central Services Department where appropriate and feasible.
- h. Sea level rise is threatening access to salt water in Jefferson County Parks. North Beach Park, Irondale Beach Park, Oak Bay Campground, Broad Spit, Indian Island Lagoon Beach, East Beach Park, and Hicks Park have all suffered erosion, flooding, and damage to infrastructure. East Beach Park, Indian Island Lagoon Beach, and Lower Oak Bay already have park areas and amenities. Long range planning at these parks should be initiated immediately to: do repairs that delay the damage to the park, modify the site to compensate, and replace lost amenities such as campsites and picnic shelters in other locations.
- i. The Pandemic has changed parks forever. The system must adapt. Park use increased dramatically as people moved outside for recreation, fitness programs, school classes, events, gatherings, lodging, and camping. The community needs outdoor spaces and amenities not just because they are nice to have, but because they allow life to go on during a life-threatening pandemic. Parks and recreation must rise to the challenge by assessing and meeting the need.

- j. ADA Access should be improved in the parks at every juncture. The community is one of the oldest in the country and as such has higher than usual need for barrier free access.
- k. Park acreage expansion should occur in some instances, either by increasing the size of existing parks or by acquiring property for new parks. Expansion is necessary due to increased park use, climate disruption, population growth, the pandemic, and the need for economic opportunity to reduce the wealth disparity in our area. New property can be used for sustainable forestry, to locate needed amenities, as urban growth set-asides, as buffers for existing parks, and passive open space for trails.

PROCESS TO CREATE THE CIP AND EVALUATE THE PROJECTS:

In 2021: the CIP committee (made up of Marianne Walters, Heidi Eisenhour, Vern Bessey, Malloree Weinheimer and Tim Rensema) evaluated each of the listed projects for: level of use, equity of use, economic benefit, health and safety, complexity, and sustainability. Each criterion was evaluated between 1 (least) and 3 (most). All the evaluator's data was averaged to generate a ranking (meaning a ranking of 1 had the highest composite average). For the most part, this ranking process matched what the ranking produced by parks and recreation staff – which increases the validity and reliability of the results. The results were presented to the full board for review, comment, and adoption.

EVALUATION RESULTS:

HJ Carroll and Memorial Field generally continued to rank high in the evaluation. Memorial Field is a complex, aging facility with a large number of amenities and serves a critical role as the only stadium in Jefferson County, and the only fully functional athletic field in Port Townsend. HJ Carroll is the best and most highly developed park in the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation portfolio. The large number of amenities in the park requires constant maintenance. The facilities are high profile parks for the county with extremely heavy use. In the top 20 ranked projects, Jefferson County had already funded 8, indicating that both the ranking process and staff assessment matched. North Beach was removed from consideration because the park is the location of the City of Port Townsend outflow project which will result in a complete re-construction and reconfiguration of the park.

Lower Oak Bay Campground was considered a low priority because it is built on a sand spit that is eroding and is regularly inundated by high tides and storms. This issue will worsen over time and will result in a complete withdrawal of park amenities. To date four campsites and a vault toilet have been removed from the park due to erosion. The sand spit has breached to form a new canal. However, it is still a park and must be maintained to some degree given its use as a campground. As such, projects for Lower Oak Bay ranked in the lower quarter.

The committee looked at the common projects planned for campgrounds such as providing a camp host site, more camp sites, electricity, water, and toilets/sewer and provided that data on a campground-by-campground basis. It may be more efficient to treat these projects as a system, and to systematically “bundle” these costs into a more manageable package when seeking funding.

Playgrounds and Trails are numerous and important amenities. The JUMP playground now being built at HJ Carroll (and paid with donations and grants) is a tremendous example of what can be done to improve existing playgrounds. Currently there are four projects planned at Quilcene, Upper Oak Bay, Irondale Community Park, and Port Townsend Community Center. Again, bundling these into one large project may prove more efficient and feasible for a large grant. Trails investment can vary based on their use, whether for horses, biking, or hiking. How the trails are constructed can determine whether they need to be contracted for or can be done by volunteers. In Gibbs Lake, most trails are constructed by volunteers, as are those in Irondale Beach Park. If the trails require technical planning and construction then that will be a definite added cost. Similar to playgrounds, trails should be addressed systematically.

Picnic shelters are important amenities. Existing shelter at and at Indian Island Park should be removed and replaced. The only place that a new shelter is being discussed is at Irondale Beach. Indian Island is scheduled for replacement with 2021 funds. East Bay shelter requires minor maintenance that is included in the volunteer project list. Chimacum shelter is being evaluated by the Chimacum Committee to determine future action. Results should be available by March 2022.

The following Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is a priority list and funding strategy for implementing the action plan outlined in Chapter 6. Proposed projects, estimated costs and potential revenue sources are shown in Table 7.1.

It is important to remember that over time priorities change, new funding sources become available, and existing funding sources shift. Also, unplanned opportunities to develop a project or acquire land can arise. The parks projects, the timing of the projects, and the funding of the projects found in this capital improvement plan will be considered in the context of the capital needs of the entire County before they are acted upon. These factors may change the proposed CIP. As a requirement under the Washington State Growth Management Act (GMA), the County identifies current and future acquisition and major capital improvements. Jefferson County annually updates the 6-year Capital Improvement Plan through adoption of the annual budget.

In Washington State there are existing and potential funding and financing options for acquisition, development, and maintenance of parks, facilities, and recreational programs.

The following listing of existing and optional sources identifies and describes current and potential revenues sources which might be used to offset projected funding needs.

The parks, facilities, and programming needs assessment and as anticipated, the cost of meeting those parkland and recreation needs could exceed the anticipated financial capabilities.

The first two columns of the CIP are labeled "Save" and "Improve". This scheme enables an understanding of which projects are intended to preserve a park or amenity and which are intended to provide a new improvement or amenity not currently in the park.

Projects are grouped by park location. The column on the left contains the priority ranking assigned to the project during the JCPRAB prioritization process. The actual priority of the project will be determined by numerous factors. The CIP is hypothetical and dependent on

funding, the ability to complete the project and maintaining it once it is complete. The CIP is not intended as a rigid or absolute plan.

JPRAB Rank	Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Plan Funded or Recently Completed Projects			Estimate of Project Value in \$1000	
				Project Type	
	Park	Amenity	Project Scope	Preserves	Improves
	9-Nov-21				
	Green = Funded in 2022/2023				
	Blue = Done or contracted in 2022				
	Orange = Done in 2020/2021				
0	Chimacum Park	Shelter	Remove existing picnic shelter, place tables		
38	Chimacum Park	Hardscaping	Reconfigure parking area for access and security		
0	Courthouse Park	Basketball court	Replace missing backstop, check standards	\$4	
0	East Beach Park	Shelter roof	Professional pressure wash roof	\$5	
0	East Beach Park	Shelter foundations	Repair foundations	\$5	
0	East Beach Park	Shelter walls (wood)	Repair and paint	\$5	
0	East Beach Park	Shelter fireplace	Evaluate and repair	\$5	
0	East Beach Park	Parking lot grade/gravel	Repair, gravel, grade	\$5	
0	East Beach Park	Retaining wall	Basic repairs	\$25	
0	HJ Carroll Park	Basketball courts	Check the goal standards and paint	\$5	
0	HJ Carroll Park	Picnic grove	Renovate table/grills	\$12	
1	HJ Carroll Park	Access	Evaluate and improve ADA main parking/access		\$70
0	HJ Carroll Park	Athletic Fields	Annual field treatment, sand, seed, aerify	\$14	
18	HJ Carroll Park	Picnic grove	Berms, weeds, = restore and improve (Volunteer)	\$2	\$8
6	HJ Carroll Park	Restroom	Repair or replace the roof	\$10	
10	HJ Carroll Park	Accessible Playground	JUMP! Playground		\$1,800
0	HJ Carroll Park	Athletic fields	Professional renovation of irrigation system	\$18	
0	HJ Carroll Park	Salmon shelter	Surface the floor, improve ADA access		\$12
5	HJ Carroll Park	Basketball courts	Repair cracks, repaint courts, fix goals and electric	\$30	
42	Indian Island Park	Portage shelter	Replace with pre-engineered solution	\$20	
57	Irondale Community Park	Athletic field irrigation	Professional evaluation of irrigation system	\$5	

0	Irondale Community Park	Athletic field irrigation	Replace irrigation system	\$50	
0	Memorial Field	Athletic field	Annual field treatment, sand, seed, aerify	\$12	
0	Memorial Field	Quincy perimeter fence	Replace with wood	\$45	
0	Memorial Field	Quincy corner gate	Pull back, improve sight lines & access	\$15	
15	Memorial Field	Washington perimeter fence	Replace with wood	\$300	
0	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Caretakers site	Move to near day use parking area		\$2
0	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Caretakers site	Install septic holding tank		\$18
0	Quilcene Campground/Park	Campground systems	Install additional water supply spigots		\$10
0	Gibbs Lake	Beausite old house area	Restore habitat (Volunteer Donation)	V	
31	Gibbs Lake	Main road signage	Replace	\$5	
4	PT Community Center Building	Gym	Replace the roof	\$1,000	
59	PT Community Center Park	Landscaping/streetscape	Remove, replace with low maintenance	\$4	
0	Courthouse Park	Tennis courts	Convert to pickleball	\$24	
0	Lake Leland Day Use DONE	Complete WDWF Project	Work with them to complete existing scope	\$-	\$650
0	Lake Leland Day Use	Fishing trail	Remove old fire pit	\$1	
0	Irondale Beach Park	Trails	Improve trails (Volunteer Donation)	V	
	Irondale Beach Park	Habitat	Finalize restoration (Volunteer Donation)	V	
0	Irondale Beach Park	Parking lot	Improve drainage (WDFW Funding)	\$4	
0	Irondale Beach Park	Interpretive elements	Design and install interpretive (Volunteer Donation)		
			Total Value of Projects 2020 to 2023	\$ 1,630	\$ 2,570

JCPRAB Rank	Parks and Recreation Capital Improvement Plan 2024 to 2040			Estimate of Project Value in \$1000									
	Park	Amenity	Project Scope	Save	Improve	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2040	Total
19	PT Community Center Park	Playground	Replace (RCO Match)	\$75		\$175							\$175
49	PT Community Center Building	Rec Rooms/Kitchen/Day Care	Renovate and remodel		\$225			\$225					\$225
20	PT Community Center Building	Gym	Interior improvements - lights, basketball goals	\$85							\$85		\$85
9	PT Community Center Building	Gym	Structural repair the floor, replace floor	\$300					\$300				300
33	Memorial Field	Material storage area	Install near Quincy gate	\$5			\$5						\$5
44	Memorial Field	Maintenance shed	Repair, paint	\$17			\$17						\$17
7	Memorial Field	Grandstand seating	Replace broken/worn seating planks	\$60		\$60							\$60
11	Memorial Field	Grandstand roof	Touch up paint on roof frame	\$15				\$15					\$15
8	Memorial Field	ADA access	Provide walk through access, and restroom access	\$75		\$175							\$175
13	Memorial Field	Concession stand	Renovate or replace		\$35	\$35							\$35
12	Memorial Field	Back perimeter fence	Replace with chain link or similar	\$150		\$150							\$150
16	Memorial Field	Monroe perimeter fence	Replace with wood	\$100		\$100							\$100

3	Memorial Field	Grandstand	Check concrete structure for spalling and repair it	\$15		\$15							\$15
93	HJ Carroll Park	Playground	Rebuild or remove the Kyle Thies playground	\$6							6		\$6
53	Chimacum Park	Campground	Install campsites		\$80		\$80						\$80
50	Chimacum Park	Campground	Install electrical hook ups to campsites		\$75			\$75					\$75
63	Chimacum Park	Campground	Install water supply to campground		\$75				\$75				\$75
91	Chimacum Park	Campground	Install restroom building with showers		\$575					\$575			\$575
92	Chimacum Park	Shelter	Restore or Replace Picnic Shelter	\$140					\$140				\$140
17	Chimacum Park	Adjacent Property	Transfer or lease to expand campground			\$450							\$450
2	Lake Leland Campground	Highway signage	Improve	\$5		5							\$5
40	Lake Leland Campground	Systems	Install water supply		\$75					\$75			\$75
39	Lake Leland Campground	Systems	Install power supply to campsites		\$300					\$300			\$300
29	Lake Leland Campground	Camp host	Install camp host site with full hook-ups		\$75		75						\$75
89	Gibbs Lake	Caretakers residence	Replace fence	\$25								\$25	\$25
86	Gibbs Lake	Caretakers residence	Remove unnecessary sheds	\$5								\$5	\$5
68	Gibbs Lake	Mountain Bike Trail Park	Plan and build		\$250					\$250			\$250

30	Gibbs Lake	Multiple Purpose Trails	Expand multi use single track trails		\$100		100						\$100
69	Gibbs Lake	Beausite area parking	Install trail access parking on Beausite Road		\$75				\$75				\$75
77	Gibbs Lake	Main parking lot	Enlarge		\$50					\$50			\$50
94	Gibbs Lake	Caretakers residence	Decomission or improve fireplace	\$4								\$4	\$4
76	Gibbs Lake	Caretakers residence	Install heating system/heat pump	\$10								\$10	\$10
62	Gibbs Lake	Caretakers residence	Garage electrical system - install	\$12								\$12	\$12
95	Gibbs Lake	Existing trails	Evaluate and repair (Volunteer Donation)	V									0
78	Gibbs Lake	Auxillary Parking near lake	Build extra parking along Gibbs Lake road	\$30						\$30			\$30
64	Gibbs Lake	Toilet for main parking lot	Install toilet at main parking lot		\$100					\$100			\$100
71	Gibbs Lake	Existing toilet	Replace existing toilet		\$50					\$50			\$50
54	Gibbs Lake	Boundary delineators	Mark boundary to prevent encroachment	\$7					\$7				\$7
95	Hicks Park	Picnic Area	Replace table and grill	\$6					\$6				\$6
72	Hicks Park	Parking lot retaining wall	Evaluate and repair	\$50						\$50			\$50
69	Broad Spit Park	Signage	Install signage to promote stewardship and care		\$5	\$5							\$5
96	Broad Spit Park	Habitat	Evaluate and improve habitat (Volunteer Donation)	V	\$10							\$10	\$10

80	Broad Spit Park	Access	Feasibility study for overland access		\$15							\$15	\$15
65	Riverside Park	Habitat	Restore habitat		\$20							\$20	\$20
41	Riverside Park	Trails	Improve Trails		\$5			5					\$5
51	Riverside Park	Parking	Improve for viewing salmon runs	\$5								\$3	\$3
55	Riverside Park	Park landscaping	Evaluate and improve landscape (very basic)		\$3							\$3	\$3
97	HJ Carroll Park	Restroom	Renovate the restrooms	\$125					\$125				\$125
81	HJ Carroll Park	BMX	Convert to pump track/dirt jump lines		\$75		\$75						\$75
10	HJ Carroll Park	Athletic fields	Build the 3rd field project		\$250			\$250					\$250
21	HJ Carroll Park	Perimeter path	Widen and improve to specs of the Tollefson Trail		\$ 45		\$45						\$45
73	HJ Carroll Park	Round-a-bouts	Improve walls, curbs, irrigation, landscaping		\$60						\$18		\$18
22	HJ Carroll Park	Creek access	Improve trail, landscape, habitat, access		\$18		\$18						\$18
43	Indian Island Park	Portage parking lot	Redesign, gravel, grade, improve entrance/exit safety		\$80		\$80						\$80
46	Indian Island Park	Lagoon parking lot	Move parking lot up and away from shoreline		\$250			\$250					\$250
97	Indian Island Park	Lagoon beach toilet	Remove and replace up and away from shoreline	\$80							\$80		\$80
79	Indian Island Park	ADA access	For trailheads and shelter	\$60				\$20					\$20

69	Indian Island Park	Isthmus Beach W	Grade, gravel, improve	\$20								\$20	\$20
56	Irondale Beach Park	Toilet	Install vault toilet		\$125							\$125	\$125
66	Irondale Beach Park	Install picnic shelter			\$175						\$175		\$175
74	Irondale Beach Park	Gate	Remove gate, replace with bollards	\$5			\$5						\$5
88	Irondale Beach Park	Buffer	Purchase neighboring property to form buffer		\$150							\$150	\$150
26	Irondale Beach Park	Access	Improve ADA parking and access		\$8		8						\$8
37	Irondale Community Park	Playground	Replace, RCO Project	\$300			\$300						\$300
98	Irondale Community Park	Irrigation Shed	Remove when irrigation system is replaced	\$4					\$4				\$4
32	Irondale Community Park	Parking lot	Rebuild, reconfigure		\$50		\$50						\$50
58	Irondale Community Park	Basketball courts	Resurface or repair and repaint	\$30					\$30				\$30
99	Irondale Community Park	Basketball courts	Repair or replace standards/goals	\$15						\$15			\$15
47	Irondale Community Park	Perimeter fence	Check and repair or replace	\$12					\$12				\$12
n/a	North Beach	Shelter	Renovate or replace										0
n/a	North Beach	Old Grills	Remove, replace with one new grill										0
n/a	North Beach	Parking lot	Re-design, enlarge, pave										0

n/a	North Beach	Lawn/grass/dividers	Re-design, replace		Project								0
n/a	North Beach	Restroom building	Remove and replace with a new restroom		Hold								0
n/a	North Beach	Shoreline	Improve with 'soft armor'		Hold								0
n/a	North Beach	Shrubs to West	Push back, enlarge grass areas		Hold								0
27	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Highway signage	Improve on 104, Oak Bay Road, and 19	\$5				\$5					\$5
34	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Water system	Extend hook ups all around		\$35		\$35						\$35
35	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Electrical system	Expand to all campsites		\$45		\$45						\$45
67	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Furniture	Replace or repair picnic tables		\$35			\$35					\$35
14	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Fire rings	Evaluate and improve	\$12		\$12							\$12
82	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Tall wood fence	Replace	\$25				\$25					\$25
48	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Landscaping	Remove blackberry, replace with natives		\$7			\$7					\$7
75	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Delineator posts	Replace central grass area delineator posts	\$15				\$15					\$15
70	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Playground	Improve access, replace equipment		\$250			\$250					\$250
52	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Toilet	Expand - add another toilet		\$80			\$80					\$80
101	Upper Oak Bay Campground	Toilet	Evaluate, add light, fan, paint		\$3					\$3			\$3

83	Lower Oak Bay Campground	Boat Ramp	Remove		\$19					\$19			\$19	
90	Lower Oak Bay Campground	Kiosk	Replace	\$3					\$3				\$3	
100	Quilcene Campground/Park	Playground	Replace (RCO Match)	\$300			\$300						\$300	
28	Quilcene Campground/Park	Campground systems	Install electric hook ups		\$65		\$65						\$65	
23	Quilcene Campground/Park	Campground	Install camp host site with hook-ups		\$35		\$35						\$35	
45	Quilcene Campground/Park	Parking areas	Configure for access, no-parking areas, ADA		\$15		\$15						\$15	
60	Quilcene Campground/Park	Expand campsites	Expand campground into unused property		\$150				\$150				\$150	
61	Trailhead Park	Install bicycle skills courses			\$50			\$50					\$50	
36	Trailhead Park	Improve single track trails			\$25		\$25						\$25	
			Grand Total All Projects 2020 to 2040		\$ 3,868	\$ 6,643	\$1,007	\$1,378	\$1,094	\$ 915	\$1,517	\$ 364	\$ 402	\$6,643

APPENDIX A

Public Involvement / Community Questionnaire:

Jefferson County, the City of Port Townsend, and the Exploratory Regional Parks and Recreation Committee have been working to develop a park and recreation plan for the community that addresses some of the unique issues faced by park and recreation providers in the area. From September 19th through October 19th, 2011, the planning team assisting the County administered an online and paper questionnaire to collect input from the community about current recreation participation, needs, and prioritization of limited resources.

The total number of responses, 1,473, represents substantial effort on the part of Jefferson County, City of Port Townsend staff, volunteer Exploratory Committee members and other community members, to reach out to as many respondents as possible.

Methodology: This questionnaire was available online and on paper for one month and was extensively advertised throughout the County. The questionnaire was open to all interested parties and was therefore self-selecting and non-random. The large number of results provides many points of input, but without random distribution these results cannot be interpreted to represent the entire population.

Online results were monitored and analyzed by MIG, Inc. Responses were monitored for multiple entries by checking timestamps and IP addresses.

This summary includes the tabular results, presented as counts and as the percentage of the total number of respondents, as well as observations and analysis by the planning team. In some cases, the data is also presented in chart form to illustrate findings that stood out as important in preliminary analysis. The results are presented in the order questions were asked. Answer choices are sorted to highlight the top responses, except where sorting would confuse the order of responses. The original position of sorted answer choices is included in parentheses.

Several questions were open-ended, allowing respondents to write in an “other” answer or a more extensive comment. The complete list of these responses is included in Appendix A of this summary. Observations by the planning team are integrated below each question throughout the document.

Community Questionnaire

(Appendix B-1 FULL REPORT)

Q-1: PLEASE ENTER YOUR HOME ZIP CODE

Answer	Count	Percentage	2010 Census
98368 Adelma Beach, Beckett Point, Discovery Bay, Fort Worden, Glen Cove, Leland, Mats, Port Townsend, Protection Island, Townsend	667	45.3%	49.4%
98365 Port Hadlock (portion), Port Ludlow	81	5.5%	14.7%
98339 Irondale, Oak Bay, Port Hadlock (portion)	74	5.0%	13.6%
98376 Center, Dabob, East Quilcene, Quilcene	66	4.5%	6.8%
98325 Chimacum, Shine	56	3.8%	5.5%
98320 Brinnon	32	2.2%	4.2%
98358 Fort Flagler, Indian Island, Marrowstone Island, Nordland	24	1.6%	2.9%
Other Zip Codes	32	2.2%	4.3%
Unrecognized	8	0.5%	N/A
Blank	433	29.4%	N/A
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	100.0%

- The responses listed are matched with the community names within each code according to the USPS.
- The percentage of responses that identified 98368 is a very close match to the percentage of the 2010 census population within that zip code.
- A large number of people opted to not respond to this question.

Q-2: WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY ASSOCIATE WITH?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Port Townsend (10)	871	59.1%
Chimacum (4)	106	7.2%
Port Hadlock (5)	100	6.8%
Quilcene (2)	93	6.3%
Port Ludlow (3)	92	6.3%
Brinnon (1)	53	3.6%

Marrowstone Island (9)	35	3.1%
Discovery Bay (7)	20	2.4%
Irondale (6)	8	1.4%
Gardiner (8)	3	0.5%
I live outside of Jefferson County	24	0.2%
None of the above.	22	1.6%
No answer	46	1.5%
Non-completed	0	0.0%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

- This alternative to asking the participant's zip code was requested to provide a second look at the location of respondents.
- An additional comment box was provided for people to clarify their response. In addition to a few locations outside of Jefferson County or in unincorporated areas, a number of people commented that they don't differentiate between Irondale, Port Hadlock and Chimacum because they are all very close together.

Comparison of ZIP codes to Self-Identified Communities

	ZIP Code (Question 1)		Self-Identification (Question 2)	
98368 Port Townsend, Discovery Bay, Gardiner	667	45.3%	894	60.7%
98376 Quilcene	66	4.5%	93	6.3%
98325 Chimacum	56	3.8%	106	7.2%
98339 Port Hadlock, Irondale, Oak Bay	74	5.0%	108	7.3%
98365 Port Ludlow	81	5.5%	92	6.2%
98358 Marrowstone Island	24	1.6%	35	2.4%
98320 Brinnon	32	2.2%	53	3.6%

No Answer/Non-Complete	473	32.1%	46	1.5%
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- The table above matches the zip code responses with the communities listed in Question 2, allowing people to self-identify.
- The distribution of respondents is very similar, meaning that respondents generally identify as living in a community within their zip code.
- Self-identification added to the responses from 98325 (Chimacum) and 98339 (Port Hadlock, Irondale, Oak Bay) that were low when compared to the 2010 Census population and to the number from 98368 (Port Townsend)
- Most of the difference is probably accounted for in the non-responses to the first question about zip code.

Q-3: HOW LONG HAVE YOU RESIDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
3 years or less	132	9.0%
4-6 years	196	13.3%
7-10 years	242	16.4%
11-19 years	346	23.5%
20+ years	480	32.6%
No answer	77	5.2%
Non-completed	0	0.0%

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

Q-4: IF YOU ARE A VISITOR TO JEFFERSON COUNTY, WHY DO YOU VISIT? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Answer	Count	Percentage
Waterfront/beachfront activities (1)	80	5.4%
Festivals, fairs or special events (4)	65	4.4%
Restaurants and shops (5)	54	3.7%
Boating or fishing (2)	50	3.4%
Visiting friends or relatives (6)	50	3.4%
Camping (3)	45	3.1%
Work (7)	27	1.8%
Don't know (8)	11	0.8%
Other	52	3.5%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, most respondents are not visitors*

- Visitors indicated a wide range of reasons for visiting.

Q-5: MALE OR FEMALE?

Answer	Count	Percentage	Census 2010
Female	866	58.8%	50.5%
Male	513	34.8%	49.5%
No answer	94	6.4%	N/A
Non-completed	0	0.0%	N/A

- The relatively slight overrepresentation of females is common in survey efforts.

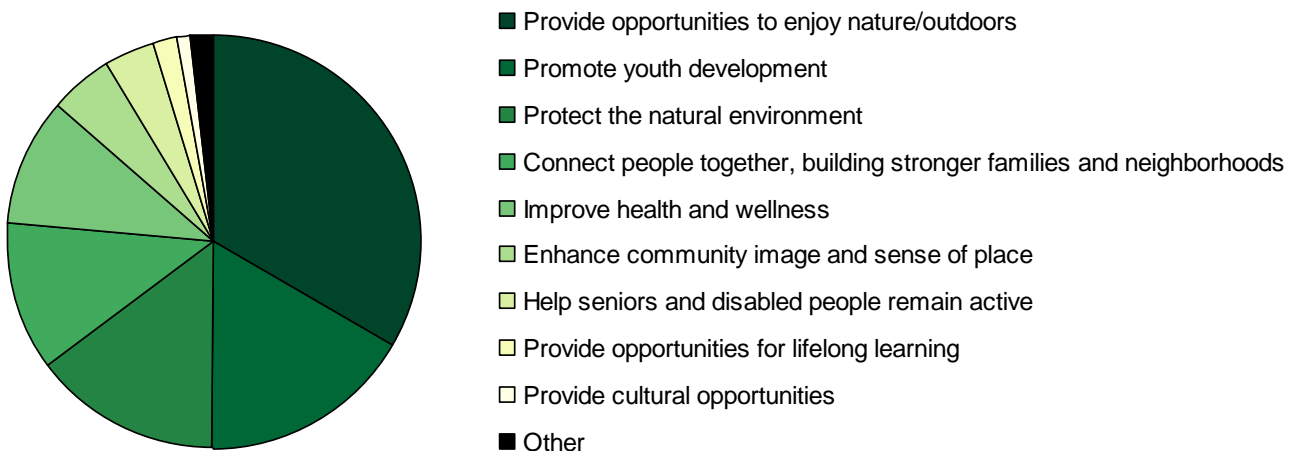
Q-6: WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

Answer	Count	Percentage	Census 2010
10-17	39	2.7%	7.5%
18-24	20	1.4%	5.3%
25-34	110	7.5%	7.8%
35-44	221	15.0%	9.1%
45-54	286	19.4%	15.1%
55-64	419	28.5%	21.6%
65+	315	21.4%	26.3%
No answer	63	4.3%	N/A
Non-completed	0	0.0%	N/A

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- Most age groups were well represented, when compared to 2010 Census data.
- Youth were under represented, but more completed this questionnaire than in many other communities.

Question 7: Most Important Benefits of Parks and Recreation



Q-7: WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING BENEFITS OF PARKS, RECREATION AND NATURAL AREAS ARE MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU? (CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Provide opportunities to enjoy nature/outdoors (1)	880	59.7%
Promote youth development (2)	433	29.4%
Protect the natural environment (4)	392	26.6%
Connect people together, building stronger families and neighborhoods (8)	305	20.7%
Improve health and wellness (3)	264	17.9%
Enhance community image and sense of place (9)	129	8.8%
Help seniors and disabled people remain active (7)	103	7.0%
Provide opportunities for lifelong learning (5)	51	3.5%
Provide cultural opportunities (6)	28	1.9%
Other	47	3.2%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%

- Youth Development is also a significant benefit valued by respondents.
- The most common “Other” response was a frustration with only being able to select two choices, a decision made to force respondents to prioritize and not select all of the responses.

Q-8: WHERE DO YOU CURRENTLY GET INFORMATION ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Local newspapers (5)	865	58.7%
Word of mouth (7)	687	46.6%
Posters/flyers at parks and facilities I visit (1)	519	35.2%
Online at the City, County or other website (2)	396	26.9%
Electronic newsletters from agencies/organizations (3)	316	21.5%
Printed maps and brochures (4)	224	15.2%
Online social networks (such as Facebook) (6)	100	6.8%
Other (Included in Appendix A)	63	4.3%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%

- Word of mouth is also a critical factor.
- Websites and electronic newsletters are reaching about ¼ of respondents.

Q-9: HOW IMPORTANT ARE PARKS, RECREATION PROGRAMS AND NATURAL AREAS TO JEFFERSON COUNTY’S QUALITY OF LIFE?

1	2	3	4	5	6
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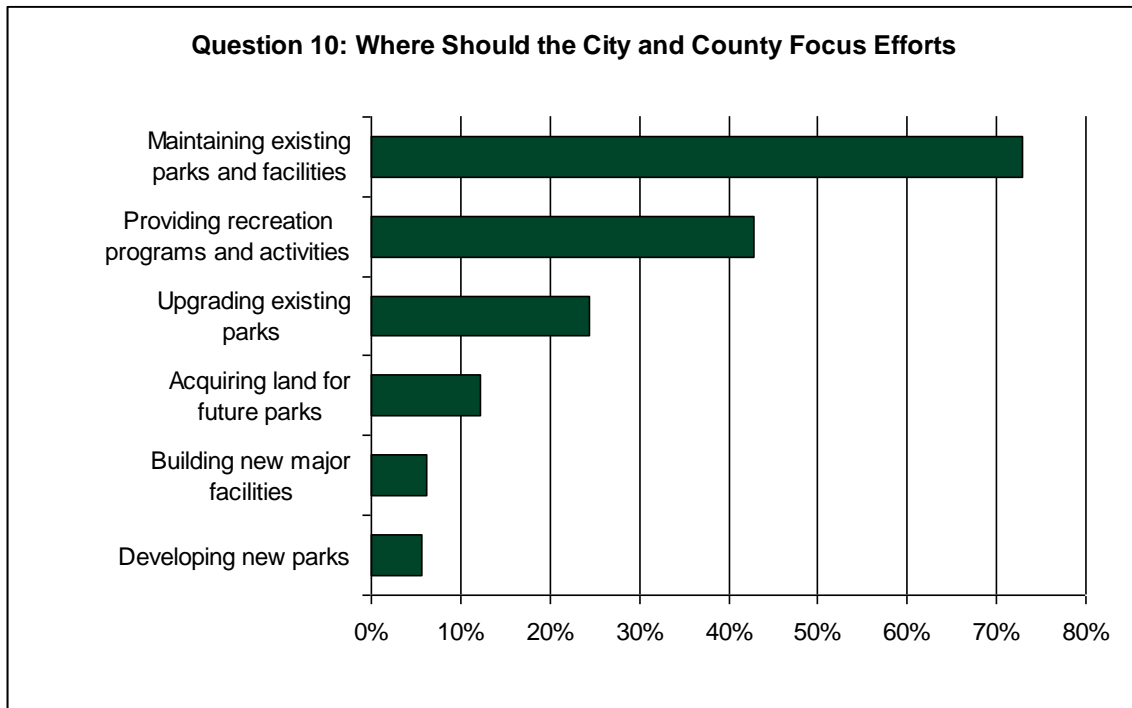
Not Important	-	Important	-	Very Important	Don't Know	No Answer
13	21	97	69	949	2	268
0.9%	1.4%	6.6%	4.7%	64.4%	.14%	18.19%

- There is a high value placed on parks, recreation programs and natural areas in relation to quality of life in Jefferson County.
- 64% of all respondents indicated that it is very important, but due to the number of responses with no answers to this question, the percentage could also be interpreted as, "79% of those who responded to this question indicated that parks recreation programs and natural areas are very important to quality of life."

Q-10: IN WHICH AREA SHOULD THE CITY AND COUNTY FOCUS ITS PARK AND RECREATION EFFORTS? (PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Maintaining existing parks and facilities (4)	1075	73.0%
Providing recreation programs and activities (6)	630	42.8%
Upgrading existing parks (3)	359	24.4%
Acquiring land for future parks (1)	180	12.2%
Building new major facilities (5)	90	6.1%
Developing new parks (2)	84	5.7%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*



- Providing programs and activities was also a popular choice with over 40% of respondents selecting it.
- Building new facilities and developing new parks were each selected by less than 10% of respondents.

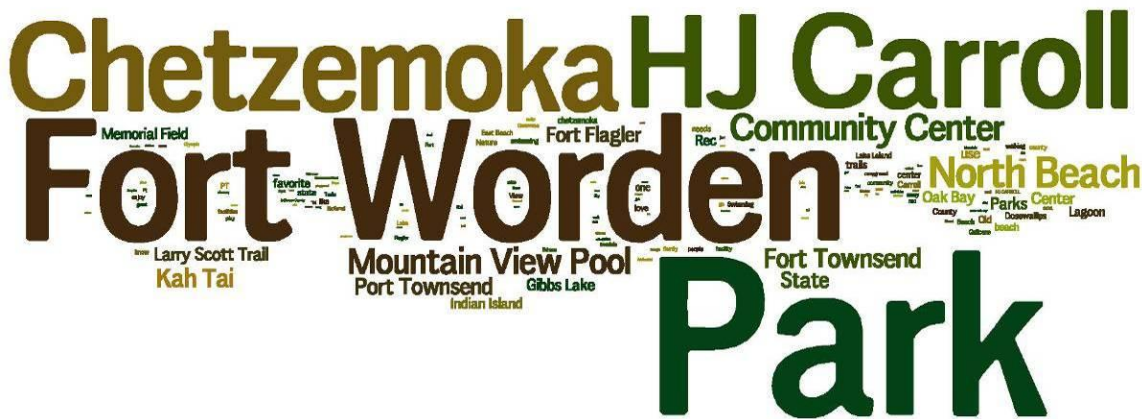
Q-11: IF YOU SELDOM USE OR DO NOT USE THE PARKS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY OR PORT TOWNSEND, WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS? (PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Not interested/No time (1)	103	7.0%
Lack of facilities (3)	86	5.8%
Don't know what's available (8)	85	5.8%
Too far away; not conveniently located (5)	79	5.4%
Poorly maintained (4)	64	4.3%
Don't know where they are (7)	46	3.1%
Feel unsafe (2)	26	1.8%
Do not have transportation (6)	14	1.0%
Too crowded (9)	9	0.6%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%

Q-12: WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE PARK OR RECREATION FACILITY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, INCLUDING PORT TOWNSEND?

- This question was open-ended allowing people to write in their own response.
- To quickly analyze the responses to this question, a word cloud has been created that shows each word that appeared in the responses, scaled to indicate how frequently it was mentioned.



- Fort Worden State Park, Chetzemoka (Port Townsend) and HJ Carroll (Jefferson County) parks are the most frequently mentioned.
- In the next group are North Beach, the Mountain View Pool and the Community Center.

Q-13: ARE MORE TRAILS NEEDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	776	52.7%
No (IF NO, SKIP TO 16)	297	20.2%
No opinion	229	15.6%
No answer	105	7.1%
Non-completed	66	4.5%

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

Q-14: WHAT IS THE PRIMARY REASON TO DEVELOP MORE TRAILS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY AND THE CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND? (PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE CHOICE)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Recreation (walking, dog walking, biking, horse riding) (4)	389	26.4%
Support non-motorized transportation (1)	248	16.8%
Experience nature (e.g. hiking, interpretation, bird watching) (2)	210	14.3%
Exercise (3)	91	6.2%
No answer	469	31.8%
Non-completed	66	4.5%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

Q-15: WHAT TYPE OF PATHWAY OR TRAIL IS MOST NEEDED IN THE COUNTY AND CITY? (PLEASE CHECK ONLY ONE CHOICE)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Unpaved trails for non-motorized use (hiking, mountain bike, equestrian) (5)	311	21.1%
Off-street paved trails for bicycling, walking, rollerblading, etc. (2)	244	16.6%
Community connection trails (linking disconnected streets) (3)	161	10.9%
On-street commuter bicycle lanes (1)	110	7.5%
Nature/interpretive trails (4)	85	5.8%
Unpaved trails for motorized use (ATV, motorbikes) (6)	36	2.4%
No answer	460	31.2%
Non-completed	66	4.5%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- Just over half of respondents indicated that more trails are needed in Jefferson County.
- The largest portion of respondents feel that the primary reason to develop trails is for recreation reasons.

Q-16: DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION, CULTURAL, SENIOR OR SPORTS PROGRAMS OFFERED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY OR THE CITY OF PORT TOWNSEND?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	639	43.4%
No	592	40.2%
No answer	164	11.1%
Non-completed	78	5.3%

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

- 43% is a high level of participation compared to other northwest communities.

Q-17: IF YOU DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN RECREATION OR SPORTS PROGRAMS OFFERED BY JEFFERSON COUNTY OR PORT TOWNSEND, WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Too busy; no time (8)	218	14.8%
Don't have activities I'm interested in (2)	213	14.5%
Not aware of programs (1)	194	13.2%
Held at inconvenient times (4)	73	5.0%
Held at inconvenient locations (5)	68	4.6%
Too expensive (10)	62	4.2%
Need child care in order to participate (7)	30	2.0%
Poor quality of programs (3)	25	1.7%
Lack of transportation (9)	10	0.7%
Classes or programs are full (6)	5	0.3%
Other (Included in Appendix A)	136	9.2%

*Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%*

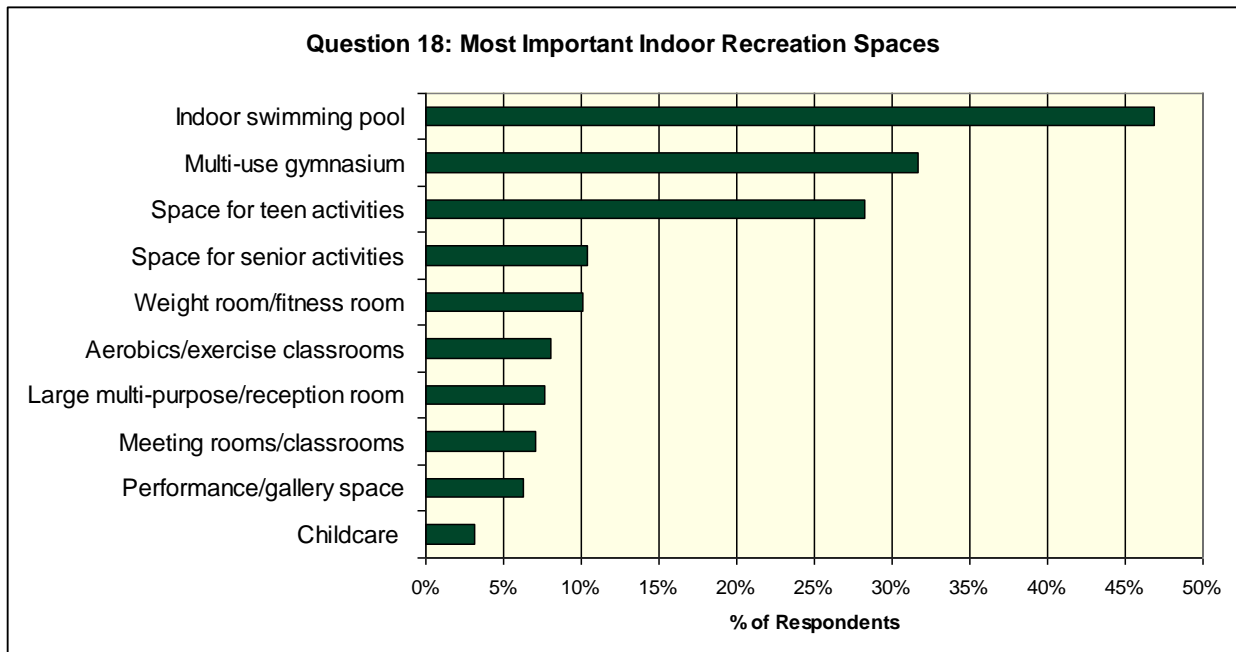
- The top responses here indicate a need for targeting activities and marketing.
- Other choices do not appear to be major issues.

Q-18: WHAT TYPES OF INDOOR RECREATION SPACES ARE MOST IMPORTANT? (PLEASE CHECK YOUR TOP 2 CHOICES)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Indoor swimming pool (4)	691	46.9%
Multi-use gymnasium (1)	466	31.6%
Space for teen activities (6)	416	28.2%
Space for senior activities (7)	153	10.4%
Weight room/fitness room (2)	148	10.0%

Aerobics/exercise classrooms (3)	118	8.0%
Large multi-purpose/reception room (5)	113	7.7%
Meeting rooms/classrooms (10)	104	7.1%
Performance/gallery space (9)	93	6.3%
Childcare (8)	46	3.1%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%



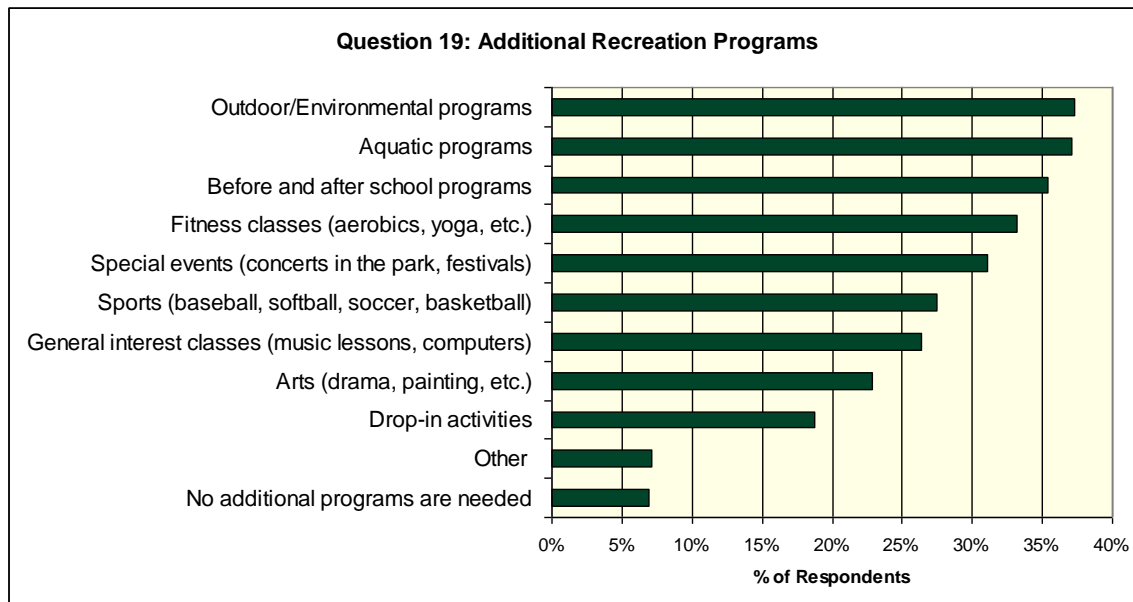
- pool is the most important indoor recreation space identified.
- Following that, gym space and teen activity space are essentially tied.

Q-19: WHAT TYPES OF ADDITIONAL RECREATION PROGRAMS SHOULD BE OFFERED IN THE COMMUNITY? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

Answer	Count	Percentage
Outdoor/Environmental programs (1)	550	37.3%
Aquatic programs (2)	546	37.1%
Before and After-School Programs (7)	521	35.4%
Fitness classes (aerobics, yoga, etc.) (8)	489	33.2%
Special events (concerts in the park, festivals) (4)	458	31.1%
Sports (baseball, softball, soccer, basketball) (5)	404	27.4%
General interest classes (music lessons, computers) (3)	388	26.3%
Arts (drama, painting, etc.) (6)	337	22.9%
Drop-in activities (9)	276	18.7%
No additional programs are needed (10)	102	6.9%

Other (Included in Appendix A)	105	7.1%
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Numbers in parentheses indicate the original order of answer choices
Multiple responses allowed, total of percentage will not equal 100%



- This question is worded to inquire about additional programs and does not prioritize existing programs.
- The top five responses are very close and should be considered essentially a tie.
- “Other” results included a range of ideas from boating to group hikes.
- Few people believe that no new programs are needed.

WHAT ACTIVITIES HAVE YOU DONE IN THE PAST 2 YEARS? PLEASE CHECK THE BOX THAT MOST CLOSELY REPRESENTS HOW OFTEN YOU PARTICIPATE WHEN THE ACTIVITY IS IN SEASON.

CHECK 5 OF THESE ACTIVITIES YOU WOULD LIKE TO DO MOST. ASSUME YOU HAVE THE TIME, MONEY AND TRANSPORTATION TO DO WHICHEVER 5 ACTIVITIES YOU WANT.

Activity	Question 20		Question 21		Difference in Ranked Order
	Average Participation Annually	Rank (Annual)	Preferred Count	Preferred Rank	
Walking/running for Pleasure	46.80	1	639	1	0
Bicycling for pleasure	21.35	2	520	2	0
Fitness & wellness programs	20.27	3	434	6	-3
Swimming (pool/lessons, fitness, fun)	12.85	4	488	4	0
Hiking/backpacking	11.82	5	495	3	2

Art, dance, performing arts	9.84	6	396	8	-2
Playground (visit/play)	9.64	7	124	16	-9
Soccer	8.58	8	102	17	-9
Boating (sail, kayak, canoe)	8.55	9	435	5	4
Special events & festivals	6.92	10	317	10	0
Swimming (lake, river, beach)	5.68	12	125	15	-3
Baseball/softball	5.40	13	93	19	-6
Fishing	4.88	14	227	11	3
Camping	4.58	15	426	7	8
Nature/environmental programs	4.54	16	340	9	7
Basketball	4.30	17	98	18	-1
Pre-school programs	3.72	18	35	23	-5
Boating (power)	3.60	19	132	13	6
Before & After-School Programs	3.38	20	77	20	0
Youth summer camp programs	3.00	21	70	21	0
Outdoor adventure programs	2.40	22	149	12	10
Horseback riding	2.12	23	132	13	10
Gymnastics & tumbling programs	2.10	24	48	22	2
Football	1.94	25	35	23	2
Other (Included in Appendix A)	6.53	11	0	25	-14

- Responses were weighted to represent the number of times respondents indicated they participated in each activity. This weighted average allowed the activities to be ranked in order of popularity.
- Question 21 requested the top five activities (if limitations did not exist).
- The final column compares the ranking of activities to indicate how much change occurred between the lists.
- “Walking” and “Bicycling” are high ranking activities throughout the northwest and the country.
- “Fitness” and “Swimming” rank higher than in most communities, which may reflect high quality programs (either public or private)
- The shift from the bottom of the list to the middle for “Outdoor adventure programs” and “Horseback riding” could be reflective of the desire for outdoor and environmental programming in Question 19.
- Organized sports, which have high participation for the individuals who participate, are not frequently listed in the top five activities respondents would most like to do.
- Some of the “Other” responses that received multiple mentions include:

Disc golf; Yoga; Dog walking; Gardening; ATV/Off-road motorcycling; Tennis

BACKGROUND INFORMATION PROVIDED FOR QUESTIONS 22 and 23:

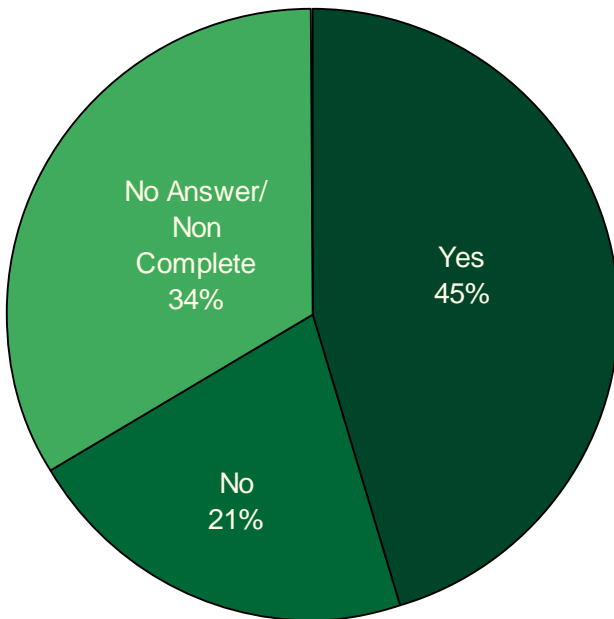
Because of funding limitations, key community facilities, including the Memorial Field and Recreation Center, have recently faced closure. The November 2010 Proposition 1 vote secured four years of funding to support operations and maintenance of these facilities. The City and County are currently working together to determine the long-term solution to funding recreation facilities and services.

Q-22: SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT (GOVERNED BY AN INDEPENDENT BOARD WITH DEDICATED FUNDING) BE CREATED TO SUPPORT PARK FACILITIES AND SERVICES IN PORT TOWNSEND AND JEFFERSON COUNTY?

Answer	Count	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%
No	313	21.3%
No answer	353	24.0%
Non-completed	141	9.6%

Non-completed: respondent exited questionnaire before reaching this question

Question 22: Should the Community Consider a Park and Recreation District?



- This question provides insight into the acceptance of a potential funding measure. Because the questionnaire was self-selecting, this result should not be interpreted as representative of the entire community.
- The general nature of this question informs more about the negative response that could be expected. 21% of respondents indicating a district should not be considered is a relatively low number.

**Q-22: SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT?
CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 2, "WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY
IDENTIFY WITH?"**

	Grand Total	Percentage	Brinnon	Percentage	Chimacum	Percentage	Discovery Bay	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%	18	34.0%	46	43.4%	5	25.0%
No	313	21.3%	19	35.9%	22	20.8%	10	50.0%
N/A	494	33.5%	16	30.2%	38	35.9%	5	25.0%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	53	100.0%	106	100.0%	20	100.0%
	Grand Total	Percentage	Gardiner	Percentage	Irondale	Percentage	Marrowstone Island	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%		0.0%	5	62.5%	13	37.1%
No	313	21.3%	2	66.7%	1	12.5%	9	25.7%
N/A	494	33.5%	1	33.3%	2	25.0%	13	37.1%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	3	100.0%	8	100.0%	35	100.0%
	Grand Total	Percentage	Port Hadlock	Percentage	Port Ludlow	Percentage	Port Townsend	Percentage
Yes	666	45.2%	39	39.0%	35	38.0%	446	51.2%
No	313	21.3%	30	30.0%	26	28.3%	154	17.7%
N/A	494	33.5%	31	31.0%	31	33.7%	271	31.1%
Grand Total	1473	100.0%	100	100.0%	92	100.0%	871	100.0%

**Q-22: SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT?
CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 2, "WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY IDENTIFY WITH?"**

	Quilcene	Percentage	I live outside of Jefferson County	Percentage	None of the above.	Percentage	(blank)	Percentage
Yes	34	36.6%	9	37.5%	13	59.1%	3	6.5%
No	26	28.0%	4	16.7%	6	27.3%	4	8.7%
N/A	33	35.5%	11	45.8%	3	13.6%	39	84.8%
Grand Total	93	100.0%	24	100.0%	22	100.0%	46	100.0%

- When interpreting these results, breakdowns that involve low numbers of responses (especially those with fewer than 50 responses) should not be considered.
- Overall results are fairly similar in the communities with larger numbers of respondents. Less than 30% are in the No category.

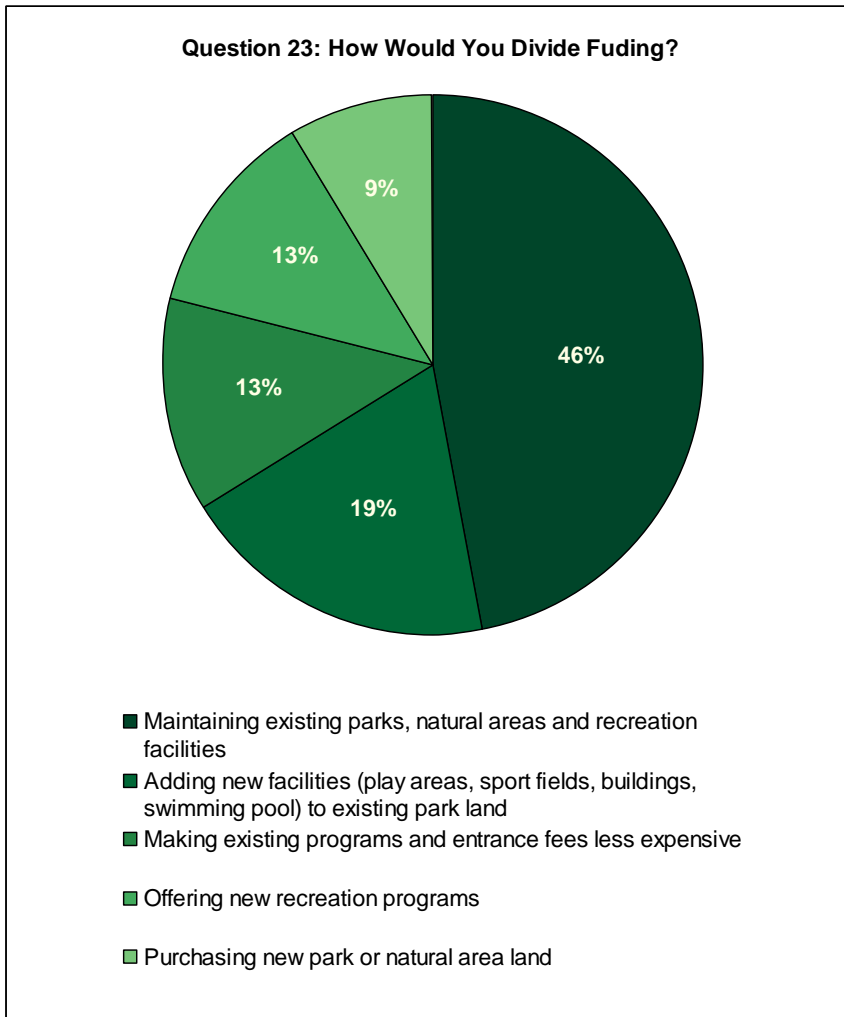
**Q-22: SHOULD THE COMMUNITY CONSIDER A NEW PARK AND RECREATION DISTRICT?
CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 3, "HOW LONG HAVE YOU RESIDED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY?"**

	3 years or less	4-6 years	7-10 years	11-19 years	20+ years	(blank)	Grand Total
Yes	39.4%	54.6%	45.5%	50.6%	43.3%	18.2%	45.2%
No	20.5%	15.8%	19.0%	22.8%	26.0%	6.5%	21.2%
N/A	40.2%	29.6%	35.5%	26.6%	30.6%	75.3%	33.5%
Grand Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

- Responses were similar regardless of how long respondents have lived in Jefferson County.

IF YOU WERE IN CHARGE OF PARKS AND RECREATION SPENDING, HOW MUCH OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD YOU DIVIDE AND SPEND BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROJECTS? (PLEASE MAKE SURE YOUR ANSWERS ADD UP TO \$100)

Data	Total
Number of Responses (To this question)	1203
Maintaining existing parks, natural areas and recreation facilities	47.0
Adding new facilities (play areas, sport fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing park land	19.1
Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive	12.9
Offering new recreation programs	12.6
Purchasing new park or natural area land	8.5
Total	100.0



- Results to this question have been normalized (forced to add up to 100) and averaged to produce the table above.
- Maintaining the existing sites and facilities is the highest priority
- Following this is a group of responses with similar support that includes “Adding new facilities”, “Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive”, and “Offering new recreation programs.”
- Purchasing new land was allocated the smallest amount of the budget.

Q-23: HOW MUCH OF EVERY ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WOULD YOU DIVIDE AND SPEND BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF PROJECTS? CROSS-TABULATED BY QUESTION 2 "WHAT COMMUNITY DO YOU MOST CLOSELY IDENTIFY WITH?"

	Brinnon	Chimacum	Discovery Bay	Gardiner	Irondale	Marrowstone Island	Port Hadlock	Port Ludlow	Port Townsend	Quilcene	None of the above.
Number of Responses (To this question)	39	80	15	3	7	30	77	75	748	79	22
Maintaining existing parks, natural areas and recreation facilities	54.5	47.2	54.0	33.3	35.0	49.2	48.5	47.2	45.9	49.9	54.4
Adding new facilities (play areas, sport fields, buildings, swimming pool) to existing park land	10.6	18.0	8.0	41.7	22.1	20.5	21.0	19.9	20.0	14.4	17.9
Making existing programs and entrance fees less expensive	18.8	12.6	22.7	8.3	15.7	14.2	13.2	14.4	12.0	14.8	10.9
Offering new recreation programs	8.5	13.3	11.3	16.7	17.9	6.5	9.9	11.0	13.4	12.1	9.0
Purchasing new park or natural area land	7.6	8.9	4.0	0.0	9.3	9.7	7.4	7.5	8.7	8.8	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Results were essentially the same across all communities.

HOW WOULD YOU RATE YOUR OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH THE LEVEL OF PARK, OPEN SPACE AND FACILITY MAINTENANCE IN PORT TOWNSEND/JEFFERSON COUNTY? (PLEASE CHECK ONLY 1 CHOICE)






1	2	3	4	5			
Unsatisfied	-	Neutral	-	Very Satisfied	Don't Know	No Answer	Non-completed
70	97	307	502	265	28	40	164
4.8%	6.6%	20.8%	34.1%	18.0%	1.9%	2.72%	11.13%

Appendix B

Level of Service Summaries




The following level of service summaries are provided by the RCO in “Manual 2, Planning Guidelines” Published in July of 2021, which can be found here: <https://rco.wa.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/Manual2.pdf>

SUMMARY OF QUANTITY CRITERIA

Level of Service Summary Local Agencies					
Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Facility Capacity Percentage of demand met by existing facilities (e.g. Facility is rented out 65% of the time would be Level B)	>75%	61-75% 	46-60%	30-45%	<30%
Quality Criteria					
Agency-Based Assessment Percentage of facilities that are fully functional for their specific design and safety guidelines (staff assessment)	>80%	61-80% 	41-60%	20-40%	<20%
Public Satisfaction Percentage of population satisfied with the condition, quantity, or distribution of existing active park and recreation facilities (public feedback assessment)	>65%	51-65% 	36-50%	25-35%	<25%
Distribution and Access Criteria					
Population within Service Areas Percentage of population within the following services areas (considering barriers to access): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.5 mile of a neighborhood park/trail • 5 miles of a community park/trail • 25 miles of a regional park/trail 	>75%	61-75%	46-60%	30-45% 	<30%
Access Percentage of parks and recreation facilities that may be accessed safely via foot, bicycle, or public transportation	>80%	61-80%	41-60% 	20-40%	<20%

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION AND ACCESS CRITERIA

Per discussion in the Needs Assessment Chapter, Jefferson County is limited in the number of neighborhood parks it can provide due to their high cost of maintenance. Therefore, neighborhood parks were not considered in the following summary.

Indicators and Criteria For Local Agencies	A	B	C	D	E
Quantity Criteria					
Number of Parks and Recreation Facilities Percentage difference between existing quantity or per capita average of parks and recreation facilities and the desired quantity or per capita average.	<10%	11-20%	21-30% 	31-40%	>41%
Facilities that Support Active Recreation Opportunities Percentage of facilities that support or encourage active (muscle-powered) recreation opportunities	>60%	51-60% 	41-50%	31-40%	<30%
Facility Capacity Percentage of demand met by existing facilities	>75%	61-75%	46-60% 	30-45%	<30%

Appendix C:

RCO Self Certification Form

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form		
Use this form to certify the need for any grant projects have been developed through an appropriate planning process. Provide the completed form with the subject plans and adoption documentation to RCO via e-mail or other means of electronic access (i.e. Web link, Box.com, etc.).		
Organization Name: Jefferson County Parks and Recreation		
Contact Name: Matthew L. Tyler, Parks and Recreation Manager		
Adoption Date of Submitted Documents: October 10, 2022		
Seeking Eligibility for: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Habitat Conservation Grants <input type="checkbox"/> Both		
Initial Each to Certify Completion	Plan Element Certification	Document and Page Number Location of Information
MLT	1. Goals, objectives: The attached plan supports our project with broad statements of intent (goals) <i>and</i> measures that describe when these intents will be attained (objectives). Goals may include a higher level of service (see Appendix C).	15
MLT	2. Inventory: The plan includes a description of the service area's facilities, lands, programs, and their condition. (<i>This may</i>	39

Planning Eligibility Self-Certification Form		
	<i>be done in a quantitative format or in a qualitative/ narrative format.)</i>	
MLT	3. Public involvement: The planning process gave the public ample opportunity to be involved in plan development and adoption.	25
MLT	4. Demand and need analysis: In the plan: An analysis defines priorities, as appropriate, for acquisition, development, preservation, enhancement, management, etc., and explains why these actions are needed. The process used in developing the analysis assessed community desires for parks, recreation, open space, and/or habitat, as appropriate, in a manner appropriate for the service area (personal observation, informal talks, formal survey(s), workshops, etc.).	79
MLT	5. Capital Improvement Program:* The plan includes a capital improvement/facility program that lists land acquisition, development, and renovation projects by year of anticipated implementation; include funding source. The program includes any capital project submitted to the Recreation and Conservation Funding Board for funding. *Nonprofit conservancies are exempt from this requirement.	121
MLT	6. Adoption: The plan and process has received formal governing body approval (<i>that is, city/county department head, district ranger, regional manager/supervisor, etc., as appropriate</i>). Attach signed resolution, letter, or other adoption instrument.	164

Certification Signature

I certify that this information is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

Matthew L. Tyler

Print/Type Name

Matthew L. Tyler

Signature (Handwritten or Digital)

Parks and Recreation Manager

Title

October 12, 2022

Date

Appendix D:

Adopting Resolution by Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board

Motion of Adoption Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board Unanimously Passed August 4, 2022

“The Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board, having completed work over the last six years including: partner outreach, public input, park tours, an annual capital improvement plan update; as well as a process of reviewing the draft plan; and including input provided at this meeting, recommends the updated draft Parks, Recreation, Open Space, and Non-Motorized Transportation Plan dated August 4, 2022 for consideration and adoption by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners.”

Appendix E:

Adopting Resolution by Jefferson County Board of Commissioners

JEFFERSON COUNTY
STATE OF WASHINGTON

IN THE MATTER OF ADOPTING }
THE JEFFERSON COUNTY } RESOLUTION NO. 46-22
PARKS, RECREATION, OPEN SPACE }
AND TRAILS PLAN }

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Trails Plan was last updated in June of 2015; and,

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan should be updated on a regular basis; and,

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board held numerous public meetings to better develop a parks, recreation, open space and trails plan consistent with the interests and views of organization partners and of the community-at-large; and,

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board conducted annual park inspection tours from 2015 to 2022 and created a continuously updated ranked capital improvement plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Parks and Recreation Advisory Board unanimously recommended the 2022 Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Comprehensive Plan for adoption by the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners; and,

WHEREAS, the Jefferson County Commissioners held a duly and widely publicized public hearing on the revised Jefferson County Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Trails Plan; and,

WHEREAS, in the judgment of the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners, the policies of the revised plan reflect input received regarding future parks, recreation, open space and trails improvement, development and retention; and,

WHEREAS, said revised plan encourages orderly, responsible, and knowledgeable development and improvement of parks, recreation, and open spaces within the County;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Jefferson County Board of Commissioners do hereby approve and adopt the 2022 Jefferson County Parks, Recreation and Open Space Plan, as attached.

(SIGNATURES FOLLOW ON NEXT PAGE)

APPROVED and ADOPTED this 10th day of October, 2022.



JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

[Signature]
Heidi Eisenhour, Chair

[Signature]
Kate Dean, Member

[Signature]
Greg Brotherton, Member

ATTEST:

Carolyn Galloway 10/10/22
Carolyn Galloway Date
Clerk of the Board

Approved as to form only:

P.C. Hunsucker 10/11/2022
Philip C. Hunsucker Date
Chief Civil Deputy Prosecuting Attorney