



Oregon

Theodore R. Kulongoski, Governor

Department of Land Conservation and Development

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Web Address: <http://www.oregon.gov/LCD>

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENT

August 10, 2006

TO: Subscribers to Notice of Adopted Plan
or Land Use Regulation Amendments

FROM: Mara Ulloa, Plan Amendment Program Specialist

SUBJECT: Clatsop County Plan Amendment
DLCD File Number 001-06



The Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) received the attached notice of adoption. Due to the size of amended material submitted, a complete copy has not been attached. A copy of the adopted plan amendment is available for review at the DLCD office in Salem and the local government office.

Appeal Procedures*

DLCD ACKNOWLEDGMENT or DEADLINE TO APPEAL: August 24, 2006

This amendment was submitted to DLCD for review 45 days prior to adoption. Pursuant to ORS 197.830 (2)(b) only persons who participated in the local government proceedings leading to adoption of the amendment are eligible to appeal this decision to the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA).

If you wish to appeal, you must file a notice of intent to appeal with the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA) no later than 21 days from the date the decision was mailed to you by the local government. If you have questions, check with the local government to determine the appeal deadline. Copies of the notice of intent to appeal must be served upon the local government and others who received written notice of the final decision from the local government. The notice of intent to appeal must be served and filed in the form and manner prescribed by LUBA, (OAR Chapter 661, Division 10). Please call LUBA at 503-373-1265, if you have questions about appeal procedures.

***NOTE: THE APPEAL DEADLINE IS BASED UPON THE DATE THE DECISION WAS MAILED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A DECISION MAY HAVE BEEN MAILED TO YOU ON A DIFFERENT DATE THAN IT WAS MAILED TO DLCD. AS A RESULT YOUR APPEAL DEADLINE MAY BE EARLIER THAN THE ABOVE DATE SPECIFIED.**

Cc: Doug White, DLCD Community Services Specialist
Laren Woolley, DLCD Regional Representative
Patrick Wingard, Clatsop County

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FORM 2

DLCD NOTICE OF ADOPTION DEPT OF

This form must be mailed to DLCD within 5 working days after the final decision
per ORS 197.610, OAR Chapter 660 - Division 18

(See reverse side for submittal requirements)

AUG 04 2006

LAND CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT

Jurisdiction: CLATSOP COUNTY Local File No.: ORDINANCE No. 06-03
(If no number, use none)

Date of Adoption: JULY 26, 2006 Date Mailed: AUGUST 2, 2006
(Must be filled in) (Date mailed or sent to DLCD)

Date the Notice of Proposed Amendment was mailed to DLCD: MARCH 21, 2006

- Comprehensive Plan Text Amendment
- Comprehensive Plan Map Amendment
- Land Use Regulation Amendment
- Zoning Map Amendment
- New Land Use Regulation
- Other: _____

(Please Specify Type of Action)

Summarize the adopted amendment. Do not use technical terms. Do not write "See Attached."

AMEND THE CLATSOP COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TEXT BY
ADOPTION OF A NEW COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS
MASTER PLAN AND REVISED GOAL B GOALS, POLICES, AND
ACTIONS

Describe how the adopted amendment differs from the proposed amendment. If it is the same, write "Same." If you did not give notice for the proposed amendment, write "N/A."

SLIGHT CHANGES TO CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE MASTER PLAN (NON-
SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES). DELETION OF GENERAL POLICY #10
PERTAINING TO GOAL EXCEPTIONS FOR FUTURE PARK DEVELOPMENTS (PURSUANT
TO A LETTER FROM LAVEN WOODLEY, DLCD)

Plan Map Changed from: N/A to _____

Zone Map Changed from: N/A to _____

Location: COUNTY-WIDE Acres Involved: ±1000

Specify Density: Previous: N/A New: _____

Applicable Statewide Planning Goals: 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18

Was an Exception Adopted? Yes: _____ No: X

DLCD File No.: 001-06(15099)

Did the Department of Land Conservation and Development receive a notice of Proposed Amendment **FORTY FIVE (45) days prior to the first evidentiary hearing.** Yes: No:

If no, do the Statewide Planning Goals apply. Yes: No:

If no, did The Emergency Circumstances Require immediate adoption. Yes: No:

Affected State or Federal Agencies, Local Governments or Special Districts: CLATSOP COUNTY
OREGON PARKS REC. DEPT.

Local Contact: PATRICK WINGARD Area Code + Phone Number: 503-325-8611

Address: 800 EXCHANGE ST. SUITE 100 City: ASTORIA

Zip Code+4: 97103 Email Address: pwingard@co.clatsop.or.us

ADOPTION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS

This form **must be mailed** to DLCD **within 5 working days after the final decision**
per ORS 197.610, OAR Chapter 660 - Division 18.

1. Send this Form and TWO (2) Copies of the Adopted Amendment to:
ATTENTION: PLAN AMENDMENT SPECIALIST
DEPARTMENT OF LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT
635 CAPITOL STREET NE, SUITE 150
SALEM, OREGON 97301-2540
2. Submit **TWO (2) copies** the adopted material, if copies are bounded please submit **TWO (2) complete copies** of documents and maps.
3. Please Note: Adopted materials must be sent to DLCD not later than **FIVE (5) working days** following the date of the final decision on the amendment.
4. Submittal of this Notice of Adoption must include the text of the amendment plus adopted findings and supplementary information.
5. The deadline to appeal will not be extended if you submit this notice of adoption within five working days of the final decision. Appeals to LUBA may be filed within **TWENTY-ONE (21) days** of the date, the "Notice of Adoption" is sent to DLCD.
6. In addition to sending the "Notice of Adoption" to DLCD, you must notify persons who participated in the local hearing and requested notice of the final decision.
7. **Need More Copies?** You can copy this form on to 8-1/2x11 green paper only ; or call the DLCD Office at (503) 373-0050; or Fax your request to:(503) 378-5518; or Email your request to Mara.Ulloa@state.or.us - **ATTENTION: PLAN AMENDMENT SPECIALIST.**

BEFORE THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

RECORDED

JUL 28 2006

Doc # 2006070127

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE GOAL 8)
RECREATION ELEMENT OF THE)
CLATSOP COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE)
PLAN)

ORDINANCE NO. 06-03

WHEREAS, on October 27, 2004 the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners ordered the preparation of an updated Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan and appointed the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee to guide the County on recreational land use issues and supervise the preparation of the Master Plan.

WHEREAS, the Clatsop County Recreation Lands Planning Advisory Committee formed a Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force and convened 22 meetings and two public workshops during the 14-month (Dec. '04 – Jan. '06) planning period.

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission considered the Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee's proposed comprehensive plan text amendments at a May 9, 2006 public hearing and unanimously recommended approval, which recommendation is attached as Exhibit "PC"; and

WHEREAS, consideration for this ordinance complies with the Post Acknowledgement rules of the Land Conservation and Development Commission, the County Planning Commission has sought review and comment and has conducted the public hearing process pursuant to the requirements of ORS 215.050 and 215.060, and the Board received and considered the Planning Commission's recommendation and held a public hearing on this ordinance pursuant to law on June 14, 2006; and

WHEREAS, public notice has been provided pursuant to law; now therefore,

THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF CLATSOP COUNTY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The Board of Commissioners hereby approves the Exhibit PC Planning Commission recommendation.

SECTION 2. The text of the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan is amended as shown in Exhibit 1 of the Exhibit A May 9, 2006 Staff Report (attached).

SECTION 3. The Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan is amended by adoption of the March 1, 2006 (as amended) Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan (attached as Exhibit 2 of the Exhibit A May 9, 2006 Staff Report) replacing the 1992 Goal 8 Recreational Needs Background Report and Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan (attached as Exhibit 5 of the Exhibit A May 9, 2006 Staff Report).

SECTION 4. In support of this ordinance, the Board adopts the May 9, 2006 Staff Report, and Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law as indicated in Exhibit A (attached).

SECTION 5. This ordinance shall be in full force and effective thirty (30) days from the date of adoption.

Approved this 26th day of July, 2006

THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
FOR CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

By Richard H. Lee
Richard Lee, Chair

By Jeem Adams
Recording Secretary

EXHIBIT PC

BEFORE THE PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

In the matter of a legislative amendment to
the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan
by the Clatsop County Recreational Lands
Planning Advisory Committee

RESOLUTION AND ORDER

RECITALS

A. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Clatsop County Land and Water Use Development Ordinance, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, appointed and authorized by the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners, requested amendments to the Goal 8 Element of the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan.

B. Pursuant to County Procedures for Land Use Applications, staff examined the request and submitted a report dated May 9, 2006 regarding the request. The Staff Report, as amended, is attached as Exhibit A.

C. Pursuant to County procedures, a hearing was held on the Exhibit A matter on May 9, 2006 for which appropriate notice was provided.

WHEREFORE, the Planning Commission finds and resolves:

1. That the Planning Commission recommends approval of the request and findings.
2. That the Director is directed to present the Planning Commission's recommendation to approve the request to the Board of Commissioners for their consideration.
3. That the Exhibit A Staff Report, as amended, is adopted by reference in support of this recommendation.

SO ORDERED this 9th day of May 2006.

PLANNING COMMISSION FOR
CLATSOP COUNTY, OREGON

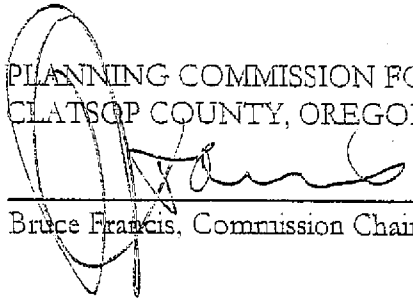

Bruce Francis, Commission Chair



EXHIBIT A

STAFF REPORT

Date: May 9, 2006

Applicant: Clatsop County
Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee
Master Plan Task Force
800 Exchange Street
Astoria, OR 97103

Request: Legislative Amendments to the Goal 8 (Recreation) Element of the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan including adoption of a new Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan

Hearing Date: May 9, 2006

Hearing Body: Planning Commission

Recommendation: Adopt the findings of this report and recommend approval of the proposal to the Board of Commissioners

Exhibits:

- 1 – Proposed Text Amendments to the Goal 8 (Recreation) Element of the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan [*deletions are striked, additions are underlined*]
- 2 – March 1, 2006 Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan
- 3 – Statewide Planning Goal 8 (OAR 660-015-0000(8))
- 4 – State and Local Park Planning Administrative Rules (OAR 660-034)
- 5 – December 23, 1992 Park Master Plan and Background Report including 1988 Cullaby Lake and Carnahan County Parks Master Plan, 1991 Kloutchy Creek Park Master Plan, and 1991 Big Creek Master Plan

I. OVERVIEW

On October 27, 2004 the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners ordered the preparation of an updated Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan. The County's Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, a group of citizens named by the County Commissioners to

EXHIBIT A

guide the County on recreational land use issues, was chosen to supervise the preparation of the plan. The Committee created a task force consisting of 12 citizen volunteers to complete the job. Following an intensive 14-month planning period (Dec. '04 – Jan. '06) that included 22 regularly scheduled meetings and two public workshops, the task force, in conjunction with its consultant, the Ilahee Group, produced the **March 1, 2006 Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan** that is attached to this report as Exhibit 2.

II. APPLICABLE CRITERIA

According to *Section 2.330, Planning Commission Recommendation, of the Clatsop County Land and Water Development and Use Ordinance (LWDUO)*:

"In preparing its recommendation the Planning Commission shall do the following:

- (1) Identify the provisions of the Comprehensive Plan that govern the decision and prepare findings describing how the proposal complies or fails to comply with these Plan provisions.
- (2) Review the nature of the proposal and describe whether the proposal warrants processing as a legislative matter.
- (3) State reasons for the recommendations and make the recommendations. Recommendations may include policy advice of the Planning Commission in addition to determinations described in (1) and (2) above."

Clatsop County's Comprehensive Plan is acknowledged by the Oregon Land Conservation and Development Commission as being consistent with the 19 Statewide Planning Goals. Proposed amendments to the acknowledged plan must be supported by adequate findings that demonstrate how the new plan provisions are in keeping with current statewide planning goals and associated rules.

The following Section provide Findings that address the proposal's consistency with the applicable provisions of the Comprehensive Plan as well as the affected statewide planning goals and associated rules.

III. FINDINGS

Goal 1 – Citizen Involvement

To develop a citizen involvement program that insures the opportunity for citizens to be involved in all phases of the planning process.

Applicable Plan Policies:

1. The Committee for Citizen Involvement shall be the Clatsop County Planning Commission, consisting of seven members. The Planning Commission shall strive to represent a cross section of affected citizens in all phases of the planning process. As an appropriate component, five Planning Commission members shall be representatives of the six designated geographic areas (with a seven member Commission, one area may have two members). No more than two Planning Commission members may reside within incorporated cities. Each member of the Planning Commission shall be selected by an open, well-publicized, public process by the Board of Commissioners.

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2. The Planning Commission and active Citizen Advisory Committees shall hold their meetings in such a way that the public is notified in advance and given the opportunity to attend and participate in a meaningful fashion.
5. Citizens shall be provided the opportunity to be involved in the phases of the planning process as set forth and defined in the goals and guidelines for Land Use Planning, including Preparation of Plans and Implementation Measures, Plan Content, Plan Adoption, Minor Changes and Major Revisions in the Plan and Implementation Measures.
6. Clatsop County shall encourage organizations and agencies of local, state and federal government and special districts to participate in the planning process.
7. Clatsop County shall use the news media, mailings, meetings, and other locally available means to communicate planning information to citizens and governmental agencies. Prior to public hearings regarding major plan revisions, notices shall be publicized.
8. Clatsop County shall establish and maintain effective means of communication between decision-makers and those citizens involved in the planning process. The County shall ensure that ideas and recommendations submitted during the planning process will be evaluated, synthesized, quantified, and utilized as appropriate.
9. Public notices will also be sent to affected residents concerning zone and Comprehensive Plan changes, conditional uses, subdivisions and planned developments.

Findings – Goal 1:

Citizen participation has occurred in all phases of the planning process for this project. Chapter 2 of the Master Plan (see attached Exhibit 2) chronicles the substantial efforts that have been made by the task force to ensure satisfactory public involvement in all aspects of the park master-planning project. Representatives from the Sunset Empire Parks and Recreation District, Oregon Department of Forestry, Oregon Department of Parks and Recreation, and National Park Service were involved in the compilation of the park plan. Participation by varied local interest groups including the North Coast Land Conservancy, Oregon Equestrian Trails, and Weyerhaeuser Company bolster the proposal's commitment to providing ample public participation in the project. A public notice announcing the Planning Commission's May 9, 2006 public hearing in this matter was published in the Daily Astorian on April 28, 2006.

The proposal satisfies the applicable Goal 1 policies of the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 1.

Goal 2 – Land Use Planning

To establish a land use planning process and policy framework as a basis for all decision and actions related to use of land and to assure an adequate factual base for such decisions and actions.

Applicable Plan Policies:

The County's land and water have been placed in one of six (6) Plan designations (see map next page). They are:

1. Development

Development areas are those with a combination of physical, biological, and social/economic

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characteristics which make them necessary and suitable for residential, commercial, or industrial development and includes those which can be adequately served by existing or planned urban services and facilities.

In Clatsop County, the County has three types of such areas: cities and their urban growth boundaries; rural communities; and rural service areas, which are areas similar to cities (sewer and water) but lack size and a government structure.

a. Rural Service Area (RSA). The County has designated four areas as RSAs. They are Cullaby Lake, Glenwood Mobile Home Park, Old Naval Hospital site, and Fishhawk Lake. Information on these is found in the community plan in which the RSA resides.

b. Urban Growth Boundaries. See land use plans of Astoria, Cannon Beach, Gearhart, Seaside and Warrenton. Clatsop County has adopted each of the city's land use plans for areas outside of the city limits and inside the urban growth boundary. The cities and the County have adopted Urban Growth Boundary Management Agreements. Clatsop County has turned over all administration and enforcement with Cannon Beach's urban growth boundary to Cannon Beach and Astoria's urban growth boundary to Astoria. Currently, Clatsop County administers and performs enforcement for areas outside the city limits inside the urban growth boundaries of Gearhart, Seaside and Warrenton.

c. Rural Communities. Clatsop County has identified and established boundaries for the following rural communities: Miles Crossing - Jeffers Gardens, Arch Cape, Svensen, Knappa, and Westport. Land use plans in these areas recognize the importance of communities in rural Clatsop County. These communities are established through a process that applies OAR 660 Division 22 requirements. Portions of land identified in the Miles Crossing and Jeffers Gardens rural community plan take an exception to Statewide Planning Goal 3 and Goal 4 for portions of land zoned EFU or AF. The exceptions documentation for a portion of the Miles Crossing and Jeffers Gardens rural community boundary is adopted as part of the Comprehensive Plan, and is located at the end of this section.

4. Conservation Other Resources

Conservation Other Resources areas provide important resource or ecosystem support functions such as lakes and wetlands and federal, state and local parks. Other areas designated Conservation Other Resources include lands for low intensity uses which do not disrupt the resource and recreational value of the land.* Most of the Columbia River Estuary is in this designation.

5. Natural

Natural areas are those which have not been significantly altered by man and which, in their natural state, perform resource support functions including those functions vital to estuarine or riparian ecosystems. Publicly owned fragile and ecologically valuable areas, especially watersheds and groundwater resource areas, are most likely to be designated as Natural. Natural areas identified by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program, as well as fish and wildlife areas and habitats identified by the Oregon Wildlife Commission, should be considered for Natural designation.

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6. Rural Lands

Rural Lands are those that are outside the urban growth boundary, outside of rural community boundaries, and are not agricultural lands or forest lands. Rural lands includes lands suitable for sparse settlement, small farms or acreage homesites with no or hardly any public services, and which are not suitable, necessary or intended for urban use.

Findings – Goal 2:

Clatsop County's 13 designated parks and six recreational sites are located in six different County zoning districts (AN, RM, OPR, LW, SFR-1, HI, and AC-2) and three City (Warrenton) zoning districts (R-10, OSI, and A-5). The County plan designations that apply to the parks are: Development, Conservation – Other Resources, Natural, and Rural Lands. Applicable policies contained in the County's acknowledged Comprehensive Plan, together with its implementing ordinance (Clatsop County Land and Water Development and Use Ordinance), assure that development of the parks and recreation sites will only occur in accordance with applicable land use controls, comprehensive plan policies, and statewide planning goals.

Page 65 of the Master Plan (Exhibit 2) includes an evaluation of current zoning that is in place for each county park. As part of this assessment, it is determined that existing zoning does not fully account for current uses or future plans for county parks. Although no zone changes are being proposed as part of this legislative action, the task force recommends future action that will define all county parks and recreational lands as county-owned land zoned RM (Recreation Management).

This comprehensive plan text amendment application is being processed in accordance with the provisions of *LWDUO Section 2.300, Legislation*, and *LWDUO Section 2.035, Type IV Procedure*.

The proposal satisfies the applicable Goal 2 policies of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 2.

Goal 3 – Agricultural Lands

To preserve and maintain agricultural lands.

Findings – Goal 3

No County parks or recreational sites are located within designated agricultural land areas (EFU zoning with a Rural Agricultural plan designation). The proposed amendments will not affect this status. This goal does not apply to the proposal.

Goal 4 – Forest Lands

To conserve forest lands by maintaining the forest land base and to protect the state's forest economy by making possible economically efficient forest practices and assure the continuous growing and harvesting of tree species as the leading use on forest land consistent with sound management of soil, air, water, and fish and wildlife resources and to provide recreational opportunities and agriculture.

Findings – Goal 4

No County parks or recreational sites are located within designated forest land areas (F-80 or AF zoning with a Conservation Forest Lands plan designation). The proposed amendments will not affect this status. This goal does not apply to the proposal.

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Goal 5 – Natural Resources, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Open Spaces

To protect natural resources and conserve scenic and historic areas and open spaces.

Applicable Plan Policies:

Fish and Wildlife Area and Habitats:

8. New developments shall not restrict existing public access to rivers, streams, or lakes. New developments are encouraged to provide additional public access to rivers, streams, and lakes where such access is consistent with the area's environmental characteristics.

Natural Areas:

1. Significant natural and scientific areas and scenic sites should be set aside for preservation and managed so as to protect the unique characteristics of the area.
2. The County will cooperate with appropriate State and Federal agencies and private groups to ensure that examples of the full range of Oregon's natural ecosystem are preserved for future study and enjoyment.

Water Resources and Watersheds:

1. The County will cooperate and coordinate with State and Federal agencies in assuring the maximum beneficial use of all water areas in the County.
4. The County encourages the development of community dock facilities rather than individual piers or docks.

Findings – Goal 5

This proposal protects natural resources and conserves scenic and historic areas and open spaces in accordance with Statewide Planning Goal 5 and the County Comprehensive Plan. The project has brought together local, state, and federal agencies and private groups involved in, or interested in, park planning and development projects and has significantly advanced the public's knowledge about the County parks system. Recurring comments received by the task force throughout its public outreach programs indicated a general lack of knowledge about the County park system. Many survey respondents were unaware that one or more of the County Parks even existed. Increasing awareness of the parks will foster the citizenry's connection to the area waterways and promote continued use of significant natural and scientific areas and scenic sites for preservation and other appropriate uses.

The Master Plan inventories every County Park and recreational site for size, location, zoning, natural features, cultural/historical significance, recreational use, facility inventory, development history, and management opportunities and challenges. Information contained in the Plan is clear, concise, and current. The Plan will be an essential tool for acquiring funding for future park expansion projects, namely through grant opportunities. As the public's ability to access the County's network of public boat ramps improves, more community dock facilities will emerge rather than construction of individual docks and piers.

The proposal satisfies the applicable Goal 5 policies of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 5.

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Goal 6 – Air, Water, and Land Resources Quality

To maintain and improve the quality of the air, water, and land resources of the state.

Applicable Plan Policies:

1. The County shall encourage the maintenance of a high quality of air, water, and land through the following actions: (d) encouraging indigenous, clean industries such as fishing, boat building, tourism, and forest products utilization.

Findings – Goal 6

The project expands tourism opportunities in the area in accordance with the applicable Goal 6 plan policy (#1d) of the Comprehensive Plan. Area air, water, and land resources will benefit from a well-planned, maintained, and developing park system. The proposal is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 6.

Goal 7 – Areas Subject to Natural Disasters

To protect people and property from natural hazards.

Applicable Plan Policies:

7. Agriculture, forestry, open space, and recreation shall be the preferred uses of flood prone areas.

Findings – Goal 7

Many of the County's Parks are located in designated flood hazard areas. Retaining these flood-prone areas for park, open space, and recreational purposes, as opposed to conflicting uses such as housing, commercial development, etc., serves the community in many ways: People and property are protected from flood hazards; open spaces (greenways) along water bodies assist in storing flood waters during storm events.

The proposal satisfies the applicable Goal 6 policy (#7) of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 7.

Goal 8 – Recreational Needs

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

Applicable Plan Policies (existing Goal 8 Element of the Comprehensive Plan in its entirety):

Goals

1. Satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.
2. Provide opportunities for Clatsop County residents and visitors to enjoy a variety of quality outdoor recreational experiences through the development and maintenance of a well-balanced county-wide park system.
3. Establish a stable, dedicated funding mechanism for the County's park system.
4. Preserve and enhance the County's parks, open space and recreational lands.

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5. Provide a well maintained and secure parks system.
6. Protect and expand public access to streams, rivers and lakes.
7. Encourage, create and improve recreation projects, programs and partnerships.
8. Encourage and maximize citizen input into the County's parks planning and development process.
9. Develop, adopt and implement an updated County Park Master Plan through coordination with the Recreational Lands Advisory Committee.
10. Coordinate with the National Park Service and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in the development of their park facilities.

Policies

1. The County should protect, manage, enhance and preserve identified park resources and recreational land resources.
2. The County should coordinate with school districts, state and federal park agencies on regional and local use parks and recreational sites in its planning process.
3. The County shall establish a basic parks maintenance program to provide garbage collection, litter patrols, security and general site maintenance for all of its day use facilities.
4. The County should, to the extent practicable, retain existing county-owned stream front properties identified in adopted or approved park master plans, the County Transportation System Plan, or as needed for public access such as boat ramps, trails or other recreational needs.
5. Future park development shall to the extent practicable, consider handicapped accessibility as a design consideration, to include recreational trails, fishing docks, boat ramps and other improvement projects.
6. County park and recreational lands shall be managed in accordance with county adopted or approved park master plans.
7. The County should encourage development of public access and educational programs that promote primitive recreation sites.
8. The Recreational Lands Advisory Committee will maintain a public forum for citizen input regarding any future changes that potentially impact parks, recreational lands, trails, boat ramps and related programs within the county.
9. The County shall participate with other governmental, private, regional, volunteer and non-profit groups and agencies in coordinating planning efforts that may impact the County's recreational resources or park master plans.

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10. The County should encourage private commercial timber landowners to develop recreational plans that provide access to their lands including but not limited to hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bird watching or other passive recreational uses.
11. The preservation of existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems should be an important consideration in examining the desirability of future park development or improvement projects.
12. County owned recreational land sites shall be managed in accordance with adopted park master plans and the general management direction statements contained in this report.
13. Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issued including:
 - Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Major County Park improvement proposals; and
 - Annual County Parks budget proposals.
14. No existing County-owned recreational lands sites shall be sold, traded, rezoned or exchanged without the input of the County Recreational Lands Advisory Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.
15. The existing Clatsop County recreational lands sites identified in its master plan shall be formally recognized by Clatsop County as "county park", except for Delaura Beach.
16. All revenue generated from the use, sale or lease of county parks shall be used solely for county park purposes.
17. The County shall promote the establishment of a connected system of recreational trails.
18. The County shall coordinate with the State of Oregon in the development of a Park Master Plan for its Sunset Beach property.
19. Periodically review and update the County Park Master Plan.

Action Strategies

1. Actively pursue long-term use agreements for public access to County maintained boat ramps on private properties and develop new sites as funding allows.
2. Monitor the Division of State Lands (DSL) identification of navigable coastal streams to allow for public access.
3. Actively pursue the acquisition of stream frontage sites for water related recreational uses such as fishing, or passive recreation such as bird watching.

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4. Develop and adopt an updated County Park Master Plan.
5. Develop a long-term funding strategy to stabilize funding for park development, maintenance and staff support.
6. Adopt goal exceptions on resource lands, in order to adopt regulations that support certain types of recreational facilities as Type I development permits. NOTE: OAR 660-034-0040(3) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land within a local park and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land within a local park, in accordance with applicable laws, statewide goals, and rules.
7. Eliminate any provision of the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan that prohibits the development of full service recreational camp grounds on County owned lands and amend County ordinances to allow for the development of campgrounds and RV parks on County owned properties.
8. A "county park" zone designation shall be created to support the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan in conformance with OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(i).
9. Eliminate conflicting provisions of the Clatsop Plains Area Plan unless it can be demonstrated that public and private infrastructure or natural systems are unable to accommodate future park development.
10. Consider zone district text amendments that support Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Findings – Goal 8

The proposed text amendments (Exhibit 1) and master plan (Exhibit 2) provide planning and implementation measures that comply with Statewide Planning Goal 8 (Exhibit 3) and State and Local Park Planning Administrative Rules (OAR 660-034) (Exhibit 4). The March 1, 2006 Master Plan and Background Report (Exhibit 2) will replace the December 23, 1992 Master Plan and Background Report (Exhibit 5), in its entirety. The proposal ensures satisfaction of the recreational needs of the citizens of Clatsop County and visitors.

The proposal complies with the applicable Goal 8 policies of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 8 and associated administrative rules (660-034 & 660-015-0000(8)).

Goal 9 – Economic Development

To provide adequate opportunities throughout the state for a variety of economic activities vital to the health, welfare, and prosperity of Oregon's citizens.

Applicable Plan Policies:

Travel Industry Policies:

5. In order to develop and better utilize local recreational and tourist resources, the County should research, inventory, and catalog existing and potential recreational resources.

EXHIBIT A

Findings – Goal 9

The proposal provides research, inventories, and catalogs of existing and potential recreational resources in Clatsop County. The proposed Master Plan improves future development and use opportunities on County Parks and designated recreational lands in accordance with Goal 9, Policy #5 of the Travel Industry section of the Comprehensive Plan. The proposal is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 9.

Goal 10 – Housing

To provide for the housing needs of citizens of the state.

Finding – Goal 10

The Goal 10 Housing and population policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

Goal 11 – Public Facilities and Services

To plan and develop a timely, orderly and efficient arrangement of public facilities and services to serve as a framework for urban and rural development.

Finding – Goal 11

The Goal 11 Public Facilities and Services policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

Goal 12 – Transportation

To provide and encourage a safe, convenient and economic transportation system.

Finding – Goal 12

The Goal 12 Transportation policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

Goal 13 – Energy Conservation

To conserve energy.

Finding – Goal 13

The Goal 13 Energy Conservation policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

Goal 14 – Urbanization

To provide for an orderly and efficient transition from rural to urban land use, to accommodate urban population and urban employment inside urban growth boundaries, to ensure efficient use of land, and to provide for livable communities.

Finding – Goal 14

The Goal 14 Urbanization policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

Goal 15 – Willamette River Greenway

To protect, conserve, enhance, and maintain the natural, scenic, economic, and recreational qualities of lands along the Willamette River as the Willamette River Greenway.

Finding – Goal 15

Goal 15 does not apply to Clatsop County.

EXHIBIT A

Goal 16 – Estuarine Resources

To recognize and protect the unique environmental, economic, and social values of each estuary and associated wetlands; and, to protect, maintain, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the long-term environmental, economic, and social values, diversity, and benefits of Oregon's estuary.

Goal 17 – Coastal Shorelands

To conserve, protect, where appropriate, develop and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of all coastal shorelands, recognizing their value for protection and maintenance of water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, water-dependent uses, economic resources and recreation and aesthetics. The management of these shoreland areas shall be compatible with the characteristics of the adjacent coastal waters; and, to reduce the hazard to human life and property, and the adverse effects upon water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, resulting from the use and enjoyment of Oregon's coastal shorelands.

Note: Clatsop County has combined Policies for Goal 16 and Goal 17.

Applicable Plan Policies:

P20.8 Fish and Wildlife Habitat

1. Endangered or threatened species habitat shall be protected from incompatible development.
2. Measures shall be taken to protect nesting, roosting, feeding, and resting areas used by resident and migratory bird species.
3. Major marshes, significant wildlife habitat, coastal headlands, and exceptional aesthetic resources in the Coastal Shoreland Boundary shall be protected.

P20.14 Recreation and Tourism

2. Recreation uses in waterfront areas shall take maximum advantage of their proximity to the water by providing water access points, water-front viewing areas, and structures visually compatible with the waterfront.

Ocean and Coastal Lake Shorelands

3. New shoreland development, expansion, maintenance or restoration of existing development and restoration of historic sites shall be designed to promote visual attractiveness and scenic views and provide, where appropriate, visitor facilities, public viewpoints and public access to the water. Existing public access to publicly owned shorelands shall be maintained.

Findings – Goals 16 & 17

The proposal includes assessments of natural features for each park and recreation site and summarizes public water access points and boat ramps in the County. The proposal assures that the future development, use, and maintenance of County parks and recreation sites will occur only in accordance with appropriate measures to protect fish and wildlife habitat, promote recreation and tourism opportunities, and adhere to appropriate shoreland development standards.

The proposal complies with the applicable Goal 16 & 17 Policies of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goals 16 and 17.

EXHIBIT A

Goal 18 – Beaches and Dunes

To conserve, protect, where appropriate develop, and where appropriate restore the resources and benefits of coastal beach and dune areas; and, to reduce the hazard to human life and property from natural or man-induced actions associated with these areas.

Applicable Plan Policy:

3. The County, in making land use decisions in beach and dune areas, other than older stabilized dunes, shall consider the impact of the proposed development on the site and on adjacent areas, and the methods that are proposed for protecting the site and adjacent areas from any potential adverse effects of the proposed development.

Findings – Goal 18

The proposal acknowledges the frailty of the beach and dune environment and promotes planned uses and development of applicable parks and recreational sites that will adhere to appropriate beach and dune development standards.

The proposal complies with the applicable Goal 18 Policy (#3) of the Comprehensive Plan and is consistent with Statewide Planning Goal 18.

Goal 19 – Ocean Resources

To conserve marine resources and ecological functions for the purpose of providing long-term ecological, economic, and social value and benefits to future generations.

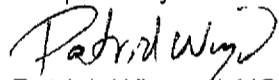
Finding – Goal 19

The Goal 19 Ocean Resources policies of the Comprehensive Plan do not apply to the proposal.

IV. RECOMMENDATION TO PLANNING COMMISSION:

Adopt the findings of this report and recommend approval of the proposal to the Board of Commissioners.

Respectfully submitted,



Patrick Wingard AICP
Community Development Supervisor
May 2, 2006

**Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan
Goals and Policies Document
Chapter 8 – Recreational Lands**

Introduction

Clatsop County recreational land sites are utilized by the public for a wide range of recreational activities. Many of these activities are tied to the enjoyment of the natural plant and wildlife communities that currently exist on these publicly owned lands. The preservation of existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems should be an important consideration in examining the desirability of future park development projects.

The County's park and recreational lands are valuable natural, cultural and economic resources of its residences.

The County is home to approximately 35,630¹ permanent residents. The population swells in excess of 80,000 on summer weekends as vacationers are drawn by the scenery, mild weather, small-town atmosphere and wealth of natural beauty. The region is well known for its history and many recreational opportunities afforded by the ocean beaches, dense forests, mountains, rivers and streams. More than 80 percent of the land in the County is forested.

Traditionally Clatsop County's economy was dependent on products and activities associated with its renewable natural resources. New restrictions on harvesting these resources and changes in markets have contributed to the decline of both the seafood and forest product industries.

On the other hand, tourism and other visitor-related activity has become more dominant. A workforce analysis by the Oregon Employment Department for February 2003 showed approximately 24 percent of the total private employment in leisure and hospitality and about 12.8 percent in natural resources and mining, wood product manufacturing and paper manufacturing.

The County's attractive natural and historic features, in combination with its recreational opportunities, are likely to continue to attract growing numbers of visitors. At the same time, these features are of great importance and are cherished by the citizens who live here.

The government of Clatsop County owns and manages nearly 1000 acres of County parks, recreational land sites, public parks and recreational areas. These parcels range from highly developed parks, such as Cullaby Lake, to primitive, passive recreational sites, such as David Douglas.

¹This number is based on year 2000 U.S. Census, from the Center of Population Research and Census, Portland State University.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires. Inventories are based on adequate research and analysis of available resources. Findings need to be documented in long-range plans and action programs to meet the recreational needs. Among various issues, Goal 8 focuses attention on facilities and uses that meet recreational needs for high density population centers and persons of limited mobility and finances, provide maximum conservation of energy and minimize environmental deterioration, are available to the public at nominal cost and meet the needs of visitors to the state.

Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 660-034-040 suggests appropriate zoning categories and map designations (a "local park" zone or overlay zone is recommended), including objective land use and siting review criteria, in order to authorize the existing and planned park uses described in local park master plans.

Further, OAR 660-034-0040 provides for the uses listed in OAR 660-034-0035-(2)(a) through 660-034-0035-(2)(g) on agricultural or forest land within a local park provided such uses are listed in a master plan that meets specific requirements. Uses include campground areas, day use areas, recreational trails, boating and fishing facilities, park visitor and employee amenities, park land support facilities and infrastructure, park maintenance and management facilities, natural and cultural resource interpretative, educational and informational facilities, and visitor lodging and retreat facilities.

In 2005-06, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee created the 2006 Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan. The Master Plan (available for review in its entirety in the Goal 8 Element of the multiple-volume Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan and Background Report) provides Recreational Lands Goals, Policies, and Actions listed on subsequent pages. The following General Policies also apply to Recreational Lands in the County:

1. The County should protect, manage, enhance and preserve identified park resources and recreational land resources.
2. The County should, to the extent practicable, retain existing county-owned stream front properties identified in adopted or approved park master plans, the County Transportation System Plan, or as needed for public access such as boat ramps, trails or other recreational needs.
3. The Recreational Lands Advisory Committee will maintain a public forum for citizen input regarding any future changes that potentially impact parks, recreational lands, trails, boat ramps and related programs within the county.
4. The County shall participate with other governmental, private, regional, volunteer and non-profit groups and agencies in coordinating planning efforts that may impact the County's recreational resources or park master plans.

5. County park and recreational lands shall be managed in accordance with county adopted or approved park master plans.
6. Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issued including:
 - Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Major County Park improvement proposals; and
 - Annual County Parks budget proposals.
7. Existing County-owned recreational lands sites, as identified in the Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan, shall not be sold, traded, rezoned or exchanged without first requesting the input of the County Recreational Lands Advisory Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.
8. All revenue generated from the use, sale or lease of county parks shall be used solely for county park purposes.
9. Periodically review and update the County Park Master Plan.
10. A “county park” zone designation shall be created to support the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan in conformance with OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(i).
11. Eliminate conflicting provisions of the Clatsop Plains Area Plan unless it can be demonstrated that public and private infrastructure or natural systems are unable to accommodate future park development.
12. Consider zone district text amendments that support Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Goal 8 – Recreational Lands

GOAL 1 – PARKS MANAGEMENT: Maintain and improve the county’s park and recreational resources.

- 1.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Provide a consistent, high quality, park and recreation experience.

ACTIONS:

- 1.1.1. Establish consistent, high quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including signage.
- 1.1.2. Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.
- 1.1.3. Work with producers or area recreational maps and brochures to include county parks.
- 1.1.4. Provide more restroom facilities.
- 1.1.5. Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.
- 1.1.6. Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas.
- 1.1.7. Consider establishing “quiet zones” within the parks or consider identifying entire parks as “quiet parks”. Exceptions could be made for special events, concerts, or other permitted activities.
- 1.1.8. Ensure adjacent land uses, especially industrial uses, are compatible with future park acquisitions and development projects.

- 1.2 **OBJECTIVE:** Manage each park to preserve and enhance the natural and cultural resources within the park system.

ACTIONS:

- 1.2.1 Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.
- 1.2.2 Implement a noxious weed control program.

- 1.3 **OBJECTIVE:** Identify additional county-owned land that could be used for recreational activity and educational purposes.

ACTIONS:

- 1.3.1 Maintain a parks classification system to guide current and future management.
- 1.3.2 Strive to locate parks close to population centers.
- 1.3.3 Create a policy for the acquisition, development, and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long-term county needs.
- 1.3.4 Establish the exact boundaries and ownerships of all county owned parks and recreational lands.

- 1.4 **OBJECTIVE:** Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.

ACTIONS:

- 1.4.1 Contact recreational user groups to ascertain their needs and gain their cooperation.
- 1.4.2 Minimize user conflicts by separating uses or through special use agreements.

- 1.4.3 Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.
- 1.4.4 Increase the number of designated fishing locations.
- 1.4.5 Create or adopt trail building guidelines.
- 1.4.6 Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, i.e., new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.
- 1.4.7 Establish countywide development, building, and maintenance standards.
- 1.4.8 Decommission underused and derelict facilities that do not have heritage significance, including the removal of excess parking areas, roads, picnic shelters and parks buildings.

GOAL 2 – FUNDING AND OPERATION: Ensure a sustainable, high quality and cost effective park operation.

- 2.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Make the parks operation increasingly self-sustaining, including developing partnerships when possible.

ACTIONS:

- 2.1.1 Implement appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks; consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
 - 2.1.2 Investigate the establishment of a “Friends of the Parks” foundation to establish fundraising.
 - 2.1.3 Pursue grants from state, federal, and private sources.
 - 2.1.4 Consider the formation of a restricted fund as a source of stable, supplemental funding for parks.
- 2.2 **OBJECTIVE:** Utilize advanced and improved technologies in parks and facilities management to improve efficiencies.

ACTIONS:

- 2.2.1 Establish a reservations system for special facilities.
- 2.2.2 Evaluate operations for potential cost savings.
- 2.2.3 Annually evaluate prior year’s performance and prioritize activities for the coming year.
- 2.2.4 Utilize resident park hosts, volunteers, and work crews where appropriate.
- 2.2.5 Acknowledge and reward volunteers with recognition.

**GOAL 3 – COMMUNITY HEALTH & ECONOMIC/SOCIAL BENEFITS:
Promote the community health and regional economic benefits of the park system.**

- 3.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Raise public awareness of the health and economic benefits of the park system.

ACTIONS:

- 3.1.1 Determine the economic advantages to the county of current and potential parks and recreational lands, including future development projects.
- 3.1.2 Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county's scenic, recreational, and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.

GOAL 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Promote volunteerism and a greater sense of land stewardship among county residents of all age.

- 4.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Build an effective outreach strategy to engage the public.

ACTIONS:

- 4.1.1 Expand the Adopt-a-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to enlist volunteers in the development and maintenance within parks.

- 4.2 **OBJECTIVE:** Practice environmentally responsible park management.

ACTIONS:

- 4.2.1 Complete a system-wide natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.
- 4.2.2 Develop and implement a “green purchasing” program for park maintenance and operations.
- 4.2.3 Minimize tree cutting in parks with priority given to dead or identified hazard trees.

- 4.3 **OBJECTIVE:** Increase awareness of the county parks' natural and cultural resources.

ACTIONS:

- 4.3.1 Install interpretive signage at park locations where feasible.
- 4.3.2 Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.
- 4.3.3 Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels, and the county's website, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.

GOAL 5 – REGIONAL RECREATIONAL CONNECTIONS: Establish a more integrated and connected system of parks and recreational resources within the county parks system and between the county and other public and private recreation providers.

- 5.1 **OBJECTIVE:** Establish a permanent recreation council of local, county, state, federal, and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.

ACTIONS:

- 5.1.1 Create a Land and Water Trails Plan
- 5.1.2 Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize use conflicts.
- 5.1.3 Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.
- 5.1.4 Identify the partnerships necessary to jointly manage recreational sites, such as Youngs River Falls.
- 5.1.5 Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams, and lands, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
- 5.1.6 Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).

**Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan
Goals and Policies Document
Chapter 8 – Recreational Lands**

Introduction

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Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires. ~~The inventory recreation opportunities inventories are based on adequate research and analysis of available resources, that might be available and urges~~ Findings need to be documented in long-range plans and action programs to meet the recreational needs. Among various issues, Goal 8 focuses attention on facilities and uses that meet recreational needs for high density population centers and persons of limited mobility and finances, provide maximum conservation of energy and minimize environmental deterioration, are available to the public at nominal cost and meet the needs of visitors to the state.

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2. The County should, to the extent practicable, retain existing county-owned stream front properties identified in adopted or approved park master plans, the County Transportation System Plan, or as needed for public access such as boat ramps, trails or other recreational needs.
3. The Recreational Lands Advisory Committee will maintain a public forum for citizen input regarding any future changes that potentially impact parks, recreational lands, trails, boat ramps and related programs within the county.

4. The County shall participate with other governmental, private, regional, volunteer and non-profit groups and agencies in coordinating planning efforts that may impact the County's recreational resources or park master plans.
5. County park and recreational lands shall be managed in accordance with county adopted or approved park master plans.
6. Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issued including:
 - Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Major County Park improvement proposals; and
 - Annual County Parks budget proposals.
7. Existing County-owned recreational lands sites, as identified in the Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan, shall not be sold, traded, rezoned or exchanged without first requesting the input of the County Recreational Lands Advisory Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.
8. All revenue generated from the use, sale or lease of county parks shall be used solely for county park purposes.
9. Periodically review and update the County Park Master Plan.
10. Adopt goal exceptions on resource lands, in order to adopt regulations that support certain types of recreational facilities as Type I development permits. NOTE: OAR 660-034-0040(3) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land within a local park and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land within a local park, in accordance with applicable laws, statewide goals, and rules.
11. A "county park" zone designation shall be created to support the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan in conformance with OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(i).
12. Eliminate conflicting provisions of the Clatsop Plains Area Plan unless it can be demonstrated that public and private infrastructure or natural systems are unable to accommodate future park development.

NOTE: Policy #10 to be deleted pursuant to concerns raised by DLCD (see June 28, 2006 Agenda Item Summary Sheet) for more details.

13. Consider zone district text amendments that support Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Goal 8 – Recreation

GOAL 1 – PARKS MANAGEMENT: Maintain and improve the county's park and recreational resources.

- 1.1 OBJECTIVE: Provide a consistent, high quality, park and recreation experience.

ACTIONS:

- 1.1.1. Establish consistent, high quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including signage.
- 1.1.2. Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.
- 1.1.3. Work with producers of area recreational maps and brochures to include county parks.
- 1.1.4. Provide more restroom facilities.
- 1.1.5. Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.
- 1.1.6. Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas.

- 1.1.7. Consider establishing "quiet zones" within the parks or consider identifying entire parks as "quiet parks". Exceptions could be made for special events, concerts, or other permitted activities.
- 1.1.8. Ensure adjacent land uses, especially industrial uses, are compatible with future park acquisitions and development projects.

1.2 OBJECTIVE: Manage each park to preserve and enhance the natural and cultural resources within the park system.

ACTIONS:

- 1.2.1 Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.
- 1.2.2 Implement a noxious weed control program.

1.3 OBJECTIVE: Identify additional county-owned land that could be used for recreational activity and educational purposes.

ACTIONS:

- 1.3.1 Maintain a parks classification system to guide current and future management.
- 1.3.2 Strive to locate parks close to population centers.
- 1.3.3 Create a policy for the acquisition, development, and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long-term county needs.
- 1.3.4 Establish the exact boundaries and ownerships of all county owned parks and recreational lands.

1.4 OBJECTIVE: Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.

ACTIONS:

- 1.4.1 Contact recreational user groups to ascertain their needs and gain their cooperation.
- 1.4.2 Minimize user conflicts by separating uses or through special use agreements.
- 1.4.3 Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.
- 1.4.4 Increase the number of designated fishing locations.
- 1.4.5 Create or adopt trail building guidelines.
- 1.4.6 Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, i.e., new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.
- 1.4.7 Establish countywide development, building, and maintenance standards.
- 1.4.8 Decommission underused and derelict facilities that do not have heritage significance, including the removal of excess parking areas, roads, picnic shelters and parks buildings.

GOAL 2 – FUNDING AND OPERATION: Ensure a sustainable, high quality and cost effective park operation.

2.1 OBJECTIVE: Make the parks operation increasingly self-sustaining, including developing partnerships when possible.

ACTIONS:

2.1.1 Implement appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks: consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.

2.1.2 Investigate the establishment of a “Friends of the Parks” foundation to establish fundraising.

2.1.3 Pursue grants from state, federal, and private sources.

2.1.4 Consider the formation of a restricted fund as a source of stable, supplemental funding for parks.

2.2 OBJECTIVE: Utilize advanced and improved technologies in parks and facilities management to improve efficiencies.

ACTIONS:

2.2.1 Establish a reservations system for special facilities.

2.2.2 Evaluate operations for potential cost savings.

2.2.3 Annually evaluate prior year’s performance and prioritize activities for the coming year.

2.2.4 Utilize resident park hosts, volunteers, and work crews where appropriate.

2.2.5 Acknowledge and reward volunteers with recognition.

GOAL 3 – COMMUNITY HEALTH & ECONOMIC/SOCIAL BENEFITS: Promote the community health and regional economic benefits of the park system.

3.1 OBJECTIVE: Raise public awareness of the health and economic benefits of the park system.

ACTIONS:

3.1.1 Determine the economic advantages to the county of current and potential parks and recreational lands, including future development projects.

3.1.2 Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county’s scenic, recreational, and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.

GOAL 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Promote volunteerism and a greater sense of land stewardship among county residents of all age.

4.1 OBJECTIVE: Build an effective outreach strategy to engage the public.

ACTIONS:

4.1.1 Expand the Adopt-a-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to enlist volunteers in the development and maintenance within parks.

4.2 OBJECTIVE: Practice environmentally responsible park management.

ACTIONS:

4.2.1 Complete a system-wide natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.

4.2.2 Develop and implement a "green purchasing" program for park maintenance and operations.

4.2.3 Minimize tree cutting in parks with priority given to dead or identified hazard trees.

4.3 OBJECTIVE: Increase awareness of the county parks' natural and cultural resources.

ACTIONS:

4.3.1 Install interpretive signage at park locations where feasible.

4.3.2 Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.

4.3.3 Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels, and the county's website, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.

GOAL 5 – REGIONAL RECREATIONAL CONNECTIONS: Establish a more integrated and connected system of parks and recreational resources within the county parks system and between the county and other public and private recreation providers.

5.1 OBJECTIVE: Establish a permanent recreation council of local, county, state, federal, and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.

ACTIONS:

5.1.1 Create a Land and Water Trails Plan

5.1.2 Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize use conflicts.

5.1.3 Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.

5.1.4 Identify the partnerships necessary to jointly manage recreational sites, such as Youngs River Falls.

- 5.1.5 Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams, and lands, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
- 5.1.6 Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).

Goals

- ~~1. Satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.~~
- ~~2. Provide opportunities for Clatsop County residents and visitors to enjoy a variety of quality outdoor recreational experiences through the development and maintenance of a well-balanced county-wide park system.~~
- ~~3. Establish a stable, dedicated funding mechanism for the County's park system.~~
- ~~4. Preserve and enhance the County's parks, open space and recreational lands.~~
- ~~5. Provide a well-maintained and secure parks system.~~
- ~~6. Protect and expand public access to streams, rivers and lakes.~~
- ~~7. Encourage, create and improve recreation projects, programs and partnerships.~~
- ~~8. Encourage and maximize citizen input into the County's parks planning and development process.~~
- ~~9. Develop, adopt and implement an updated County Park Master Plan through coordination with the Recreational Lands Advisory Committee.~~
- ~~10. Coordinate with the National Park Service and the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department in the development of their park facilities.~~

Policies

- ~~1. The County should protect, manage, enhance and preserve identified park resources and recreational land resources.~~
- ~~2. The County should coordinate with school districts, state and federal park agencies on regional and local use parks and recreational sites in its planning process.~~
- ~~3. The County shall establish a basic parks maintenance program to provide garbage collection, litter patrols, security and general site maintenance for all of its day use facilities.~~
- ~~4. The County should, to the extent practicable, retain existing county owned stream front properties identified in adopted or approved park master plans, the County Transportation System Plan, or as needed for public access such as boat ramps, trails or other recreational needs.~~
- ~~5. Future park development shall to the extent practicable, consider handicapped accessibility as a design consideration, to include recreational trails, fishing docks, boat ramps and other improvement projects.~~
- ~~6. County park and recreational lands shall be managed in accordance with county adopted or approved park master plans.~~
- ~~7. The County should encourage development of public access and educational programs that promote primitive recreation sites.~~
- ~~8. The Recreational Lands Advisory Committee will maintain a public forum for citizen input regarding any future changes that potentially impact parks, recreational lands, trails, boat ramps and related programs within the county.~~

- ~~9. The County shall participate with other governmental, private, regional, volunteer and non-profit groups and agencies in coordinating planning efforts that may impact the County's recreational resources or park master plans.~~
- ~~10. The County should encourage private-commercial timber landowners to develop recreational plans that provide access to their lands including but not limited to hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding, bird watching or other passive recreational uses.~~
- ~~11. The preservation of existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems should be an important consideration in examining the desirability of future park development or improvement projects.~~
- ~~12. County owned recreational land sites shall be managed in accordance with adopted park master plans and the general management direction statements contained in this report.~~
- ~~13. Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issues including:~~
- ~~Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;~~
 - ~~Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;~~
 - ~~Major County Park improvement proposals; and~~
 - ~~Annual County Parks budget proposals.~~
- ~~14. No existing County owned recreational lands sites shall be sold, traded, rezoned or exchanged without the input of the County Recreational Lands Advisory Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.~~
- ~~15. The existing Clatsop County recreational lands sites identified in its master plan shall be formally recognized by Clatsop County as "county park" except for Delaura Beach.~~
- ~~16.3. All revenue generated from the use, sale or lease of county parks shall be used solely for county park purposes.~~
- ~~17. The County shall promote the establishment of a connected system of recreational trails.~~
- ~~18. The County shall coordinate with the State of Oregon in the development of a Park Master Plan for its Sunset Beach property.~~

~~10.9. Periodically review and update the County Park Master Plan.~~

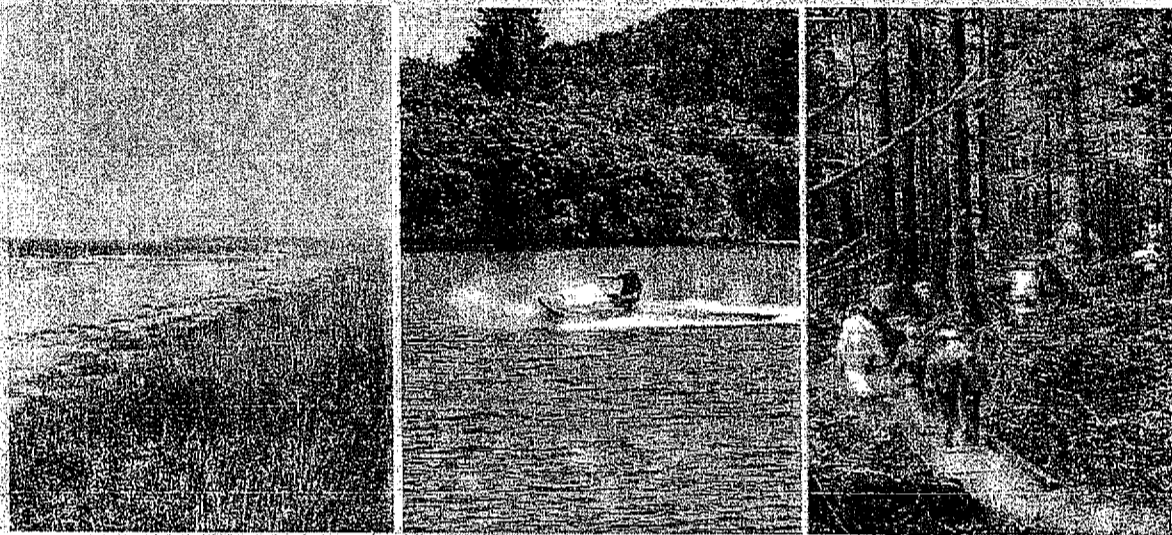
Action Strategies

- ~~1. Actively pursue long-term use agreements for public access to County maintained boat ramps on private properties and develop new sites as funding allows.~~
- ~~2. Monitor the Division of State Lands (DSL) identification of navigable coastal streams to allow for public access.~~
- ~~3. Actively pursue the acquisition of stream frontage sites for water related recreational uses such as fishing, or passive recreation such as bird watching.~~
- ~~4. Develop and adopt an updated County Park Master Plan.~~
- ~~5. Develop a long-term funding strategy to stabilize funding for park development, maintenance and staff support.~~
- ~~6. Adopt goal exceptions on resource lands, in order to adopt regulations that support certain types of recreational facilities as Type I development permits. NOTE: OAR 660-034-0040(2) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land within a local park and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land within a local park, in accordance with applicable laws, statewide goals, and rules.~~
- ~~7. Eliminate any provision of the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan that prohibits the development of full service recreational camp grounds on County owned lands and amend County ordinances to allow for the development of campgrounds and RV parks on County owned properties.~~
- ~~8. A "county park" zone designation shall be created to support the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan in conformance with OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(i).~~

~~9. Eliminate conflicting provisions of the Clatsop Plains Area Plan unless it can be demonstrated that public and private infrastructure or natural systems are unable to accommodate future park development.~~

~~10. Consider zone/district text amendments that support Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan.~~

CLATSOP COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS MASTER PLAN



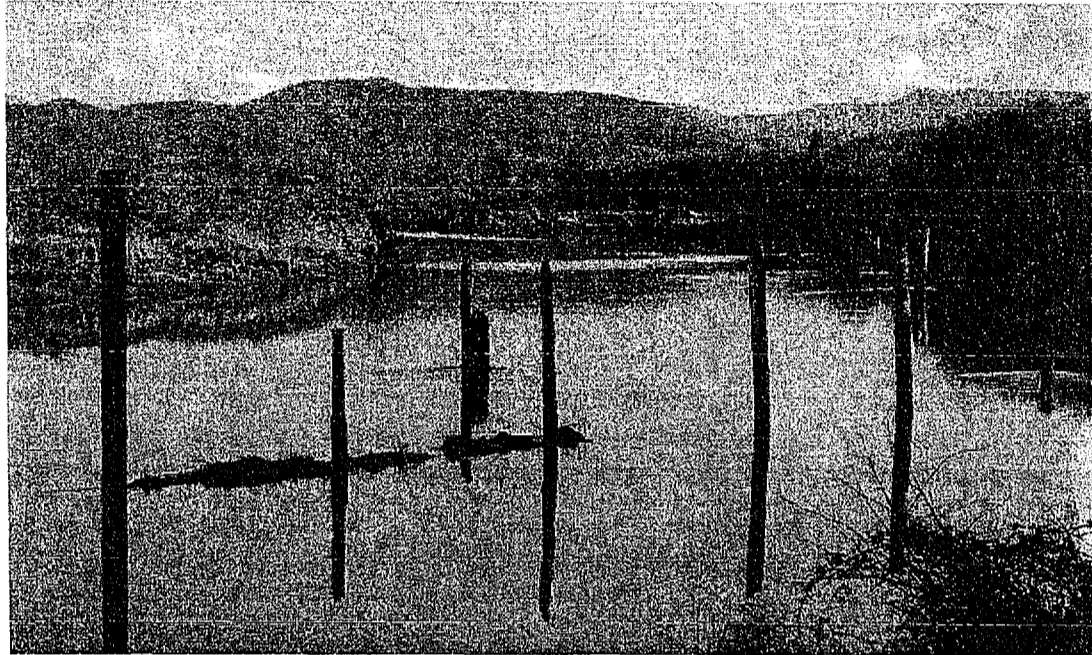
DISCOVERY 2006

Including

GOAL 8 RECREATIONAL NEEDS BACKGROUND REPORT

March 1, 2006





As representatives of Clatsop County citizens, we are more convinced than ever that Clatsop County's diverse recreational holdings are among our most valuable assets. What we have discovered gives us a deeper appreciation for the privilege of living here and stronger commitment to pass this on as a legacy for future generations.
-Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force



Thank you to the citizens of Clatsop County who attended public meetings, participated in the survey and symposium and reviewed the draft reports.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

It is significant that the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force (the "Task Force") went about its work during 2005 and 2006 – 200 years after Lewis & Clark's Corps of Discovery reached the mouth of the Columbia River. The Corps set foot in this area November 26, 1805. They camped near the present-day John Day boat ramp after crossing the Columbia River at Aldrich Point. On December 9, the Corps started construction of Fort Clatsop to make their winter home. For three and one-half months they explored this area. Captain Lewis wrote more in his journal about what he discovered here than anywhere else on the journey.

The 12 Clatsop County citizens on this task force served as a latter-day Corps of Discovery, taking an inventory of existing parks and recreation sites, examining the many details of parks management and operation, and exploring ways to preserve some of our most valuable resources. The report that they produced is a comprehensive examination of the demand and supply of outdoor recreation in Clatsop County, including an in-depth examination of the county-owned resources. It is an update to the 1992 Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan and, as such, is part of the county's Comprehensive Plan.

The Task Force's report is organized into nine chapters:

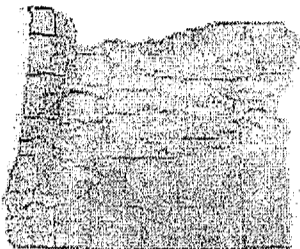
- 1. Planning Process** *Key milestones in Oregon's long history of land-use planning.*
- 2. Public Involvement** *Methods of outreach and results obtained through involvement of Clatsop County citizens in the planning process.*
- 3. Clatsop County Today and Projected: Demand for Outdoor Recreation** *Examination and analysis of current trends, conditions and outdoor recreation needs and demand.*
- 4. Recreational Providers: Overview of Resources and Supply** *The broad spectrum of recreational providers, types of resources and inventories of current supply.*



"We need to take seriously the evidence that open space counts in human lives and that places where we play can be places of hope."

*Martin J. Rosen
Founding Member
and President
of the Trust for
Public Lands
1972-1977*





"Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul alike."

*John Muir
Sierra Club Founder*

"In the end, our society will be defined not only by what we create, but by what we refuse to destroy."

*John Sawhill
President of the
Nature Conservancy
1990-2000*



5. Park System Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

Five identified planning goals with subsequent objectives and action strategies for parks and recreational lands.

6. Definitions and Standards *Proposed park classification system to better manage, plan for and promote county park resources.*

7. County Parks & Recreational Lands *Benchmark data obtained in on-site inventories at county-owned parks and recreation sites.*

8. Park System Financial Analysis *A review of funding mechanisms currently in use or available, and recommended ways to achieve more stable funding.*

9. Park System Summary Recommendations and Capital Projects List *Recommendations for meeting recreation needs of residents and visitors in the next ten years.*

Building A Legacy

We must remain aware of our role as land and water stewards of Clatsop County, with a responsibility to protect and preserve the quality of life we enjoy here today. Economic growth, housing development and jobs should be balanced with the need to protect our resources. Without a healthy environment we threaten our own health, water and food supplies, and the overall stability of natural systems that sustain us.

Partnerships, a coordinating council, innovative funding strategies and marketing tools recommended in this report serve as effective means by which to bring about greater recognition of our common cultural, ecological and recreational values. Above all, they reinforce the need to preserve and enhance these resources for future generations.

1 > PLANNING PROCESS

The update to the Clatsop County Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan builds on Oregon's long history of land-use planning and policymaking at the state and local level. Key milestones are described here.

> Statewide Planning Goals

The State of Oregon has long maintained a strong statewide program for land-use planning. The foundation of the program is a set of 19 Statewide Planning Goals to which local governments are required to conform. In more than three decades since the goals were first established, there have been modifications in process, but the goals themselves have remained the same.

The 19 goals express the state's consistent policies on land use and related topics such as citizen involvement, housing, natural resources and recreational needs. Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines" that suggest ways in which a goal may be applied but (as noted in Goal 2) the use of the guidelines is not mandatory.

Local comprehensive planning is the means by which municipalities achieve the Statewide Planning Goals. State law requires each city and county to adopt a comprehensive plan, along with the zoning and land-division ordinances necessary to put the plan into effect.

Oregon's Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) reviews local comprehensive plans to ensure consistency with the Statewide Planning Goals. When LCDC officially approves a local government's plan, the plan is said to be "acknowledged" and becomes the controlling document for land use in the area covered by the plan.



"There is a shameless threat to our environment and to the whole quality of life, an unfettered despoiling of the land. Sagebrush subdivisions, coastal 'condomania' and the ravenous rampage of suburbia in the Willamette Valley all threaten to mock Oregon's status as the environmental model for the nation ..."

"We are in dire need of a state land-use policy, new subdivision laws and new standards for planning and zoning by cities and counties. The interests of Oregon for today and in the future must be protected from grasping wasters of the land ..."

*From Gov. Tom McCall's opening address to the 1973 Legislative Assembly
January 8, 1973*

Later that year, the Legislature adopted Senate Bill 100, creating Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals.



Oregon's planning laws apply not only to local governments but also to special districts and state agencies. The laws strongly emphasize coordination – that is, the need to keep plans and programs consistent with each other, with the goals themselves, and with acknowledged local plans.

> Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan

Clatsop County's Comprehensive Plan is consistent with Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals. First adopted in 1983 and amended over the years, the plan represents literally thousands of hours of work by citizen advisory committees, the Clatsop County Planning Commission and staff of the Community Development Department, all supported by the active involvement of interested residents.

The Clatsop County Plan is a statement of public goals, policies, objectives, standards and maps used in making specific decisions about present and future land use. As a long-range policy guide it represents a public statement of the most desirable land conservation and development uses for the next ten to 20 years.

As a vital, living document, the Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan is flexible enough to change as long as goals and policies, once established, maintain their consistency and the integrity of commitment that underlies them.

> Goal 8

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based on public wants and desires. They are also required to inventory recreation opportunities that are available, based on adequate research and analysis. Goal 8 urges long-range plans, policies and action strategies.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goals

- 1: *Citizen Involvement*
- 2: *Land Use Planning*
- 3: *Agricultural Lands*
- 4: *Forest Lands*
- 5: *Open Spaces, Scenic and Historic Areas, and Natural Resources*
- 6: *Air, Water and Land Resources Quality*
- 7: *Areas Subject to Natural Disasters and Hazards*
- 8: ***Recreational Needs***
- 9: *Economic Development*
- 10: *Housing*
- 11: *Public Facilities and Services*
- 12: *Transportation*
- 13: *Energy Conservation*
- 14: *Urbanization*
- 15: *Willamette River Greenway*
- 16: *Estuarine Resources*
- 17: *Coastal Shorelands*
- 18: *Beaches and Dunes*
- 19: *Ocean Resources*

Among issues addressed, it focuses attention on the need to:

- Meet recreational needs for high-density population centers and persons of limited mobility and finances.
- Provide maximum conservation of energy and minimize environmental impact and deterioration.
- Make services available to the public at nominal cost.
- Meet the needs of visitors to the state.

Goal 8 works in synergy with other elements of the statewide plan. Goal 1, for example – the Citizen Involvement Goal – requires that the county develop and implement a program that provides an opportunity for citizen involvement in all phases of the land-use planning process.

Goal 9 – the Economy Goal – requires the county to plan for economic development. In Clatsop County, tourism plays a key role. Large shares of the county’s recreational resources are provided for or are used extensively by tourists. Planning for these types of recreational facilities maintains the county’s economic health both by encouraging tourism and providing opportunities to keep people healthy.

> The 1992 Recreation Master Plan

Clatsop County’s Recreational Lands Master Plan is a subset of Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8. The original Recreational Lands Master Plan was adopted Dec. 23, 1992, representing the combination of two planning documents:

1. A recreational needs background report that inventoried existing recreational facilities; examined general recreational needs; and reviewed land-use controls relating to recreational uses.
2. A management tool for county-owned lands that inventoried county-owned sites; provided site-specific recommendations; and examined the county’s park management structure.

*Oregon Goal 8
(www.co.clatsop.or.us)
reads as follows:
“To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities and destination resorts.”*

*Goal 8 – Recreational Lands, Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan reads as follows:
“Provide opportunities for Clatsop County residents and visitors to enjoy a variety of quality outdoor recreational activities through the development and maintenance of a well-balanced county-wide park system.”
(Goal #2, page 3)*

Goals, Policies and Action Plans on behalf of Goal 8 (amended by Ordinance 05-04) were last updated and adopted by the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners in March 2005 (www.co.clatsop.or.us).

During the process of developing the master plan, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee affirmed the following mission statement:

"As the rest of the world sees Oregonians able to mix economic prosperity with conservation, they will be encouraged to balance their communities, cities and counties in a healthier manner."

*Boone Johnson
From SOLV's Oregon
Owner's Manual*

"The mission of Clatsop County Recreation Resource Planning is to pursue adequate funding to support Park and Recreation staffing with the ability to implement the plans formulated in the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan and management policies."

While the master plan served successfully as a tool for managing the county's recreational resources, even during times of great financial pressure, it is now out-of-date and does not address the future of recreational lands in Clatsop County. It does not provide the broad vision needed for park and trail systems, nor an approach for resolving funding issues.

> Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee

On Oct. 27, 2004, the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners ordered the preparation of an updated Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan. The county's Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, a group of citizens named by the county commissioners to guide the county on recreational land-use issues, was named to supervise the preparation of the plan update.

> Master Plan Task Force

The committee created a task force consisting of 12 citizen volunteers. Those who served included community residents, business and civic leaders, educators and recreation professionals. In updating the master plan, the Task Force set goals and priorities, recommended suitable projects for the county's parks and other recreational lands, and formulated recommendations.

The Task Force met at least once a month (Appendix A – Meeting Schedule). Members completed extensive on-site inventories of land managed for recreation in Clatsop County, as well as land not currently managed for recreation but *available* for that purpose. The new plan is expected to serve the county's recreational land-use planning needs for the next ten years.

“A child born today could conceivably live to see 2115. The planning done today will affect that child's sunset years as well as the childhood of that child's grandchildren. We're really setting the tone, vision, the future of the quality of life for generations.”

*Mary Blake
Task Force member
and general manager,
Sunset Empire Parks
& Recreation*

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2 > PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The Master Plan Task Force studied conditions, trends and attitudes in the county and solicited public input to establish a framework for the preservation, restoration and enhancement of recreational lands over the next ten years.

> Master Plan Task Force Meetings

The update to the 1992 Recreational Lands Master Plan is primarily the work of the Master Plan Task Force, which met monthly beginning in December 2004. The county retained the services of Illahee Group, a private consulting firm specializing in park planning and design, to assist in completing various component parts of the plan. Input from county and state staff, state and national parks representatives and local citizens was included in the team's deliberations.

The Task Force undertook a series of comprehensive, on-site inventories of designated county parks and other land used for recreation. Members assessed the current condition of each property and evaluated possibilities for future use.

Five goals were identified along with supporting objectives and action strategies that provide detailed guidelines of park standards, physical improvements, operations and maintenance, and administrative functions. These are reviewed in *Chapter 5: Park System Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies*.

A new park classification system was developed that will serve as a guide for the ongoing management and use of county parks and other county-owned holdings. It will also provide direction for the development of new facilities. The classification system recognizes the diversity and variety of uses within the park system and is described in *Chapter 6: Definitions and Standards*.



Task Force Mission Statement:

The mission of Clatsop County Parks and Recreation resource planning is to improve the quality of life and environment in the county by creating a more healthful, desirable and prosperous urban and rural community.





***The Oregon State Parks
Statewide Trails Plan goes
the extra mile by including
three components: non-
motorized trails, motorized
trails, and water trails.
Oregon is the first state in
the United States to give
water trails equal billing.***

*Read the plan at
[oregon.gov/OPRD/
PLANS](http://oregon.gov/OPRD/PLANS)*

Trails were recognized as an important part of the Recreational Lands Master Plan because of their innate ability to connect people to parks, waterfront areas, businesses and neighborhoods. Terry Bergerson, an outdoor planner with the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department, made a presentation to the Task Force at the meeting on July 28, 2005. The popularity of walking as documented in our local survey also spurred development of recommendations regarding land and water trails as a key element of the Recreational Lands Master Plan.

Subcommittees were formed to address issues regarding public outreach, funding, policy recommendations and planning for the community symposium held Dec. 7, 2005.

The Parks and Recreational Lands Master Plan includes recommendations for the overall park system, financing strategies and the aforementioned trails report, along with extensive appendices with source documentation.

The full record of the Task Force including meeting minutes and supporting documents is retained in the county's public records file.

> Park Opinion Survey

A survey measuring public awareness and attitudes about Clatsop County Parks and recreation programs was conducted during August 2005. Surveys were handed out at key venues, mailed and made available online at the Clatsop County Web site. The objective was to obtain information that would be useful in preparing this report (Appendix B – Survey Form and Results).

Sixty-five surveys were returned. Nine of these were submitted online. Of the remaining surveys, 26 were from a random mailing to households in Clatsop County.

The results of the survey process are contained in Appendix B. Key findings are highlighted here:

- When asked about favorite outdoor activities, walking/hiking received the largest percentage response of any item (83%). Beach activities and biking were mentioned by over half of the respondents, and fishing and wildlife viewing/bird watching by nearly half.
- Many survey respondents said they had no knowledge of many parks included in the survey or the breadth of recreation opportunities available. One Seaside resident said, "County parks are seriously under-advertised." Suggestions included better signage, brochures and maps of park facilities.
- The most heavily used county park was Cullaby Lake Park. 62% of all respondents visited the park at least once in the last 12 months. Sigfridson Park was the least-used county park and also scored lowest in name recognition.

"I think county parks are seriously under-advertised. I've lived in the county for 20 years and regularly use state parks ... really had NO idea there were so many county parks!"

*Survey respondent
Seaside*

Favorite outdoor activities identified in local survey (ranked by percent who participate)

<i>Walking/hiking</i>	<i>83%</i>
<i>Beach activities</i>	<i>55%</i>
<i>Biking</i>	<i>54%</i>
<i>Wildlife/bird watching</i>	<i>49%</i>
<i>Fishing</i>	<i>49%</i>
<i>Swimming</i>	<i>39%</i>
<i>Natural & open spaces</i>	<i>37%</i>
<i>Non-motorized boating</i>	<i>31%</i>
<i>Motorized boating</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Tent camping</i>	<i>26%</i>
<i>Playgrounds</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>Golf</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>Educational</i>	<i>19%</i>
<i>Hunting</i>	<i>17%</i>
<i>RV camping</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>Target shooting</i>	<i>15%</i>
<i>ATV</i>	<i>14%</i>
<i>Sport fields</i>	<i>14%</i>
<i>Basketball</i>	<i>11%</i>
<i>Archery</i>	<i>8%</i>
<i>Horseback riding</i>	<i>6%</i>
<i>Skating</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Tennis</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>Yurts</i>	<i>3%</i>

- Survey participants were asked if they had enough information about specific recreation opportunities. Walking/hiking registered the largest response. Just 26% say they currently have enough information about walking/hiking. 51% say they want more.

Other comments referenced the need for more trails and ATV (all-terrain vehicle) ride areas, parking and other fees, lack of restroom maintenance, crowded campgrounds, and recreational impacts of LNG (liquefied natural gas) storage facilities.

> Public Workshops

Two public meetings were held in Clatsop County in October 2005. The objectives of these meetings were to gather public comment on preliminary master plan findings and to solicit additional opinions about parks and recreational lands in Clatsop County. Comparisons are made to state data in Chapter 3 of this report.

The first meeting was held on Oct. 6, 2005, at Astoria's Red Lion Inn. The second meeting was held on Oct. 13, 2005, in Seaside at the Bob Chishoim Community Center. Both meetings lasted approximately 90 minutes. Public notices, newspaper articles and radio play were used to publicize the events.

Fifteen participants, five in Astoria and ten in Seaside, attended the workshops. In addition, the meetings were staffed by Task Force members and attended by members of the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners.

Community comments were gathered from questionnaire forms, post-it note statements adhered to displays, and text written directly on maps. A summary of comments is contained in Appendix C.

"County parks are not well distributed geographically."

"Link the trail system in Tillamook forest to trails in Clatsop forests. Include equestrians."

"Develop more shared-use trails."

"Parks need signs."

"Put in a bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside."

"I had no idea there were so many parks."

-- Comments by workshop participants

The need for better awareness of county parks was reinforced, just as in the survey. Participants advised promoting a park or other recreational opportunity in each weekend section of *The Daily Astorian*. Better signage was requested.

“Everyone needs a place to enjoy. ATVs, bikes, horses and hikers.”

Participants made specific requests for:

Workshop participant

- A shared-use trail and mountain bike system at Carnahan Park.
- A horse camp at Cullaby Lake.
- Parking for horse trailers and large trucks at DeLaura Beach.
- A bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside.
- An ATV park and campground on Nicolai Mountain.
- More mountain bike trails.
- Greater effort to limit dumping, vandalism and damage to the dunes being done by four-wheel drive vehicles at DeLaura Beach.

> Commissioner Presentation

The Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force reported to the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners. Chair Carolyn Eady made a presentation on Sept. 28, 2005, to review progress on inventories, goals and priorities, and steps necessary to complete the work of the charter and finish the plan on schedule.

“Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interactions, economic gains and environmental stewardship. We want to engage our residents in making this a working document that preserves our most precious and valuable resources now and for the next 100 years.”

> Symposium: “Hidden Presence, Undiscovered Treasures”

Seventy-eight people gathered on the evening of Dec. 7, 2005, to acknowledge and celebrate the recreational resources of Clatsop County, and to review work to date by the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force (Appendix D). The symposium was held at the Rilea Armed Forces Training Center, 200 years to the day after Lewis & Clark’s Corps of Discovery arrived at the present-day location of Fort Clatsop.

*Mary Blake
The Daily Astorian
Dec. 1, 2005*

It was an event of historic significance as guests took the opportunity to look closely at Clatsop County's recreational and natural resources, and at what the community will preserve and enhance as a legacy for future generations. Those attending included business leaders, elected officials, planners, parks and recreation advocates, history enthusiasts and interested citizens of all ages.

***"Talk to everybody.
When you give people
a chance to buy into
your plan, they'll
support it."***

*Frank Jagodnik
Executive Director
Oregon Parks &
Recreation Association
Dec. 7, 2005*

Speakers included State Representative Debbie Boone; Clatsop County Commissioner Helen Westbrook; Chip Jenkins, superintendent of Lewis & Clark National Historical Park; Frank Jagodnik, executive director of the Oregon Parks & Recreation Association; and Carolyn Eady, chair of the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force.

Neal Maine, executive director of the North Coast Land Conservancy and member of the Task Force, presented a slide show featuring his original photographs. Testimonials from citizens Greta Passetti, Margo Lalich and Lujac Desautel spoke to the personal benefits of parks and recreation. Mary Blake, general manager of the Sunset Empire Park & Recreation District, served as master of ceremonies.

***"Parks mean so much
to someone like me."***

*Greta Passetti, Seaside,
who made a daily
exercise regime out of
walking trails in Clatsop
County as she recovered
from a debilitating
stroke, speaking at the
Dec. 7, 2005 symposium*

Harking back to 1805, lights in the mess hall were turned off and candles lit to summon guests to dinner. The meal included elk stew, salad greens with pine nuts and dried berries, homemade bread and freshly churned butter. Utensils were basic, appetites hearty.

In keeping with the spirit of Lewis and Clark, guests at each table were asked to engage in a discussion of the county's "undiscovered treasures" and provide a summary of their observations. Innovative ideas for parks and other recreation facilities came from people who use them on a regular basis or who are curious and want to know more.

Comments echoed those gathered in our community survey and centered on four key areas, suggesting the need to:

- **Raise awareness of parks and facilities.**

A number of guests said they did not know about some county-owned properties. They said there is an immediate need to install more signage as long as signs are aesthetically pleasing and “respectful” to visitors.

- **Build parks closer to major population centers.**

Interest centered on parks and facilities closest to incorporated areas. There was also a desire for trails connecting all parts of the county, with parks serving as trailheads.

- **Involve youth and volunteers.**

High school students suggested organizing a Youth Corps, and building on the theme of “making memories” that last a lifetime through organized events at parks and other play spaces. The students and many others embraced the concept of taking ownership of their local parks.

- **Strengthen connections.**

Guests expressed the need for better connections on many levels – for example, a single network of trails linking local communities to hiking and biking paths, and other attractions. Chip Jenkins said it would take just a few signs to direct users of the county’s Lewis & Clark boat launch to the Lewis & Clark National Historical Park’s Netul Landing canoe and kayak launch site just a mile away. From there they could follow a hiking trail to Fort Clatsop.

“Kudos to rec committee”

I attended the Rec Lands Symposium at Camp Rilea this week and I'd like to say good job to all the fine people who both organized and presented the program, but also those in attendance ...

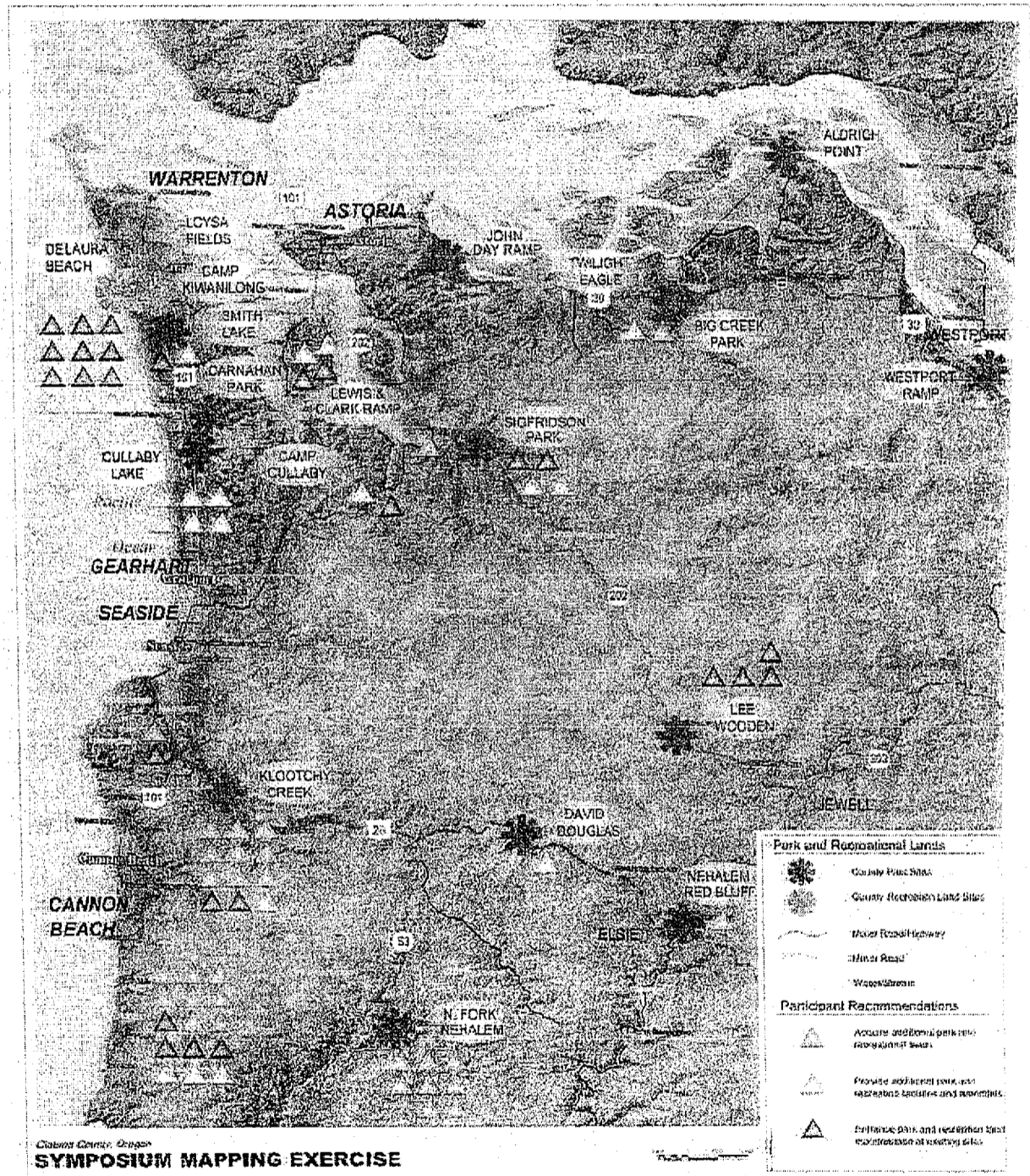
The year-long work put forth by the Rec Lands Master Plan Committee is producing big value and benefit for the entire region. We all owe them a large vote of confidence and appreciation for their fine work ...

As a past member of the Rec Lands Advisory Committee, I am very proud of the terrific work being accomplished. You continue a fine tradition of advancing the interests of land stewardship and access and responsible use of our wonderful lands and recreational areas. You do us all proud. Quality of life in our region is being preserved by your continued service and unwavering commitment.

RICHARD JOHNSON
Warrenton
From a letter to
The Daily Astorian
Dec. 9, 2005

Others advised strengthening connections by partnering with schools, timber companies and other entities, and for purposes of education and outreach across jurisdictions. (Appendix D – Summary Comments.)

Figure 1 – Symposium Mapping Exercise



3 > CLATSOP COUNTY TODAY AND PROJECTED: DEMAND FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

The active support and wise use of our underutilized recreational lands and facilities can play a key role in creating a community that encourages healthy growth – socially, physically and economically.

> Present Situation

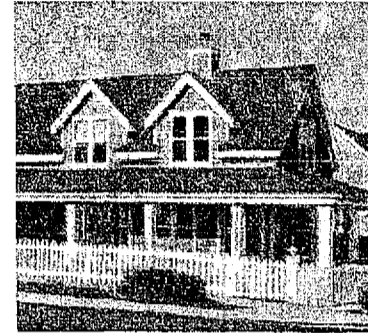
Clatsop County is well-known for its rich history and wealth of natural resources. From the beaches of the Pacific Ocean and waters of the Columbia River to the lushly forested Coast Range, the spectrum of opportunities for outdoor recreation is among the finest in the state.

This is a keen advantage for residents and visitors, and is a major reason many choose to live here, including a higher-than-average number of retirees and people of middle age and beyond starting a second career or small business.

Traditionally, Clatsop County's economy was dependent on products and activities associated with its renewable natural resources. Although not as prominent as they once were, seafood, forest products and agriculture continue to be important industries.

A workforce analysis by the Oregon Employment Department for February 2003 showed approximately 24% percent of the total private employment in leisure and hospitality and about 12.8% percent in natural resources and mining, wood product manufacturing and paper manufacturing.

Large numbers of tourists visit during the summer months, fueling a significant portion of Clatsop County's economy. Highways 26 and 30 provide access to Portland and the



New homes swamp coastal communities to south ...

"More than 5,300 units or building lots have been approved for development, according to a survey by *The Oregonian* ...

"With it come daunting implications for coastal communities as they stare down the need to expand boundaries and build roads, sewer and water facilities while confronting a growing housing affordability problem and pondering how an influx of part-time residents might change the civic culture."

Sample numbers of residential lots or building permits approved in 2005 or planned for development in the near term:

Gearhart	102
Seaside	29
Cannon Beach	26
Manzanita	30
Rockaway Beach	147
Lincoln City	1,918
Depoe Bay	91
Florence	249
Bandon	494
Brookings	1,061

*From The Oregonian
Oct. 23, 2005
Sources: County and city
planning and building
departments*

***“Next great Destination:
Astoria”***

*Sunset Magazine
in a feature article
January 2006*

***“The fastest growing epidemic
in America is obesity. We’re
getting fatter as a nation,
putting on an average of one
pound a year ...***

***“We need to apply some of the
lessons learned from tobacco
control to obesity control and
prevention – especially the
power of education and
community-based
approaches.”***

*Susan Blumenthal
Former U.S. Assistant Surgeon
General
March 8, 2004*

***“In the last 20 years, the
percentage of adolescents
who are obese has tripled and
the percentage of overweight
children between ages 6 and
11 has doubled.”***

*Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention*

***Adult obesity
rankings at a glance:***

- 1. Mississippi*
- 2. Alabama*
- 29. Washington*
- 31. California*
- 36. Oregon*
- 37. Idaho*
- 50. Colorado*

Willamette Valley, while Highway 101 connects the county to the rest of the Oregon coast and southwest Washington.

While Cannon Beach and Seaside have long been vacation destinations, Astoria has achieved “destination” status. An increasing number of cruise ships stop in Astoria to enjoy its history, retail services and cultural attractions. The Lewis & Clark Bicentennial and creation of the Lewis & Clark National Historical Park are expected to significantly increase tourism long-term.

The area’s recreational opportunities are likely to continue to attract a growing number of visitors. Balancing growth with livability issues is a challenge for many coastal communities. For example, Cannon Beach is considering whether to expand its urban growth boundary after years of limiting growth.

Clatsop County’s recreational assets are as important to the physical health of its residents as they are to a healthy, growing economy. Much has been made in the media, and deservedly so, of health issues related to sedentary lifestyles. It is especially disturbing to note that the most rapid rise in obesity nationally is occurring among children and adolescents. Not only does this threaten the lifelong health of individuals, many of its costs fall on taxpayers and the insurance-buying public.

To Oregon’s credit, it is the only state not to see gains from 2002-04 in the number of obese residents, holding steady at 21% in a new study out in 2005 from the Centers for Disease Prevention and Control. Interest in walking/hiking, bicycling, swimming and other activities, shown in our local survey, plays an important role in keeping our community healthy. With our higher-than-average population of aging baby boomers and retirees, lifelong fitness should be encouraged.

Although the state as a whole did not show a rise in obesity, there is room for improvement. Oregon’s obesity ranking falls just below the median compared to the rest of the nation. We

can and must do better, and our recreational resources are one of the best means by which to do it.

> Demographics

Clatsop County is home to an estimated 36,340 residents, according to figures released in 2004 by the U.S. Census Bureau. This represents an approximate 2% increase since the last U.S. Census in 2000.

The county's major population centers are along or near the coast. About one-third of the population resides in unincorporated areas. Growth rates have been greatest in the vacation destination, Cannon Beach, and the city of Warrenton, which has a large land area and annexed Hammond in 1991. Astoria had slight negative annual growth in the 1990s but that trend has reversed.

Clatsop County has a lower percentage of youth under 18 than the rest of Oregon, but more residents over 45. The number of persons 65 years and older moving to Clatsop County between 1990 and 2000 was nearly 3% greater than the state average.

Net personal income in Clatsop County gets a higher-than-average boost from transfer payments by government and businesses. Examples are social security, veterans benefits and pension plans. During the 1969-2003 period, earned income in Clatsop County grew by 94.2%. Property income increased by 191.8%, while transfer payments rose 301.4%. The share of Clatsop County's personal income from transfer payments is above both the national average and Oregon's average (see sidebar).

The population remains less diverse than the state as a whole, although minorities have increased since 1990. About 93% of the county's population identified themselves as white in Census 2000, compared with the statewide average of 86.6%. (As a caveat, note that racial data from the census is self-

Population of Clatsop County's five incorporated cities in Census 2000:

Astoria	9,813
Seaside	5,900
Warrenton	4,096
Cannon Beach	1,588
Gearhart	995

Annual Growth - Cities

	<u>'90-'00</u>
Astoria	-0.3%
Seaside	1.0%
Warrenton	4.3%
Cannon Bch.	2.7%
Gearhart	-0.3%

	<u>'00-'03</u>
Astoria	0.3%
Seaside	0.8%
Warrenton	1.6%
Cannon Bch.	1.1%
Gearhart	1.5%

Source: Portland State University Population Research Center

Transfer Payments as Percent of Total Personal Income in 2003:

United States-14.6%
Oregon-15.6%
Clatsop County-19.0%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

reported. Respondents decide with which racial and ethnic group they want to be identified.)

Since 1970, the county has gained over 7,800 residents. However, growth between 1990 and 2000 was 13.4% less than the state of Oregon as a whole according to Census 2000.

Finally, it should be noted that population figures represent permanent residents. The population swells to in excess of 80,000 on summer weekends with vacationers drawn by the scenery, mild weather, small-town atmosphere and wealth of recreational opportunities. The number of visitors can be many times more than that on special-event weekends such as the August Hood to Coast Relay, the largest relay event in North America, which ends in Seaside.

> Planning Area

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Clatsop County has a total area of 1,085 square miles – 827 square miles of land and 258 square miles of water. The latter represents 23.74% of the county's total area. This includes a large area within the Columbia River.

Land ownership in Clatsop County

<i>Private</i>	<i>88.1%</i>
<i>State</i>	<i>9.8%</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>1.3%</i>
<i>County</i>	<i>0.8%</i>

Land ownership within Clatsop County is primarily private. More than 80% of the land is forested, and much of this is privately owned industrial forest land. At present, the major private timber landowners are Weyerhaeuser Company, Longview Fibre and Hampton Affiliates.

> Natural Features

Clatsop County's location in the northwest corner of Oregon offers a spectacular mix of physical features. The terrain is mostly mountainous timberland, bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and on the north by the lower Columbia River.

Douglas-fir, Sitka spruce, hemlock and red alder are the primary tree species in the forests. The silt loam bottomlands of the Columbia and its tributary rivers, the adjoining hills and coastal plain with its dunes and bog lands are home to most of the population and offer rich agricultural lands. While harvesting on small woodlots makes up 40% of agricultural sales, dairy and beef are also major-revenue agricultural resources.

Coastal weather patterns supply ample rainfall for agricultural production and forest vegetation, and for feeding numerous coastal foothill streams. Clatsop County has a temperate, marine climate, with rainy winters and moderate summers. Precipitation occurs mainly from October through April.

"Each of us needs to withdraw from the cares which will not withdraw from us. We need hours of aimless wandering or spates of time sitting on park benches, observing the mysterious works of ants and the canopy of treetops."

Maya Angelou

National Recreation and Park Association: "The benefits are endless."

More than a popular slogan, this has become the rallying cry throughout the U.S. and Canada for the transformation in thinking about parks and recreation that has taken place since the early 90s.

The benefits "movement" was born largely out of competition for scarce public funds – a stress that has increased over the years. It became obvious to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) that there was a need professionally to move beyond "fun and games" and make it clear that parks and recreation play a vital role in the health and well-being of individuals, families, neighborhoods, communities and the environment.

"Active recreation travelers average \$442 per party per trip, passive travelers spend \$342 and other travelers spend \$245 per party per trip; as a whole travelers spend close to \$123 per day."

Travel Industry Association of America (TIAA), General Tourism Trends in Oregon, 2000.

> Benefits of Recreation and Open Space

Recreational lands and open space offer a wealth of benefits that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and from all walks of life.

Health and Wellness. Recreational lands provide excellent opportunities for walkers, joggers, bicyclists and equestrians; many are accessible to people with disabilities. Almost everybody can enjoy the healthful benefits of fresh air, exercise, reduced stress and potential weight loss.

Safe, Clean Transportation. Trails are an essential component of recreation, providing safe, scenic routes to and from work, school, shops, parks and other community facilities. Trails in and around urban areas have the potential to reduce dependence on cars and relieve congestion on highways and streets.

Plant and Animal Habitat. Recreational lands and open space host native plants and animals, including some endangered species. Mushroom picking, hunting, clamming and birdwatching are popular activities among residents and visitors, requiring habitat to be protected and preserved. Travel corridors for breeding and foraging are needed to keep flora and fauna populations healthy.

Economic Development. Recreational lands are attractive to companies seeking to do business in Clatsop County. Employers today recognize the economic benefits that recreational activity provides, such as greater productivity and potentially lower health care costs. For homeowners, the presence of nearby parks, trails and open space increases property values.

Tourism. Recreational opportunities encourage tourism and give visitors reason to stay in our area longer, bringing more dollars into the local economy. Unspoiled beaches, natural forests, hiking trails, camping facilities and waters for fishing and boating are a magnet to visitors. See Appendix S for an estimate of the economic impact of visitors to the county according to the Oregon Tourism Commission.

Water Quality and Flood Control. Recreational lands managed as natural areas can function as a buffer for wetlands and rivers, leading to improved water quality. They also act as a sponge, absorbing and reducing storm water runoff to minimize flooding. This reduces the need for costly flood control measures.

Cultural and Historic Preservation. Cultural resources located on recreational lands – such as historic buildings (the Lindgren cabin) and heritage trees (the largest Sitka spruce) – provide the community with a sense of place and cultural continuity. People become more aware of their roots and take pride in their heritage when they can visit archaeologically and historically significant sites.

“Nature-based tourism (travel and recreation for the appreciation of nature and the outdoors) is...growing at 30% annually and involving non-consumptive activities such as bird and other wildlife watching, hiking and backpacking, nature study and photography, boating, biking, camping and picnicking, and allied activities”

Travel Industry Association of America (TIAA), General Tourism Trends in Oregon, 2000.

“The four (Oregon) counties where travel-generated earnings comprise more than ten percent of the total earnings are Clatsop, Curry, Lincoln, and Tillamook”

Oregon Travel Impacts, 1991-2005p, Oregon Tourism Commission

Oregon Travel Spending for Clatsop County by year:

2000:	\$306
2001:	\$320
2002 :	\$326
2003 :	\$324
2004 :	\$338

(\$Millions)

Oregon Travel Impacts, 1991-2005p, Oregon Tourism Commission

Clatsop County Travel Impacts 1991-2004, see Appendix S

> Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

In 2002, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department completed a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) 2003-2007 for Oregon. The outdoor recreation habits of 4,400 Oregonians and 800 residents from California, Washington and Idaho were surveyed in this study.

The plan constitutes Oregon's basic five-year strategy for outdoor recreation. It provides the state with an up-to-date regional information and planning tool serving as the basis by which all Oregon recreation providers (state, federal, local and private) are able to:

- Catalogue and rank their recreation needs.
- Obtain funding through partnerships and grants.
- Clarify their respective roles.

The guidance provided by the SCORP report influenced the process followed by the Task Force and the presentation of its findings.

The completion of the SCORP report allowed the state to maintain its eligibility to participate in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). (The state has received approximately \$235 million from the fund during the last 40 years.)

To allocate LWCF monies in an objective manner, a set of *Open Project Selection Process* criteria were developed during the 2003-2007 Oregon SCORP planning process (See 2003-2006 Oregon SCORP, Appendix J). The Oregon Parks & Recreation Department uses these criteria to evaluate statewide LWCF grant proposals.

Regional recreational trends and issues reported by recreational providers in SCORP have implications for Clatsop County. For example:

- Recreational providers consistently report that the recreational infrastructure in Oregon is aging and needs rehabilitation. Recommendation was made to focus rehabilitation priorities on sites and facilities that satisfy current recreational need and ensure long-term performance.
- The public is asking land managers to place more emphasis on preserving existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems. People want quiet, natural places where they can go to recreate and renew.
- Information and education are in greater demand.
- People are taking shorter trips closer to home due to less disposable leisure time. The increase in gas prices since SCORP was adopted has also reinforced the desire to limit travel by visiting nearby destinations.
- There is an increased emphasis on regional recreation planning. Rural communities are becoming more interested in collaborating with managers and recreation providers with the aim of diversifying their economies, while maintaining their quality-of-life values.
- Recreation providers report a significant increase in water-based recreation activities. The latest non-motorized boating numbers for Oregon state show a 138% increase from 1987 to 2002.
- Recreational trails are important to Oregonians. The growing number of diverse land and water trail users requires planning to provide additional trail facilities including inter-connected opportunities where appropriate.

Nationally, there are significant recreational trends that are a match for Oregon.

For example:

- *Camping is the number one outdoor vacation in America.*
- *Biking vacations rank as the third most popular outdoor vacation activity, following camping and hiking.*

SCORP examined and presented the recreation utilization data collected in a variety of ways:

Recreation Activity: Statewide

Table 1 below shows the percent of Oregon’s population that participates in various recreational activities. Nearly three out of four Oregon households surveyed participate in some type of outdoor activity:

Table 1 – Participation Rate by Activity

Activity	% of Pop. that Participates**	Total Annual Trips (OR)
Trail & off-trail activities	39.0%	14,744,923
Motorized recreation activities	12.8%	4,751,472
Road or street activities	58.8%	103,903,728
Snow-related activities	7.5%	2,212,796
Fishing, crabbing and clamming	27.9%	9,550,422
Boating activities	20.4%	4,734,151
Swimming or beach activities	34.9%	10,850,854
Nature study activities	31.2%	37,595,297
Hunting or shooting activities	13.7%	5,975,196
Camping activities	27.6%	4,834,071
Picnicking and sightseeing activities	45.5%	12,412,549
Outdoor sports and games	40.1%	36,056,353
All outdoor activities	73.7%	247,622,813

** From The Research Group (TRG) calculations

Table 2 below lists the ten most popular recreational activities of Oregon residents.

Table 2 -- Top 10 Outdoor Activities – State Residents

Activity	Estimated Annual User Days* (Millions)
1. Running/Walking for Exercise	49.2
2. Walking for Pleasure	47.7
3. Birdwatching	18.7
4. Nature/Wildlife Observation	17.6
5. Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	12.3
6. RV/Trailer Camping	11.0
7. Golf	9.6
8. Using Park Playground Equipment	8.8
9. Bicycling	7.4
10. Ocean Beach Activities	6.0

* A user day is one instance of participation in a single outdoor recreation activity by one person.

Recreational Activity: Residents Within the Region

In its study of recreation trends, SCORP divided the state into 11 planning regions. Region 1 consists of Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln counties, and approximately 1/5 of Lane County (the coastal portion). While it includes an area larger than Clatsop County, the Region 1 findings provide insight into types of recreation taking place in the north coastal region.

SCORP Region 1:
Clatsop, Tillamook and Lincoln counties, and approximately 1/5 of Lane County (the coastal portion).

Table 3 below shows the percentage of Region 1 residents who participate in the 11 most popular recreational activities. Both these data and the data collected by the Task Force in its survey (see sidebar, page 11) show the popularity of walking/hiking, beach activities, nature/wildlife observation and fishing among area residents.

Table 3 – Percentage of Region 1 Participating in Recreational Activities (11 most popular)

Sightseeing/driving for pleasure	44%
Walking for pleasure	41%
Beach activities	36%
Visiting cultural/historic sites	31%
Running/walking for exercise	30%
Nature/wildlife observation	29%
Collecting (rocks, plants, mushrooms, etc.)	28%
Picnicking	24%
Fishing from a boat	24%
Bird watching	22%
Fishing from shore	21%

Data extracted from SCORP Table 3.5

Recreational Activity Trends: Estimated Demand by Destination Region

SCORP estimated the demand for 30 recreational activities in 2002 compared to demand in 1987. These data are expressed as user occasions for the **destination regions**, in contrast to the home regions of the respondents reported above. Table 4 gives these data for Region 1:

Table 4 – Changes in Recreation Participation in Region 1 (1987-2002)

Recreation Activity Types	1987 User Occas.	2002 User Occas.	Change 1987-2002	% Change 1987-2002
Trail & Off-Trail Activities				
Day Hiking	550,399	993,897	443,498	80.6%
Horseback Riding	107,969	150,428	42,459	39.2%
Backpacking	179,571	56,301	-123,270	-68.6%
Motorized Activities				
Four Wheel Driving	340,808	353,381	12,573	3.7%
ATV Riding (3 & 4 Wheeler)	474,464	578,297	103,833	21.9%
Motorcycling	144,848	163,630	18,782	12.9%
Snowmobiling	0	0	0	0.0%
Dune Buggy Driving	9,676	48,934	39,258	405.0%
Snow Related Activities				
Downhill Skiing	0	0	0	-
Sledding or General Snowplay	0	5,389	5,389	-
Fishing Activities				
Fishing From a Boat	1,169,026	1,196,198	27,172	2.3%
Boating Activities				
Power Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	817,202	401,088	-416,114	-50.9%
Water Skiing or other Towing Sports	68,162	8,379	-59,783	-87.7%
Non-Motorized Boating (Ocean, Lake & River)	549,767	286,899	-262,868	-47.8%
Sailing	20,254	0	-20,254	-100.0%
Windsurfing	8,310	84,647	76,337	918.6%
Swimming & Beach Activities				
Swimming in an Outdoor Pool	398,602	630,151	231,549	58.1%
Beach Activities including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	3,508,923	6,041,082	2,532,159	72.2%
Nature Study Activities				
Nature/Wildlife Observation	1,417,202	1,797,447	380,245	26.9%
Outdoor Photography	1,297,641	460,141	-837,500	-64.5%
Hunting Activities				
Big Game Hunting (Rifle)	475,203	250,811	-224,392	-47.2%
Hunting: Waterfowl, upland birds & small game	19,953	70,142	50,189	251.4%
Big Game Hunting (Bow)	25,402	25,144	-258	-1.0%
Camping Activities				
RV/Trailer Camping	1,994,432	3,726,795	1,732,363	87.0%
Car Camping with a Tent	729,798	348,782	-381,016	-52.2%
Boat Camping	44,672	190,546	145,874	326.5%
Horseback Camping	47,862	42,699	-5,163	-10.8%
Picnicking & Sightseeing Activities				
Sightseeing/Driving for Pleasure	3,119,456	2,410,370	-709,086	-22.7%
Picnicking	1,358,640	837,321	-521,319	-38.4%
Train or bus Touring	38,058	10,350	-27,708	-72.8%

*Fewer than 10 observations

SCORP Table 4.6

The Task Force had concerns about a few of the levels of change reported in this table, specifically "Fishing from a Boat" (0.8% increase) and "Non-motorized Boating" (45.7% decrease). After consultation with OPRD staff, the Task Force decided that the statewide figures for these activities (44.3% increase and 137.9% increase) were more representative of these activities in Clatsop County.

In addition, no mention was made of surfing, which is a popular activity but was not represented in the survey.

SCORP combined the demand estimates with an outdoor supply capacity for each region to develop facility needs. Based on this analysis, SCORP states that the most significant growth in recreation in our region (1987-2002) has been as follows:

Table 5 – Most Significant Participation Growth Activities in Region 1

Rank	Growth Activity	Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002	% Growth in User Occasions 1987 - 2002
1	Beach Activities Including Swimming (Fresh & Salt)	+2,734,159	+63%
2	RV/Trailer Camping	+1,734,374	+87%
3	Golf	+670,115	+129%
4	Day Hiking	+443,897	+81%
5	Using Playground Equipment	+219,386	+95%

SCORP Table 4.7

ROLE OF THE COUNTY...

CURRENT ROLE:

Counties acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public sector boating access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state. ...Most county programs would fall in the mid-range of the recreation opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/rural interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resource orientated activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, picnicking, motorized and non-motorized boating, water-skiing, swimming, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

HOW ROLE MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

...more urban areas there will be pressure from community and environmental groups to acquire more open space, especially along the urban fringe. This fringe area, more often than not, falls under the jurisdiction of the counties.

...The county's role of providing solely traditional forms of parks will need to evolve. Some counties are already evolving to meet this new role. Benton, Lane and Marion Counties are currently making an effort in this direction.

(Source: SCORP. See Appendix G)

Based on the Demand and Need Analysis, Region 1 is said to have current peak use exceeding supply in golf, hiking trails and fishing from a dock or pier (SCORP, p. J-9). This demand exceeding supply is projected to continue for the same activities in 2007.

LWCF Priorities

Statewide SCORP issues were identified (SCORP p. J-5):

- Major rehabilitation of existing outdoor facilities
- Recreational trails/trail connectivity
- Land acquisition
- Ball fields
- Water-based recreational resources and facilities

SCORP has set the top three Region 1 priorities for LWCF funds (Appendix E – Funding Priorities):

- Funding for additional camping facilities
- Funding for new and rehabilitated river access facilities
- Funding for additional recreation trails (non-motorized)

Projects that address these regional and statewide issues will be given additional priority points in LWCF funding requests.

[Note: Later in the report, it will be shown that the Task Force recommendations address all three of the regional issues and all but one of the state issues (i.e., ball fields).]

Other SCORP Guidelines

Disability information

598 of the 3,741 households surveyed by phone had a household member with a disability. SCORP provides valuable information regarding the type of disability and the type of accommodation that would be helpful. These results and respondents' suggestions are listed in Appendix F.

Role of County Park and Recreation Departments

SCORP carefully delineates the roles of the various public providers of recreation. It describes its current role and how the role may change by 2007 due to a variety of pressures. The county role is described in Appendix G.

> Demand for Trails Today and Projected

Trails are an important component of any recreational plan. They are the physical manifestation of the "connectivity" we envision for our parks and adjacent areas. The demand for trails in Clatsop County and the state is intense and worthy of special attention. One need only look at the miles of user-created trails, often crossing ownership boundaries, to recognize that the public is serious about blazing new trails and taking ownership of its trails. (See sidebar on pages 32-33 for recent trail developments and Appendix H for local area trail maps.)

In its publication (*Creating Connections: The Oregon Recreational Trails How-To Manual, May 2004*), the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) reviews some of the many benefits of trails and greenways (see sidebar).

The state's "How-To Manual" divides its discussion between land trails, both motorized and non-motorized, and water trails. Demand and utilization data for each category of trail are addressed below along with critical state and regional trail issues.

Non-Motorized Land Trails

According to the recent county Task Force survey, over 40% of respondents listed hiking/walking as their favorite form of recreation. This corresponds well with 2002 SCORP results that showed "running/walking for exercise" and "walking for pleasure" ranked number one and two in the statewide user days survey, far ahead of their nearest competitor, "birdwatching" (SCORP Table 3-3, pp. 3-7 through 3-9).

Benefits of Trails and Greenways

RECREATIONAL VALUE AND HEALTH BENEFITS

There is a significant health and fitness benefit as most recreational activities on trails involve exercise. This health benefit accrues to the individual and, in the form of reduced health-care costs, to society as well.

TRANSPORTATION ENHANCEMENT AND SAFETY BENEFITS

Trails encourage pedestrian and bicycle commuting, thus reducing traffic and congestion on roads, and reducing fuel consumption and its associated pollution. Designated trails strive to define a designated space for human-powered commuters.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Trails attract tourists that bring a direct economic benefit to local businesses.

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Trail corridors can become outdoor classrooms where children can observe and learn about their natural and cultural environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

By preserving critical open space that provides natural buffer zones that protect streams, rivers and lakes, trails and greenways can play an important role in improving water quality.

PRESERVING OUR HISTORY AND CULTURE

Trails have the power to connect us to our heritage by preserving historic places and providing access to them. They can give people a sense of place and draw people to historic and cultural sites.

Blazing New Trails

To meet user demand, there has been a significant increase in trail creation in Clatsop County. Table 13 lists the county's major recognized trails. Noteworthy trail developments over the past few years include the following:

Warrenton Trails Association.

This non-profit organization has been working on a 25-mile loop trail connecting important historical and cultural sites in the Warrenton area (Appendix H – Map). Most of the proposed route is accessible, but not well signed or advertised.

Astoria Urban Trail Project.

The city recently received a grant to map all of the trails within the Astoria area and has identified many miles of shared-use trails that cross multiple ownerships, including the county and ODF. The Astoria Parks Department has gained state recognition for the 1.5-mile Cathedral Tree Trail, the 0.25-mile Column Trail, the 1.5-mile James Street Trail, the 0.5-mile Middle School Trail and the 1-mile Shively Park Trail.

Continued ...

Also according to the state survey, day hiking in our region has experienced an 80.6% increase in user occasions between 1987 and 2002. Horseback riding has increased 39.3% in our region; approximately 6.2% of the population participates in this recreational activity.

As cited on page 31, SCORP 2003-2007 gives one of its top three Region 1 funding priorities to additional non-motorized recreation trails. SCORP (p. 5-4) cites the need for:

- Additional recreation trails near populated areas. This includes acquisition of land or easements for trails and trail connections.
- Off-road bicycle trails in the Coast Range and along the coast, and opportunities for equestrian use.
- Longer trails for multiple-night backpacking trips.

In addition, OPRD has also identified the following top statewide non-motorized trail issues:

- A. Need for trail connectivity within the region providing access from urban to rural trails, connections between public facilities, parks and open space and connections from state and regional trails to community trails.
- B. Need for additional non-motorized trails (for all user types) – especially in close proximity to where people live.
- C. Need for additional funding for non-motorized trail acquisition and development. Potential strategies include allocating a certain portion of state lottery funds; acquisitions of fee title, easements and land exchanges; and ways to allow users to pay for trail facilities and services.

(Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Non-Motorized Trails, OPRD, February 2005)

It is important to recognize that OPRD staff use compliance with the above issues and priorities when evaluating grant applications.

Motorized Land Trails

The recent Task Force survey elicited one response regarding motorized trail activity. According to SCORP 2002 survey data, Region 1 had a slight (3.7%) increase in four-wheel driving since 1988, and a 22% increase in ATV (all-terrain vehicle) riding. When user occasions for these two activities are combined, they almost equal user occasions for day hiking. One can conclude that this recreational activity was under-represented in our local survey; however, it should be noted that our region includes Tillamook County, which has a very large off-road driving constituency on ODF trails.

In OPRD's *Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Motorized Trails Plan*, three major statewide issues are identified:

- A. Need for new trails/managed riding areas, including:
 - Additional public and privately owned OHV (off-highway vehicle) recreational areas.
 - Greater emphasis on developing OHV riding opportunities on private and local government land.
 - Additional OHV opportunities in reasonably close proximity to communities and urban areas
 - Increased diversity of OHV opportunities.
- B. Need for regional interagency coordination/cooperation in trail planning and management, including:
 - Development of a regional approach to motorized trail planning.
 - Standardized statewide OHV management practices.
- C. Need for user education/training (regulatory and safety information) as a means of reducing the number of personal injury accidents involving recreational OHV use.

[Note: These goals and objectives are developed in greater detail on pages 47-54 in the above-mentioned publication.]

Blazing New Trails, Continued

Astoria Riverwalk/River Trail.
This 3.5-mile shared-use trail next to the rails on the Astoria waterfront has proven extremely popular with visitors and residents alike.

Oregon Department of Forestry, Astoria District.
ODF is also actively engaged in identifying the many user-created trails that have been created in the Astoria basin, and deciding which should be designated as "authorized." They have also created a horse camp and riding trail in the eastern part of the county.

Lewis and Clark National and State Historical Parks.
Several new trails have been created including the 6.5-mile Fort to Sea Trail, the 2.5-mile Clatsop Loop Trail at Ecola State Park, and the 1.5-mile Netul River Trail along the Lewis and Clark River at Fort Clatsop.

The Gateway to Discovery. *A trail through a 10-acre coastal forest in Seaside, along with a natural history center, showcases the region's natural, cultural and historic resources.*

County Parks Department.
The 1.5-mile Cullaby Lake Interpretive Trail along a coastal wetlands was dedicated in July 2005. An equestrian group has unofficially adopted the DeLaura Beach site. Several miles of trails have been created that are shared with bicyclists and hikers. [Note: Other improvements in trails on county park and recreational lands will be discussed later in this report.]

Water Trails

Benefits of Water Trails

A water trail can help people become acquainted with their river heritage.

People along the river can discover a whole new perspective of both their community and the aquatic environment.

A water trail system with identified launch and landing sites, resting places, maps and safety information can help people traveling on the river find the best places to paddle based on their experience and available time.

An identified trail can help protect natural and cultural resources from degradation by dispersing use and limiting access to sensitive areas. Trail information can provide guidelines for low-impact use.

Trail maps and guidebooks can direct paddlers to local communities for camping facilities, grocery stores, B&Bs and other amenities, helping enhance local economies.

A sense of stewardship can be nurtured through public education and coordinated volunteer activities such as cleanups and water quality monitoring.

An officially recognized water trail can be eligible for regional and national resources and funding.

Source: Lower Columbia Water Trail brochure, Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (Appendix H)

The publication, *Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Water Trails Plan* (OPRD, February 2005), provides this description of water trails:

Water trails (like other recreational trails) are corridors between specific locations on a lake, river or ocean. Water trails are primarily designed for small watercraft such as canoes, sea and whitewater kayaks, rafts and drift boats. Necessary water trail facilities include a safe place for the public to put in, parking, restrooms, a safe place to take out, and in some cases day-use sites and overnight campsites. Water trails emphasize low-impact use and encourage stewardship of the resource.

This same report noted the growing interest in water trails throughout the state. According to SCORP, power boating has remained at a relatively static level between 1987 and 2002, whereas, non-motorized boating activities have increased 138% during the same period.

The previous Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan listed 19 public and quasi-public boat ramps on the Columbia, Necanicum, Nehalem and other sites (p. 22). The tables on pages 47 and 48 identify boat ramps and water access points in the county.

The SCORP report also established the following Region 1 funding priority:

Funding priority for new river access facilities and rehabilitation of existing river access facilities

- *There is a lack of developed river access facilities for angling, swimming, kayaking and canoeing. In addition, there is a need for rehabilitation of existing river access facilities. (SCORP, 5-4)*

Oregon Trails 2005-2014: Water Trails Plan lists the following statewide water trail issues:

- A. Need to address conflicts between non-motorized boaters and waterfront property owners.
- B. Need for public access to waterways.
- C. Need for adequate and consistent information resources including signs, maps, level of difficulty and water level information, and available paddling information.
- D. Need for safety-related information, user education and outreach.
- E. Need for a dedicated funding source for water trail development.
- F. Need for information describing the social and economic benefits of water trails (pp. 10-11).

***Oregon Trails 2005-2014
Water Trails Plan (p. 37)
lists the top water trail
issues in our region:***

1

*Need for more public
access to waterways.*

2

*Need for a designated
funding source for non-
motorized watercraft
facility development.*

3

*Need to clearly address
the navigability issue
and clearly define to
users where they can
and cannot exit their
watercraft.*

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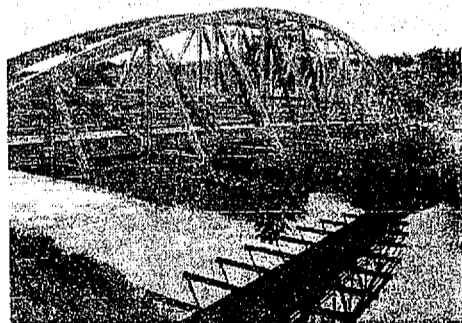
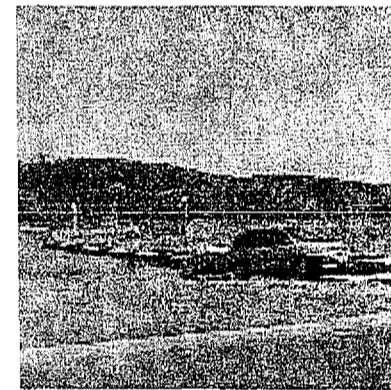
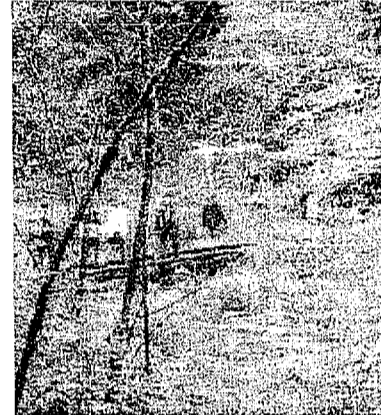
4 > RECREATIONAL PROVIDERS: OVERVIEW OF RESOURCES AND SUPPLY

Lands managed or available for recreation comprise nearly 80% of Clatsop County's total land base, representing a broad spectrum of recreational providers and wide range of uses.

> Diverse Recreational Lands

The ownership and management of recreational resources in Clatsop County involve a large number of public and private parties, including governmental agencies, businesses, non-profit groups and individuals. The range of providers of land managed for recreation in Clatsop County is shown in Table 6. Examples demonstrate the diversity of recreational facilities, such as picnic areas, trails, campgrounds, boat ramps and fishing sites, golf courses and natural areas.

This is, however, only part of the recreational picture in the county. In addition, there are hundreds of thousands of additional acres open to the public for recreation as shown in Table 7. These include wildlife refuges, county sites not officially recognized as parks, multi-resource state timberland and privately owned commercial timberland. In total, other land open to the public for recreation constitutes 421,672 acres of the total 539,520 within the county, which represents nearly 80% of the county's land base.



**Table 6 – Land Managed for Recreation:
Examples by Provider**

PROVIDER	TYPE OF RECREATION RESOURCE	EXAMPLES
The Public	Public Lands	Sunset Lake Park
Federal U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service	National Historical Park	Lewis & Clark National Historical Park
State of Oregon Oregon Parks and Recreation Department*	Ocean Beach Access Highway Wayside Day-use Park Destination Campground Historic Site Fishing/Boat Access	Del Rey Beach Bradley Viewpoint Ecola Ft. Stevens Park Ft. Stevens Reserve
Oregon Department of Forestry**	Destination Campground Primitive Campground Equestrian Camp Trail	Spruce Run Gnat Creek Northrup Creek Bloom Lake
Cities	Active Sports Fields Swimming Pools Outdoor Courts Day-use Picnic Boat Ramp/Marine Park Multi-use Recreation Area	Warrenton – Softball Astoria – Aquatic Center Cannon Beach – Tennis Hammond – Basin Seaside Quatat Park Astoria - Tapiola
County	Passive Natural Site Fishing/Boating Access Day-use Picnic	Nehalem Park John Day Boat Ramp Cullaby Lake Park
School Districts	Active Sports Fields Gymnasiums Playgrounds	Warren Field-Astoria Knappa High School Astoria Middle School
Parks Districts	Public Swimming Pools Organized Rec Programs	Sunset Pool-Seaside Misc Activities
Private	Golf Courses RV Campgrounds	Gearhart Golf Course Circle Creek Campground

*See Table 9 for complete listing of recreational sites in Clatsop County

**See Table 10 for complete listing of recreational sites in Clatsop County

Note: In January 2006, the Port of Astoria announced plans for a seven acre public park on the west side of Pier 3.

**Table 7 – Other Land in Clatsop County
Open to the Public for Recreation**

AVAILABLE LAND / OWNER	NO. OF ACRES
Federal Land	
U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife	
<i>Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge</i>	34,000
<i>Julia Butler Hansen National Wildlife Refuge</i>	6,873
<i>Haystack Rock, Oregon Islands National Wildlife Refuge</i>	NA
State Land*	
Oregon Department of Forestry	
<i>Astoria District**</i>	134,351
<i>Forest Grove District</i>	8,592
<i>Tillamook District</i>	2,562
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	
Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area	962
Big Creek (north of Hwy 30)	14
Nehalem River (one mile north of Spruce Run Park)	35
*These holdings are described on pages 46-48.	
**See Appendix I for map and recreation rules.	
County Lands***	
DeLaura Beach	370
Knappa Dock	<1
Claremont Parcel	2
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	15
Williamsport Properties	~ 180
***These holdings are described in Chapter 7.	
Private Land	
Commercially-Owned Timberland	
Weyerhaeuser****	160,000+
Longview Fibre	43,912
Hampton Affiliates	30,000
****See Appendix J for map and rules.	

TOTAL ACRES: ~421,869

The SCORP 2003-2007 Report gives a general review of outdoor recreation resources and facilities by major suppliers. Data from Region 1 were used to extract provider data for Clatsop County, as shown below:

Table 8 – Supply of Outdoor Recreation Resources and Facilities By Major Suppliers in Clatsop County - 2001

Resource / Facility	Units	County	Federal	State	Municipal	Other Public	Schools	Private	Utilities	Totals
Backcountry Roads - Unpaved	Linear Miles			904	2					906
Baseball/Softball	Fields	1			15		17			33
Bicycle Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			19						19
Bicycle Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles				2					2
Boat Ramps	Lanes	7		2	10					19
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Surfaced	Linear Miles				2					2
Community Walking Trails/Paths - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles				4					4
Cultural Historic Sites	Sites	1	1	5	9			2		18
Day Use Picnic Tables	Tables	24		184	49					257
Designated Hunting Area	Acres		40,873	149,540						190,413
Dump Stations	Stations			1	3					4
Equipped Play Areas	Acres	1		1	3		6	1		12
Fishing Piers	Linear Feet	30		60	50					140
Football/Rugby/Soccer	Fields				6		13			19
Freshwater Beach Area	Square Feet			934,000	180,000					1,084,000
Total										
Freshwater Beach Areas	Areas			4	3					7
Freshwater Beach Length	Miles			4	1					4
Golf Course Areas	Acres						178			178
Golf Course Holes	Number of Holes						36			36
Hiking Trails	Linear Miles			38	2					39
Indoor Swimming Pools	Number of Pools				4					4
Jogging Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			9						9
Jogging Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles			5	2					7
Museum/Interpretive Building Sites	Sites		1	2	3		1	8		15
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Surfaced	Linear Miles			9			3			12
Nature/Interpretive Trails - Unsurfaced	Linear Miles		2	5						7
Non-Motorized Boat Launches	Sites	2		8	1					11
Outdoor Basketball	Goals				9		11	2		22
Outdoor Recreational Land	Acres	1,300	7,755	162,376	233		59	33		171,756
Outdoor Recreational Water	Acres			600	7					607
Outdoor Tennis	Number of Courts				10		9			19
RV/Trailer Campsites	Sites	8		474	200		998			1,680
Shooting Ranges - Archery	Ranges			1						1
Tent Campsites	Sites	32		53	30		77			192
Windsurfing Access Sites	Sites			2	2					4

Data extracted from SCORP Table G.1

Providers other than the county are described briefly below and specific inventory information is presented in a series of tables on pages 45-51. County parks and recreational lands are discussed in Chapter 7.

> Public Lands

Certain properties or resources are considered to be owned by "the public." Examples are the waters of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean or a dedicated public park area within a residential area. The public is deemed to have the right to freely access such properties.

> Federal Lands

Unlike the state as a whole, there is virtually no federal timberland in Clatsop County. Federal holdings include the following national park and wildlife refuge lands:

- **The National Park Service** operates Lewis & Clark National Historical Park. This is America's newest national park (as of 2005) and incorporates units in both Oregon and Washington including Fort Clatsop, the Corps of Discovery's winter quarters in 1805-06.
- **The U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife** owns and manages the 38,000-acre Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge and 6,873 acres of Julia Butler Hansen National Wildlife Refuge established for the conservation of the Columbian white-tailed deer.

> State of Oregon

State land offers an assortment of recreational opportunities throughout Clatsop County:

The Fort-to-Sea Trail *A 50-year vision becomes a reality*

Dedicated on Nov. 14, 2005, the Fort-to-Sea Trail was the dream of the same group of dedicated community volunteers who constructed the replica of Fort Clatsop in 1954 and 1955. They had yet another idea: to build a trail connecting the fort to the sea. The concept would be to recreate the experience that Lewis & Clark encountered as they traveled between the temporary fort and the Pacific Ocean (Appendix H – Map).

The challenges were daunting given the terrain and cost. The actual building of the trail did not start until 2004, when an extraordinary alliance of generous Oregon companies – along with federal, state and local agencies – was able to make the project happen.

The \$10 million needed to build the trail included \$5 million for acquiring a 920-acre addition to Fort Clatsop and a 249-acre state park. Monies included federal and state grants, private donations and donations in-kind from citizens, groups and agencies offering labor, materials and engineering expertise.

Scott Stonum, the chief of resource management at Lewis & Clark National Historical Park and member of the Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force, commented on the completion of the project:

"I was anticipating more of a struggle getting it done," he said. "We had an unfunded project that was pretty monumental. But the community involvement and community spirit has been an incredible, wonderful surprise."

- **The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department** operates sites managed specifically for recreational purposes, including campsites, day use areas, beach access, waysides and forest preserves (Table 9).
- **The Oregon Department of Forestry** owns and manages a diverse group of recreation facilities in the Astoria District of Clatsop State Forest (Table 10).

ODF has designated recreational activity zones across the Clatsop State Forest as shown in Appendix I.

- **The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife** manages over 1,000 acres of wildlife habitat in Clatsop County, including the 962-acre Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area.

> Cities

The incorporated municipalities in Clatsop County provide recreational sites and activity programs. The city of Astoria through its parks and recreation department has an extensive inventory of park sites and offers a wide range of recreational programs. Although other municipalities do not have sole-purpose parks and recreation departments, all own public park properties and provide recreational opportunities to their residents, people living in adjoining unincorporated areas and visitors to Clatsop County.

> Clatsop County

Clatsop County's parks system consists of 13 parks totaling 574 acres of land and six recreation sites totaling 443 acres of land. Six of the parks and recreation land sites include public boat ramps. County park properties offer active recreational opportunities including camping, day use and passive natural sites. See Chapter 7 for specific details.

> Public School Districts

The local school districts in Clatsop County provide certain recreational facilities to the public. School facilities such as gymnasiums and ball fields are often made available for general public use during after-school hours and the summer months (Table 15, page 50).

> Park and Recreation District

The Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District with facilities located in Seaside includes all properties within Seaside School District #10 except the incorporated cities of Gearhart and Cannon Beach. It is a tax-levying recreation district serving an area roughly between Cullaby Lake on the north, Tolovana Park on the south, and Hamlet on the east. It has an annual operating budget of approximately \$2 million, with roughly half of this amount coming from its tax base.

The district's indoor pool and therapy pool are open to the public on a year-round basis. Aquatic offerings include instruction, fitness, recreation, competition and special event programs. A variety of non-aquatic recreation and leisure-time activity programs include competitive team sport leagues, children's and teen activities, arts and crafts and performing arts. The district's varied recreational offerings are enjoyed by a large number of county residents; estimated participant uses are about 100,000 per year.

> Private Providers

Private sector recreational providers include:

- Non-profit organizations such as youth soccer and baseball groups.
- Private commercial operators, such as golf courses, RV parks and campgrounds.

> Industrial Forest Lands

By total acres, private industrial forest lands provide the largest land base for recreation in Clatsop County. Private resource land managers allow limited public recreational access to their lands for activities such as hunting, hiking, fishing, biking and horseback riding. (See Appendix J for Weyerhaeuser Company recreational map and rules.)

> Recreation Inventories

During the master plan update, the recreational inventories for various facilities and recreational providers in Clatsop County were generated. Tables for the following are given on pages 45 through 51:

- Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
- Clatsop State Forest Recreation Facilities
- Public Water Access: Rivers and Streams
- Public Water Access: Boat Ramps
- Designated Area Trails
- Golf Courses
- School District Facilities
- Other Tennis Courts
- RV and Camping Facilities

**Table 9 – Oregon Parks and Recreation Department
Lands in Clatsop County**

SITE & LOCATION	PICNIC	BEACH ACCESS	CAMPING	BIKE/HIKE/ TRAILS	COMMENTS
Arcadia Beach State Recreation Site US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 25 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Bradley State Scenic Viewpoint , US 30, 22 mi. east of Astoria; 18 acres	X				Columbia River viewpoint, restroom, parking lot
Dei Rey Beach State Recreation Site , US 101, 2 mi. north of Gearhart; 18 acres		X			Vehicle beach access and parking lot
Ecola State Park , off US 101, 2 mi. north of Cannon Beach	X	X	X	X	Ocean viewpoints, hike-in camp at Indian Creek. Elmer Feldenheimer Forest
Fort Stevens State Park , Ridge Road, Warrenton; 3762 acres	X	X	X	X	Historic museum, Coffenbury Lake
Hug Point State Recreation Site , US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 42 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Oswald West State Park , US 101, 10 mi. south of Cannon Beach 2,474 total acres, 281 acres in Clatsop	X	X	X	X	36 primitive campsites, developed portion in Tillamook County
Saddle Mountain State Natural Area , off US 26, 10 mi. east of Seaside 2,921 acres	X		X	X	9 primitive campsites, 2 1/2 mi. hiking trail to summit viewpoints
Sunset Beach , Sunset Beach Road; 157 total acres		X		X	Part of the Lewis and Clark Nat. & State Hist. Parks, restroom, parking lot, trails
Sunset Highway Forest Wayside , US 26; South county line; 1,084 total acres, 530 in Clatsop County	X				Restroom, Steam Donkey Interpretive Trail
Tolovana Beach State Recreation Site , US 101, 1 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 3 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot

For additional information, see OPRD website at: <http://egov.oregon.gov/OPRD/>

**Table 10 – Clatsop State Forest
Recreation Facilities**

SITE	LOCATION	COMMENTS	FEES
Gnat Creek Campground	Just east of Knappa (milepost 78 on US 30) on the Gnat Creek Forest Road	Primitive campground on Gnat Creek with six walk-in campsites; several salmon and steelhead runs throughout the year.	\$5 for walk-in tent sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle
Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground	Five miles south of Elsie (milepost 20 on US 26) on the Lower Nehalem Road	Amenities include 32 vehicle sites, five walk-in sites, restrooms, drinking water, picnic tables and fire pits; garbage service and firewood sales in summer.	\$10 for vehicle sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle; \$5 for walk-in tent sites.
Northrup Creek Horse Camp	Lowland meadows of Northrup Creek north of Hwy 202	Eight horse camp sites with truck and horse trailer parking, tent sites and horse corrals; vaulted restrooms, manure bins, day use area, trails and well also available.	\$10 for vehicle and equestrian sites; \$2 for each extra vehicle
Lost Lake	Just east of Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground, accessible by trail	Only developed facility at lake is a primitive boat launching area; information kiosk available. Lake is periodically stocked with trout by ODFW.	None
4 dispersed camping sites	Lower Nehalem River	Sites include gravel parking areas, tent sites, picnic tables and fire rings.	None
Bloom Lake Trail	Bloom Lake Trail On US 26 about milepost 25	Trail offers easy to moderate hiking, leading from an information kiosk at the trailhead for 1.25 miles to Bloom Lake.	None
Soapstone Lake Trail	Between mileposts 4 and 5 on Hwy 53 in Hamlet, about 0.5 mile down the road to trailhead.	Two-mile trail offers moderate hiking opportunities with several bridges, sets of steps, a stream crossing and an elevated walk along the trail.	None
Archery range	Just east of Hwy 202 between Astoria and Olney	Unique archery range wandering along a forested trail with various targets to shoot at.	None
Demonstration forest	ODF office in Astoria on Hwy 202	Seven-acre self-guided demonstration forest with interpretive exhibits explaining benefits of forest management; school field trips encouraged.	None

All facilities open year-round. For more information, call or visit Astoria District Office, 92219 Hwy 202. Phone: (503) 325-5451 or see ODF website at: <http://egov.oregon.gov/ODF/>

**Table 11 – Public Water Access:
Rivers and Streams***

WATERWAY	SITE	FRONTAGE	OWNERSHIP
Big Creek	Big Creek County Park	1500 LF	Clatsop County
Big Creek	Frontage North of US 30	1500 LF	ODFW
Big Creek	Frontage near mouth	1200 LF	ODFW access lease
Columbia River	South Jetty & River Beach	2 miles	State Parks
Columbia River	Wauna River Beach		Georgia Pacific
Columbia River	Westport River Beach		
Columbia River	Clatsop Spit		
Columbia River	Jetty Sands		
Columbia River	Knappa Dock		Clatsop County
Columbia River	Blind Slough		North Coast Land Conservancy
Gnat Creek	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW access lease
Gnat Creek	Below hatchery	3 miles	ODF open land policy
Gnat Creek	Above hatchery	all lands	ODF open land policy
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Sigfridson County Park	4000 LF	Clatsop County
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Frontage above hatchery	600 LF	ODF open land policy
Klaskanine, N. Fork	Nehalem County Park	300 LF	Clatsop County
Lewis & Clark River	Frontage above 400 line		Weyerhaeuser
Lewis & Clark River	Lewis and Clark NHP	1.5 miles	
Necanicum River	Kloutchy Creek County Park	3000 LF	Clatsop County
Necanicum River	Frontage above Black Bridge	1950 LF	ODFW ownership
Necanicum River	Beerman Creek	1830 LF	
Nehalem River	Charney Site (below Elsie)	7000 LF	ODFW ownership
Nehalem River	Spruce Run Park		ODF Campground
Nehalem River	varied large stretches		ODF open land policy
Nehalem River, N. Fork	Foss site below county parcel	1520	ODFW access easement
Nehalem River, N. Fork	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW ownership
Youngs River	Youngs River Falls		City of Astoria
Youngs River	Frontage above Falls	9 miles	Weyerhaeuser

*Partial list of public access points, additional private and public access points exist throughout the county

**Table 12 – Public Water Access:
Boat Ramps***

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	MAINTENANCE
	<i>COLUMBIA RIVER</i>	
Hammond Basin	Town of Hammond	Town of Hammond
Warrenton Basin (Skipanon River)	City of Warrenton	City of Warrenton
Astoria Yacht Club (Youngs River)	City of Astoria	City of Astoria
East End Basin	Port of Astoria	Port of Astoria
John Day River	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Aldrich Point	Private	Clatsop County
Westport Slough	Georgia Pacific	Clatsop County
East End Pier	Port of Astoria	-
	<i>NECANICUM RIVER</i>	
Quatat Park	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Franklin Street	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Beerman Creek	ODFW	ODFW
Howard Johnson Rock	Private	Private
Kloutchy Creek Park	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
	<i>NEAWANNA CREEK</i>	
Broadway Park	Seaside	Seaside
	<i>NEHALEM RIVER</i>	
Pope/Meeker Road	ODFW	ODFW
	<i>OTHER SITES</i>	
Klaskanine River	Gindroz/Nygaard	Private
Cullaby Lake	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Sunset Lake	Public	Neighborhood Group
Coffenbury Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Creep & Crawl Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Skipanon River 2nd Street	City of Warrenton	City of Warrenton
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Lewis & Clark River Netul Landing	National Park Service	National Park Service
Mill Pond	Seaside	Seaside
Lost Lake	ODF	ODF

*Partial list, additional private and public access points may exist throughout the county

Table 13 – Designated Area Trails

TRAIL NAME	TYPE	LENGTH	OWNERSHIP/DEVELOPER
Fort to Sea	National Historic	6.5	Lewis & Clark National/State Park
Netul River	National Historic	1.5	Lewis & Clark National Park
Clatsop Loop	National Historic	2.5	Lewis & Clark National/State Park
Gnat Creek	Hiking	1.5	Oregon Department of Forestry
Northrup Creek Horse Camp/Trail	Shared-use	5	Oregon Department of Forestry
Soapstone Lake	Shared-use	2	Oregon Department of Forestry
Bloom Creek	Shared-use	1.3	Oregon Department of Forestry
Steam Donkey	Shared-use	0.8	Oregon Department of Forestry
Fort Stevens	Shared-use	9	Oregon State Parks
Tillamook	Hiking	4.5	Oregon State Parks
Saddle Mountain	Hiking	2.5	Oregon State Parks
Cullaby Lake Wetland Trail	Shared-use	1.5	Clatsop County
DeLaura Beach	Shared-use	~10	Clatsop County
Urban Trails	Shared-use	~50	City of Astoria
River Walk	Rail with Trail	3.9	City of Astoria
Middle School	Hiking	-	City of Astoria
Warrenton Waterfront	Shared-use	4	Warrenton Trails Association
Airport Dike Trail	Shared-use	2	Warrenton Trails Association
Oregon Coast Trail	Hiking	25	Oregon Coast Trail
Gateway to Discovery	Hiking	-	City of Seaside

Table 14 – Golf Courses

Site	Telephone #	Location	Type	# Holes	Length
Astoria Golf & Country Club	503-861-2211	Off US 101, 5 mi. S. of Warrenton	Private	18 Holes	6,488 yd
Highlands Golf Course	503-738-5248	Off US 101, Del Rey Beach Road (N. of Gearhart UGB)	Public	9 Holes	1,740 yd
Gearhart Golf Links	503-738-3538	Off US 101, Gearhart	Public	18 Holes	6,218 yd
Seaside Golf Club	503-738-5261	US 101, Avenue U in Seaside	Public	9 Holes	2,610 yd
Alberston Golf Range	503-717-0623	33575 Toyas Ln, Seaside	Public	Range	N/A
Lewis & Clark Country Golf	503-338-3386	92319 Youngs River Road, Astoria	Public	9 Holes	2,738
Youngs Bay Driving Range	503-325-2220	92621 Wireless Road, Astoria	Public	Range	N/A

Table 15 – School District Facilities

SCHOOL DISTRICT	GYMS	BASEBALL	FOOTBALL	TRACK	OTHER
Astoria #1C					
Astoria High School	2	2 ¹	1	1	
Astoria Middle School	2	2 ¹	1	1	
Astor Elementary	2	2 ¹			2 Tennis ¹
Gray Elementary	1				
Lewis & Clark Elementary	1	1			
Warrenton #30					
Warrenton High School	1	1	1		
Warrenton Grade School	1		1	1	
Seaside #10					
Seaside High School	1	1	1	1	1 Tennis
Broadway Middle School	2	1	1		1 Tennis
Seaside Elementary School	1				
Gearhart Elementary School	1	1			
Cannon Beach Elementary	1				
Jewell #8					
High/Grade Schools	1	1 ²	1	1	Tennis ²
Knappa Columbia County #5J					
Knappa High School	1	1 (Soft)	1	1	
Hilda Lahti School	1	1			

¹ Owned City of Astoria

² Under construction at time of publication

Table 16 – Other Tennis Courts

CITY	LOCATION	COURTS	MAINTENANCE
Astoria	Niagara Park	2	City
Warrenton	City Park	4	City
Gearhart	City Park	2	City
Gearhart	Highlands	2	Private
Cannon Beach	City Park	2	City

Table 17 – Camping and RV Facilities in Clatsop County

Clatsop County RV Parks & Campgrounds	Phone	E-mail/Website	RV (hookup)	Tent	Cabin/ Yurt	Notes
Lower Columbia River						
Astoria/Seaside KOA 1100 NW Ridge Rd	503-861-2606	astoriakoa@aol.com www.astoriakoa.com	311(222)	26	54+ 2 lodges	Mini golf, indoor pool and hot tub, volleyball.
Clatsop County Fairgrounds Walluski Loop, hwy 202 2 mi east of Astoria	503 325-4600		110(110)	0	0	Showers, 109 acres
Fort Stevens State Park Ridge Road, Warrenton	503-861-1671 800-452-5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_179.php	479(177)	19	15	3762 acres
Gnat Creek Campground Just east of Knappa (milepost 78 on US 30) on the Gnat Creek Forest Road			0/0	6	0	Primitive campground on Gnat Creek with six walk-in campsites; several salmon and steelhead runs throughout the year.
Hammond Marina RV Park 320 Lake St., Hammond	503-861-0547		50(50)	0	0	Laundry, shower, cable TV
Kampers West Good Sam Park 1140 NW Warrenton Dr.	503-861-1814 800-880-5267	info@kamperswest.com www.kamperswest.com	160(160)	0	3	2 club rooms, fish cleaning, crab cooking.
Klaskanine River RV Park 88590 Hwy. 202, 11 miles east of Astoria	503-325-8595	KlaskanineRiverRVPark@man.com	15(15)	10	0	On the river, 11 miles east of Astoria, bath room and showers.
Sunset Lake Resort & RV Park 33242 Sunset Beach Lane	503-861-1760	sunsetlake@sunsetlake.faltheb.com www.sunsetlake.faltheb.com	22(2)	6	0	Store, bath and laundry
Interior						
Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground Five miles south of Elsie (milepost 20 on US 26) on the Lower Nehalem Road			32(0)		5	Amenities include 32 vehicle sites, five walk-in sites, restrooms, drinking water, picnic tables and fire pits; garbage service and firewood sales in summer.
Northrup Creek Horse Camp Milepost 35 on Hwy 202, 4 miles west of Birkenfeld.			0/0	0	8*	*8 horse camp sites with truck and horse trailer parking, tent sites and horse corrals; vaulted restrooms, manure bins, day use area, trails and well also available.
Cannon Beach						
Ecola State Park Off US 101, 2 mi. north of Cannon Beach	800-452-5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org	0	0	3	Hike in
RV Resort at Cannon Beach 345 Elk Creek Road	503-436-2231 800-847-2231	info@cbvresort.com www.cbvresort.com	100(100)	0	0	Cable TV, indoor Pool, spa, playground, basketball, convenience store, shuttle
Oswald West State Park US 101, 10 mi. south of Cannon Beach	800-452-5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_195.php	0	30	0	Hike in, 2,474 acres
Sea Ranch RV Park & Stables 415 Fir St.	503-436-2815	searanch@seasurf.net www.searanchrv.com www.campingfriends.com/searanchrvpark	38(14)	41	7	Restrooms, May to Sept beach horse rides. Children and animal friendly.
Wright's For Camping	503-436-2347	wrights@seasurf.net www.wrightsforcamping.com	7(0)	19	0	Showers laundry, wooded area.
Seaside						
Bud's Campground & Grocery 4412 Hwy 101	503-738-6855 800-730-6855		26(26)	10	0	Restrooms, showers, laundry, groceries
Circle Creek RV Park & Campground 85658 Highway 101	503-738-6070	circlecreek101@hotmail.com	44(44)	28	0	Restrooms, showers, laundry, Necanicum river fishing.
Forest Lakes Resort 85203 Hwy 101	503-738-0100					
Pine Cove Motel & Trailer Court 2481 Highway 101 N	503-738-5243		25(25)	6	0	12 motel rooms
Saddle Mountain State Natural Area , off US 26, 10 mi. east of Seaside	800-452-5687 800-551-6949	www.oregonstateparks.org/park_197.php	0	10	0	Drive in, 2,921 acres
Thousand Trails/Leisure Time Resorts 1703 12th Ave. 1/2 east of 101	503-738-0626	www.1000trails.com	219(219)	25+	26 trailers, 6 cabins	Private, membership required. Indoor pool, tennis, sauna, laundry, RC-cars, basketball.
Truckee Necanicum River RV Park 1921 S Hwy. 101	503-738-8863		15(0)	0	0	Convenience store and gas
Venice RV Park 1032 24 Ave, 1.25 miles N Seaside hwy 101	503-738-8851	www.shopseaside.com/rv	30(30)	6	0	Cable TV, laundry, showers

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5 > PARK SYSTEM GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTION STRATEGIES

Five goals were identified along with objectives and actions needed to support our vision of a vital, prosperous parks and recreation system that contributes to the quality of life in Clatsop County.

> Planning Goals

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal 8 requires local governments to inventory recreation needs based on adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires and to inventory available recreation opportunities.

Extensive time and energy were dedicated to the development of planning goals and subsequent objectives and action strategies for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands. The intent of these goals has been reviewed during the public involvement process and has been narrowed down to five broad planning goals. The goals listed in this section apply to the general implementation and management of the county park system and are directed toward the vision of the mission statement.

Goal 1 – Parks Management

Goal 2 – Funding and Operation

Goal 3 – Community Health and Social and Economic Benefits

Goal 4 – Environmental Stewardship

Goal 5 – Regional Recreational Connections

> Objectives and Action Strategies

The strategic actions in this section identify the steps necessary to achieve the various goals and objectives outlined. Also shown are the individuals or groups with lead responsibility for carrying out each objective or action and the time frame in which it is to be accomplished.



Master Plan Task Force Vision Statement:

"By 2015, Clatsop County will be a contributor to a county-wide recreational system of parks and trails that are well known, maintained and supported. This recreational system will add significantly to the area's growing reputation as a good, healthy place to live, work and visit."

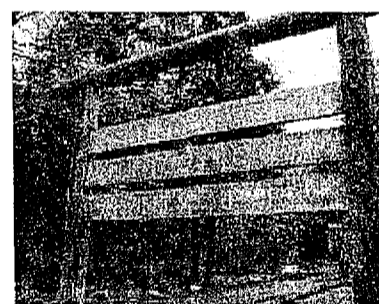


Table 18 – Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies

Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 1 - PARKS MANAGEMENT: Maintain and improve the county's park and recreational resources.</p> <p>1.1 OBJECTIVE: Provide a consistent, high quality, park and recreation experience.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.1.1 Establish consistent, high quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including signage.</p> <p>1.1.2 Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.</p> <p>1.1.3 Work with producers of area recreational maps and brochures to include county parks.</p> <p>1.1.4 Provide more restroom facilities.</p> <p>1.1.5 Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.</p> <p>1.1.6 Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas.</p> <p>1.1.7 Consider establishing "quiet zones" within the parks or consider identifying entire parks as "quiet parks." Exceptions could be made for special events, concerts or other permitted activities.</p> <p>1.1.8 Ensure adjacent land uses, especially industrial uses, are compatible with future park acquisitions and development projects.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>
<p>1.2 OBJECTIVE: Manage each park to preserve and enhance the natural and cultural resources within the park system.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.2.1 Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.</p> <p>1.2.2 Implement a noxious weed control program.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>

Key
Lead Responsibility: PM= Parks Management; RLPAC=Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee.; CCAP= Clatsop County Administration.; RRC=Regional Recreation Council.; BOC=Clatsop County Board of Commissioners
Time Frame: O=Ongoing; S=Short-term (1-3 yrs); M=Mid-Term (4-7 years); L=Long-term (8-10+ yrs.)

Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>1.3 OBJECTIVE: Identify additional county-owned land that could be used for recreational activity and educational purposes.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.3.1 Maintain a parks classification system to guide current and future management.</p> <p>1.3.2 Strive to locate parks close to population centers.</p> <p>1.3.3 Create a policy for the acquisition, development and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long term county needs.</p> <p>1.3.4 Establish the exact boundaries and ownerships of all county owned parks and recreational lands.</p>	<p>RLPAC/PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/PM/CCAP</p> <p>RLPAC/CCAP/BOC</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p>	<p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>M</p>
<p>1.4 OBJECTIVE: Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>1.4.1 Contact recreational user groups to ascertain their needs and gain their cooperation.</p> <p>1.4.2 Minimize user conflicts by separating uses or through special use agreements.</p> <p>1.4.3 Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.</p> <p>1.4.4 Increase the number of designated fishing locations.</p> <p>1.4.5 Create or adopt trail building guidelines.</p> <p>1.4.6 Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, i.e. new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.</p> <p>1.4.7 Establish county-wide development, building and maintenance standards.</p> <p>1.4.8 Decommission underused and derelict facilities that do not have heritage significance, including the removal of excess parking areas, roads, picnic shelters and parks buildings.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM/RLPAC</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>O</p> <p>S</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p>

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Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 2 – FUNDING AND OPERATION: Ensure a sustainable, high quality and cost effective park operation.</p> <p>2.1 OBJECTIVE: Make the parks operation increasingly self-sustaining, including developing partnerships when possible.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>2.1.1 Implement appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks; consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.</p> <p>2.1.2 Investigate the establishment of a "Friends of the Parks" foundation to establish fundraising.</p> <p>2.1.3 Pursue grants from state, federal and private sources.</p> <p>2.1.4 Consider the formation of a restricted fund as a source of stable, supplemental funding for parks.</p>	<p>RLPAC</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/BOC</p>	<p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>S</p> <p>O</p> <p>S</p>
<p>2.2 OBJECTIVE: Utilize advanced and improved technologies in parks and facilities management to improve efficiencies.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>2.2.1 Establish a reservations system for special facilities.</p> <p>2.2.2 Evaluate operations for potential cost savings.</p> <p>2.2.3 Annually evaluate prior year's performance and prioritize activities for the coming year.</p> <p>2.2.4 Utilize resident park hosts, volunteers and work crews where appropriate.</p> <p>2.2.5 Acknowledge and reward volunteers with recognition.</p>	<p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>RLPAC/PM/BOC</p> <p>PM</p> <p>CCAP</p>	<p>O</p> <p>M</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p> <p>O</p>

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Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>GOAL 3 – COMMUNITY HEALTH & ECONOMIC/SOCIAL BENEFITS: Promote the community health and regional economic benefits of the park system.</p> <p>3.1 OBJECTIVE: Raise public awareness of the health and economic benefits of the park system.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>3.1.1 Determine the economic advantages to the county of current and potential parks and recreational lands, including future development projects.</p> <p>3.1.2 Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county's scenic, recreational and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.</p>	<p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>RIPAC/CCAP</p> <p>PM/CCAP</p>	<p>0</p> <p>5</p> <p>5</p>
<p>GOAL 4 – ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP: Promote volunteerism and a greater sense of land stewardship among county residents of all ages.</p> <p>4.1 OBJECTIVE: Build an effective outreach strategy to engage the public.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.1.1 Expand the Adopt-A-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to enlist volunteers in the development and maintenance within parks.</p> <p>4.2 OBJECTIVE: Practice environmentally responsible park management.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.2.1 Complete a system-wide Natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.</p> <p>4.2.2 Develop and implement a "green purchasing" program for park maintenance and operations.</p> <p>4.2.3 Minimize tree cutting in parks with priority given to dead or identified hazard trees.</p>	<p>RIPAC/CCAP</p> <p>CCAP/PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p> <p>PM</p>	<p>5</p> <p>5</p> <p>0</p> <p>M</p> <p>S</p> <p>0</p>

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Goals, Objectives, and Actions	Lead Responsibility	Time Frame
<p>4.3 OBJECTIVE: Increase public awareness of the county parks' natural and cultural resources.</p> <p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>4.3.1 Install interpretive signage at park locations where feasible.</p> <p>4.3.2 Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.</p> <p>4.3.3 Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels and the county's website, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.</p>	<p>PM/CCAP</p> <p>PM/RLPAC RLPAC/PM PM/CCAP</p>	<p>S</p> <p>M O S</p>
<p>GOAL 5 – REGIONAL RECREATIONAL CONNECTIONS: Establish a more integrated and connected system of parks and recreational resources both within the county park system and between the county and other public and private recreation providers.</p>		
<p>5.1 OBJECTIVE: Establish a permanent recreation council* of local, county, state, federal and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.</p>	<p>RLPAC/BOC</p>	<p>S</p>
<p>ACTIONS:</p> <p>5.1.1 Create a Land and Water Trails Plan.</p> <p>5.1.2 Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize user conflicts.</p> <p>5.1.3 Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.</p> <p>5.1.4 Identify the partnerships necessary to jointly manage recreational sites, such as Youngs River Falls.</p> <p>5.1.5 Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.</p> <p>5.1.6 Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).</p>	<p>PM/RRC PM/RRC</p> <p>PM/RRC RRC/RLPAC/BOC</p> <p>PM/RRC PM/RRC</p>	<p>S S</p> <p>S M</p> <p>S L</p>

* See Appendix N – Regional Recreation Council – Proposed Charter

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6 > DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS

Park classification systems have been used successfully elsewhere in the country to manage park resources, market to the public, and plan for future development. A system based on existing park inventories is proposed in this report, along with recommendations for park and facility standards.

> Park Classifications

Recognizing the diversity of the resources and variety of uses within the county parks, we recommend a park classification system. The classifications will serve as a guide to the ongoing management and use of the existing parks and open space lands, and the future development of new ones. Each park will be assigned a classification based on its dominant feature, recognizing that parks may share some of the characteristics of other park categories.

The following park and recreational lands classifications are proposed:

- **Shared-use Parks**
- **Special Use Area**
- **Natural Areas**

In addition, park and recreational lands that meet certain criteria may be assigned a special designation overlay. The following overlays are proposed:

- **Gateway Designation**
- **Leased Park Designation**



Recommendation:

Park Designation Process:

Consider lease, trade or sale of park lands that have been identified as not fitting the overall mission of the Parks Master Plan in order to fund other aspects of the park system.

Perform periodic reviews to evaluate whether the individual parks designation is still valid.

"I am from the local area and have not heard of some sites: need more signage and communication to public."

*Survey respondent,
Hammond
August 2005*



“Unfortunately there is a lack of unvandalized toilet facilities.”

*Survey respondent
August 2005*

“All the parks need to be more publicized. Nobody knows about all these parks. Put out more information about the parks and put big signs on them!”

*Survey respondent
August 2005*

> Shared-use Parks

Definition

Sites that provide a range of park, recreation and open space opportunities.

Role and Function

Meet a variety of community-based, shared-use park and recreational needs.

Facilities

Examples of facilities deemed necessary to fulfill the recreational needs of the particular park: boat docks, built restroom facilities, water systems, covered picnic areas, playgrounds, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, baseball fields, barbecue pits, trails, parking, fee boxes, camp hosts, fishing docks, signage, etc.

Management Focus

- Maintain all facilities and grounds in attractive, clean, safe and working order.
- Identify park management zones: active areas, passive areas and natural environment areas.
- Install an interpretive signage and educational program that will highlight the wonderful natural features of the area.
- Develop trails, viewing areas and other waterfront and wetland-related amenities, subject to environmental considerations (e.g., boat launch, fishing pier, viewing platforms or beach access).
- Collect fees where feasible.

> Special Use Area

Definition

Parks and recreation facilities oriented toward a single use or purpose.

Role and Function

Serve specific users and activities, including residents and visitors. Examples include boat ramps, docks, camping facilities, etc.

“Dog parks! We have well behaved springers that love to run.”

*Survey respondent
Astoria
August 2005*

Facilities

All facilities support the primary use.

Management Focus

- Maintain all facilities and grounds in good, safe and working order.
- Identify park management zones: active areas, passive areas and natural environment areas.
- Establish an interpretive signage and educational program that can highlight the wonderful natural features of the area.
- Facilitate public access and views to natural features.
- Establish fee collection where feasible.

> Natural Areas (Low-Impact Recreation)

Definition

The primary purpose of these sites is to conserve the natural environment while allowing for low-impact, nature-based recreational activities.

Role and Function

Self-directed, resource-oriented outdoor recreation that complements the unique and natural features of each site without harming the environment. Natural areas are typically less developed and managed to preserve natural processes.

“We have lived here all our lives and I have never seen any information out on county parks.”

*Survey respondent,
Youngs River area
August 2005*

Facilities

Low-impact facilities including trails, trailheads, modest comfort facilities (restrooms), informal parking areas, information/interpretive kiosks, and directional/way finding signage.

Management Focus

- Protect important natural and cultural heritage features.
- Manage and enhance environmental resources; examples include forest land, fisheries and other wildlife.
- Identify appropriate use of areas and trail routes.
- Encourage shared-use trails wherever possible and appropriate to serve the greatest number of users; separate trail uses where necessary if conflict is unavoidable.
- Install an interpretive signage and educational program that will highlight the unique natural and historic features throughout these parks; examples include bird watching, nature enjoyment and trails use.
- Establish a “Carry-in / Carry-out” trash policy within these scenic and natural park settings.

> Gateway Designation

Definition

Gateway parks are likely points of first contact with the larger park system.

Role and Function

Serve as a gateway to the parks system with information about other parks that visitors might like to see.

Facilities

Kiosks, information centers, fee payment systems.

Management Focus

Maintain the information booths, fee collection.

> Leased Park Designation

Definition

Parks that are leased to a third party that manages the park for a specific purpose.

Role and Function

Provide a needed, popular or historic public service.

Facilities

As needed by the leasing entity and consistent with the lease agreement, but consistent with returning the land to its underlying designated use at the conclusion of the lease.

Management Focus

Ensure that the terms of the lease are followed.

**Table 19 – Park & Recreational Lands
Classification Matrix**

Parks

	A. Shared- Use	B. Special Use	C. Natural (Low Impact Rec)	D. Gateway	E. Leased Parks
Aldrich Point		◆			
Big Creek	◆				
Carnahan	◆				
Cullaby Lake	◆			◆*	
David Douglas			◆		
Lee Wooden			◆		
John Day		◆		◆*	
Kloutchy Creek	◆			◆*	
North Fork Nehalem Park (Hwy 53)			◆		
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)			◆		
Sigfridson			◆		
Smith Lake			◆		
Westport		◆		◆*	

Recreational Areas

	A. Shared- use	B. Special Use	C. Natural (Low Impact Rec)	D. Gateway	E. Leased Parks
Camp Cullaby (BSA)		◆			◆
DeLaura Beach			◆		
Lewis & Clark		◆			
Camp Kiwanilong	◆				◆
Twilight Eagle		◆			
Lower Co. Soccer		◆			◆

*Proposed designations

> Zoning

Existing zoning does not fully account for current uses or future plans for county parks. Based review by the Task Force, county parks and recreational lands are inconsistently zoned. In the opinion of the Task Force, the RM (Recreation Management) zone is the closest match.

We recommend defining all county parks and recreational lands as county-owned land zoned RM. The parks master plan (or specific, individual park master plans) would become the document controlling use or conditional uses. The parks classification document described in this chapter provides an effective guideline for current use and future plans.

Recommendation:
We recommend defining all county parks and recreational lands as county-owned land zoned RM.

Table 20 – County Zoning Relevant to Parks and Recreation Lands

Use / Zone	Park Master Plan Zone (Section 3.900)	Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Zone (Section 3.580)	Recreation Management Zone (Section 3.594)
Purpose	The purpose of this zone is to provide for the long term protection, management and enjoyment of natural, cultural, scenic, open space and recreational resources within publicly-owned or managed parks.	The OPR zone is intended to provide for the conservation of open space; the protection and development of areas uniquely suited for outdoor recreation and the protection of designated scenic, natural and cultural resource areas.	This zone is intended to be applied to existing public and private parks particularly those that contain significant natural values. These areas are intended to accommodate the type of recreational development that insures the maintenance of the site's natural values.
Applicability	This zone will be applied only to public parks which have master plans adopted by Clatsop County pursuant to OAR 660 Division 34		
Development & Use	Park uses and facilities that are consistent with a park master plan adopted pursuant to OAR 660 Division 34, and with applicable development standards, are allowed through the review procedures...	Farm use. Forest use. Wildlife refuge or management area. Public regional park or recreation area excluding campgrounds. Historical or archaeological site/area. Golf courses except in areas identified as Coastal Shorelands. R.V. Park subject to Section S3.550-S3.552 except in the Clatsop Plains Planning Area. Other watersheds. Public or private neighborhood park or playground. Golf driving range. Municipally owned watersheds. Accessory development customarily provided in conjunction with the above developments. Property line adjustment. Low intensity recreation.	General maintenance and operation of existing recreation facilities. Recreational improvements and additions necessary to serve the same visitor capacity served by the existing facilities, provided that off-site impacts are not disturbed. Property line adjustments. Low intensity recreation.

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7 > COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL LANDS

On-site inventories conducted by Task Force members reveal a number of opportunities for better utilizing county-owned park properties. The data can serve as a benchmark for future planning.

> Parks and Recreational Lands

Clatsop County benefits from an array of natural resources and habitats. Lands within the county range from coastal shorelines and wetlands to freshwater streams and estuaries; from lowland meadows and dunes to the forested mountains of the Coast Range. These diverse environments can be experienced in the county's park system.

This chapter provides inventory information and site-specific recommendations for parks and other recreational sites owned and managed by Clatsop County. Potential recreational sites and camping facilities are addressed later in the chapter

Table 21 lists Clatsop County's 13 designated parks and six recreational sites and their size. This is followed by Figure 2 on which their locations are identified.

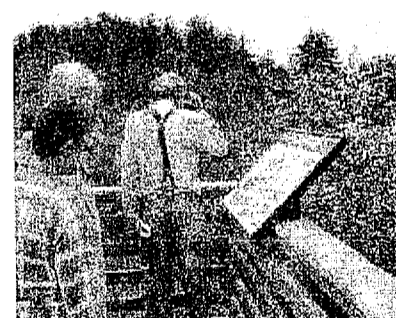
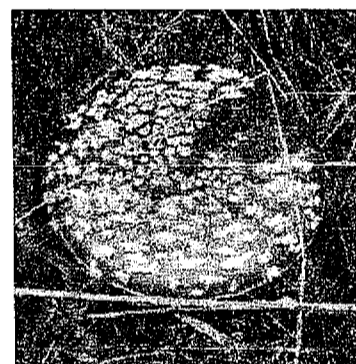
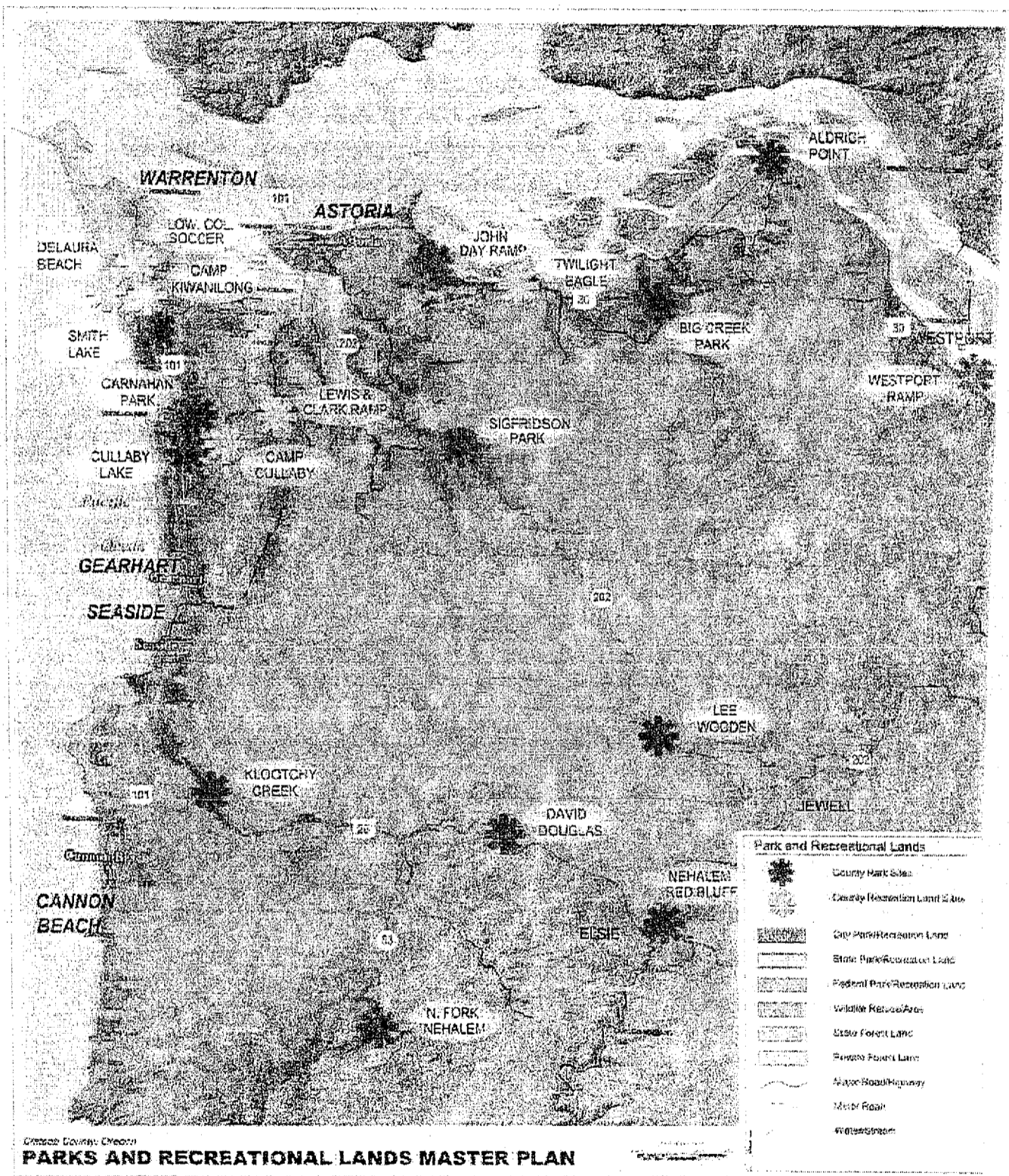


Table 21 – Parks and Recreation Lands

County Parks	Acres
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp	4
Big Creek Park	36
Carnahan Park	31
Cullaby Lake Park	165
David Douglas Park	64
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Park.	47
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	58
Kloutchy Creek Park	25
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)	49
North Fork Nehalem Park	3
Sigfridson Park	64
Smith Lake Park	3
Westport Boat Ramp	27
Total Acreage	577

Recreation Lands	Acres
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Finel)	62
Camp Kiwanilong	191
DeLaura Beach	164
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp	3
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Assoc.	4
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	15
Total Acreage	443

Figure 2 – Park and Recreational Lands Map



> Habitat Summary

Opportunities and Constraints Analysis:
 We recommend that further habitat analysis and a thorough opportunities and constraints study accompany future planning and development of county parklands.

Earlier planning efforts by the county have yielded an overview of general habitat classifications that are common to the park and recreation lands. Table 22 summarizes the types of habitat areas that are typical of each of the park and recreation land sites and provides an overview of the sensitive habitat areas, unusual species and development pressures.

Table 22 – Habitat Summary

	Aquatic	Riparian	Wetland	Shrub	Forest	Meadow	Sensitive Habitat/Development Pressures
County Parks							
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp	X	X	X			X	Columbia River shoreline, isolated
Big Creek Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	Big Creek shoreline, bank erosion and wetlands
Carnahan Park	X	X	X	X	X		Cullaby Lake shoreline
Cullaby Lake Park	X	X	X	X	X		Adjacent development and wetlands
David Douglas Park					X		Old growth trees, high habitat value
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Pk.	X	X	X	X	X	X	Falls are unique landscape feature, diverse site
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	X	X	X				Diverse wetlands
Klootchey Creek Park	X	X	X	X	X		Unique tree stand, Nacanicum shoreline
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)					X		Old growth trees, high habitat value
North Fork Nehalem Park	X	X			X		Nehalem River shoreline
Sigfridson Park	X	X	X	X	X	X	Open meadows, Klaskanine River shoreline
Smith Lake Park	X	X	X				Lake frontage
Westport Boat Ramp	X	X	X	X		X	Slough and riparian habitat
	Aquatic	Riparian	Wetland	Shrub	Forest	Meadow	Sensitive Habitat/Development Pressures
Recreation Lands							
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Finell)	X	X	X	X	X		Wetlands and mature forested areas
Camp Kiwanilong	X	X	X	X	X	X	Diverse dune habitat, wetlands, and lakes
DeLaura Beach			X	X	X		Coastal site with rare deflation plain wetlands
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp	X	X	X				Lewis & Clark River shoreline
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary	X	X	X		X		Columbia River shoreline, isolated
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer			X	X		X	

> Designated County Parks

Clatsop County's 13 designated parks are described in detail on pages 72-103. Considerable effort was taken by Task Force members to collect and verify these data; they represent an important repository of historic, legal, management and marketing data.

Many issues arose during the process of collecting park data. These are described in the "Management Opportunities & Challenges" and "Recommendations & Comments" section for each park. Chapter 5 contains *Goals, Objectives and Action Strategies* that relate to county parks. Current park rules and regulations are listed in Appendix O.

An overview of current facilities is shown below.

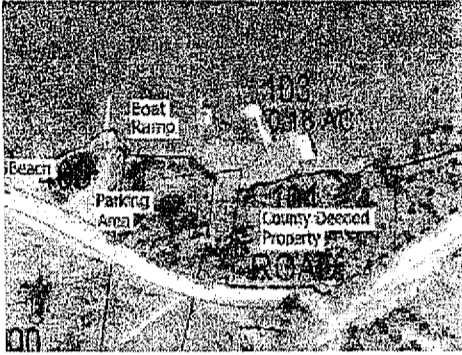
Table 23– Facility Inventory by Site

	Day Use Fee Required	Paved Parking Area	Primitive Parking Area	Restrooms (Flush)	Vault Toilet/Chemical Toilet	Campsites	Reservable Picnic Shelters	BBO/Cooking Facilities	Boat Launch Facilities	Fishing/Transit Dock	Swimming Area	Fishing Area	Walking/Hiking	Equestrian Trails	Playground	Picnic Tables	Baseball/Softball/Soccer	Volleyball Courts	Open Play Area	Natural Area/Wetlands	Interpretive/Education Signage	Historic Structures
County Parks																						
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp			X		X			X	X		X									X		
Big Creek Park			X								X	X					X			X		
Carnahan Park			X					X	X	X	X	X			X			X	X	X	X	X
Cullaby Lake Park	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X
David Douglas Park																				X		
Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls Pk.			X										X							X		
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	X	X		X				X	X		X					X				X		
Kloutchy Creek Park					X															X		
Nehalem Park (Red Bluff)																				X		
North Fork Nehalem Park			X									X	X							X		
Sigfridson Park			X									X	X							X		
Smith Lake Park																				X		
Westport Boat Ramp			X		X			X	X		X	X								X		
Recreation Lands																						
Camp Cullaby (Camp Royce-Fine)		X			X	X							X			X				X		
Camp Kiwanilong				X		X							X			X	X	X	X	X		
DeLaura Beach													X	X						X		X
Lewis and Clark Boat Ramp			X					X	X		X									X		
Lower Columbia Youth Soccer			X														X					
Twilight Eagle Sanctuary			X																	X	X	

Recommendation:
Park inventory data collected during the process of producing this report shall be:

1. preserved in a database
2. updated regularly, and
3. available to the public on the county's Web site.

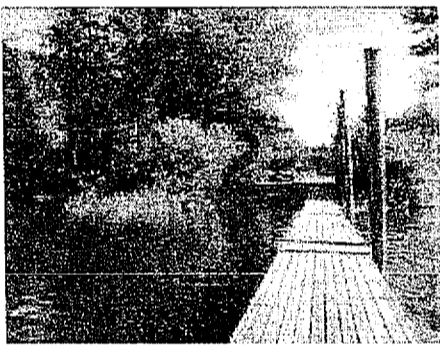
ALDRICH POINT BOAT RAMP



Location:	End of Aldrich Point Road, 5.4 miles north of Hwy. 30 between milepost 79-80, Brownsmead area
Map:	9N 7W Section 26 -- #104, #100
Size:	3.73 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Aquatic Natural (AN)
Classification:	Special Use

History:

n/a



Acquisition by County:

n/a

Description/Natural Features:

The Aldrich Point Boat Ramp is located at the end of Aldrich Point Road in the Brownsmead area in eastern Clatsop County. This narrow, one lane improved boat ramp and transit dock offers access to the Columbia River at river mile 29. It provides access to the Lewis and Clark Wildlife Refuge that is located north of the boat ramp. This site is popular throughout the year and provides excellent water access opportunities for canoeing, kayaking, boating, waterfowl hunting and Columbia River fishing.



Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

Aldrich Point is the northernmost point in the State of Oregon. This facility is located on the broad floodplain along the south shore of the Columbia River.

Recreation Utilization:

The primary users year-round are fishermen and waterfowl hunters launching watercraft to access the Columbia River and Refuge. During the warmer summer months, use by non-motorized boaters increases. Non-boating uses are limited due to poor beach access and primitive facilities.

Facility Inventory:

- Single lane boat launch
- Transit dock
- Informal gravel parking area
- Chemical toilet

Development History:

- (2004) Installation of new rock fill along the edges of boat ramp and in between the existing cement boat ramp blocks for cost: of \$10,500.
- (1999) Removal of deteriorated boarding floats/docks.
- (1999) \$5,000 approved by BCC for construction by locals of new boarding floats: no activity to date.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Oregon State Marine Board (OSMB) provides \$3,000 annually for limited maintenance and operations of this site.
- At this time, county maintenance and operations costs are limited to staff time only.
- Current property boundary issues prevent the county from pursuing OSMB improvement grants.
- OSMB grants and other funding sources could be utilized to provide continued public access to this section of the Columbia River for boaters, bird watchers, nature enthusiasts, fishermen and hunters.

ALDRICH POINT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

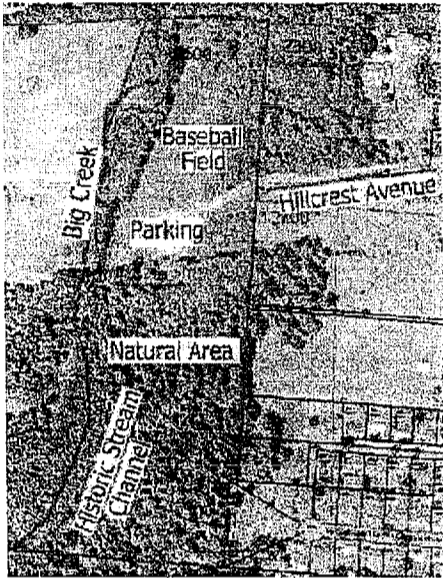
Operations and Maintenance

- Resolve the property boundary issue to allow for improvement of this site.
- Secure OSMB (Oregon State Marine Board) grants for park improvements.
- Establish a day-use fee and collection system for this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Improved parking facility
 - Enhanced boat launch and dock facilities
 - Vault toilet

BIG CREEK COUNTY PARK



Location: Big Creek Lane off of Hillcrest Loop, 1/2 mile south of Hwy. 30 at milepost 82, Knappa area

Map: 8N 7W Section 19 – #25

Size: 36 acres, including 1,500 linear feet Big Creek

Ownership Status: County

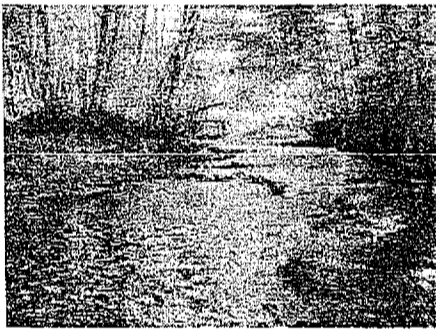
Land-use zone: Recreational Management (RM)

Classification: Shared-use

History:
n/a

Acquisition by County:

The property was acquired from the Knappa Development Company on April 4, 1969 for the sum of \$17,000.

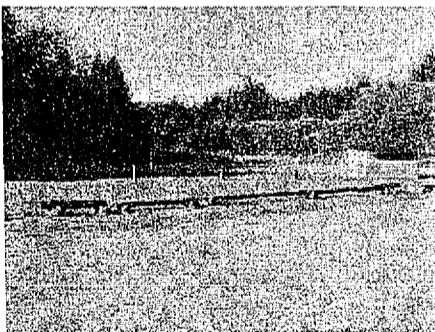


Description/Natural Features:

This county park site, which adjoins Big Creek, provides an attractive, secluded, natural setting for stream fishing and day-use activities. The vegetation communities on-site are diverse and include riparian areas along Big Creek, open field and flat forested areas, wetlands and forested foothills. The vegetation found within the boundaries of the park is typical of native plant communities found in Clatsop County. This park provides direct access to Big Creek salmon, steelhead and trout fisheries.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a



Geological Significance:

Big Creek is a coastal foothills stream that flows from the west slope of Nicolai Mountain in a northerly direction for a distance of about ten miles to the confluence with the Columbia River. Upstream mining activities during the 1990s caused the stream channel of Big Creek to re-route.

Recreation Utilization:

Use of the site is relatively light and includes fishing, open space and picnicking. The existing baseball field is used periodically.

Facility Inventory:

- Single baseball field, backstop, benches and concession stand located north of the entrance road. It is currently being partially maintained by local residents, and is used as a practice field.
- Primitive walking paths throughout site and along banks of creek.
- A graveled cul-de-sac turnaround area and informal parking area at terminus of entrance road. Vehicle barriers have been installed to define parking area.
- Vehicular access provided over a county-maintained, paved 16-foot wide entrance road that connects to Hillcrest Loop.

Development History:

- (1991) Master plan completed.
- (1986) Youth baseball field constructed by County Parks in partnership with local community group. Recreation facility formerly managed by community group via cooperative agreement.
- Log vehicle barricades have been recently added at perimeter of parking area.

BIG CREEK PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Limit improvements within riparian corridor and respond to stream bank erosion through bioengineering or armoring to prevent loss of riparian habitat and fishing access.
- Review long-term value of baseball field and consider removal to accommodate new park amenities.
- Establish a management plan to provide minimum level of maintenance, sanitation and security.
- Consider temporary picnic tables and chemical toilet facilities during summer months to accommodate usage.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing primitive overnight camping at this site.

Continued...

...continued

BIG CREEK PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Day-use fee station
 - Permanent vehicle barriers and/or improved parking area
 - Picnic tables and shelters
 - Paved and soft surface trails
 - Vault toilet facilities and utilities
 - Site furnishings including benches and trash receptacles
 - Playgrounds
 - Enhanced ADA accessibility including parking, fishing platforms, etc.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Vegetation management including controlling invasive species and restoration of riparian habitat.
- Stream bank erosion from park user activities.
- Underutilized forested flat area between stream bed and bluff could accommodate additional recreation and site amenities.
- Large flat meadow area currently occupied by baseball field could accommodate additional recreation and site amenities.
- Acquisition of adjacent river frontage could expand public fishing access.
- Underdeveloped and underutilized trails.
- Site and water access is currently not ADA accessible.
- Likely presence of on-site wetlands.
- Various park improvements have been considered, but have been postponed due to limited budgets.

CARNAHAN COUNTY PARK

Location: Cullaby Lake Lane, 1/2 mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton

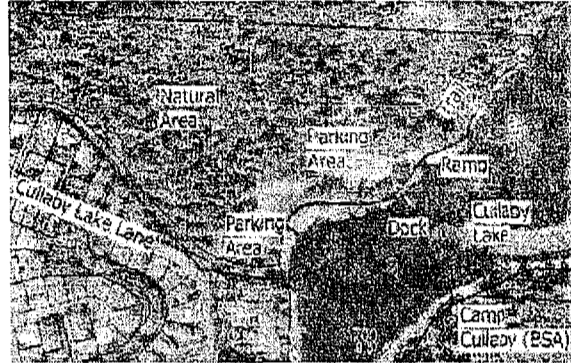
Map: 7N 10W Section 15 -- #500

Size: 31.4 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)

Classification: Shared-use



History:

The acreage for Carnahan Park was donated by the heirs of the Carnahan estate for the purpose of open space and recreation.

Acquisition by County:

Donated to Clatsop County in 1938.

Description/Natural Features:

This is an established day-use waterfront county park site located on the north end of Cullaby Lake. 1,600 linear feet of lake shoreline, forested uplands and open meadows dominate this low intensity park site.



Geological Significance:

Cullaby Creek feeds Cullaby Lake and outlets into the Skipanon River and eventually the Columbia River at Warrenton. See Cullaby Lake inventory.



Cultural/Historical Significance:

Carnahan County Park was established in 1939 by Nell Carnahan to "promote the public welfare of the citizens of Clatsop County, and as a memorial to the Carnahan family." The Carnahan family was prominent among the early settlers to Clatsop Plains.

CARNAHAN PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- County recommends that State monitor water quality and implement aquatic plant removal as needed.
- Monitor docks and repair or replace to maintain safe park access.
- Maintain existing day-use facilities as outlined in the park master plan.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Expanded trail system
 - Interpretive signage at key locations
 - Off-leash pet area, with water access
 - Enhanced ADA accessible amenities including parking, pathways and fishing docks
 - Enhanced boat ramp facilities to broaden appeal to boaters
 - Vault toilet

Recreation Utilization:

Public boat launch access area to Cullaby Lake (speed restricted area for boats), passive lake sports and fishing boats.

Facility Inventory:

- Small gravel boat ramp for non-motorized and small power boats
- Fishing and water access from wooden dock with four fixed benches
- Steep primitive trails into wooded uplands, including a path crossing private land connecting to Boy Scouts of America leased camp
- Informal wildlife and waterfowl viewing
- Six wooden picnic tables
- Trash receptacles
- Informal parking areas and gated access roads
- Seasonal fee collection facility
- Seasonal chemical toilet

Development History:

- (1995) Wood dock was rebuilt.
- (1988) Master plan completed.
- Boy Scouts of America and County partnered on the development of a potable water system.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- The ODFW has identified this site as an excellent area for the development of ADA accessible fishing facilities.
- Ongoing maintenance of wood docks.
- Water quality, invasive aquatic plant growth and shoreline erosion issues associated with natural and manmade impacts.

CULLABY LAKE COUNTY PARK

Location: End of Hawkins Road off of Cullaby Lake Lane, ½ mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton

Map: 7N 10W Section 15 – 2400, Section 22 -#300, #400, #500, #600, #601, #4100, #4111, #2800, #2001

Size: 165 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Recreation Management (RM)
Lake and Wetlands (LW)

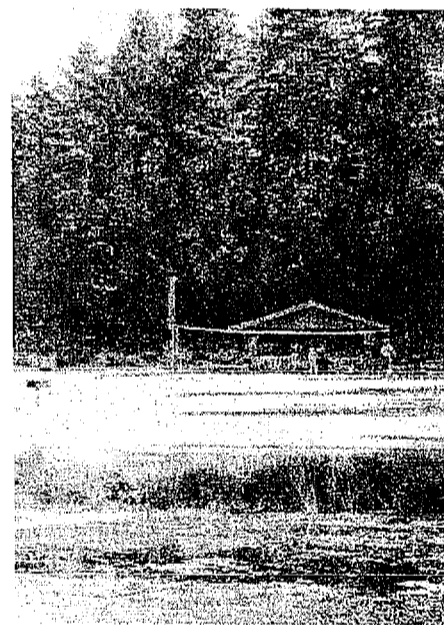
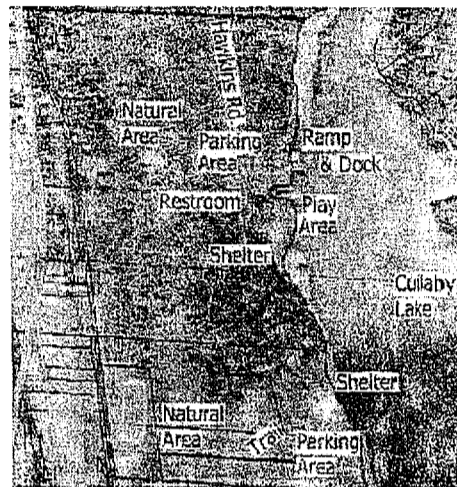
Classification: Shared-use, Gateway

History:

Around the late 1800s or 1900, a ditch was created between Cullaby Lake and the old Skipanon Creek for the purpose of logging transport and wetland drainage. In addition to logging, cranberry bogs on the west side of the lake were productive for residents in the 1900s. Around 1960, a Soil and Water Conservation project resulted in a water control structure at Cullaby Lake's north outflow, which created the Cullaby Lake recreation area, with a parking lot, picnic areas, restrooms, boat ramps and a boat basin. In 1966 the annual Astoria Regatta was held on Cullaby Lake, and in March of 1968 the Board of County Commissioners designated the 165-acre site as the "Cullaby Lake County Park and Recreation Area."

Acquisition by County:

Cullaby Lake County Park was created from several parcels acquired by the county due to delinquent property taxes. The lake's waterfront has been used for recreation for many years, but was officially designated a county park in 1968.





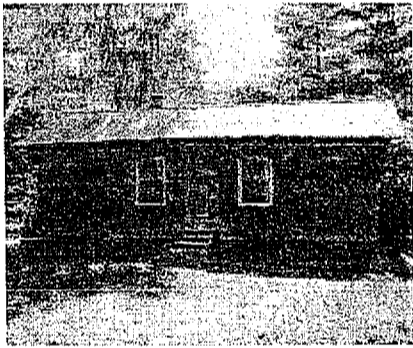
Description/Natural Features:

Cullaby Lake County Park is a popular day-use waterfront park with natural and developed recreation facilities. Features include access to the 219-acre Cullaby Lake with 4,400 linear feet of shoreline, beaches, natural areas and community park amenities dominate this high intensity park site.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

The Clatsop people had summer camps at Cullaby Lake, and Lewis and Clark reference this site in their writings. As many as 50 cedar dugout canoes, whose purpose may have been ceremonial burial by the native Clatsop people, were exposed when lake levels were artificially lowered.

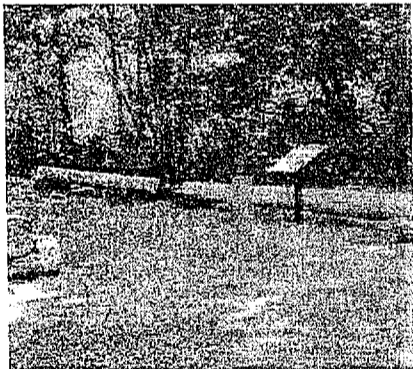
Cullaby was the name of a son and grandson of a sailor who washed ashore near Tillamook after a shipwreck. The sailor and his wife moved north to live with the Clatsop people making the lake their home for part of each year. The son was mentioned in the diaries of Lewis and Clark and is the origin of the lake's name. The grandson was living by the lake when settlers began arriving in the area.



The historic Lindgren Cabin, an example of early pioneer home construction, was moved from its original site near Soapstone Lake to Cullaby Lake County Park. This building is owned by the Finnish American Cultural Society and is opened periodically for tours.

Geological Significance:

Between 4,000 and 5,000 years ago, the eastern side of Cullaby Lake was the ocean shore, as evidenced by the unearthing of non-native species of logs buried in the area that had been washed ashore by the ocean that many years ago. The gradual development of sand dunes on what is now the western side of Cullaby Lake was the precursor to bogs, estuarine sloughs, streams and lakes.



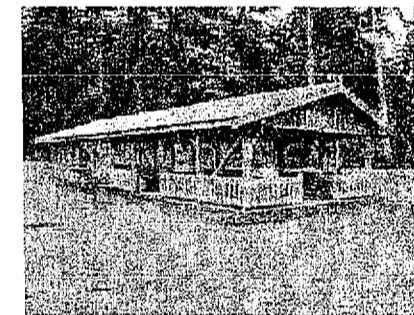
Cullaby Creek feeds Cullaby Lake and outlets into the Skipanon River and eventually the Columbia River at Warrenton.

Recreation Utilization:

Public boat launches, docks, swimming beaches, fishing areas, and diverse recreation and park amenities. This park is the only developed public lake waterskiing and power boating facility in the county.

Facility Inventory:

- Two concrete motorized and non-motorized boat launch ramp facilities
- Two docks for transient moorage and fishing access
- Paved automobile and trailer parking areas
 - Play equipment located at north picnic area
 - Three horseshoe pits
 - Two swim beaches (one at north picnic area, one at south picnic area)
 - Sandy bottom; mowed grassy bank; roped designated swim area; no lifeguard provided by county
 - Bank access fishing areas
 - Two volleyball courts
 - North picnic area: picnic shelter, one large covered grill, four pedestal grills and 29 picnic tables.
 - South picnic area: picnic shelter, five pedestal grills and 19 picnic tables
 - Restrooms: one accessible restroom at north picnic area and boat launch, one restroom at south picnic area
 - Drinking fountains: two in north picnic area, one in south picnic area
 - Trash receptacles: 10 at north picnic area, six at south picnic area
 - Primitive and developed trails with signage and wetlands viewing platform
 - Historic Lindgren Cabin
 - Park caretaker and maintenance facility
 - Fee collection site



CULLABY LAKE PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- County recommends that State monitor water quality and implement aquatic plant removal as needed.
- Map existing trail system and develop walking maps for park.
- Maintain existing day-use facilities as outlined in the park master plan.
- Update park master plan.
- Explore state supported campground concept as a revenue generating development.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Enhanced ADA amenities including playground and fishing areas
 - Expanded trail system
 - "Gateway" improvements including camping, special event space, etc.

Development History:

- (2005) Wetlands Trail development
- (2001) North parking lot paved for cost of \$81,520.
- (2000-2001) Construction of beach shoreline project.
- (2000) Grant reconstructed boat launch for cost of \$86,220.
- (2000) Re-roof of playground picnic shelter.
- (2000) Re-roof of Lindgren Cabin facilities.
- (1999-2000) Campground Feasibility Study grant (\$19,000) by OSPRD, Phase II declined by county.
- (1997-1998) Grant construction of new restroom for cost of \$151,000.
- (1997-1998) Campground Feasibility Study grant (\$25,000) by OSPRD, Phase I.
- (1995) Agreement increased law enforcement presence between OSMB and County.
- (1988) Master plan completed.
- Replacement of play structure planned, awaiting grant approval.
- Mooring dock near north parking lot was installed in the 1960s.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Water quality, invasive aquatic plant growth and shoreline erosion issues associated with natural and manmade actions could impact recreation experience.
- Extensive large mature trees and on-site wetlands need mapping.
- Management of invasive plant species.
- Insect management: consider bat boxes, swallow boxes.
- Potential opportunities for recreation activities on existing paved areas.
- Play equipment located at north picnic area needs to be upgraded for safety and access.
- Multiple trails throughout site provide walking opportunities and need mapping.
- Central location and access to Highway 101.

DAVID DOUGLAS COUNTY PARK

Location:	Located between milepost 13-14 on Hwy 26, Saddle Mountain area of US 26.
Map:	5N 8W Section 21 – #2200
Size:	64.4 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

Site was designated as park land in 1936 by County Board of Commissioners for public benefit and preservation for future generations.

Acquisition by County:

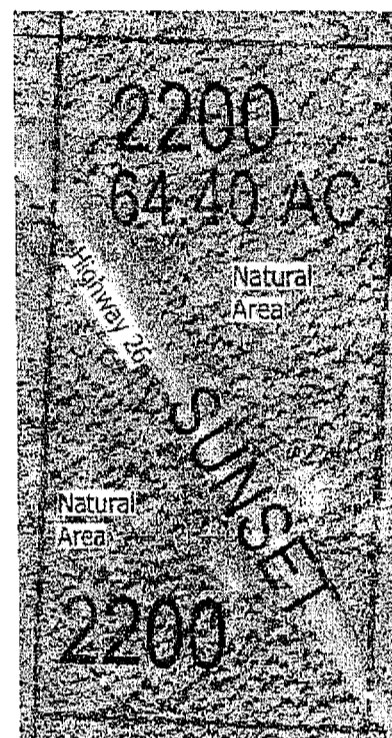
Property was held by the county through delinquent tax sales. The Northwest Discount Corporation deeded the property to the county for the sum of \$50.

Description/Natural Features:

This is a forest tract which has not been developed for any active recreational uses. Access to much of the site is difficult due to topography, brush and downed trees. This is an authentic old-growth forest site. The property contains a variety of large trees including:

- Western hemlock 180-200 years old
- Douglas fir 400-500 years old
- Western red cedar 400-500 years old
- Pacific silver or Grand Fir 200+ years old

A dense understory of western hemlock, about 30 years old, covers much of the site. Other species represented include Sitka spruce, red alder, red elderberry, salal, salmonberry and Oregon grape. Invasive species, such as Scotch broom, English holly and evergreen blackberries, are also present on site.



A wide variety of fungus species are present including impressive conks growing on snags and downed trees. A variety of birds are present, including pileated woodpeckers. There is evidence of deer, elk and beaver. Small ponds are used by newts and other amphibians.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

This site has been minimally impacted by humans. It offers a glimpse of what much of Clatsop County may have looked like prior to the "tree farming" era.

Geological Significance:

Elevation ranges from 1150 feet to 1400 feet. There are several springs and small creeks which feed into the Little North Fork of the Nehalem River. There are small beaver dams at the southeast corner of the property.

Recreation Utilization:

Undeveloped

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- Location signs on both sides of Highway 26
- Weyerhaeuser timber access road lies at the southeast corner of this parcel. This road does not give good access to most of this property, however. Across the ravine northwest of the Weyerhaeuser road is an old roadbed extending to a clearing about 400 feet from the highway. This is blocked by numerous small downed trees. This would require widening and other improvements were it to be put into use.

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Access to this parcel may be a challenge to development of this property. There is limited parking on wide portions of highway shoulder.
- Opportunities for hiking trail development throughout site to showcase significant trees. Because of steep topography, providing ADA accessibility would be challenging.
- Interpretive signage could link Kloutchy, David Douglas and Nehalem Parks. Signage could cover nature, history and economics of our forest environment.
- Site is bisected by Highway 26 and on-grade road crossings are not feasible due to speed of traffic.
- Development of a safe and secure parking area and access at this location will be challenging. Opportunities for a parking lot along the highway are limited by slope, site distances and numerous springs in the area. Limited shoulder parking is available. ODOT right-of-way extends a significant distance from the roadway.
- Visibility and acceleration and deceleration lanes lacking.
- Highway noise is fairly loud on most of this property.

DAVID DOUGLAS PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

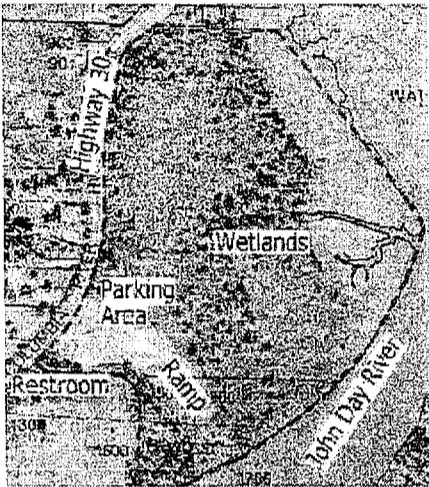
Operations and Maintenance

- Complete a more thorough biological inventory, including mapping of significant trees.
- Explore with ODOT feasibility of developing parking facilities and vehicle access for this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - > Primitive trails
 - > Parking and access utilizing old roadbed

JOHN DAY COUNTY PARK



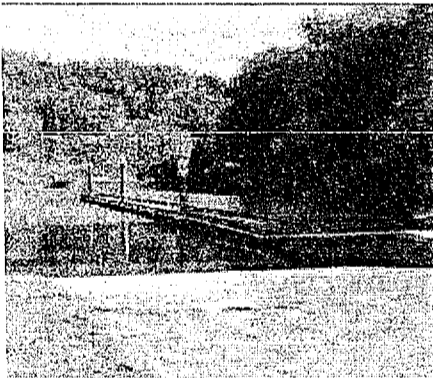
Location:	Located on Hwy. 30 between milepost 93-94, 4 miles east of Astoria
Map:	8N 9W Section 13 – #800, #1500, #1600, #1700, #1800
Size:	58 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM) Aquatic Natural (AN)
Classification:	Special Use, Gateway

History:

This park is near the site where the Lewis and Clark expedition camped overnight on November 26, 1805, while in route to their winter camp and Fort Clatsop. This site was declared a County Park and Recreation Area in 1962 and since that time multiple improvements have been made to the site, including a two lane concrete boat ramp, paved parking and a restroom facility. This is a heavily used site, with plans to expand the parking area being currently considered.

Acquisition by County:

This popular boat ramp site was formed from various properties gained by the county through tax foreclosures during the years 1928 through 1940. Each of the five properties that comprise the John Day Boat Ramp Facility was acquired through tax foreclosure. Tax lot 800 (54.0 acres) was acquired in 1936, Tax lot 1500 (1.4 acres) was acquired in 1932, Tax lot 1600 (0.80 acres) was acquired in 1936, Tax lot 1700 (0.40 acres) was acquired in 1928, and Tax lot 1800 (1.4 acres) was acquired in 1940.



Description/Natural Features:

The John Day County Park is a 58-acre site with river frontage providing access to the John Day River and the lower Columbia River for general boating, fishing and hunting.

The John Day Boat Ramp is adjacent to the Lewis and Clark National Wildlife Refuge with frontage on the John Day River. The undeveloped portion of this site consists of large diverse freshwater wetlands with varied plant species.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

The John Day River was named after John Day, a hunter and voyager who was an employee of The Northern Fur Company in 1812. He crossed the plains along with his employer Mr. Crook and the first voyagers. He was a favorite among his peers and all who met him. Day left Fort Astoria in June of 1812 with a small party to carry dispatches to New York. He became seriously ill a couple of days into their journey and his companions commissioned Indians to return him to Fort Astoria, where he died shortly thereafter.



Two rivers in the state are named after him: the John Day River in eastern Oregon, which starts in the Blue Mountains and empties into the Columbia 40 miles above The Dalles, and the John Day River in Clatsop County, near Astoria.

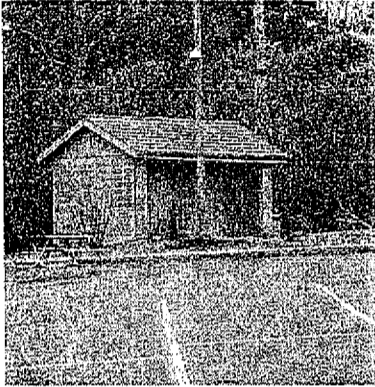
Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

This is an established, heavily used boat ramp that provides access to the John Day River and the lower Columbia River for general boating, fishing and hunting. The existing parking lot is filled to near-capacity during periods of peak summer use.





JOHN DAY COUNTY PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- The Oregon State Marine Board is currently planning to expand parking at this heavily used boat ramp facility and construction will be completed by next year (2006).
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing self-contained overnight camping at this site.

Facility Inventory:

- A two-lane concrete plank boat ramp with transient docks giving access to the John Day River and the Columbia River
- Paved parking for 58 vehicles with trailers and six additional 15-minute, single-vehicle parking spaces near the restroom structure
- Restroom with two flush restrooms and drinking fountain
- Fee collection site
- One garbage receptacle
- One picnic table

Development History:

- (2002) Fish sculpture installed near entryway
- (1996) Grant: funded launch slip dredging of 4,123 CY for a cost of \$58,500
- (1996) Landscape upgrade project completed at entryway
- (1995) Grant: Reconstructed boat launch facilities and added fee collection site
- (1988) Boat ramp improvements and bathrooms
- (1979) Dredging and bank protection improvements
- (1962) Park designation: John Day Park and Recreational Area

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Parking is at capacity and vehicles are parking on US 30.
- The highway approach onto US 30 has limited site/distance visibility due to road grades and curves. Safety could be improved with the addition of an eastbound left-turn refuge and a westbound shoulder acceleration lane. The county may propose these changes to ODOT.

Kloutchy Creek County Park

Location:	Located north of Hwy. 26 at milepost two
Map:	T5N, R10W, Section 14, #50
Size:	25 total acres
Ownership Status:	County owned
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Shared-use, Gateway

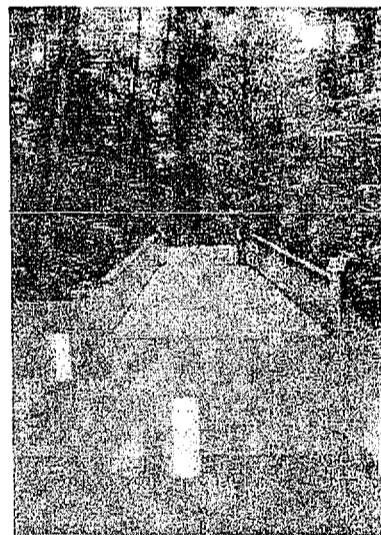
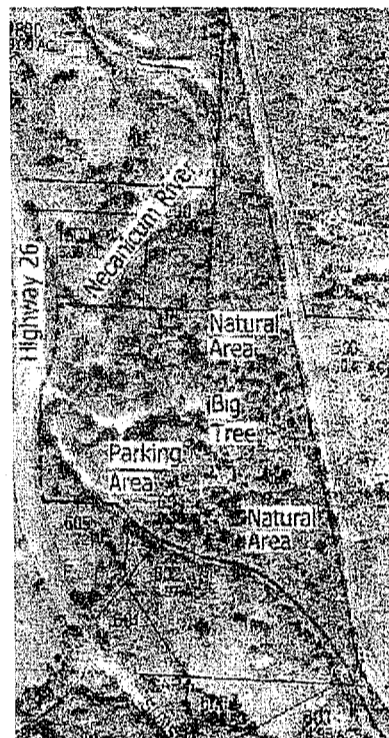
History:

Kloutchy Creek Park has been in existence since the 1940s when it was under private ownership. Crown Zellerbach Corporation developed the park as a campground and picnic area to take advantage of the "Big Spruce Tree" and access to the Necanicum River for a boat launch site and for fishing. Campsites, restroom facilities, water and garbage receptacles were available for visitors. When Crown Zellerbach was sold to a foreign investor in 1986, the new company became Cavenham Forest Industries. Kloutchy Creek Park soon became surplus property and Cavenham sold the land to the county.

Acquisition by County:

Clatsop County purchased four parcels of land, known as Kloutchy Creek Park, and totaling 25 acres, from Cavenham Forest Industries on August 12, 1988. Purchase price was \$36,700. At the time of purchase, the park had 19 campsites, nine picnic tables, 13 fireplaces and four outdoor toilets. This became TL 501.

To enhance the size of the park, Clatsop County purchased 16.33 acres from the Carl W. Salsler Trust on July 8, 1996 for \$80,000. This is TL 400 in Section 11 and TL 1700 in Section 14. It is unclear if a Resolution and Order has been given to this property by the Board to declare this as a county park.



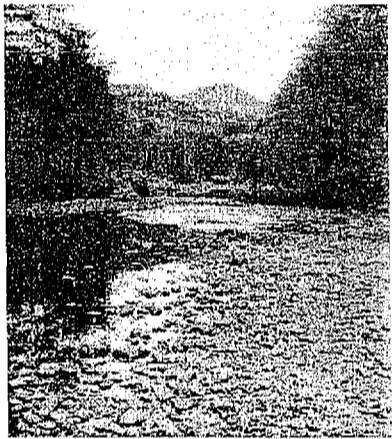


Description/Natural Features:

The park area is composed of a remnant coastal temperate rainforest. The largest Sitka spruce tree in Oregon and the U.S., as registered by American Forests' *National Register of Big Trees*, is located in the park:

- Species: *Picea Sitchensis*
- Circumference: 56'
- Height: 206'
- Crown Spread: 93'
- Age: 750+ years

In 1997, the Heritage Tree Committee, Oregon Travel Council, dedicated this tree as the state's first Tree Site.



Cultural/Historical Significance:

The largest Sitka spruce tree in Oregon.

Geological Significance:

The park area is located along the Necanicum River flood plain and does partially flood in the winter during periods of very high tides and heavy storms.

Recreation Utilization:

This is a popular day-use facility located north of Highway 26. The main attraction at this site is the Big Spruce Tree, trails and the observation platform. Picnicking is available. There are approximately 3,000 linear feet of river frontage along the Necanicum River for fishing. There is a small boat launch site for non-motorized boats.



Facility Inventory:

- Observation platform
- Garbage receptacle
- Four chemical toilets
- Rock and log barricades to restrict vehicle parking
- A 75' long concrete and steel stringer bridge over the Necanicum River from Highway 26 to the park
- A five-foot fence line along the east side of the park, between County and Weyerhaeuser Company property
- Two picnic tables

Development History:

- (1997) \$55,000 grant offered from ODFW and USFWS for \$100,000 to construct a flush restroom. Was originally approved by the county, but was declined by the subsequent board.
- (1995) construction of an ADA compatible observation deck around the Big Spruce to protect the ground and roots at the base of the tree. The cost was \$52,500.
- (1991) Master plan completed.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

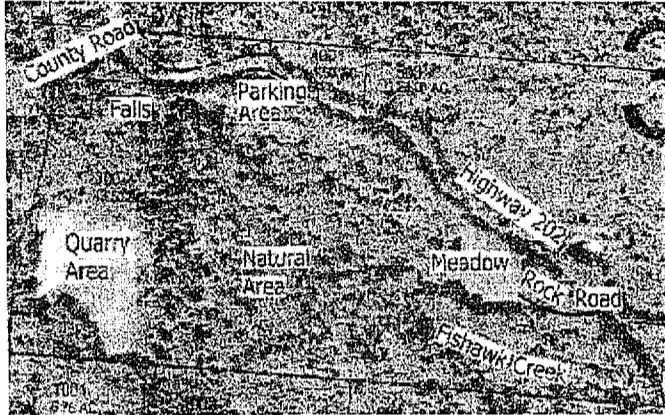
- Potential Clatsop County Welcome/Visitors Center or a "gateway park" concept.
- Seasonal interpretive/information personnel, or camp host.
- Road surface in the park is crushed rock, and needs periodic maintenance.
- Weyerhaeuser has a permanent easement for road access from Hwy. 26 through the park to reach their Necanicum mainline hauling road east of the park. This mainline road is the eastern boundary of the park.
- There is a Weyerhaeuser maintained gate on the east side of the parking lot to control public vehicle access onto company property.
- The condition of the Big Spruce Tree and other over-mature western hemlock and red alder trees needs to be assessed for safety reasons. Danger trees and snags need to be removed when deemed necessary.
- Invasive plant species, e.g., Japanese knotweed, have been spotted along the Necanicum River bank within the park's boundary.

KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK**Recommendations & Comments:**Operations and Maintenance

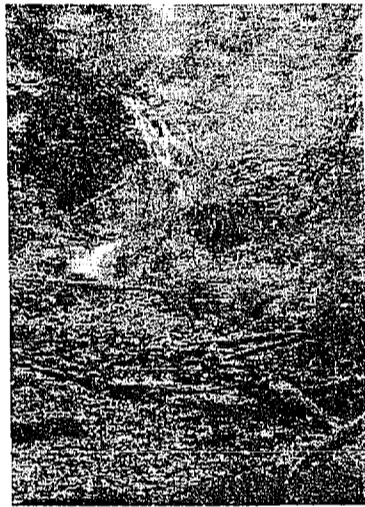
- Continue the Adopt-A-Park program. In November 2001, and most recently in 2005, Weyerhaeuser Company has entered into an agreement with Clatsop County as part of this program. Weyerhaeuser has done park clean-ups, trail maintenance and fence brushing, and has cooperated with the county in road maintenance projects through the parking lot.
- Monitor health of Big Tree and manage invasive plant materials.
- Designate the 16.33 acres from the Salser purchase to park status and develop the 16.33 acres of the Salser purchase with nature trails, primitive campsites and fishing access down to the river.
- Consider transition to a State Wayside.
- Consider designating entry road and bridge as "County" road to bring into road maintenance jurisdiction.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Fee collection system
 - Expanded trail system with interpretive signage
 - Improved boat ramp facility
 - Improved restroom facilities
 - Car and tent camping



LEE WOODEN/ FISHHAWK FALLS PARK



Location: Located on Hwy. 202 at milepost 25, 5 miles west of Jewell

Map: 6N 7W Section 32 – #100, #200, #300

Size: 47.15 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Open Space Parks and Rec. (OPR)

Classification: Natural Area

History:
n/a

Acquisition by County:

This property was acquired by the county in 1962 through property tax foreclosure. It was named after Lee Wooden, a homesteader from the Jewell area.



Description/Natural Features:

A rural day use park that features a maintained trail from a parking area near Fishhawk Creek to the base of Fishhawk Falls, and approximately 2000 feet of frontage on Fishhawk Creek. An abandoned stone road in the southeast corner leads to a natural meadow area. A stone quarry, located on the southwest section of the property, is currently used by the County Road Department.

Lee Wooden Park is truly one of the hidden jewels in the county park system.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Area residents have used the meadow area in the past for weddings and Boy Scout campouts.

Geological Significance:

The stacked basalt columns of a dike exposed at Fishhawk Falls is identical to Columbia River basalt further east. This basalt flow, like those at Otter Rock and Hug Point, ranks among the longest on earth, i.e., 300 miles from eastern Oregon and Washington.

Recreation Utilization:

The falls are the main attraction for day visitors. There has been some unauthorized primitive camping.

Facility Inventory:

- Two picnic tables
- Primitive trail with bridge
- Informal parking area

Development History:

- Cantilever bridge installed along low point on footpath – late 90s.
- Footpath from parking area to base of falls – early 90s.
- Gravel road off Hwy. 202 (NE corner) is not maintained and is partially overgrown, as is the meadow area.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Current design and location of parking area is resulting in stream bank erosion.
- Determine the “life expectancy” of the stone quarry, i.e., how much more rock can be extracted before the integrity of the hill visible from the falls is compromised.
- Determine compatibility of surface mining (quarry activities) with current OPR land use zone.

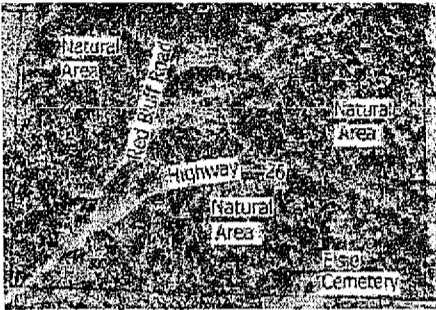
**LEE WOODEN/
FISHHAWK FALLS PARK****Recommendations &
Comments:**Operations and Maintenance

- Explore Jewell School's interest in “adopting” Lee Wooden Park for scientific learning and community service.
- Build volunteer network to manage restoration and construction of trails and restoration of degraded areas, including deactivated road and parking areas.
- Discourage negative activities by engaging local youth, increasing overall public awareness of park, and encouraging stewardship.
- Review costs and revenue benefits of utilizing special use permits for group events, picnics and overnight camping.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Reopened access road at the east end of the park and deactivated and restored (to a natural state) west road and current parking area.
 - Expanded trail system and viewing platform
 - Install vehicle entry gates at park entry road and close park to public during nighttime hours.

NEHALEM COUNTY PARK (RED BLUFF)



Location:	Red Bluff Road off of Hwy. 26, between milepost 20-21, Elsie area
Map:	5N 7W Section 32 - #300
Size:	49.27 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Recreation Management (RM)
Classification:	Forest Area



History:

Site was designated as park land in 1937 by County Board of Commissioners for public benefit and preservation for future generations.

Acquisition by County:

Property was held by the county through delinquent tax sales.

Description/ Natural Features:

The tract is mostly an even-aged stand of 175 to 250-year-old Douglas fir trees. Many specimens are four to five feet in diameter and approximately 190 feet tall. Density is not uniform. There are younger Douglas fir, red cedar, western hemlock and spruce of mixed ages, and snags are present. The understory consists of red alder, big leaf maple, vine maple, cascara, salmonberry, thimbleberry, huckleberry, elderberry, wild rose, ferns and Indian plum. The presence of devil's club in several locations indicates springs or wet areas. Numerous shade-tolerating wildflowers such as trilliums are present. A complete botanic inventory has not been completed.



The site is near but not contiguous to the South Fork of the Nehalem River. The site is relatively flat with some drop-off on the eastern side.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

There are no known archaeological sites on this property, but attention should be paid to the possibility during any trail building. This is one of the most significant, intact stands of Douglas fir in the county.

Geological Significance:

The site is near but not contiguous to the South Fork of the Nehalem River. The site is relatively flat with some drop-off on the eastern side.

Recreation Utilization:

None

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- U.S. Highway 26 runs through the bottom third of this parcel.
- Elsie Cemetery Road runs along the southern edge of the parcel.
- Red Bluff County Road runs diagonally through the northern portion of the parcel.

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Off-road vehicle users have built a trail around the Weyerhaeuser gate to gain access to their property.
- An adjoining property owner has cut trees from county property. This is not a visually attractive property to have next to a county park.
- Some invasive species such as Scotch broom and evergreen blackberries are present, especially along the south side of the property.
- Since this is a populated area a very long distance from a garbage transfer station, illegal dumping is a risk for any development.
- There are two very wide spots on Red Bluff County Road which could accommodate parking.

NEHALEM COUNTY PARK (RED BLUFF)

Recommendations & Comments:

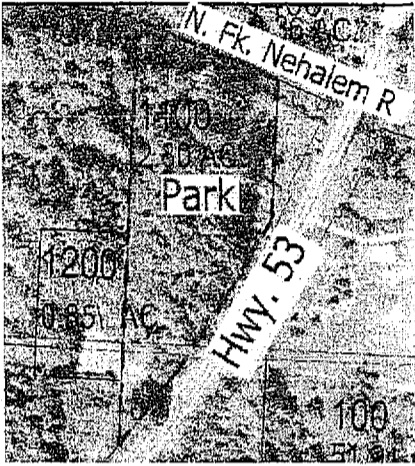
Operations and Maintenance

- Local residents should be consulted on what, if any improvements are to be made to this parcel and to seek local volunteers to help with maintenance.
- The property is flat enough that handicapped access should be feasible.
- Access onto Highway 26 is hazardous because of poor visibility. Trails crossing the highway are not feasible.
- Complete a more thorough biological inventory of this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Primitive park areas and interpretive trails in the south part of the property
 - Primitive trails
 - Explore with ODOT the feasibility of developing parking facilities and vehicle access for this site.

NORTH FORK NEHALEM COUNTY PARK



Location:	Located between milepost 7-8 on Hwy. 53, next to the North Fork Fish Hatchery
Map:	4N 9W Section 22 – #1100
Size:	2.8 acres
Ownership Status:	County
Land-use zone:	Open Space Parks and Rec. (OPR)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

n/a

Acquisition by County:

n/a

Description/Natural Features:

This is an undeveloped, isolated property that includes 300 linear feet of stream access and is adjacent to the state fish hatchery. There is fishing access on the north boundary of the North Fork Nehalem River.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

Located along the North Fork Nehalem River

Recreation Utilization:

This site provides bank fishing access for steelhead and trout fishermen.

Facility Inventory:

- Informal parking for approximately 12 vehicles
- Paved fishing access path leads to river
- Mature Douglas fir and spruce with lush vegetative understory

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

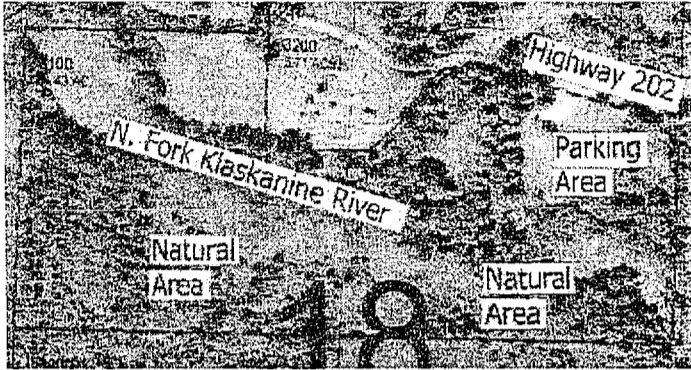
- The site is not suitable for boat launch due to downstream weirs and obstacles.
- Public parking at site for stream access.
- Potential day-use facility with dispersed picnic sites and connecting trail with fishing access, interpretive site with associated instructional signage for picnicking.

**NORTH FORK NEHALEM
COUNTY PARK**

**Recommendations &
Comments:**

- Operations and Maintenance
- Due to its location adjoining state lands, the county should pursue a partnership arrangement with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, including sale or trade of land, or development of limited day-use facilities.

SIGFRIDSON COUNTY PARK



Location:

Located on Hwy 202 at milepost 11, Olney Area

Map:

7N 8W Section 18 – #3100

Size:

64.43 Acres

Ownership Status:

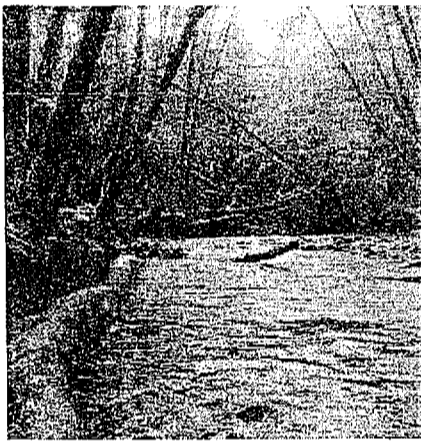
County

Land-use zone:

Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)

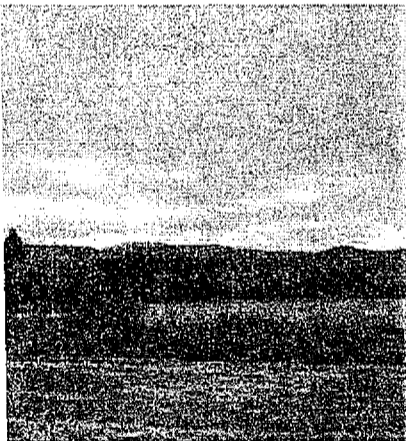
Classification:

Natural Area



History:

In 1969, the community based "Save Klaskanine" group began seeking financial donations to purchase an option on 72 acres of land known as the Sigfridson Farm. The "Save Klaskanine" group recognized the rare opportunity to purchase nearly 3,000 linear feet of river frontage to maintain public access and high quality fishing opportunities for county residents and visitors. By the middle of 1969, the group had raised nearly \$300 of the \$700 cost for the option, and the county and the Game Commission were solicited for financial assistance. By the end of the year, Clatsop County purchased the property for park purposes. A science class at Star of the Sea School in Astoria has adopted this park (see Appendix P).



In the mid-1980s, the county leased 5.7 acres of the park, including the residence and farm buildings. A subsequent land sale of the leased parcel reduced the park from its original 72 acres to its current 64 acres

Acquisition by County:

According to county record, the property was purchased in December 1969 as park land by the county for \$45,000.

Description/Natural Features:

This county property provides stream bank access to fishermen along a stretch of the North Fork Klaskanine River downstream from the state fish hatchery.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

This is a heavily used public fishing area during the winter steelhead season and also used by summer trout fishermen. This park is just downstream from an active fish hatchery and is known locally for fantastic fishing. The site receives light usage as a day-use picnic area during the summer months.

Facility Inventory:

- Informal parking area
- Primitive trails

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Day-use facilities could be upgraded to increase summer recreational use.
- Invasive vegetation exists on site.
- Primitive trails and erosion.
- Southern section of site may have value for sale or tree harvest.
- Portions of the park land, including a large open meadow, are inaccessible because of no river crossing.

SIGFRIDSON COUNTY PARK

Recommendations & Comments:

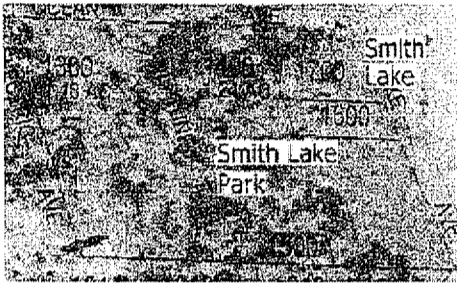
Operations and Maintenance

- Maintain park property for public fishing access and day-use area.
- Prepare master plan for site.
- Address knotweed and other invasive vegetation in partnership with the local watershed council.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of developing primitive overnight camping at this site, including low impact tent camping south of the river.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Pedestrian/maintenance bridge to access property south of river.
 - Expanded foot trail system, including spurs to river edge.
 - Improved entry and regulation signage.
 - Day-use facilities, including parking and vault toilet.

SMITH LAKE COUNTY PARK



Location: Smith Lake/Ridge Road, west of Warrenton

Map: 8N 10W Section 33 – #1300, #1400, #1600

Size: 2.56 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: 1400 & 1600: Lakes and Wetlands (LW) 1300: Single Family Residential (SFR-1)
All three parcels are subject to BDO zoning overlay (Beaches and Dunes Overlay)

Classification: Natural Area

History:

Designated as a county park June 14, 1995.

Acquisition by County:

Lots 1300 (1.18 acres) and 1400 (1.24 acres) were acquired by the county in a tax foreclosure on 8/7/36. Lot 1600 (.14 acres) was acquired in a tax foreclosure on 4/23/80.

Description/Natural Features:

Waterfront parcel providing potential public access to densely vegetated Smith Lake and unique Sitka spruce wetlands.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

n/a

Geological Significance:

Lake located within the dunes west of Warrenton with unique Sitka spruce wetlands.

Recreation Utilization:

Undeveloped

Facility Inventory:

Undeveloped

Development History:

Undeveloped

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Public access to Smith Lake and Sitka spruce wetlands
- Lake is nearly non-navigable due to dense aquatic vegetation
- Dune management and onsite wetlands
- Potential interpretive site
- Potential non-motorized watercraft launch site

**SMITH LAKE COUNTY
PARK**

**Recommendations &
Comments:**

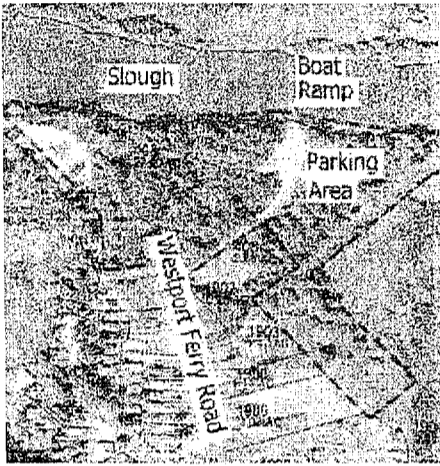
Operations and Maintenance

- Prepare master plan for site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Nature trail
 - Interpretive signage
 - Boardwalks and wetland observation areas

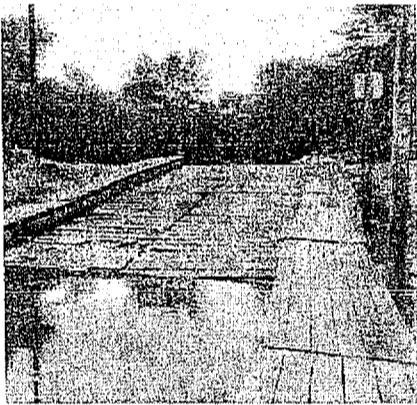
WESTPORT BOAT RAMP



Location:	Westport Ferry Road, ½ mile north of Hwy. 30, between milepost 70-71 on Hwy. 30, Westport area
Map:	8N 6W Section 36 – #408
Size:	27 acres
Ownership Status:	Leased
Land-use zone:	Lakes and Wetlands (LW) Heavy Industrial (HI)
Classification:	Special Use

History:

This site was developed as a large mill site in 1910 and operated until its closing in 1956 due to the low supply of large logs. The mill then burned down in 1957. The site was left and slowly has overgrown with plant life to its present state. Wood storage areas, docks and railroad loading areas were planked and some of the piers that supported the dock are still visible in the north section of property along the slough and Plympton creek.



Acquisition by County:

The county obtained an easement in 1972 to operate the existing boat dock/ramp and parking lot to provide public access to the Columbia River.



The county is currently working on a land donation agreement with Georgia-Pacific for the donation of this 27-acre site. There are concerns with contaminated soil around the old mill site as noted from site surveys completed by a hired contractor for the county. This land donation is on hold until these issues have been addressed. Site is currently leased.

Description/Natural Features:

This 27-acre site located in the town of Westport on the eastern edge of the county provides access to the Westport Slough that is a tributary of the Columbia River. The site

consists of a two-lane improved boat ramp, graveled parking lot, and one chemical toilet. This site provides access to the Columbia River for boaters, fishermen and hunters. The site is located on the eastern end of the Lewis and Clark Wildlife Refuge. It is primarily a wooded property next to the slough that offers access to the river as well as a place for bird watchers and nature enthusiasts. Plympton Creek is a small creek that runs through the western edge of the property and provides an excellent fall Chinook fishery to the local population and visitors to the area.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Site of Westport Mill from 1910-1957.

Geological Significance:

n/a

Recreation Utilization:

Site is currently used for access by boaters, non-motorized boaters, fishermen and hunters to the Columbia River. Limited fishing occurs on Plympton Creek as it runs through the western edge of the site.

Facility Inventory:

- Two-lane boat ramp to Westport Slough
- Gravel parking lot
- Chemical toilet
- Stream bank access to Plympton Creek

Development History:

- (February 2004) Improvements to the boat ramp by installation of more base rock on the boat ramp for cost of \$11,985.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Property acquisition issues with Georgia-Pacific Company.
- Site remediation and clean-up.
- Potential "gateway park" status for Clatsop County.

WESTPORT BOAT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Complete land acquisition.
- Complete remediation and clean-up agreement with Georgia-Pacific Company.
- Complete site master plan.
- Review the costs and revenue benefits of overnight camping at this site.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Day-use fee site
 - Improved ramp and transient docks
 - Improved parking areas
 - Vault toilets
 - ADA fishing access and platforms
 - Expanded nature trails

> County-Owned Recreation Sites

Pages 105-110 provide a detailed description of the county's six recreational sites, their location and size. Two of these sites – Camp Cullaby and Camp Kiwanilong – are leased by the county to organizations that provide camping experiences for youth; a third site is leased to the Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association. The fourth, the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary, is on county-owned land, but is managed by the Oregon Bald Eagle Foundation.

The other two sites, DeLaura Beach and the Lewis and Clark boat ramp, are well known and heavily used recreational sites that have not been given official park status.

The DeLaura site, covering 164 acres of land along the ocean, has important historical, recreational and ecological values. The North Coast Chapter of Oregon Equestrian Trails, a statewide service organization, has adopted the DeLaura Beach property. Its members provide ongoing trail maintenance and garbage removal on the property.

CAMP CULLABY (CAMP ROYCE-FINEL)

Location: Across from Carnahan Lake Park, Cullaby Lake Lane, ½ mile east of Hwy. 101 between milepost 13-14, south of Warrenton

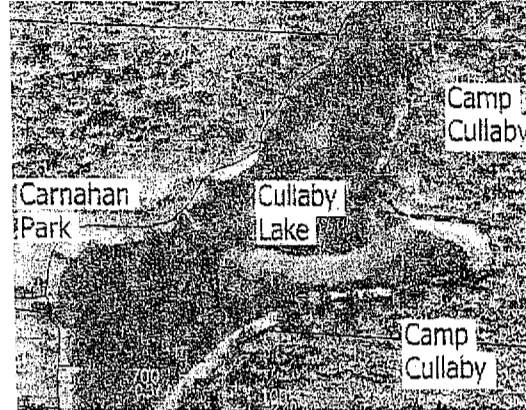
Map: 7N 10W Section 15 – #101, #100

Size: 61.60

Ownership Status: Leased to Boy Scouts of America (BSA)

Land-use zone: Open Space Parks and Rec (OPR)

Classification: Leased



Description/Natural Features:

Semi-primitive overnight camp located on Cullaby Lake across from Carnahan County Park. BSA refer to this site as Camp Royce-Finel.

Recreation Utilization:

Leased for private seasonal use.

Development History:

- Primitive site development to accommodate limited uses.
- BSA and County partnered on the development of a potable water system.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- No county-approved master plan or management plan for future uses.
- Ten-year lease signed with Boy Scouts of America in September 2002 for a cost of \$1 per year.

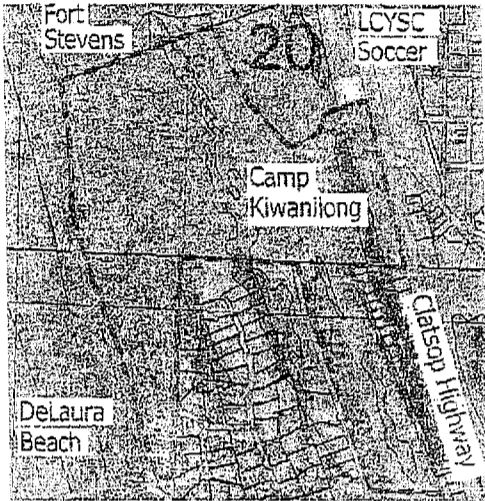
CAMP CULLABY

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Review lease terms with BSA at expiration of existing lease.
- Develop long term lease with BSA or prepare master plan for site upon expiration of lease.

CAMP KIWANILONG



Location: West of Ridge Road, north of DeLaura Beach Road, Warrenton area
Map: 8N 10W Section 20 - #1710
Size: 190.57 acres
Ownership Status: Leased to Camp K Board
Land-use zone: OSI & A-5 (City of Warrenton Zoning)
Classification: Share-use, Leased

Description/Natural Features:

Day-use and overnight camping, cabins and meeting facilities, leased to non-profit management. The camp is located in coastal dunes east of DeLaura Beach and includes several small lakes.

Cultural/Historical Significance:

Contains tree arboretum where the U.S. Soil Conservation Service conducted dune stabilization testing. The Camp Board signed a 99-year lease with the county in January 2004. The Camp Board is to present a plan for improvements, maintenance and programming of the camp to the county every five years. In addition, the Camp is to provide an annual report. See Appendix Q for article about camp's 70th anniversary.

Recreation Utilization:

Camping facility for large groups and is heavily used during summer.

Facility Inventory:

- Camping and Cabins
- Lodge facilities

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- No county-approved master plan or management plan for future uses.
- Review trail connection opportunities with DeLaura Beach and Fort Stevens.

CAMP KIWANILONG

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- RLPAC be asked to review the Camp's annual and 5-year reports.

DELAURA BEACH

Location	End of DeLaura Beach Road, 2 miles west of Hwy. 101, southwest of Warrenton
Map	8N 10W Section 30 – #300
Size	164.48 acres
Ownership Status:	County-owned recreation lands site
Land-use zone:	OSI & A-5 (City of Warrenton)
Classification:	Natural Area

History:

In 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) planted beach pine, Scotch broom and European beach grass and installed fences to stop the movement of sand which was encroaching on lakes and pastures. The development of the Warrenton Dune Soil and Water Conservation District in 1941 continued the CCC efforts. The stabilization of the dunes significantly altered the landscape and made possible the development of Fort Stevens State Park.

Acquisition by County:

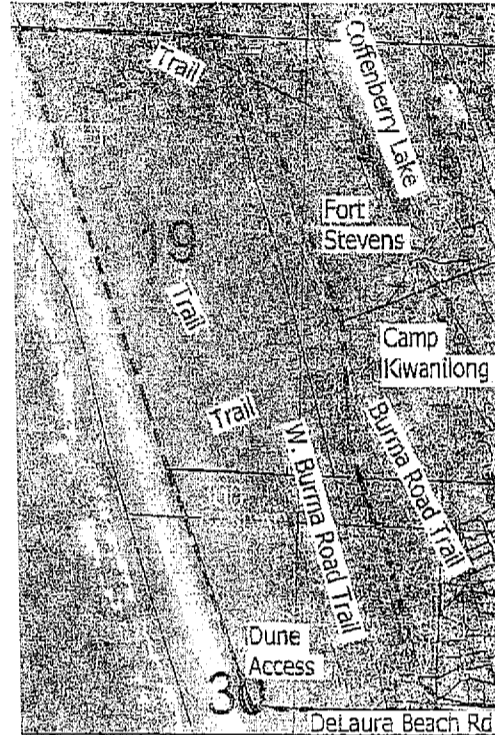
Beginning in 1932, a variety of land purchases and trades occurred, resulting in the acquisition of DeLaura Beach.

Description/Natural Features:

This 164-acre county-owned recreation land provides ocean access and dune recreation opportunities for pedestrians, equestrians and bicycles. This landscape consists of sand, beach grasses, wetlands, pioneer plant species and pine and spruce forests.

Geological Significance:

Relatively young landscape is created by the Columbia River south jetty and dune stabilization efforts. This area includes an active sand fore dune running parallel to the Pacific Ocean, an interdunal valley that is seasonally flooded, an inland stabilized sand dune, and localized wetlands and forests.





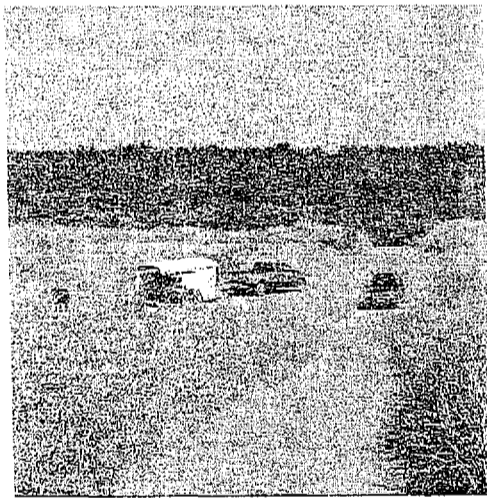
Cultural/Historical Significance:

In 1882, a British ship – the “Cairnsmore” – beached on the Clatsop Spit. The ship lies on county-owned land and is buried under the sand. The ship was visible as late as 1914 before being completely covered by moving sand dunes. The construction of the south jetty at the mouth of the Columbia River caused the shoreline to move several hundred yards west. The area where the Cairnsmore beached is now a forest of shore pine and spruce.

In 1942, an artillery shell fired from a Japanese submarine landed near DeLaura Beach Road. A monument was erected at this location.

Recreation Utilization:

Currently, any recreational use taking place in the DeLaura Beach area is dispersed and not managed. There are no facilities or developments. DeLaura Beach Road does provide access to the beach; however, the beach is only accessible by high clearance vehicles.



Current recreational uses include hiking, horseback riding, bicycling, mushroom picking, paintball and beach activities. Fort Stevens State Park is the main supplier of designated recreational opportunities in the coastal dune land and shore pine settings. While these areas will continue to supply designated recreational facilities, there is a lack of free or low cost primitive recreational areas near the coast.

Facility Inventory:

- Undeveloped
- Extensive primitive and equestrian trail system connects with trails in Fort Stevens State Park and Camp Kiwanilong.

Development History:

- (1995) Master plan completed.
- (1991) Road improvements to reroute road and improve surface.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Large undeveloped ocean front dune landscape.
- High quantities of wetlands.
- This area receives extensive use of the trail system by local horseback riders and many from out of the area. For the past nine years the local Oregon Equestrian Trails Chapter has held a Poker Ride that brings approximately 300 riders and horses to use these trails.
- Most of these trails are maintained by local equestrians who also spend many hours every year cleaning up garbage in the area.
- Adjacent to Fort Stevens, Camp Rilea and Camp Kiwanilong.
- Nuisance activities including dumping and vandalism.
- High impact vehicular activities damaging fragile dunes and wetlands.

DELAURA BEACH

Recommendations & Comments:

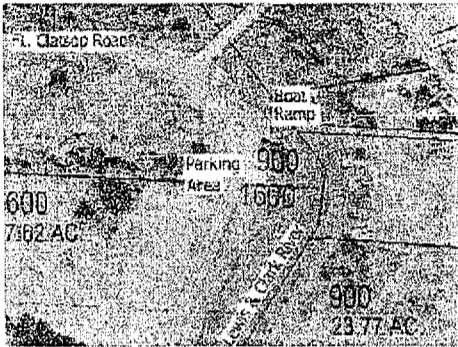
Operations and Maintenance

- Update master plan.
- Clarify boundaries of this site.
- Designate site as a "county park."

Capital Improvements

- Consider limited park improvements, including:
 - Developed horse trailer parking facilities at the south end of Burma Road.

LEWIS & CLARK RIVER BOAT RAMP



Location:	South of Netel Bridge, between Logan Road and Lewis & Clark River.
Map:	7N 10W Section 12 - #900
Size:	2.8 acres
Ownership Status:	State License to operate a boat ramp on submersible lands of the Lewis and Clark River.
Land-use Zone:	Zoned AC-2
Classification:	Special Use

Acquisition by County:

Per a 1996 Oregon Department of State Lands license, the county has permission to operate a boat ramp on the submersible lands of the Lewis and Clark River.

Description/Natural Features:

Public boat ramp on the Lewis and Clark River.

Facility Inventory:

- Boat launch ramp
- Primitive parking area

Development History:

- (1997) Boat launch ramp constructed

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- The current license is for a boat ramp only.
- The county does not have a written deed or other document giving it an interest in the uplands between the road and the submersible land.
- Improvements to the uplands will require acquisition, easement or long-term lease from the land owners.
- Potential OSMB grant site

LEWIS & CLARK RIVER BOAT RAMP

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Acquire or secure use of uplands between road and submersible lands.

Capital Improvements

- Potential OSMB grant

TWILIGHT CREEK EAGLE SANCTUARY

Location: On Highway 30 east of Astoria between milepost 87-88. Turn North onto Burnside Loop Road and go .5 miles to viewing platform

Map: 8N 8W Section 20 – 2000

Size: 15.3 acres

Ownership Status: County

Land-use zone: Recreational management, Aquatic Natural

Classification: Special Use

History:

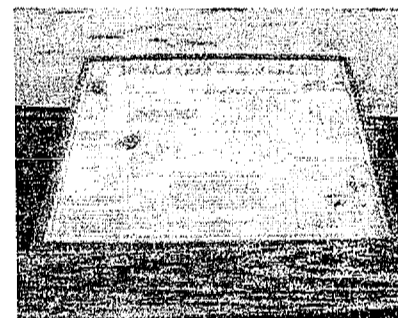
The purpose of the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary was to protect the area from eminent logging and future development. This effort was to provide habitat for use by the Twilight Creek eagles, including use by other wintering eagles and eagles from the Mary's Creek roost.

Acquisition by County:

Land was purchased in 1990 from Cavenham Forest Industries for the purpose of the Twilight Eagle Sanctuary. The funding was from the North Coast Land Conservancy and the Oregon Eagle Foundation through fundraising events and grants.

Description/Natural Features:

This site has a viewing platform located along Burnside Loop Road that views Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary. The viewpoint is located east of the actual sanctuary where you can view tidal marshes, open water and islands, and view hundreds of plant and animal species and thousands of waterfowl in the winter. The Twilight Eagle Sanctuary consists of 15.3 acres of upland forested area with wetland edges.



Twilight Creek Eagle Sanctuary

Recommendations & Comments:

Operations and Maintenance

- Establish a management plan to provide minimum level of maintenance, sanitation and security.

Capital Improvements

- Consider park improvements, including:
 - Permanent vehicle barriers and/or improved parking area.
 - Updating of the interpretive signs.
 - Enhanced ADA accessibility including parking and platform.

Recreation Utilization:

Bird watchers and sightseers use this site to observe the bald eagles and many other species of birds, wildlife and the beauty of the lower Columbia River estuary.

Facility Inventory:

This site consists of one viewing platform with interpretive signs located along Burnside Loop Road east of the 15.3 acres.

Development History:

The viewing platform was constructed in 1990.

Management Opportunities/Challenges:

- Ongoing maintenance around viewing platform.

LOWER COLUMBIA YOUTH SOCCER FIELDS

Location:	East of DeLaura Beach and Camp Kiwanilong, 2 miles west of Hwy. 101, southwest of Warrenton
Map:	8N 10W Section 20
Size:	3.8 acres
Ownership Status:	Leased to Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association
Land-use Zone:	R-10
Classification:	Special Use, Leased

Summary:

The Lower Columbia Youth Soccer Association signed a 10-year lease with the county on October 1, 2003. The lease requires an annual report regarding the use of the property the previous year.

**> Other County-Owned Actual or Potential
Recreational Sites**

The Task Force collaborated with the county's property management specialist to determine if other county-owned land is currently being used for recreation or has the potential to be designated and developed for this purpose. Sites in this category are shown below and on the next two pages with their management recommendation.

Following are the parcels identified that provide water access and the disposition recommended by the Task Force:

Table 24– Undeveloped County-Owned Water Access Sites

SITE	RECOMMENDATION
Knappa dock	Develop a plan for improvement; designate as a county park.
Walluski River boat access	Develop as a non-motorized boat site; designate as a county park.
Rodney Road parcels on the Skipanon River	Natural wetlands deserving of protection. Explore feasibility of a small floating dock at the Perkins Road bridge, about 0.5 miles down the road.
Tansy Creek parcel	Need to clarify ownership of this vacated road and determine future development to occur on adjacent property before disposition is decided.
Fort Stevens parcel	The state may have interest in buying or trading this 72.3-acre parcel of county land on the ocean within Fort Stevens.
Skipanon Peninsula	Hold for future development or wetland mitigation project

See Appendix T for additional information relating to each county-owned actual or potential recreation sites.

The following three sites have trails that are either currently being used for recreation by Clatsop County residents, or have potential for this use:

- Claremont Road: This site, next to ODF's Claremont parcel should be retained an interpretive/educational site. [Note: ODF's Claremont parcel is part of the G & N Land Exchange – currently held up because of an appeal in State Court.]
- North of County Public Works: Approach Astoria Middle School about renewing agreement for nature trails. Depending on the future location of Public Works, site may have significantly increased value in the future.
- Williamsport Road Parcels: See below.

See Appendix U for additional information regarding these parcels.

Williamsport Road parcels

This complex set of Williamsport Road parcels owned by Clatsop County, near the Astoria Column and Williamsport Road, requires careful consideration. The Task Force has divided them into the following groups:

- Groups #1 and #2 total 187 acres. They are located on both sides of Williamsport Road and include parcels east of the Astoria Column and north of the city's high-pressure water reservoir. These properties are laced with user-created trails (Appendix H-6) that wind through a mature forest.
- Group #3 parcels total eight acres. They are located below the waste disposal and recycle center on both sides of Williamsport Road. The area west of Williamsport Road has recently had some residential development. The area east of the road is very low and swampy.

> Williamsport Road – Groups #1 and #2 Recommendation:

Negotiate a sale to City Parks or a conservancy group that would have deed restrictions to protect these areas for future generations. Any funds or proceeds should be designated to the Park and Land Acquisition and Maintenance Fund.

Williamsport Road – Group #3 Recommendation:

The area west of Williamsport Road should be evaluated for other use. Group #3 east of the road should be evaluated for sale.

> Camping Facilities

Car camping with a tent and RV/trailer camping are popular activities, ranked 10th and 15th in our local survey. Moreover, tent camping ranked sixth and RV/trailer camping 12th when survey participants were asked the specific activities they are interested in and want to know more about. Overnight camping facilities are a primary requirement.

At this time, the only camping facilities on county-owned land are the two leased youth camps; these are Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby. The county managed the Spruce Run Campground under a lease agreement until 2002. This facility is now managed by ODF as Henry Rierson Spruce Run Campground. Clatsop County Parks may allow overnight self-contained RV/trailer camping at John Day Park in 2006.

The Task Force has identified the potential for camping at other county parks in the following priority order:

- Westport*
- Cullaby Lake
- Big Creek
- Klootchey Creek
- Sigfridson
- Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls

*The county is negotiating the acquisition.

These projects should be developed by Clatsop County Parks in collaboration with the RLPAC. The sequence and priority of developing camping facilities will depend on multiple factors including projected demand, availability of grant funds, staffing required and net impact on the Clatsop County Parks operating budget. Without question, the work involved in planning, seeking grants, designing, estimating revenue and expenses for these facilities – as well as operating and maintaining them – will require additional personnel. The

"I love to tent camp, but sometimes certain parks are too crowded, or they do not have enough open area."
Survey respondent
Astoria
August, 2005

> Recommendation:
Clatsop County Parks and RLPAC begin to develop a plan for adding camping facilities at each of the listed county parks.

"I would like to know more about tent camping in less-populated areas. Sometimes the amount of people is overwhelming. I definitely would camp more at your parks if I knew more secluded areas."
Survey respondent
Astoria
August, 2005

intention is to create facilities that generate revenue and address unmet public needs.

Tillamook and Columbia counties have made a significant investment in camping facilities. Their fee structures are shown on charts in Appendix K (see sidebar for fees at a glance).

**Adjacent county park
2005 camping fees at a
glance ...**

Columbia County

Day use:
\$2 per motor vehicle

Campsite with hookups:
\$18 per night

Campsite without hookups:
\$14 per night

Bicyclist/hiker overnight:
\$5 per night

Tillamook County

Day use:
\$2 per motor vehicle

Designated campsite:
\$10-\$20 per night

RV hookup site:
\$20-\$25 per night

Hiker/biker campsite:
\$5 per night

> Land and Water Trails Proposals

The Task Force recommends that the county, through the creation of a Regional Recreation Council, support the following efforts within its own sites as well as throughout the county:

- Improve and link existing trails.
- Create uniform user guidelines and consistent signage.
- Expand existing or create new trails.
- Develop and maintain a database of approved trails.

The primary means of developing these plans and proposals among landowners will be through the Regional Recreation Council (See Goal 5). We recommend that the county specifically support the need to:

- Connect trails in the Clatsop State Forest with those in the Tillamook State Forest.
- Use the public right-of-way along the railroad tracks to extend Astoria's Riverwalk both east and west.
- Connect Cullaby/Carnahan Parks to the Fort-to-Sea Trail.
- Connect the County Fairground/ODF District Office area with trails in the Astoria basin.
- Establish a water trail from Klootchey Creek Park to Seaside.
- Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
- Support development of the Lower Columbia Water Trail (Appendix H-3).

8 > PARK SYSTEM FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Beginning with a brief financial history of Clatsop County Parks, this analysis of the current situation reviews funding mechanisms and programs that are now in use or available, and recommended ways to achieve stable funding and more efficient management.

> Park System Management and Financial History

In 1992, when the last Recreational Lands Master Plan was written and approved, the county did not have a parks department. As described on page 30 of the 1992 plan:

Rather, the County Road Department oversees the county's recreational land properties and expenditure of park funds. Road Department personnel and equipment are utilized to perform basic maintenance tasks. In the past five years, about \$80,000 annually has been appropriated in the county's general fund for park purposes. (1992 Plan)

At that time, the plan called for the establishment of a county parks system as soon as practical "in order to more effectively manage its recreation land properties and existing improved sites." The plan also sought:

- *A stable source of funding; and*
- *Administrative staffing support for the management of county parks.*

A parks supervisor was hired in 1994 who reported to the Director of Public Works. A second full-time position, a parks ranger, was added in fiscal year 1996. During the summer months, a few temporary personnel were employed to collect fees and assist with other duties.

There were major improvements in the county parks during the 1990s due largely to the efforts of the staff and their success in obtaining \$500,000 of grants. These grants, together with varying percentages of matching funds by the county, resulted in more than a half-dozen capital improvements. While much work remains, there is no question that these and other recent efforts have made a real difference in the quality of the recreational experiences enjoyed by the county's residents and visitors.

Beginning in fiscal year 1998, the financial history of the county parks operation can only be described as "difficult" for several reasons:

- In 1997-98, under financial pressure, the Board of Commissioners decided to eliminate the parks' operational account and transfer these expenses to the parks' acquisition account. (At that time, the account had a balance of \$263,000.) This action had the effect of eliminating all general fund support for parks and, eventually, led to the virtual elimination of any balance in the acquisition account.
- In 1998, the Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee was asked to prepare a report outlining the cost of closing the parks.
- In March 1999, the Parks Budget Summary Sheet submitted for the 1999-2000 fiscal year contained the following statement:
This budget allows us to maintain the operation of parks for one additional summer season, but after that the parks will effectively be out of operating money and we will start the process to close the parks.
- During the late 1990s, Parks was discouraged from applying for any new grants. This put a halt to any significant capital improvements.

- In the spring of 2000, the Board of Commissioners approved \$64,000 from the general fund to keep the parks open.

Because of the financial pressures, a concerted effort was made during the late 1990s to make the parks more self-supporting by initiating or increasing park fees. In 2001 the annual revenue generated by Parks was \$92,000, or almost 50% of its expense budget of \$186,500. However, when the management of Spruce Run Park was shifted to the Astoria District of ODF in 2002, the revenue from park fees dropped significantly.

During the past few years, Parks has reported to the Director of Central Services. Staffing consists of a full-time parks foreman and temporary summer help. The Park Lands and Acquisition Fund had an infusion of approximately \$700,000 in 2004 with the sale of Sunset Beach to State Parks. This fund is being used to provide matching funds for grants, some capital expenses and a proportion of operating expenses.

> Current Budget Resources

This section discusses various funding mechanisms and programs that are available or currently in use to support park and recreation services and facilities. The section discusses: 1) programs and resources currently used by the county; 2) selected grant programs; and 3) other potential resources.

The parks budget for 2005-2006 is \$154,500. Dedicated parks staffing consists of a full-time parks foreman, two full-time seasonal employees (April 1 thru September 30) and one half-time seasonal employee (April 1 thru September 30). In addition, a part of the parks budget is utilized to support a portion of two full-time positions within the Central Services department. In the 2005-2006 budget, \$5,000 was allocated for a shared staff assistant and \$8,100 was allocated for the department director. This additional funding supports a portion of these two permanent county employees to cover services relating to parks operations.

Funding for the operations, development and maintenance of county parks comes from six revenue and assistance sources. In addition, volunteers/partnerships and offender work crews help maintain the parks. This funding is applied throughout the system and may fluctuate between budget cycles due to variable revenues from user fees, grants and state assistance programs. Current budget resources include the following:

Table 25 – Current Budget Resources

General Fund	The general fund provides budget support for a variety of community programs and services. The general fund derives revenue from property taxes, timber revenue and other sources, and is susceptible to shortfalls that may require budget reductions. The county has adopted implementing policies and a “resource reduction strategy” to help guide use of the fund. To accommodate the potential need for expenditure reductions, county budget policies emphasize conserving General Fund discretionary revenues to fund high priority programs (e.g., Public Safety and Justice). To the extent additional discretionary resources are available, high-priority service areas will be slated for growth and lower priority areas will receive constant or decreasing discretionary support.
User Fees	User fees are charges placed on facilities and programs to help defray the cost of operation, maintenance and other services. Clatsop County has implemented a system of user fees that includes day-use fees (Cullaby Lake, Carnahan and John Day Boat Launch), annual passes, facility reservations (Cullaby Lake Shelter) and special events permits. The Board of County Commissioners has final authority to place or modify the fee program.
Park & Land Acquisition & Maintenance Fund	This county-based fund provides dedicated monies for the development and operation of park and recreation sites. The county established the fund in 2003-04, using the proceeds from the sale of the Sunset Beach property to State Parks for the Lewis and Clark Trail from Fort Clatsop to the Pacific Ocean. This fund is intended for capital projects; however, in recent years a portion of the account has been used to supplement the general operating budget.

Table 25-- Current Budget Resources, continued

<p>County Parks Assistance Program (OPRD)</p>	<p>This program provides funds to Oregon counties, including Clatsop, for the acquisition, development, maintenance, care and use of county park and recreation areas. Funds are derived from RV registration fees. The program distributes funds annually to counties based on three factors: number of campsites managed by the county (50% of available revenue); number of RV registrations in the county (20%); and county population (30%).</p>
<p>Maintenance Assistance Program (OMB)</p>	<p>This Oregon Marine Board (OMB) program provides funds to counties and other eligible jurisdictions for the maintenance of improved public marine facilities. The program is intended to supplement, not replace, existing local funds. Funds may be used for "routine and ordinary maintenance" of boating facilities including but not limited to boat ramps, docks, parking areas and restrooms, and may be used for garbage and litter pick up, grounds keeping and minor repairs of eligible facilities.</p>
<p>Grants</p>	<p>Counties are eligible for a variety of public- and private-sector grants that support acquisition, development, rehabilitation, maintenance and management of park and recreation grounds, facilities and services. Generally, these programs provide funds on a matching basis, and include terms and conditions for receiving and utilizing funds that are unique to each program. The next section of this chapter summarizes selected programs. An addendum provides expanded information about program purpose, eligible and ineligible costs, funding capacity, evaluation criteria and related elements.</p>
<p>Partnerships and Volunteers</p>	<p>Currently, the county's Adopt-A-Park program provides opportunities for volunteers. Groups have "adopted" Klootchey Creek and Sigfridson Parks (see "Star of the Sea" article in Appendix P). The primary services involve litter pick-up and trail maintenance, and groups visit sites about four times a year. Historically, groups such as the Boy Scouts have also provided similar services on an individual-event basis. Currently, the Parks Department coordinates the Adopt-A-Park program and provides necessary supervision. In addition, Clatsop County employs a volunteer coordinator who helps organize volunteer efforts. Volunteers are asked to complete application forms and must be at least 16 years old. The coordinator will interview interested persons to help identify areas of interest and to provide the best work experience for the volunteer. Generally, volunteer programs supplement ongoing, maintenance and operation activities or focus on specific improvement projects.</p>

Table 25 – Current Budget Resources, continued

Offender Work Crews	The use of work release and corrections work crews can provide an important resource for park maintenance services. Currently, the Parks Department uses adult work crews several times a year for tree removal, and also used the crews for the trail improvement project at Cullaby Lake. The Parks Department also uses juvenile work crews for various maintenance activities; current levels of service equate to 45 days of work from the crew. A foreman is provided to assist with supervision and transportation.
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> Grant Funding Opportunities

Analysis of park system financing includes a review of available grant funding opportunities. Clatsop County is eligible for a variety of acquisition, development, restoration and rehabilitation grants administered by state and federal programs. Separate work sheets have been prepared for many programs to provide additional detail about program purpose, eligible and ineligible costs, funding capacity, use restrictions, and project evaluation criteria. These work sheets and detailed grant summaries can be found in Appendix M. A summary list of granting agencies and available grant programs follows:

Table 25 – Available Grant Programs

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department	ATV Grant Program County Opportunity Grants Land & Water Conservation Fund Local Government Grants Recreational Trails Program
Oregon Marine Board	Facility Grant Program
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife	Restoration and Enhancement Program
Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development	306A Program
Oregon Department of Transportation	Transportation Enhancement Program
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	General Matching Grants Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment

Table 26 – Available Grant Programs, continued

Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board	General Grant Program Small Grant Program
North American Wetlands Conservation Act	Standard Grants Program Small Grants Program
Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (LCREP)	Habitat Restoration Program

Clatsop County has successfully demonstrated its ability to utilize grants to develop and rehabilitate park and recreation facilities. Throughout the public involvement process, the use of grants was viewed favorably among community participants. County staff should carefully consider grant requirements and the associated maintenance implications when evaluating potential grant funded projects. We recommend the increased use of grants from state, federal, and private sources.

> Other Mechanisms and Resources

In addition to current county general fund and grant resources, other potential public and private funding mechanisms are available. These resources range from increased partnerships and donations to the creation of voter approved taxing districts and dedicated revenue streams. Potential mechanisms and resources reviewed during this master plan process include:

Table 27 – Other Mechanisms and Resources

Private Nonprofit	Land Trusts Land Conservancies
Districts	Park and Recreation Districts County Service Districts
Voter-approved Bonds and Taxes	General Obligation Bonds Revenue Bonds Local Option Taxes
Development Fees	Systems Development Charges (SDC)
Other Opportunities	ODOT Highway Fund Partnerships and Volunteers Private Grants, Donations and Gifts

Recommendation:

Of the mechanisms listed in Table 27, we recommend that the greatest attention be given to the following for stable, long-term, supplemental funding:

- *Development fees.*
- *Increased use of partnerships and volunteers.*
- *A restricted fund or foundation.*

During the planning process, other potential funding mechanisms and resources were also evaluated. These sources are detailed in Appendix R. Community comments noted during public workshops and park surveys indicate low support for additional county property taxes. Comments from elected officials and Task Force members highlighted the difficulty in proposing new property tax measures at this time.

> Financing Summary and Recommendations

During much of the past decade, the parks department has been successful in obtaining grants for park improvements, including the necessary matching funds from the county. Providing stable funding support for the park department's operating budget continues to be an ongoing challenge. Without a major increase in the county's revenue stream, it is assumed that the level of support for the parks department from the general fund will not rise significantly above current levels. The parks department continues to operate within its current resources as it seeks greater efficiency in its operations and searches for new funding mechanisms. The challenge in the coming decade will be to achieve the ambitious goals outlined in this report, including making park's operations increasingly self-sustaining, while working within these financial realities.

We recommend that the county pursue a multi-faceted approach, including:

1. Leverage available funds by continuing to aggressively pursue grants for capital improvements.
2. Seek all means to maximize parks' revenue.
 - Review user fees annually to ensure a level that is reasonable but does not undercut private facilities and consider a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
 - Determine if State County Park Assistance Program funding could be increased by recognition of the camping facilities at Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby.
 - Assign to parks the revenue the county receives from ODF for their camping facilities.
3. Find ways to creatively reward and encourage efficiencies in the parks' structure and operation.

4. Expand user fee and revenue from the state by adding new camping facilities.
 - The net operational impact should be carefully considered when proposing new facilities.
 - If feasible, those facilities that increase revenue will be proposed before those that are revenue neutral or require general fund support.
5. Increase the Parks Acquisition and Maintenance Account through the sale of parcels in the Williamsport Road area and the parcels in Fort Stevens.
6. Seek a group of interested and committed citizens willing to establish a "Friends of Parks" nonprofit foundation to accept tax-deductible donations.
7. Consider other mechanisms and resources to sustain long term park financing needs while maximizing efficiency of existing resources. These new mechanisms and resources include:
 - Consider establishing a systems development charge (SDC) for new construction within the unincorporated county to provide funding for park capital improvements.
 - Develop methods for utilizing the ODOT county highway fund for park and trail improvements.
 - Utilize volunteers and partnerships whenever possible to develop and maintain the park system.

It is recognized that, unless stable funding is achieved, the current operation of the parks department will most likely result in a "spending down" of the Park Land Acquisition & Maintenance Fund. Without consistent funding, it will be difficult to realize the goals outlined in this report.

> Park System Management and Recommendations

As elements of the master plan are implemented, park administration and maintenance staff will have increased responsibilities. The workload and job duties of staff, especially the parks foreman, should be monitored and recognized with appropriate compensation as the program moves forward. Another critical element during the next ten years will be additional secretarial/administrative support. It will also be impossible to achieve the goals outlined in this report without the backing and assistance of parks administration. Ideally, administrative support during this expansion phase should include personnel with prior experience in building and improving a parks operation.

We recommend the county consider organizational changes and periodic management evaluation, including:

- Reorganize the parks section within the county's public works department to gain greater efficiency in the utilization of personnel, equipment and materials.
- Review staffing needs as expanded park operations are considered and measure associated costs when determining project feasibility.
- Request that the RLPAC prepare an annual report summarizing the progress made toward meeting goals, objectives and actions strategies outlined in the master plan.

9 > PARK SYSTEM SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS AND CAPITAL PROJECTS LIST

Clatsop County's diverse recreational holdings are among our most valuable assets. Following is a summary of our recommendations for meeting park and recreation needs of county residents and visitors, followed by procedural recommendations.

> Introduction

The all-volunteer Recreational Lands Master Plan Task Force invested many hours in collecting data, developing recommendations and preparing this report. The relevant recommendations, based on goals, policies and priorities identified during the inventory and planning process, have been extracted from the main body of this report and are listed on the following pages. Recommendations for individual parks and recreation lands are contained on pages 72-112.

The action plan will help guide the county and its partners as they make the necessary long-term planning and financial decisions regarding county parks and recreational lands. This plan will also allow the public to better understand their park system, take a sense of ownership in it, and support the type of improvements that are being proposed in the plan. Ultimately, it will help us realize our vision for a park system that is a vital and publicly recognized contributor to a vibrant, growing economy and healthy, active citizenry.

Four recurring themes were identified during this planning process:

- **Improve the parks**
- **Connect with the community**
- **Link the recreational resources**
- **Fund the parks**

In this chapter, the objectives and actions that the Task Force would like to see addressed for each of these themes are summarized in the pages that follow. Those that the Task Force would like to see accomplished during the next three years are listed first in priority number order. These that follow are the ones that the Task Force believes can be accomplished over the next ten years.

Improve the parks

- 1. Focus immediately on signage, appearance and maintenance.**
 - Establish consistent, high-quality and recognizable identity for Clatsop County parks and recreational lands, including uniform park entry and rules signage.
 - Display information about the entire park system at each developed county park.
 - Establish county-wide development, building and maintenance standards.
- 2. Establish the exact boundaries and ownership of all county parks, recreational lands and other lands available for recreation, with special attention to Aldrich Point, Westport, DeLaura Beach and the Lewis and Clark boat ramp.**
- 3. Provide more restroom facilities.**
- 4. Recommend that parks management develop a strategic plan for implementing new camping facilities at Big Creek, Culiaby Lake, Klootchey Creek, Lee Wooden/Fishhawk Falls, Sigfridson and Westport.**
- 5. Designate DeLaura Beach as a county "Park" and direct Clatsop County Parks and RLPAC to develop a plan to protect onsite natural resources and develop limited park facilities.**

Other recommendations:

Planning

- Strive to locate parks close to population centers.
- Create a policy for the acquisition, development and disposal of parks and recreational lands that addresses long-term county needs.
- Rezone all park lands to the RM (Recreation Management) zone.

Management

- Reorganize the parks section within the county's public works department to gain greater efficiency in the utilization of personnel, equipment and materials.
- Provide park facilities that are safe and accessible for their designated uses.
- Consider implementing ADA (Americans with Disabilities Act) accessibility standards within existing facilities, e.g., new handicapped-accessible fishing platforms at existing park sites.
- Increase the number of maintained trails in each park.
- Increase the number of designated fishing locations.
- Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
- Designate the Lewis & Clark boat ramp as a county "Park" based on a sale, lease, donation or easement agreement being reached with the current owner of the site.

Environmental

- Complete a system-wide Natural Resources Inventory to be used to protect and enhance the environment.
- Practice environmentally responsible park management.
- Provide staff training on issues of resource management and protection.
- Implement a noxious weed control program.
- Develop and implement a "green purchasing" program for park maintenance and operations.

Connect with the community

1. **Use various media, such as newsletters, interpretive panels and the county's Web site, to highlight the parks' natural and cultural resources.**
 - Create a parks brochure detailing all parks facilities.
2. **Expand use of volunteers and partnership to aid in maintenance, construction and enjoyment of the parks. Example:**
 - Expand the Adopt-A-Park program, encouraging area schools, businesses and other community organizations to participate.
3. **Preserve the park inventory data collected during the process of producing this report and regularly update.**
4. **Sponsor public events that highlight the county's unique natural and cultural features.**

Other recommendations:

Marketing

- Develop a marketing plan, including cross-marketing opportunities with other recreational providers, to highlight the county's scenic, recreational and cultural qualities as an important part of a desirable, healthy lifestyle.
- Identify opportunities to collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.

Special Use

- Consider special-use areas, including off-leash dog parks.

Link the recreational resources

- 1. Establish a permanent Regional Recreation Council of local, county, state, federal and private recreation providers in Clatsop County to improve and integrate regional park and trail developments.**
 - Fund a 1 /4-time position for six months to staff the council.
 - (See Appendix N for the proposed council charter, including major goals, composition of membership, staffing, etc.)
- 2. Strive to increase connectivity between parks and adjacent recreation areas. Examples:**
 - Connect the trails being developed in the Clatsop State Forest with those in the Tillamook State Forest.
 - Use the public right-of-way along the railroad tracks to extend Astoria's Riverwalk both east and west.
 - Connect Cullaby/Carnahan Parks to the Fort-to-Sea Trail.
 - Connect the County Fairground/ODF District Office area with the trails in the Astoria basin.
 - Establish a water trail from Klootchey Creek Park to Seaside.
- 3. Incorporate inventories of all park and recreation facilities, including parks, sport fields, trails, recreational lands, historic sites and other relevant data, into the county's geographical information system (GIS).**
- 4. Create a Land and Water Trails Plan.**
 - Identify and investigate opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
 - Identify and improve both motorized and non-motorized boat launch sites.
 - Support Lower Columbia Water Trail development.

Other recommendation:

Security

- Coordinate with other law enforcement and security personnel to share patrolling of county parks as appropriate.

Fund the Parks

- 1. Increase the Parks Acquisition and Maintenance Account through the sale of parcels in the Williamsport Road area and the parcels in Fort Stevens.**
- 2. Determine if State County Park Assistance Program funding can be increased by recognition of the camping facilities at Camp Kiwanilong and Camp Cullaby.**
- 3. Consider establishing a systems development charge (SDC) for new residential construction within the county to provide funding for park capital improvements.**
- 4. Expand user fee and revenue from the state by adding new camping facilities.**
- 5. Fund other parks' capital improvement projects (see page 137-139).**
- 6. Investigate the establishment of a "Friends of the Parks" foundation to increase fundraising.**
- 7. Assign to parks a portion of the revenue the county retains from ODF for its camping facilities.**

Other recommendations:

Efficiency

- Maximize use of volunteers, partnerships, offender work crews and inter-jurisdictional efforts.
- Reward and encourage efficiencies in the parks' structure and operation.

- Review staffing needs as expanded park operations are considered and measure associated costs when determining project feasibility.

Leveraging Funds

- Continue to aggressively pursue grants from state, federal and private sources.
- Leverage appropriate revenue generating potential of the county parks, including a graduated fee schedule for county/non-county residents.
- Develop methods for utilizing the ODOT county highway fund for park and trail improvements.

> Procedural Recommendations

Achieving the Task Force's vision for the county's park and recreational lands will require the coordinated planning and effort of many people. To increase the likelihood of success, we recommend the following procedural recommendations:

1. The county's administrative staff shall prepare an implementation strategy of the recommendations in this report for consideration and approval by the Board of Commissioners.
2. Within a year after this Master Plan is approved, RLPAC shall propose changes to the county's Goal 8 Comprehensive Plan that bring the Goal 8 document in sync with the Master Plan.
3. Each year, RLPAC shall prepare a report that summarizes the progress in meeting the recommendations in the approved Master Plan.

> Capital Project List

This section includes the preliminary capital project lists based upon priorities and timeframe for completion. This list also identifies possible funding sources and estimated capital costs. It is anticipated that this list will be reviewed annually and updated to respond to:

- New funding opportunities
- Changed management and operations capacity
- Completed or modified projects
- New partnerships and volunteer opportunities
- Changing priorities and trends

We recommend that the Westport projects be given highest priority if constraints can be resolved regarding property ownership. The following order of priority is established by the Task Force for other projects:

- Cullaby Lake Park
- DeLaura Beach
- Big Creek Park
- Klootchey Creek
- Sigfridson Park
- Lee Wooden Park

It should be noted that other maintenance needs as they arise must be prioritized and may override projected capital projects.

Table 28 – Capital and Maintenance Improvement Plan

<u>Project:</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>2005 Cost:</u>	<u>Potential Grant Match</u>	<u>Cost to County</u>
Aldrich Point					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Boat ramp/dock improvements	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	80% State Marine Board	\$30,000
Vault toilet (single stall)	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	80% State Marine Board	\$3,000
<i>Total for Aldrich</i>			\$166,200		\$34,200
Big Creek Park					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (manual)	Med	Mid term	\$2,500	Unknown	\$2,500
Paved entry road and ADA parking area	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
Picnic shelter (24-foot)	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
Site furnishings	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	50% State Parks	\$2,500
Playground	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	50% State Parks	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Vault Toilet (two stall)	Med	Mid term	\$28,000	50% State Parks	\$14,000
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
<i>Total for Big Creek</i>			\$244,200		\$123,950
Carnahan Park					
Dock replacement (three 20' docks and brow)	Med	Mid term	\$55,000	80% State Marine Board	\$11,000
Expanded trail system	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$1,500
Off-leash dog area (signage, dog waste station and water)	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$2,500
Interpretive signage	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Unknown	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Vault toilet (single stall)	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	80% State Marine Board	\$3,000
Boat ramp upgrade and paving of parking lot	Med	Mid term	\$100,000	80% State Marine Board	\$20,000
<i>Total for Carnahan</i>			\$192,500		\$46,750
Cullaby Lake Park					
Replacement of Boarding Dock behind north restrooms	High	Short term	\$55,000	80% State Marine Board	\$11,000
Replacement of roof on South Picnic Shelter (metal roofing)	Med	Short term	\$13,000	Unknown	\$13,000
Replacement of roof on North Picnic Shelter (metal roofing)	Med	Mid term	\$13,000	Unknown	\$13,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
Replacement of restrooms at south end of the park	Low	Long term	\$180,000	50% State Parks	\$90,000
<i>Total for Cullaby Lake:</i>			\$418,500		\$205,750
David Douglas Park					
Park entry and rules signs	Low	Long term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Low	Long term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking area (primitive) utilizing old roadbed	Low	Long term	\$15,000	Unknown	\$15,000
<i>Total for David Douglas</i>			\$23,700		\$19,950
John Day County Park					
Replacement of roof on restrooms (metal roof)	Med	Short term	\$1,300	Unknown	\$1,300
Installation of park Host site	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	Unknown	\$15,000
<i>Total for John Day</i>			\$16,300		\$16,300
			Subtotal		\$446,900
			\$1,061,400		
Time Frame: Short Term (1-3 years) Mid Term (4-7 years) Long Term (8-10+ years)					
Note: Costs do not include design and engineering services, permit fees or other soft costs					

**Table 28 – Capital and Maintenance Improvement
Plan, continued**

<u>Project:</u>	<u>Priority</u>	<u>Time Frame</u>	<u>2005 Cost:</u>	<u>Potential Grant Match</u>	<u>Cost to County</u>
<i>Kloutchy Creek</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (automatic)	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	Unknown	\$20,000
Expanded trail system	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
Campground with host site and two stall vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$150,000	50% State Parks	\$75,000
Boat ramp/dock improvements	Low	Long term	\$75,000	80% State Marine Board	\$15,000
Deck surface replacement (Trex decking, materials only)	Med	Short term	\$25,000	Unknown	\$25,000
Installation of Vault Toilet (two stall)	Med	Mid term	\$28,000	50% State Parks	\$14,000
<i>Total Kloutchy Creek</i>			\$309,200		\$155,200
<i>Lee Wooden Park</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Install primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Install new access road, parking lot & gate, day use area	Med	Mid term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
<i>Total for Lee Wooden</i>			\$28,700		\$14,950
<i>Nehalem County Park (Red Bluff)</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking area (primitive)	Low	Long term	\$20,000	50% State Parks	\$10,000
<i>Total for Nehalem County Park</i>			\$28,700		\$14,950
<i>Sigfridson</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
Pedestrian/Maintenance bridge	Low	Long term	\$100,000	50% State Parks	\$50,000
Site furnishings	Med	Mid term	\$5,000	50% State Parks	\$2,500
Day-use fee station (manual)	Med	Mid term	\$2,500	Unknown	\$2,500
Parking area	Med	Mid term	\$30,000	50% State Parks	\$15,000
Install single vault toilet	Med	Mid term	\$15,000	50% State Parks	\$7,500
<i>Total for Sigfridson</i>			\$163,700		\$83,700
<i>Smith Lake</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	Low	Mid term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Primitive trails	Low	Long term	\$5,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$2,500
Boardwalks, interpretive signage and wetland observation	Low	Long term	\$20,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$10,000
<i>Total for Smith Lake</i>			\$26,200		\$13,700
<i>Westport</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Day-use fee station (automatic)	High	Short term	\$20,000	Unknown	\$20,000
Primitive trails	Med	Mid term	\$10,000	Volunteer/Partnership	\$5,000
ADA fishing enhancements	Med	Mid term	\$7,500	Volunteer/Partnership	\$3,750
Parking lot and boat launch upgrade	High	Short term	\$230,000	80% State Marine Board	\$46,000
Restroom installation (flush type)	High	Short term	\$110,000	80% State Marine Board	\$22,000
Installation of a RV/Trailer campground	High	Short term	\$500,000	50% State Parks	\$250,000
<i>Total for Westport</i>			\$878,700		\$347,950
<i>Delaura Beach (Recreational Lands Site)</i>					
Park entry and rules signs	High	Short term	\$1,200	Unknown	\$1,200
Install new access road and trailer parking lot	Med	Mid term	\$80,000	50% State Parks	\$40,000
<i>Total for Delaura Beach</i>			\$81,200		\$41,200

Total Capital	Costs	\$2,577,800	Total Costs	with Grant Match	\$1,118,550
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Time Frame: Short Term (1-3 years) Mid Term (4-7 years) Long Term (8-10+ years)

Note: Costs do not include design and engineering services, permit fees or other soft costs

APPENDIX A: Task Force Meetings

Meeting Title/Topics – Date

- Task Force Meeting #1 - December 2, 2004
- Organizational meeting
- Task Force Meeting #2 - January 13, 2005
- Tour of County parks
- Task Force Meeting #3 - January 27, 2005
- Review resource material; definition of consultant's role
- Task Force Meeting #4 - February 10, 2005
- Tour of remaining County parks
- Task Force Meeting #5 - February 24, 2005
- Summarize impressions of County parks; redefinition of consultant's role
- Task Force Meeting #6 - March 24, 2005
- ODF's Recreational Plan presented; assignment of park inventories to Task Force members
- Task Force Meeting #7 - April 28, 2005
- Star of the Sea grades 7&8 presentation re: Sigfridson Park; selection of consultant
- Task Force Meeting #8 - May 26, 2005
- Astoria's Urban Trails presentation; introduction of consultant; planning process, facility inventory; symposium overview; work session on vision, goals & objectives.

Task Force Meeting #9 - June 30, 2005

- Review vision, goals & objectives, develop survey questions, review preliminary inventories, develop subcommittees for specific tasks; identify County holdings with recreational potential.

Task Force Meeting #10 - July 28, 2005

- Review final survey, review report outline, review symposium checklist, public workshop planning, review objectives and tasks; presentation by Oregon Parks & Recreation Department

Task Force Meeting #11 - August 11, 2005

- Work session on Goals & Objectives

Task Force Meeting #12 - August 25, 2005

- Review County holdings of potential recreational interest, review recreation inventories, review park inventories, review preliminary survey results, review refined objectives and tasks review, public workshop planning

Task Force Meeting #13 - September 14, 2005

- Work session to identify lead responsibility, time frame and priorities

County Commissioner Update - September 28, 2005

APPENDIX A: Task Force Meetings

- Task Force Meeting #14 - September 29, 2005
- Review existing facility map, survey results, review/develop preliminary comprehensive services plan, public workshop planning
- Task Force Meeting #15 - September 29, 2005
- Clatsop County trail opportunities, water trail access opportunities, public workshop planning
- Public Workshops
- #1 - Astoria/Warrenton -- location Red Lion Inn - October 6, 2005
 - #2 - Seaside/Cannon Beach -- Community Center - October 13, 2005
- Task Force Meeting #16 - October 27, 2005
- Review workshop reports, Symposium Plan
- Task Force Meeting #17 - November 10, 2005
- Parks Financing
- Task Force Meeting #18 - December 1, 2005
- Symposium Planning, Final Report Status, Recreation Inventory
- Clatsop County Recreation Master Plan Symposium -- December 7, 2005
- Distribute Draft Master Plan for review - December 9, 2005
- Task Force Meeting #19 - December 15, 2005
- Review Draft Master Plan
- Task Force Meeting #20 - January 10, 2006
- Review Draft Master Plan
- Task Force Meeting #21 - January 17, 2006
- Review Draft Master Plan
- Task Force Meeting #22 - January 26, 2006
- Review final Master Plan, project closeout

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Parks System Park Survey & Summary Report

Results Tally

- Clatsop County's parks system consists of 11 parks and five public boat ramps, comprising 573 acres of land. How often in the last 12 months have you or members of your family used each of the following parks and facilities?

	At least once a week	At least once a month	1-5 times a year	6-11 times a year	Not at all or never	Have't heard of it
Aldrich Point Boat Ramp			14	1	21	26
Big Creek Park	1		11	1	29	19
Cullaby Lake Park	4		30	6	21	1
Cannahan Park			19	2	23	15
David Douglas Park			8		33	15
DeLaura Beach	2	2	15	4	25	11
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Pk.		1	16		26	9
John Day Park/Boat Ramp		1	16	6	39	7
Klitchy Creek Park		2	15	1	26	14
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp		1	9		37	13
Nehalem Park		2	12		32	14
North Fork Nehalem Park			7		31	19
Sigfridson Park			2		29	27
Smith Lake Park	1		9		34	15
Sunset Lake Park	1	1	19	4	26	9
Westport Boat Ramp		1	9	3	33	14

- Clatsop County Parks offer our community many recreation opportunities. Do you feel like you have enough information about these opportunities, or would you like more information on the following opportunities:

Currently have	Would like more info	Opportunity	Currently have	Would like more info	Opportunity
17	33	Walking/Hiking	26	12	Horseback riding
24	14	Swimming	15	25	Bicycling
22	15	Boating	24	9	Playgrounds
19	21	Picnicking	13	24	Bird watching
21	12	Running/Jogging	23	18	Fishing
21	11	Organized sports	19	19	Tent Camping
16	20	Environmental Ed.	24	10	RV/Camping

Other: More information about ATV ride areas in Clatsop Co.

- From what source(s) do you currently get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs? What source(s) would you like to use in the future?

Currently Use	Would like to use	Source of information
11	23	Park Maps
9	24	Web sites
22	12	Newspapers
14	20	Brochures
44	9	Friends/Family/Word of Mouth

Other: Signs in parks, places of employment.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Parks System Park Survey & Summary Report

4. Please put an "X" next to those outdoor activities you or members of your family currently participate in. Also, please circle the three most important activities.
B

54	Walking/hiking	9	Multipurpose sport fields
35	Biking	7	Basketball
4	Horseback riding	3	Tennis
9	ATV	3	Skating
25	Swimming	12	Golf
17	Motorized boating	5	Archery
20	Non-Motorized boating	11	Hunting
32	Fishing	10	Target shooting
36	Beach activities	24	Natural areas & Open Spaces
12	Educational opportunities	10	RV Camping
16	Playgrounds	2	Yurts
32	Wildlife viewing/bird watching	17	Tent camping

Other outdoor activities (not listed above):

Skateboarding, dirt biking, picnicking, big-bore rifle shooting, surfing, running, kite boarding, wakeboarding, dog walking, wildlife photography, car washing and "motorized" walking.

Following are "most-important activities" circled on the surveys:

- Walking/hiking (21)
- Natural areas & open space (2)
- Fishing (12)
- ATV (1)
- Biking (8)
- Playgrounds (2)
- Wildlife viewing/bird watching (6)
- Multipurpose sport fields (2)
- Motorized boating (6)
- Yurts (1)
- Hunting (4)
- Tent camping (1)
- Horseback riding (3)
- Dog walking (1)
- Non-motorized boating (3)
- Wildlife photography (1)
- Beach activities (4)
- Running (1)
- RV camping (4)
- Surfing (1)
- Swimming (3)
- Motorized walking (1)
- Golf (2)

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

A survey of public awareness and attitudes about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs was conducted during August, 2005. Surveys were handed out at key venues, mailed, and accessed online at the Clatsop County Web site. The objective was to obtain information that would be useful in preparing the county's Recreational Lands Master Plan update.

Sixty-five surveys were returned. Nine of these were submitted online. Of the remaining surveys, 26 were from a random mailing to households in Clatsop County.

The results of the survey process are shown below and are based on the total number of respondents (65). It is noted that not every item was responded to on every survey; the results tally is attached with specific detail. Surveys submitted by standard mail or returned in person are available for review, while online results are contained in a drill down report.

Question by Question Review

1. Clatsop County's parks system consists of 11 parks and five public boat ramps, comprising 573 acres of land. How often in the last 12 months have you or members of your family used each of the following parks and facilities?

The most heavily used park is Cullaby Lake Park. 61.5% of all respondents visited the park at least once in the last 12 months.

Four respondents say they visit at least once a week. Only one respondent says he or she hasn't heard of it.

Sunset Lake Park, Delaura Beach and John Day Park/Boat Ramp rank second, third and fourth. One or more respondents say they visit Sunset Lake Park, Delaura Beach, Smith Lake Park and Big Creek Park at least once a week.

Sigfridson Park is the least used county park and also scores lowest in name recognition. Only two respondents visited Sigfridson Park in the last 12 months, while 41.5% say they haven't heard of it.

[Note: In written answers to questions (5) and (6), several people, even some who have lived in Clatsop County all their lives, comment that they have NO awareness of most parks listed.]

Results for (1) are shown on the following page.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Parks/facilities ranked by annual use

(% represents overall respondents who visited from "at least once a week" to "1-5 times a year")

Cullaby Lake Park	61.5%
Sunset Lake Park	38.5%
DeLaura Beach	35.4%
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	35.4%
Carnahan Park	32.3%
Klootchy Creek Park	27.7%
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Park	26.2%
Aldrich Park Boat Ramp	23.1%
Nehalem Park	21.5%
Big Creek Park	20.0%
Westport Boat Ramp	20.0%
Lewis & Clark River Boat Ramp	15.4%
Smith Lake Park	15.4%
David Douglas Park	12.3%
North Fork Nehalem Park	10.8%
Sigfridson Park	03.1%

Parks/facilities with least name recognition

(% represents overall respondents who "haven't heard of it")

Sigfridson Park	41.5%
Aldrich Park Boat Ramp	40.0%
Big Creek Park	29.2%
North Fork Nehalem Park	29.2%
Carnahan Park	23.1%

David Douglas Park	23.1%
Smith Lake Park	23.1%
Klootchy Creek Park	21.5%
Nehalem Park	21.5%
Westport Boat Ramp	21.5%
DeLaura Beach	16.9%
Sunset Lake Park	13.8%
Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooden Park	13.8%
John Day Park/Boat Ramp	10.8%
Cullaby Lake Park	01.5%

2. Clatsop County Parks offer our community many recreation opportunities. Do you feel like you have enough information about these opportunities, or would you like more information on the following opportunities?

Walking/hiking registered the largest response. Just 26.2% say they currently have enough information about walking/hiking. 50.8% say they want more.

There is also a desire by more than a third of the participants for more information about bicycling and bird watching (38.5% and 36.9%, respectively).

Swimming, boating, horseback riding, RV camping and playgrounds are popular activities but more respondents than not say they currently have enough information about

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

opportunities in these areas. Hence they show up lower on the list.

Results for (2) are shown below.

Recreation opportunities ranked by interest in obtaining more information

(% represents overall respondents who "would like more information")

Walking/hiking	50.8%
Bicycling	38.5%
Bird watching	36.9%
Picnicking	32.3%
Environmental education	30.8%
Tent camping	29.2%
Fishing	27.7%
Boating	23.1%
Swimming	21.5%
Horseback riding	18.5%
Running/jogging	18.5%
RV camping	15.4%
Organized sports	16.9%
Playgrounds	13.9%

More information about ATV ride areas in Clatsop County was mentioned in the space provided for "other" opportunities.

3. From what source(s) do you currently get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs. What source(s) would you like to use in the future?

By far the most common method of getting information is through family, friends and word-of-mouth (67.7%). Newspapers rank a distant second.

Currently the least common method is the Internet (13.8%). However, respondents say they would like to make greater use of Web sites in the future. In fact, the sources that they indicate they want to use are directly reversed from those they currently use.

Results for (3) are shown below.

Most-used current sources of information

(% represents overall respondents who "currently use" the source to get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs)

Friends/family/word of mouth	67.7%
Newspapers	33.8%
Brochures	21.5%
Park maps	16.9%
Web sites	13.8%

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Sources they would like to use

(% represents overall respondents who "would like to use" the source to get information about Clatsop County Parks and Recreation programs. Assumption is made that this is in addition to sources currently being used, not in lieu of.)

Web sites	36.9%
Park maps	35.4%
Brochures	30.8%
Newspapers	18.5%
Friends/family/word of mouth	13.8%

4. Please put an "X" next to those outdoor activities you or members of your family currently participate in.

Walking/hiking in this context receives the largest percentage response of any item in the survey (83.1%).

Beach activities and biking are mentioned by over half of the survey respondents, and fishing and wildlife viewing/bird watching by nearly half.

Results for (4) are shown below.

Outdoor activities ranked by participation

(% represents overall respondents who said the activity is one they or members of their family currently participate in)

Walking/hiking	83.1%
----------------	-------

Beach activities	55.4%
Biking	53.8%
Wildlife viewing/bird watching	49.2%
Fishing	49.2%
Swimming	38.5%
Natural areas & open spaces	36.9%
Non-motorized boating	30.8%
Motorized boating	26.2%
Tent camping	26.2%
Playgrounds	24.6%
Golf	18.5%
Educational opportunities	18.5%
Hunting	16.9%
RV camping	15.4%
Target shooting	15.4%
ATV	13.8%
Multipurpose sport fields	13.8%
Basketball	10.8%
Archery	7.7%
Horseback riding	6.2%
Skating	4.6%
Tennis	4.6%
Yurts	3.1%

Also mentioned in the space provided for "other" activities are skateboarding, dirt biking, picnicking, big-bore rifle shooting, surfing, running, kite boarding, wakeboarding, dog walking, wildlife photography, car washing and "motorized" walking.

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

Outdoor activities ranked by importance

Survey respondents were also asked to circle the three activities that are "most important" to them or members of their family. The number shown next to the activity represents total mentions. Here again, walking/hiking is in the lead with 21.

Walking/hiking (21)
 Fishing (12)
 Biking (8)
 Wildlife viewing/bird watching (6)
 Motorized boating (6)
 Beach activities (4)
 Hunting (4)
 RV camping (4)
 Horseback riding (3)
 Non-motorized boating (3)
 Swimming (3)
 Golf (2)
 Multipurpose sport fields (2)
 Playgrounds (2)
 Natural areas & open space (2)
 ATV (1)
 Yurts (1)
 Tent camping (1)
 Dog walking (1)
 Wildlife photography (1)
 Running (1)
 Surfing (1)
 Motorized walking (1) ????

5. Are there any conditions that impact your experience, or that you have conflicts with when using County Parks?

"Lack of knowledge that they exist." (Astoria)
 "We don't know where the parks are except a few. I thought the county only had 2-3 parks."
 "Offroad/ATVs seriously impact our ability to enjoy the outdoors. They do not mix well with walkers, hikers, cyclists or horses." (Astoria)
 "Only my own constraints about time, money and ignorance." (Cove Beach)
 "We feel that the parks parking should all be free, especially to county residents. We pay enough taxes that we don't need that fee on top of it." (Dellimoor Lp Rd)
 "We are in our eighties and no longer make use of parks locally but our family does and if we need maps we go to the Chamber of Commerce. We've no complaints." (Gearhart)
 "Californians and stupid people that don't respect other people and property."

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"Leash requirements! We have well behaved springers that love to run. That said, thanks for all your work." (Astoria)

"Price!"

"Lack of horse camps/day riding facilities." (Warrenton)

"Lack of maintenance."

"Lack of restrooms or stalked restrooms." (Astoria)

"The weather." (Hammond)

"Just make sure all users are paying for this use." (Knappa)

"I like clean, well-maintained restrooms." (Seaside)

"I love to tent camp, but sometimes certain parks are too crowded, or they do not have enough open area." (Astoria)

"People not obeying signs." (Olney area)

"Very good parks." (Seaside)

"I grew up here and going to parks to swim was fun. Now we have to pay to get in. So sad for those who are on a tight budget as we were when we were growing up." (Seaside)

"I'm conflicted over paying the fees."

"ADA or stroller accessible; well maintained and safe trails that are long enough in length."

"Toilet paper in the woods; unfortunate but understandable lack of vandalized toilet facilities."

"Water lilies." (Smith Lake)

6. Do you have anything else you'd like to tell us involving County Parks? Please list any suggestions, comments, issues or concerns.

"We have lived here all our lives and I have never seen any information out on county parks." (Youngs River area)

"I think county parks are seriously under-advertised. I've lived in the county for 20 years and regularly use state parks ... really had NO idea there were so many county parks." (Seaside)

"I am from the local area and have not heard of some sites: need more signage and communication to public." (Hammond)

"All the parks need to be more publicized. Nobody knows about all these parks. Put out more information about the parks and put big signs on them!"

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"I'm new to the area and I haven't seen much information except a couple of road signs that are so generic that I don't know if they're state or county or city parks."

"We do not go to any of them anymore where we have to pay to park. We simply don't have the money and feel that it is double taxation." (Dellmoor 1 p Rd)

"As seniors we are unable to participate in many strenuous recreational activities, but still enjoy camping in our beautiful forests. We would appreciate more campsites such as those at beautiful Nehalem Falls campground which offers security and maintenance." (Hammond)

"Most county park areas seem more geared to fishermen. Why not clear lake edge at Carnahan to allow access to water and keep that end of the lake at 5 mph?" (Hammond)

"LNG concerns our family and the effects it may have on the river and environment." (Astoria)

"DeLaura Beach provides access to both beach riding and dunes trails, but there's precious little space for trailers. Why not dedicate that particular area to equine recreation and provide trailer parking, some open air stalls, and water." (Warrenton)

"Add soccer-baseball field to Big Creek Park as promised in the past."

"I work at Gearhart-by-the-Sea and we would love to have information about county parks to pass out!" (Warrenton)

"ATV ride areas are needed. A rifle shooting range is needed." (Warrenton)

"I belong to Clatsop County Bassmasters. We use Westport launch which is in need of repairs. I can help secure fishing and enhancement funds from the Marine Board to fix this up. Like you did at Callahan Lake. Warmwater Fisheries right now has a lot of clout with this committee." (Ron Haynes/Knapapa)

"I would like to know more about tent camping in less-populated areas. Sometimes the amount of people can be overwhelming. I definitely would camp more at your parks if I knew more secluded areas." (Astoria)

"I enjoy boat ramps such as John Day and Astoria East end. It saddens me to see littering, like fish carcasses, etc. John Day ramp is excellent. The parks are wonderful." (Seaside)

"Sunset Lake Park has no bathroom facilities. That makes it hard when you have young ones." (Seaside)

"I'm excited to try the new Cullaby trail. Would like to see more trails ... Astoria to Seaside???"

APPENDIX B: 2005 Clatsop County Park System Park Survey & Summary Report

"I think I lost my watch at Cullaby Lake. Did you find one there?"

"I think you're doing a great job!"

7. Do you live in Clatsop County?

52 Yes. If so, where?
Astoria (14) Jewell (1)
Seaside (8) Knappa (1)
Warrenton (5) Cove Beach (Falcon Cove) (1)
Gearhart (5) River Ranch (nr Clatskanie) (1)
Hammond (2) East County (1)
Svensen (2) Olney (1)
Brownsmead (2) Smith Lake (1)
Youngs River (2) Clatsop Plains (1)
Cannon Beach (1) Dellmoor Lp Rd (1)

2 No. If not, where?
Nehalem (1) Neahkahnie (1)

8. Would you be willing to volunteer in the parks?

7 Yes, I would like to volunteer to help the parks
46 No, I can't help at this time

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

October 27, 2005

Two public meetings were held in Clatsop County, Oregon in the fall of 2005. The objectives of these meetings were to gather public comment on preliminary master plan findings and to solicit additional comments regarding issues relating to parks and recreational lands in Clatsop County.

The first meeting was held on October 6, 2005 in the city of Astoria at the Red Lion motel. The second meeting was held on October 13, 2005 in the city of Seaside at the Chisholm Community Center. Both meetings began at 7:00 p.m. and lasted approximately 90 minutes. Public notices, press releases, newspaper articles, and radio play were used to advertise this community event.

Fifteen participants, 5 in Astoria and 10 in Seaside, attended these meetings. In addition, the meetings were staffed by Task Force members and attended by members of the County Board of Commissioners.

Community comments were gathered from questionnaire forms, post-it note statements adhered to displays, and text written directly on maps. Two additional park surveys were completed at the Astoria meeting. A summary of community comment follows:

Park Inventories Comments:

Aldrich Point

"If this area is in close proximity to where Lewis and Clark came across the Columbia River from Washington in later November 1805 to get to the Oregon side, this could be mentioned in a cultural/historical sign."

Carnahan Park

"Widen trail to boy scout camp to be able to mountain bike there and all the way around lake. Mountain bikers would volunteer (to construct)."

"Develop a mount bike system in Carnahan Park."

"Would like to see a multi-use trail for horses, bikers, and hikers."

Cullaby Lake

"Would like to see an (overnight) horse camp here, 8-stalls."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

DeLaura Beach

"Would like more parking for horse trailers and large trucks."

"Build parking lot at DeLaura Beach Land and Burma Road"

"We need a bigger and nicer trailer parking area and turn around at Delaura Beach for horse trailers and equestrians"

"Locate parking area farther inland to get vehicles off of sand."

"Existing sand parking area too soft for horse trailers, you need a 4X4 in the winter."

"Riding on beach is not safe in winter because of possible sneaker waves, high water, and soft sand."

"Some trails are not usable in winter because of high water."

"4-wheel drive vehicles are damaging the dunes."

"Walking in Delaura Beach area can be dangerous because of 4-wheel drive vehicles."

"Dumping and vandalism is a continual problem at Delaura."

Klootchey Park

"Road and parking area need to have more gravel and kept up better."

Lee Wooden Park

"Would like a future trailhead parking and tie rail (equestrian) at Lee Wooden Park. OET in cooperation with IDF hopes to make a trail from new Northrop Creek horse camp to Lee Wooden Park in the next few years."

Nehalem Red Bluff

"This might be a good place to develop a trail but where do you park?"

Sigfridson Park

"Who would have known!"

Sunset Lake

"This site is maintained by local residents and not maintained by Clatsop County."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

Park System Comments

"Everyone needs a place to enjoy. ATVs, bikes, horses, and hikers."

"ATV park and campground on Nicoli Mountain."

"Please develop more multi-use trails."

"Need mountain bike park. Norm's Trail already established. Many people from Portland come here to ride mountain bikes."

"Parks need signs."

"Bike trail from Fort Stevens to Seaside!"

"The parks are not well distributed geographically. Are they well placed based upon population?"

"Make Ecola Park bigger, trade for more land?"

"Would like a mountain bike trail in Ecola Park."

"Had no idea that there were so many parks."

"Link trail system in Tillamook Forest to trails in Clatsop Forests. Could be a multi-use trail including equestrians."

"Advertise and promote parks in the weekend section of the Daily Astorian. A different park could be featured each month with directions, amenities, etc."

"Sunset Beach parking area needs more gravel south side for parking as it is too soft for trailers. Need more room to turn around."

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
September 26, 2005

Released by:
Brandi Helligso
Volunteer Coordinator
(503) 325-1000

PUBLIC INVITED TO LEARN ABOUT AND VOICE IDEAS FOR COUNTY PARKS

Clatsop County wants to make the most of its parks and recreational lands, and is turning to the public for ideas.

Two public workshops will be held in October to gather input for the planning, design and future direction of the county park system.

A 14-member citizen task force that has been updating the county's parks master plan will host the meetings, scheduled for Thursday, Oct. 6, from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Astoria Red Lion Inn, and Thursday, Oct. 13, from 7 to 8:30 p.m. at the Bob Chisholm Community Center in Seaside.

"We look forward to sharing our vision of a countywide system of parks and trails in which the county will be a major contributor," said Carolyn Eady, chairperson of the Parks Master Plan Task Force. "Our members will be in attendance at both meetings to hear your feedback."

The master plan sets the goals and priorities and recommends projects for the county's parks and recreational lands for the next 10 years. The current plan was adopted in 1992. The taskforce is made of

community residents, business and civic leaders, and recreation and education professionals.

At the public workshops, exhibits will show inventories and maps of the county parks, along with each holding's management opportunities and challenges.

The task force will present results of a community survey about the county parks and recreational preferences and present its initial goals, objections and recommendations.

When preliminary survey results indicate that walking and hiking are the most popular recreational activity, the task force decided to emphasize development of trails, Eady said.

Many respondents were unaware of the variety of county parks, which are scattered throughout the county and range from passive use forests to fishing accesses to developed parks with restrooms.

The Task Force is recommending the formation of an on-going Recreational Coordinating Council, which would include representatives from the major public and private recreation providers in the County. This group would be responsible for developing coordinated information about all the various recreation opportunities in the County, including the many trails that are available "to make it easier for visitors and our own residents to discover all that is available," she said.

The task force was appointed by the county Recreational Lands Planning Advisory Committee, a group of citizens appointed by the county commissioners to help guide the county on recreational issues. The group has held a dozen meetings since starting work last December.

APPENDIX C: Public Meetings Summary

The task force usually meets on the last Thursday of the month at 10 a.m. in the Clatsop County Courthouse at 749 Commercial Street in the main floor conference room. The public is invited to attend any session.

For more information about the master plan effort, contact Eady at 755-2617. More information is also available at the county's web site at www.co.clatsop.or.us

-30-

MEDIA CONTACT: Task Force Chairperson

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Discover Again

Dec 7, 2007

A special event to be held at the Clatsop County Fairgrounds, 401 South Washington, Astoria, OR 97103. The event will feature a variety of speakers and activities. The event is free and open to the public. For more information, please call 738-3311, Ext 101. Please RSVP by calling 738-3311, Ext 101.

Public Invited to Help Map the Future of Clatsop County Rec Lands

Interested members of the public are invited to be a part of the community symposium exploring the potential of Clatsop County's parks and recreational lands.

The Clatsop County Parks Master Plan Task Force invites the public to a symposium Wednesday, Dec. 7, to help shape the future of the park system in Clatsop County. The task force is updating the county's Recreational Lands Master Plan that sets the goals and priorities and recommends projects for the county's parks and recreational lands for the next 10 years. The current plan was updated in 1992.

The master plan serves as a framework around which to inventory existing recreational facilities, examining general recreational needs and new facilities concepts including recreational areas. It also serves as a management tool for county-owned lands, providing site specific management statements and examining the park management structure.

The symposium will take place on the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center at the Clatsop County Fairgrounds, 401 South Washington, Astoria, OR 97103. The event is free and open to the public. For more information, please call 738-3311, Ext 101.

The task force is wrapping up the work it started last December, including holding public workshops in October and conducting an opinion survey. The 24 volunteers are community residents, business and industry leaders and recreational and education professionals.

Clatsop County owns and operates 11 parks and open spaces and five boat launch facilities comprising 573 acres, as well as other public lands open to recreation. The sites range from picnic areas and trails to fishing access with limited facilities, to more developed parks with swimming pools and handicapped accessible facilities.

The task force is recommending the formation of a continuing regional coordinating council of representative from major public and private recreation providers to develop coordinated information about various recreation opportunities, including trails.

More information is available at the county's web site at www.co.clatsop.or.us

Chairwoman Carolyn Brady explains that the task force has been looking at county-wide recreational resources and demand. The symposium will be an acknowledgment and celebration of all the recreational resources in the county, she said.


The symposium will be held at the Rife's Armed Forces Training Center on U.S. Highway 401 south of Warrenton. A noon meal and presentation will begin at 5:30 p.m. Dinner featuring elk stew will be served at 6:30 p.m. and followed by the program, presentation and discussions.

There will be a charge of \$18.05 per person for dinner, but there is no cost to participate in the symposium without the meal. Reservations are welcome by calling 738-3311, Ext. 101.

The task force is recommending the formation of a continuing regional coordinating council of representative from major public and private recreation providers to develop coordinated information about various recreation opportunities, including trails.

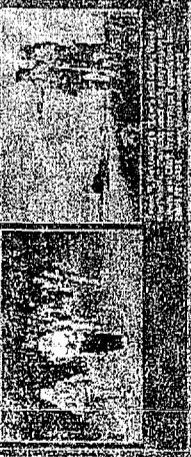
More information is available at the county's web site at www.co.clatsop.or.us

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium



Clatsop County
Parks Master Plan Task

Discover!
Hidden, Preserved,
Undiscovered Treasures
November 7, 2005



Vision Symposium
Wednesday, November 7, 2005
Beverly Ann Arbor, Fishery Center
Salem, Oregon

Welcome and Purpose

Discover hidden treasure, undiscovered treasures. As we reflect on and learn from the original Corps of Discovery's nation-building journey, we embark on our own opportunity to shape our region's way of life in the future. This symposium honors the 200th anniversary of the very day on which Lewis and Clark set up camp at Fort Clatsop.

With years of preparation in commemorating the first pivotal exploration in American history, you are here to discuss the Clatsop County Park Master Plan. A plan that can share our history for the next 100 years. Our parks offer a wealth of opportunities for health, fitness and wellness, social interaction, economic value and environmental stewardship.

It is very important to relay to the citizens of Clatsop County that this plan is for the citizens, by the citizens, now and for the next 100 years. A systematic, cooperative and collaborative approach is being taken in this public process. This plan is meant to serve as a roadway for the development of our parks and scientific recommendations for implementation. Your input on this plan is important. This is **your** plan.

Contact: Scott Medina, Clatsop County Parks Foreman
TEL: 325-5349 or scott@clatsop.gov
Visit: www.co.clatsop.or.us

Community Presence

The true "presence" for each and every one of us is in the way we live. After Americans have a history of life, that one can never truly "discover" a place, only one's place within it.

Giulia Pasquelli exemplifies active living. She is a vibrant, engaged community leader who is always on the go... walking. The simple act of walking on our park trails helped her shed 50 pounds and return fully to a life of active living.

Margo Lulich and Lujac Desautel believe the community needs to feel a sense of true "ownership" in its parks. Margo is passing her political activism on to her son, Lujac, who is leading the community's dream to build an outdoor amphitheater.

Chip Jenkins is the Superintendent of Lewis & Clark National Historical Park. The Corps of Discovery is 200 Years to the Future was a partnership drawing worldwide interest and having significant economic value for our community.

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Agenda of Events

Trail Mixer
5:30 – 6:15 PM

Welcome & Introductions
Helen Westbrook
Clatsop County Commissioner

Dinner
6:30 PM

Meriwether Lewis, 200 years ago today
Reflections & Community Presence and
Projects

Program

Symposium

Map *Leader* *Recorder*

Observations & Closing Remarks

Gifts

*Redcedar Trees & Photographs

Speakers

Mary Blake, Master of Ceremonies
General Manager, Siletz Empire Park & Recreation District

Helen Westbrook – Welcome Community
Clatsop County Commissioner

Meriwether Lewis

Greta Passetti – testimonial

Margo Lalloch & Lufac Desautel – testimonial

Chip Jenkins, Superintendent of Lewis & Clark National
Historical Park – testimonial

Neal Malone – Executive Director North Coast Land
Conservancy – state show – Pacific Light Images

Frañk Jagodnik – Executive Director of Oregon
Recreation & Parks Association – vision

Carolyn Eady – Chairperson Clatsop County Parks
Master Plan Task Force, Clatsop County Parks/Recreation

David Sacamano – Community Process Liaison
Group, Inc.

Dabbie Boone – Oregon State Representative

Founding Fort Clatsop

December 7, 1805

Work began on the layout and construction of Fort Clatsop.
Captain Lewis chose the site in a grove of fir and pine 35
feet above sea level on the bank of a small river now known
as the Lewis & Clark River.

Fort Clatsop was named by Captain Lewis for the native
people in the area. The Corps of Discovery moved into the
new fort on Christmas Eve and stayed through March 23,
1806.

Today we have rich knowledge from the eight three-month
stay in what is still known as Clatsop, the Fort or County.
Voluminous journal entries describe the land, its plants,
animals and people encountered at that moment in time.

Tonight we are celebrating this moment in time,
December 7, 2005. Your comments will be the modern
day journals describing our lands, plants, animals and
people. Your legacy will live on as has that of the Corps of
Discovery for future generations to draw on 200 years
from now.

APPENDIX D: Community Symposium

Summary Comments from Participants

"Let's have full linkage from the north all the way down."

"Don't overdevelop or it'll be like the Portland metro area."

"Strengthen partnerships among all jurisdictions. Get everybody to the table."

"Form a recreation council."

"When people 'buy in' they contribute more."

"If people feel like they own their parks, they take care of them better."

"We need better signage in all of our parks."

"Signs should be aesthetically pleasing and respectful of visitors."

"Figure out how to connect the trails."

"Don't consider parks a luxury. They are vital to our well-being."

"Dog parks are needed."

"We need interconnected parks, both city and county."

"Build on the idea of 'making memories' for children that last a lifetime."

"Too many people don't know about our parks."

"Allow for better access and connectivity."

"Strengthen educational outreach so people have a sense of ownership in parks."

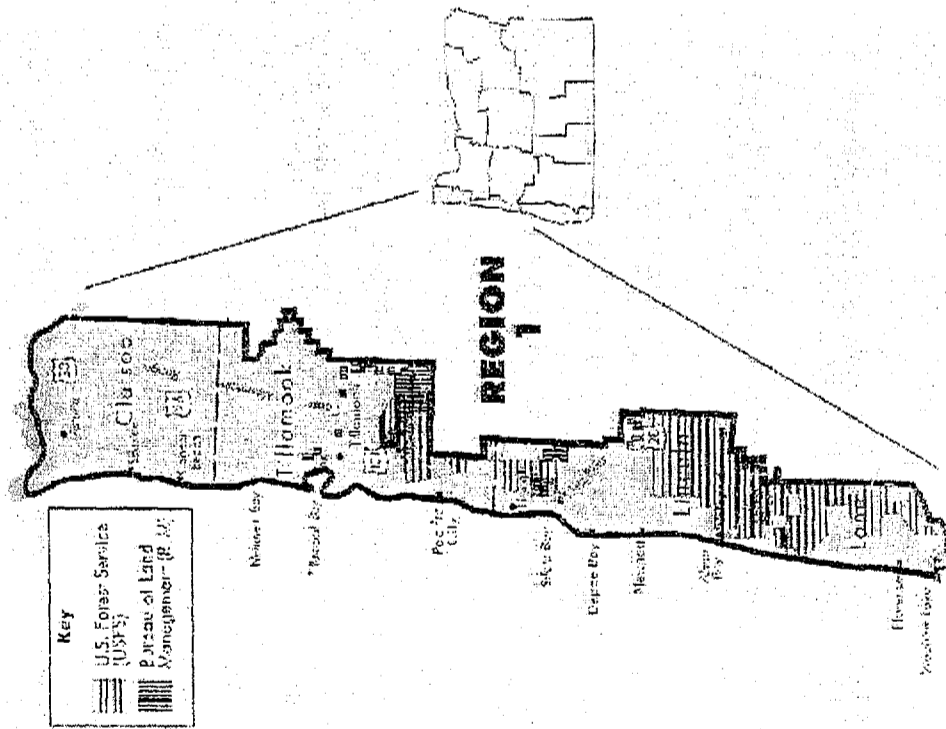
"Provide more multiple-use options."

"Create parks where people ARE ... don't isolate properties."

"Look at benefits, economic and social."

"Make our parks people-friendly, addressing signage, parking, personal safety and restrooms."

APPENDIX E: Top LWCF Priorities: Region 1



APPENDIX F: SCORP Phone Survey: Disability Information

Disability Information

In the 3rd and 4th waves of the phone survey, residents were asked whether anyone in the household had a physical or mental disability. Of the 3741 households surveyed in these waves, 596 had a household member with a disability. These households were asked about the type of disability, whether that disability affected their ability to utilize Oregon's outdoor recreation facilities, and finally asked about what types of accommodations or assistance would be useful to improve their outdoor recreation experience in Oregon. This question asked and resulting information is summarized below.

KQ15 Does anyone in your household have a disability? *Note: A disability is a physical (hearing, sight, walking, etc.) or mental (hearing, etc.) impairment that substantially limits their ability to care for themselves, learning, working, thinking or interacting with others, etc.). Non-hearing speaking is not a disability.*

- % of surveyed households with a disability: 16.0% (n = 598, N = 3741)

KQ16 What type of disability? (N = 604)

- % physical disability: 80.0%
- % mental disability: 4.8%
- % both physical & mental: 10.2%

KQ17 Does the disability limit the person's ability to recreate outdoors in Oregon?

- % of disabled households limited by OR outdoor recreation: 66.4% (n = 395, N = 595)

KQ18 Please tell me any accommodation or assistance that could be offered that would be helpful to the disabled household members to improve their recreational experience?

- Suggestions for improving access to OR facilities (N = 176 respondents, 684 total suggestions)

Suggestion	% of respondents	number of comments
Paved trails	41%	74
Accessible restrooms	41%	73
Flatter, easier grades	37%	67
Easier access to water (access route to water's edge)	32%	57
Accessible parking	31%	55
Accessible campfires	24%	43
Accessible activities with the campgrounds	24%	38
Fishing platforms	20%	36
Access behind closed areas (roads)	16%	28
Provide rental equipment and instruction	16%	28
Proper accessibility to playgrounds, variety of accessible equipment	13%	23
Better ways to communicate (visually or hearing impaired)	11%	20
More designated hunting areas	5%	9
Other	74%	133

APPENDIX G: SCORP: Role of County Park & Recreation Departments

CURRENT ROLE:

Courtes acquire and develop parks serving citizens of an area larger than a single municipality but less than statewide. Counties provide a substantial amount of the public streets, bonding access, and RV and camping related facilities around the state. Many of the county facilities are overnight and day use, water-based recreation facilities providing access to lakes, streams and rivers. Many county programs would fall in the middle range of the recreational opportunity spectrum providing developed and semi-developed outdoor recreation opportunities for people in the urban/suburban interface. Counties provide a significant amount of the facilities for access to natural resources and related activities such as camping, hiking, fishing, jet-skiing, motorized and non-motorized boating, water skiing, snowshoeing, ATV riding, bicycling, nature study and interpretation.

Significant Resources and Facilities provided by counties include:

- Parks and open space areas including lawns, parks, gardens, and water access points.
- Overnight camping, RV and tent sites, group areas, dispersed areas, cabins and shelters.
- Day use Picnic shelters (group and individual), fishing and nature trails, ATV and equestrian facilities, playgrounds, and sports fields.
- Water-based: Boat ramps, piers, docks and moorage.
- Snowshoeing, beaches, pools and water slides.
- Museums and nature centers, Cultural, historical and natural history.
- Many counties also administer and manage forest easures/limited programs.

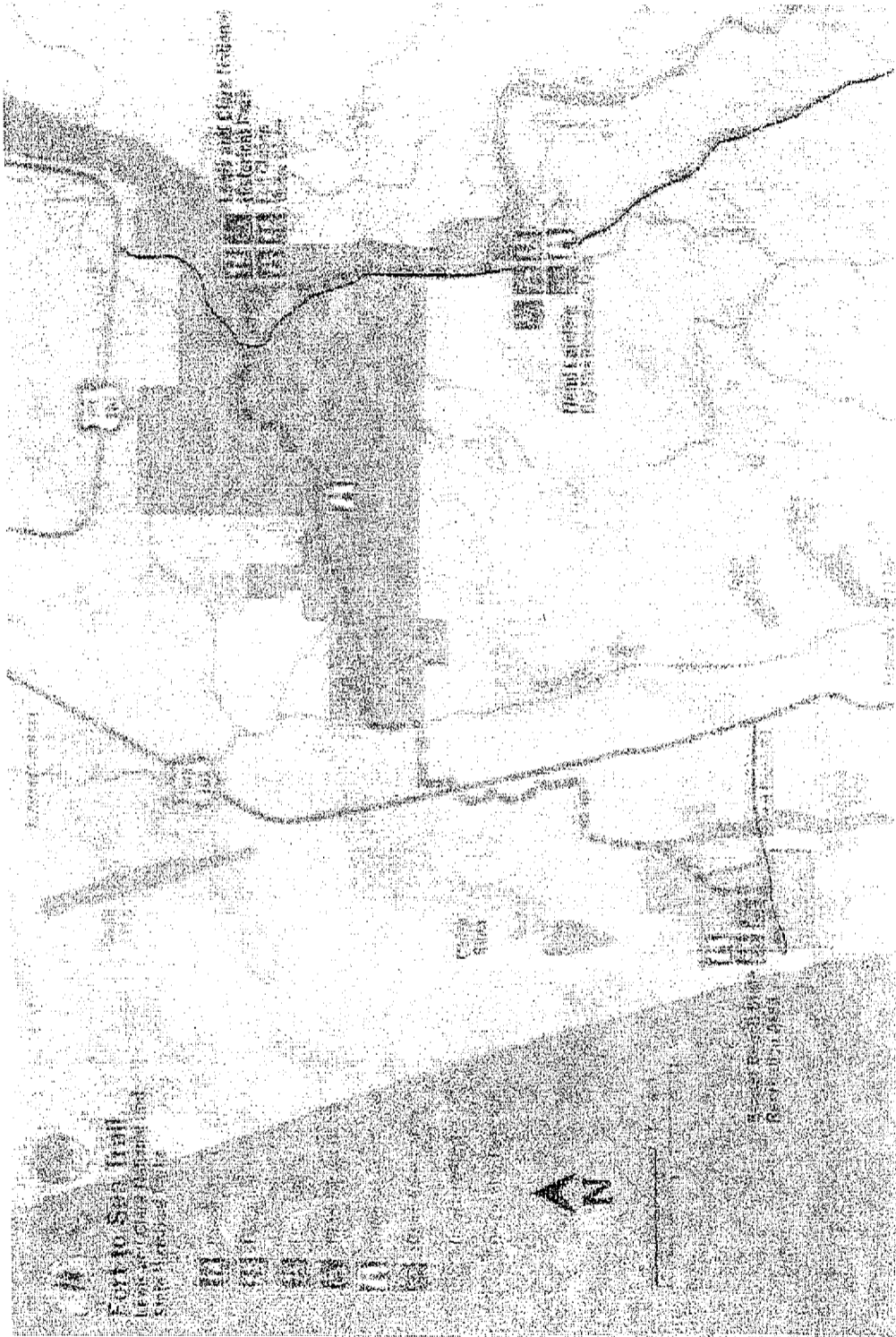
HOW ROLE MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT 5 YEARS:

County agencies have been under increasing pressure to be broadly self-sufficient. With budget constraints and budget measure restrictions, county park systems will be looking for creative ways to generate more revenues in order to be able to maintain their systems. This could lead systems to provide revenue-generating facilities over facilities that do not generate revenue or generate very little revenue. Politically, it has become very difficult to justify acquiring open space, or construct new day use and dispersed non-motorized boating facilities. Traditionally county recreation facilities have been a place that local business, service and lower income people have been able to use with little or no cost. That may change as agencies change what and where they invest in facility access.

On the higher side, in more urban areas there will be pressure from community and environmental groups to acquire more open space, especially along the urban fringe. This fringe area, more often than not, falls under the jurisdiction of the counties. Counties in Oregon have traditionally been very conservative and the idea of acquiring open space for open space and recreation protection has not been a priority. The county's role of providing such traditional forms of parks will need to evolve. Some counties are already working to meet this need. Benton, Lane and Marion Counties are currently making an effort in this direction.


Counties are also experiencing an increased demand to provide recreation opportunities for ATV and other motorized and non-motorized recreational activities, which are increasingly restricted on Federal lands. These recreationalists participate in activities that are often viewed as detrimental to the environment and are finding it increasingly difficult to locate areas where they can participate in their chosen activities.

APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps




APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps

Warrenton Trails
Explore them Today
Help Expand them Tomorrow





"one of the best ideas anyone has floated on the North Coast"
The Daily Astorian

In cooperation with



CITY OF WARRENTON
Warrenton Business Association

Part of Astoria

Warrenton and the surrounding area offer a variety of trail opportunities for everyone. Explore the Columbia River, visit the dunes and riparian benches or follow the route of Lewis and Clark over the hills to Fort Clatsop.

We are the Warrenton Trails Association. Our mission is to encourage the use of Warrenton's existing trails, with the goal of connecting them all into a 35-mile loop trail that is there for you to enjoy today.

The Warrenton Warfront Trail

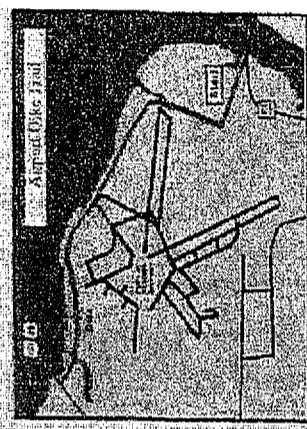
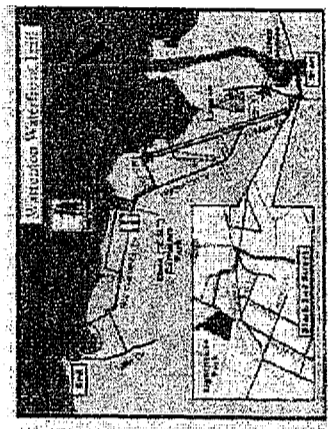
The Warrenton Trail takes you along the Sepulchra Dunes, past the Warren Washburn, the small, abandoned wood trail, emerging on the Columbia with a spectacular view of Astoria and Washington state. A detailed map is available at the Warrenton Visitors Center.

The Airport Dike

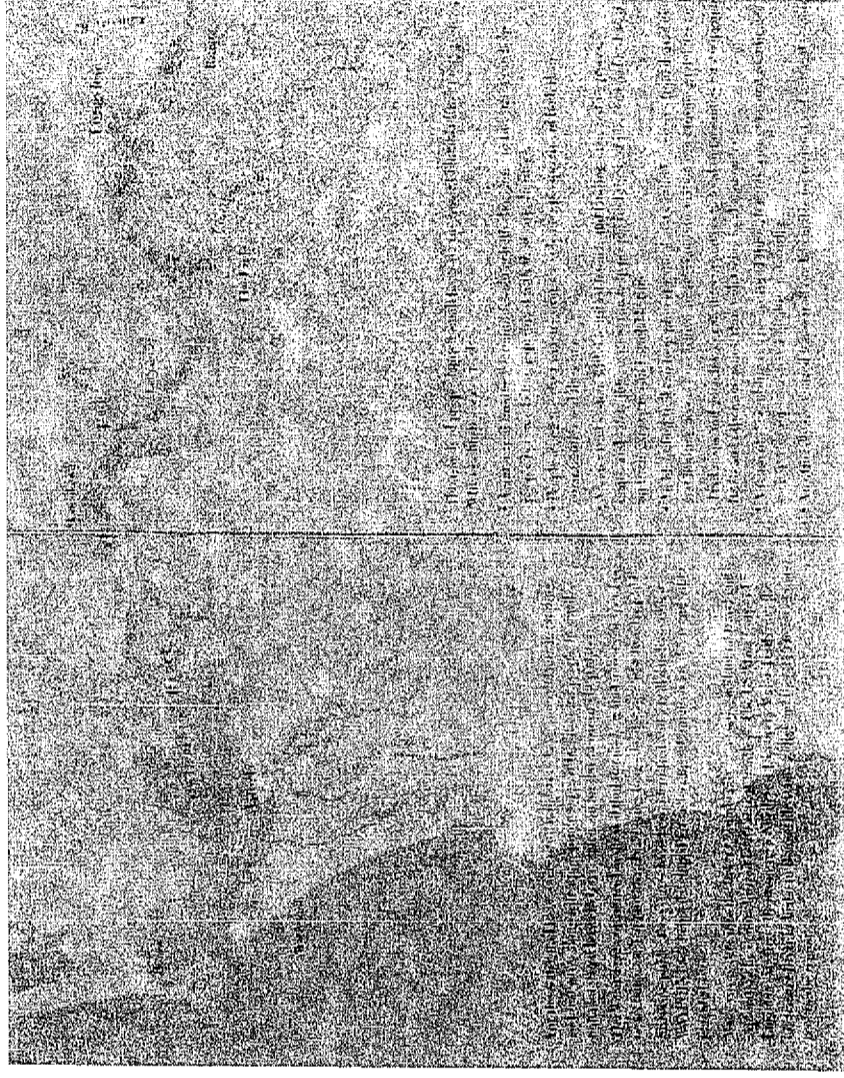
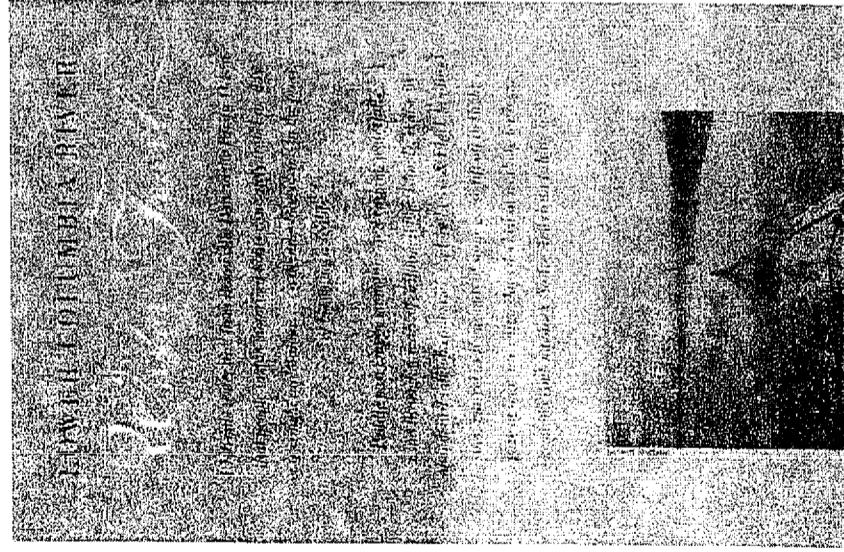
Three businesses 101 Ave 19th Street, past Fort Clatsop. Take a walk on the Lewis & Clark bridge trail. It's a great walking path on the north side of the dike. Don't let the hills from Jones Street keep you from seeing the town in all its glory. You can walk as far as the gate just short of the Project Center.

Fort Stevens

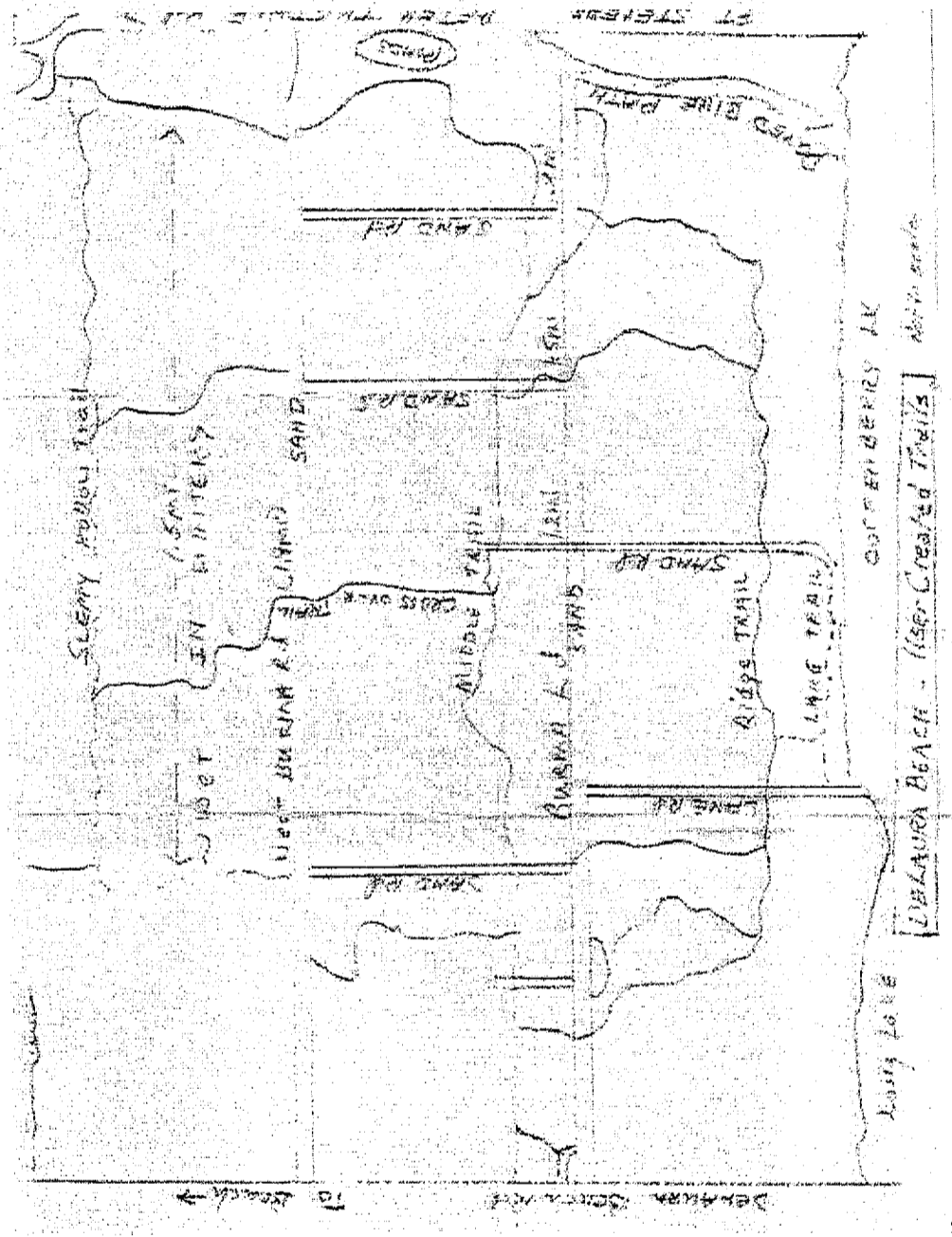
Fort Stevens dates back to the Civil War, providing defense of the mouth of Columbia until WWII. It has 7 miles of paved bike trail and an additional 5 miles of jogging only trails. It offers scenic views, historic areas, and campsites. Detailed maps available at the Fort Stevens visitor center.



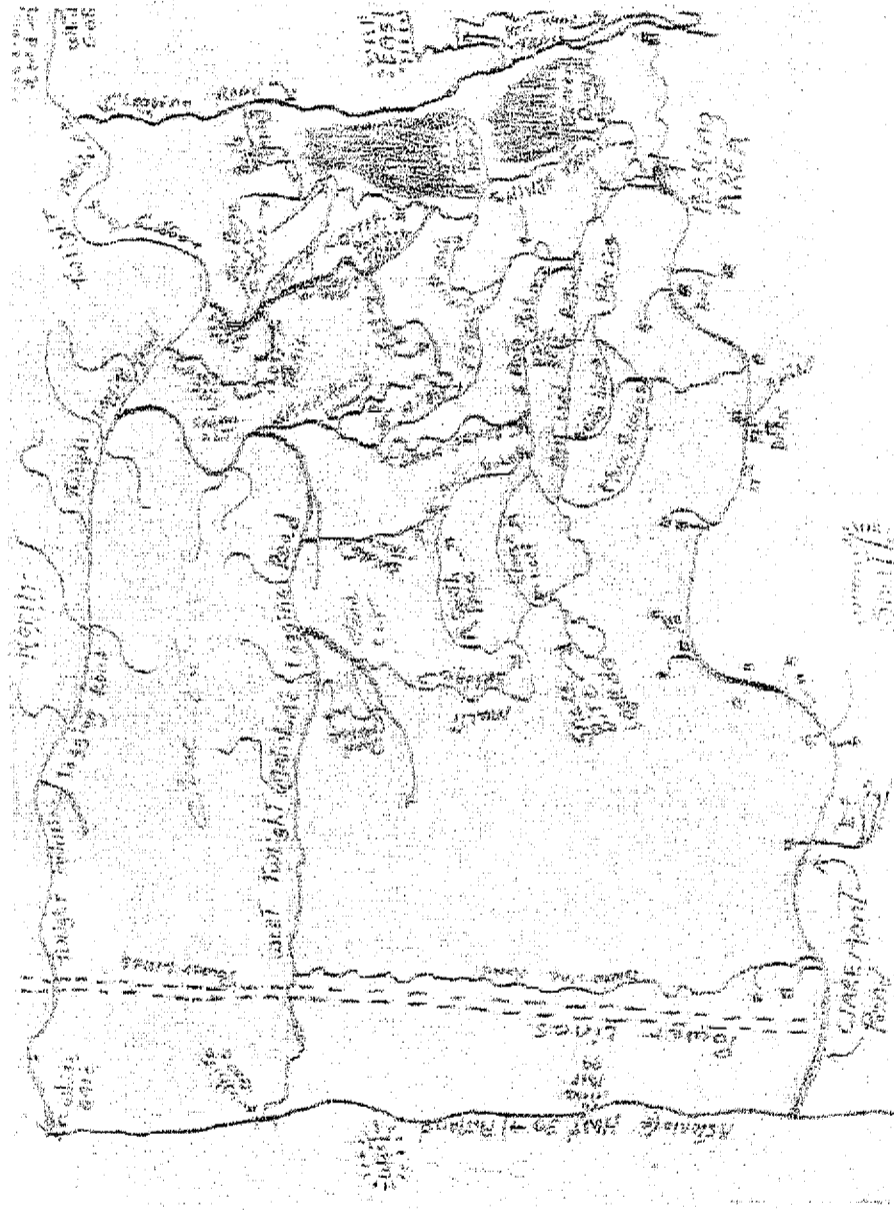
APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



APPENDIX H: Local Area Trail Maps



'Norm's Trail' Popular urban area trail on ODF forestland off Hwy. 30

APPENDIX I: Recreation Map and Rules: Astoria District - ODF

ACTIVITY ZONES: DESIGNATED ACROSS FOREST

We all enjoy recreating out in the forest. Each of us has our own special activity that we enjoy participating in regularly.

Likewise, both managed and non-managed areas offer their own special uses and values. Some of the effects on resources may be increased water turbidity, soil compaction, soil erosion problems, litter, reduction of understorey vegetation, and reduced site productivity.

Other times, competing users in the same area reduce the user experience.

Activity zones were designated across the Clatsop forest to contribute to maintaining forest health across the forest landscape.

The designation of the zones have been based on many components including the following criteria:

- Existing use patterns
- Protection of natural resources
- Soil and topography constraints
- Consideration of private landowners, neighbours, and individuals
- Location of vegetation, threatened, unthreatened, wildlife species

What does this mean?

The activity zone boundaries include 3 categories:

- 1) Non-Motorized Activities
- 2) Motorized Activities
- 3) Not Designated Areas

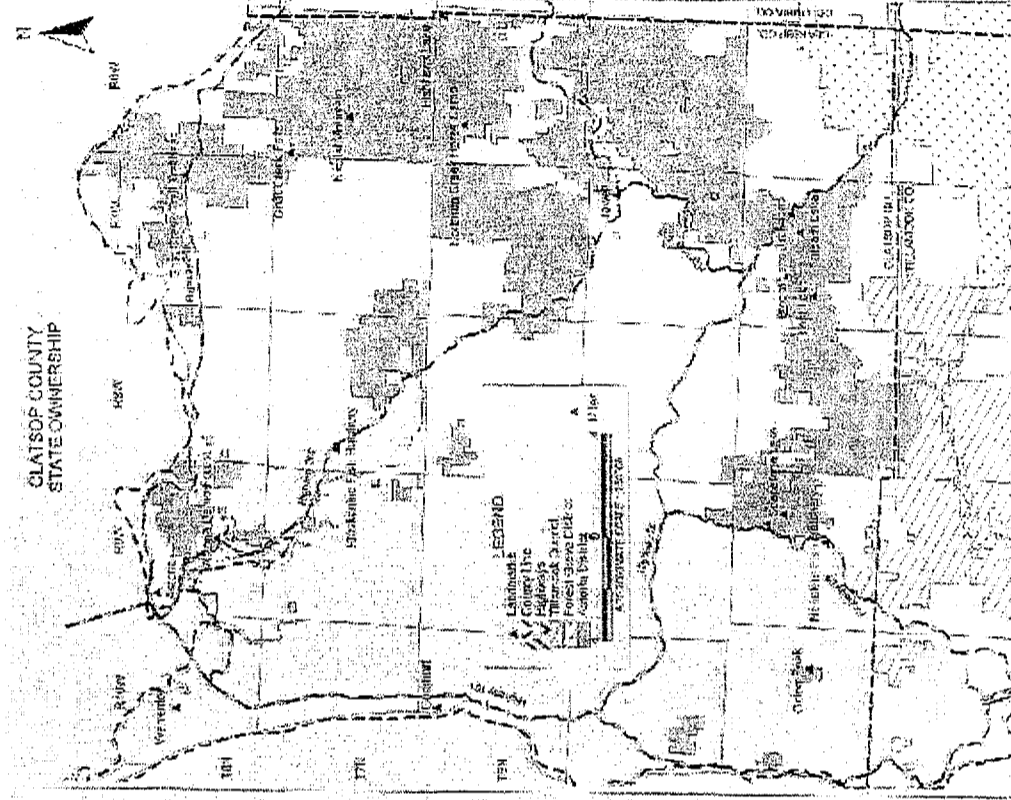
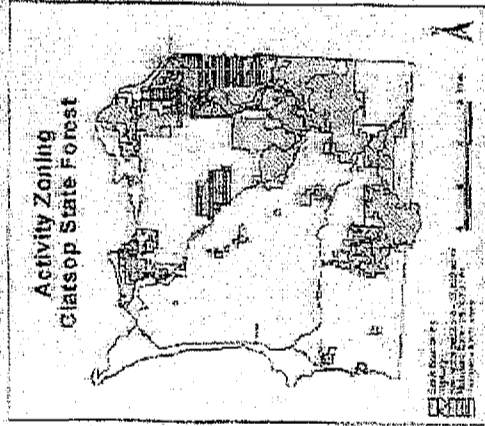
Trails developed and designated in a non-motorized zone will only be for hiking, mountain biking, canoeing, fishing, and other non-motorized activities. Motorized use in a "not designated" zone will be restricted to authorized roads only.

Trails designated in a motorized zone will focus on motorcycles, all terrain vehicles, and four-wheeled utility vehicles. Trails may be designated for all other activities: ATVs and motorized sleds, motorized use in the "not designated zone" of the forest is to be restricted to authorized roads and officially designated, signed trails.


Areas located in a "not designated area" will be restricted for zoning in the future after some concerning access and impacts to private landowners are resolved. Motorized use in these areas is restricted to authorized roads only.

Goals of Activity Zoning

- Maximize resource enjoyment
- Reduce conflicts between different users
- Reduce impacts between users and forest management activities
- Strive to accommodate recreation demands



APPENDIX I: Recreation Map and Rules: Astoria District - ODF



DISPERSED CAMPING

Rules and regulations to follow when recreating on the Clatsop State Forest.

1) Property and Dispersed Camping: Property and dispersed camping is not allowed on private property, including but not limited to, residential property, commercial property, and property owned by the State of Oregon. Dispersed camping is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Dispersed camping is not allowed in areas where dispersed camping is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

2) Firewood Collection: Firewood collection is allowed in designated areas. Firewood collection is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Firewood collection is not allowed in areas where firewood collection is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

3) Campfires: Campfires are allowed in designated areas. Campfires are not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Campfires are not allowed in areas where campfires are prohibited by the State of Oregon.

4) Dispersed Camping: Dispersed camping is allowed in designated areas. Dispersed camping is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Dispersed camping is not allowed in areas where dispersed camping is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

5) Pets: Pets are allowed in designated areas. Pets are not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Pets are not allowed in areas where pets are prohibited by the State of Oregon.

6) Alcohol: Alcohol is allowed in designated areas. Alcohol is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Alcohol is not allowed in areas where alcohol is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

7) Firearms: Firearms are not allowed in designated areas. Firearms are not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Firearms are not allowed in areas where firearms are prohibited by the State of Oregon.

8) Hunting: Hunting is allowed in designated areas. Hunting is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Hunting is not allowed in areas where hunting is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

9) Fishing: Fishing is allowed in designated areas. Fishing is not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Fishing is not allowed in areas where fishing is prohibited by the State of Oregon.

10) Other Activities: Other activities are allowed in designated areas. Other activities are not allowed in riparian areas, wetlands, or other sensitive areas. Other activities are not allowed in areas where other activities are prohibited by the State of Oregon.

APPENDIX J: Recreation Map and Rules: Weyerhaeuser Forest Lands – Clatsop County

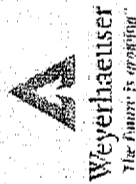
Maps
A detailed recreation map may be purchased from our North Coast office during the hours of 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Monday - Friday. Many local sporting goods stores also sell them.

The Many Values of Sustainable Forests
Weyerhaeuser sustainably manages millions of acres of commercial forests in the United States and Canada. The company grows and harvests trees in perpetual cycles to supply the wood and paper products people want and need. Weyerhaeuser also works to protect the many other values forests provide society, including fish and wildlife habitat, water quality, aesthetic values and recreational opportunities. To date, 25.5 million acres (10.3 million hectares) of forests that Weyerhaeuser manages in Canada and the United States have been certified to internationally recognized standards for sustainable forest management practices.

March 2005

Welcome to Weyerhaeuser North Coast Timberlands

North Coast Public Access Policy



Welcome to Weyerhaeuser's North Coast Timberlands

People enjoy the beauty of our forest recreation on Weyerhaeuser land year-round.

Our number one concern is SAFETY. It is extremely important to us that all users of our timberlands follow and adhere to safe practices.

We are committed to providing sustainable forestry. This means we manage forest lands for the sustainable production of raw materials while protecting water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and soil productivity; also, we protect and restore riparian values, in order to meet our social and environmental objectives. It may require limiting public access to some areas during certain time periods.

Weyerhaeuser's Public Access Policy

Safety

Our forested property is the safety of our employees and visitors. Our roads are designed for forest management purposes, not for public use. Heavy trucks and other vehicles use our roads on a daily basis.

- Speed limit no greater than 25 MPH.
- No alcohol and no cell phones on road.
- Only all posted signs that include "Stop Logging Operations Ahead"

Weyerhaeuser's timberlands in Clatsop County are open during daylight hours to the public for non-motorized recreational use.

Some areas will be open during daylight hours for motorized access during specific funding scenarios on roadless risks. Risks that given to motorized access will be posted and signed. Weyerhaeuser will coordinate with State wildlife agencies to ensure timberland is protected and non-motorized access during fall to winter seasons, provided that the fire danger is at an acceptable risk as determined by Weyerhaeuser.

Public access is restricted when necessary to protect our land from public abuse, protect wildlife in cooperation with resources agencies, or protect the safety of our workers on active work sites.

Public access may be discontinued without advanced notice.

Please behave responsibly, observe all posted signs and take all steps. This will allow us to keep our roads safe for you.

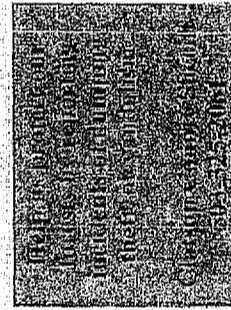
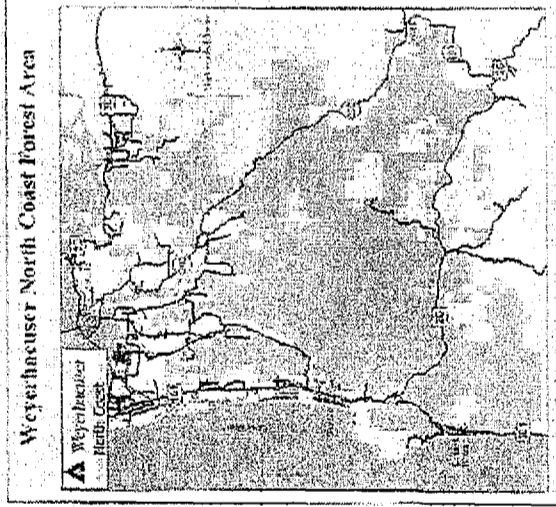


APPENDIX J: Recreation Map and Rules: Weyerhaeuser Forest Lands – Clatsop County



RECREATION ACCESS RULES

- No motorized vehicles off-trail roads.
- Vehicles must travel only on improved roads.
- No fire or camping during daylight hours.
- Access is allowed ONLY DURING HIGH FIRE DANGER. ALL PUBLIC ACCESS WILL BE PROHIBITED.
- Access may be restricted at any time due to active operations.
- Drive and alcohol use is prohibited.
- Parked vehicles should not block roads or gates.
- No forest product removal is allowed except berry picking for personal use.
- Pack out your trash.
- No Target Practicing



IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS

- Emergencies..... 911
- Wildfire reporting: Oregon Department of Forestry, Astoria Office..... 503-325-5421
- Fire Regulation Information..... 503-233-7212
- 24 Hour Poison/Injury/Disasters
- Clatsop County Sheriff..... 503-325-2061
- Oregon State Police..... 503-425-2331
- Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife:
- Astoria Field Office..... 503-338-0106
- Wildlife Violations..... 1-800-452-7888
- Jewell Meadows Wildlife Area..... 503-735-2264
- Weyerhaeuser:
- North Coast Office..... 503-738-6351
- North Coast Security..... 503-738-2439
- Public access hotline..... 1-888-741-5403

Other Weyerhaeuser contact information

Weyerhaeuser is committed to protecting forest resources that are so important to all of us. For more information about Weyerhaeuser or our forest management practices, visit our website: www.weyerhaeuser.com.



Fire season
Weyerhaeuser may temporarily close its lands to all public access during extreme fire conditions. Closures will be communicated in advance whenever possible through recorded messages, postings at entrance points and in selected news media. Call our public access hotline at 1-888-741-5403 for up-to-date information.

Hunting
A high percentage of our roads and lands are open during general deer and elk hunting seasons. Depending on the fire danger level, each year we open designated zones the morning of general rifle season. Hunters must be acutely aware of their surroundings and take precautions not to trespass or shoot in the direction of hot work areas or other private property.

For more information about access during hunting seasons, call the public access hotline number.

Motorcycles, Quads and other Off-Road Vehicles

These are not permitted at any time on North Coast Weyerhaeuser property. Under no circumstances should trails be both crossed or from neighboring properties in order to gain access. This is considered trespass and will be subject to prosecution.

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

CHECK IN TIME: 4:00 p.m.
CHECK OUT TIME: 1:00 p.m.

COLUMBIA COUNTY PARKS' FEES - 2005

Usage	Peak Season Effective May 1st thru Oct. 31st	Off-Season Effective Nov. 1st thru April 30th
Day Use (20 minutes or longer)	\$2.00 per motor vehicle	
Campsite w/hookups	\$18.00 per night	\$15.00 per night
Campsite w/out hookups	\$14.00 per night	\$12.00 per night
Campsite @ Scaponia Park only	\$9.00 per night	\$6.00 per night
Adirondacks @ Camp Wilkerson	\$20.00 per night per adirondack	\$16.00 per night per adirondack
Each additional tent, RV or vehicle per campsite on overnight camping	\$7.00 per night	\$4.00 per night

Bicyclist/Hiker	\$5.00 per person per night
Non-Refundable Campsite Deposit	Equal to one night's stay
10% Discount to Senior Citizens (Age 60 or over)	On camping only
Reservation of Picnic Areas	\$20.00
Reservation of Covered Picnic Areas	\$30.00
Reservation of Lodge @ Camp Wilkerson	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Reservation of Schoolhouse @ Camp Wilkerson	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Reservation of Cabin @ Hudson (60 person Maximum use in cabin)	\$100.00 per day (includes 8 vehicle permits)
Refundable Cleaning Deposit for Picnic Area/s	\$25.00
Refundable Cleaning Deposit for Covered	\$100.00

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

Buildings	
Sewage Dump	\$5.00 non-patron
Firewood	\$4.00 per cubic foot bundle
Showers (for non-camping individuals)	\$2.00 per person, per shower
Annual Day Use Pass @ Prescott Beach Only (good January 1st through December 31st)	\$ 20.00

note 2	people. After eight, a second site must be used. Maximum number of vehicles per site is two (2) vehicles and one (1) towed vehicle (additional vehicle fee/s still apply). Maximum number of RV's per site is one (1) RV. Over maximum allowable vehicles, a second site must be used and/or vehicles parked outside the park.
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Exclusive Group Camping at Camp Wilkerson

Youth Groups - \$200.00 minimum per night for up to 150 people. After 150 persons, \$1.00 per night per person. In - 18 and under addition, a fee of \$5.00 per RV per night.

Adult Groups - \$500.00 minimum per night for up to 150 people. After 150 persons, \$3.00 per night per person. In - 19 and over addition, a fee of \$5.00 per RV per night.

note 1 Maximum number of people per site is eight (8)

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

TILLAMOOK COUNTY PARKS' FEES

BARVIEW JETTY PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2003

Single Use Camp Site: Summer Base Rate \$15/night
BROWN Site Marker: Winter Base Rate \$10/night
 Allow one Tent and one Vehicle. One extra Tent may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Extra vehicles are not allowed. Suggested campsite limit is 8 people.

Double Use Camp Site: Summer Base Rate \$20/night
BLU Site Marker: Winter Base Rate \$15/night
 Allow one Tent and one Vehicle OR one RV and one Vehicle. First extra Tent plus one extra Vehicle may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is 12 people.

Back-to-Back RV Sites (14 through 60): Summer Base Rate \$20/night
 Winter Base Rate \$15/night
 Allow one RV and one Vehicle. Double fee for Summer Season, May 14 through September 30, and allow one extra Tent and one extra Vehicle. In June 14-29 and sites 31-60, additional \$10 fee for one extra Vehicle. In July, one extra Tent and one extra Vehicle are allowed for \$5 each per night.

Full Through Sites (1 through 13): Summer Base Rate \$20/night
 Winter Base Rate \$15/night
 Allow one RV and one Vehicle. Double fee for Summer Season, May 14 through September 30, and allow one extra Tent and one extra Vehicle. In June 14-29 and sites 31-60, additional \$10 fee for one extra Vehicle. In July, one extra Tent and one extra Vehicle are allowed for \$5 each per night.

River/Biker Campsites: Base Rate \$5/night
 Allow one person and one Tent. Extra people, tents or vehicles may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two tents and five people. RVs and Vehicles are not permitted at River/Biker Campsites.

RV Holding Tank Dump: Base Rate \$10/RY
 Allow one RV and reservation at a park site, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.

THANK YOU!

We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:

Roy Creek Park	on the Nehalem River	503/322-3522
Barview Jetty Park	on the Tillamook Bay Jetty and Beach	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	on the Kilchis River	503/812-6694
Trask River Park	on the Trask River	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	in the Samahoa Estuary	503/965-6085
Webb Park	adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach	503/965-5001
Woods Park	on the Necanicum River	503/965-5001

KILCHIS PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2003

Designated Camp Site: Base Rate \$10/night
 Allow one Tent and one Vehicle OR one RV and one Vehicle. Extra people, tents or vehicles may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is 8 people.

Undesignated Open Camping Areas: Base Rate \$10/night
 Allow one Tent and one Vehicle OR one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra Tent or Vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. Campsite limit shall be 8 people. Reservations are not available for undesignated open camping areas.

Camping Fees: Base Rate \$20/RY
 Reservations are available for Group Public Areas. Reservations May thru September.

Day Use Areas: Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year round

River/Biker Campsites: Base Rate \$5/night
 Allow one person and one Tent. Extra people, tents or vehicles may be added for \$5 each per night. Suggested campsite limit is two tents and five people.

RV Holding Tank Dump: Base Rate \$10/RY
 Allow one RV and reservation at a park site, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
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Webb Park	adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach	503/965-5001
Woods Park	on the Necanicum River	503/965-5001

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

TRASK RIVER PARK Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2015

Designated Camp Sites Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one RV or one RV and one tent. At the discretion of Park staff, a vehicle may be exchanged for a second tent. Extra Fees: RV's and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$3 each per night. Maximum of 3 extra. Campsite limit is 8 people.

Undesignated Open Camping Areas Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one RV or one RV and one tent. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra tent or tent may be added for \$3 each per night. The open camping capability shall not exceed 20 people without expressed written permission.

Group Picnic Area Base Rate \$20/day
 Reservations are available for Group Picnic Area. Reservations May thru September.

Day Use Area Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year-round

Wheeler-Jetter Campsite Base Rate \$20/night
 Allows one tent and one RV. Extra people, with or without tent, are included for \$5 each per night. Suggest a campsite limit of two tents and four people. Reservations are available.

RV Holding Tank Dump Base Rate \$10/RV
 Allows one RV and up to 200 gallons of water to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

**These remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
 CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.**

THANK YOU!

We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:		
Ray Creek Park	on the Nehalem River	503/322-3572
Burview Jetty Park	on the Tillamook Bay Jetty and Beach	503/372-3522
Kilchie River Park	on the Kilchie River	503-812-6094
Trask River Park	on the Trask River	503/812-4559
Whalen Island Park	in the Southfork Estuary	503/895-6085
Webb Park	adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach	503/965-5081
Woods Park	on the Nestucca River	503/965-5081

APPENDIX K: Tillamook and Columbia County Camping Fees

WEBB PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

- Designated Camp Site:** Base Rate \$15/night
 Allows one Tent or one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, Camp fees may be charged for a second tent, Extra Tents, RV, and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 2 extra. Campsite limit is 8 people.
- RV Hookup Site with Electricity and Water:** Base Rate \$20/night
 Allows one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, a fee may be charged for a second tent, Extra Tents, RV, and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 2 extra. Campsite limit shall be 8 people.
- Hiker-Biker Campsite:** Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, tents or vehicles may be added for \$5 each per night. Sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- RV Holding Tank Dump:** Base Rate \$10/RY
 Allows one RV to be registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.

THANK YOU!
 We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:

Roy Creek Park	on the Nehalem River	503/322-3522
Barview Jelly Park	on the Tillamook Bay Jewell Beach	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	on the Kilchis River	503-842-6894
Trask River Park	on the Trask River	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	in the Sandlake Estuary	503/965-6085
Webb Park	adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach	503/965-5001
Woods Park	on the Nestucca River	503/965-5001

WHALEN ISLAND PARK

Fee Structure, Site Limitation and Reservation Policy

Effective May 1, 2005

- Designated Camp Site:** Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one Tent or one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, Camp fees may be charged for a second tent, Extra Tents, RV, and Vehicles may be added to the site for \$5 each per night. Maximum of 2 extra. Campsite limit is 8 people.
- Undesignated Open Camping Areas:** Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one Tent or one RV and one Vehicle. At the discretion of Park staff, an extra fee on Vehicle may be added for \$5 each per night. Campsite limit shall be 8 people. Reservations are not available for most designated open camping areas.
- Group Picnic Areas:** Base Rate \$20/RY
 Reservations are available for Group Picnic Areas. Reservations May thru September.
- Day Use Areas:** Base Rate \$2/per vehicle year-round
- Hiker-Biker Campsite:** Base Rate \$10/night
 Allows one person and one Tent. Extra people, tents or vehicles may be added for \$5 each per night. Designated camping limit is two tents and four people. Reservations are available.
- RV Holding Tank Dump:** Base Rate \$10/RY
 Allows one RV to be registered as a park guest, to empty the contents of the RV holding tanks.

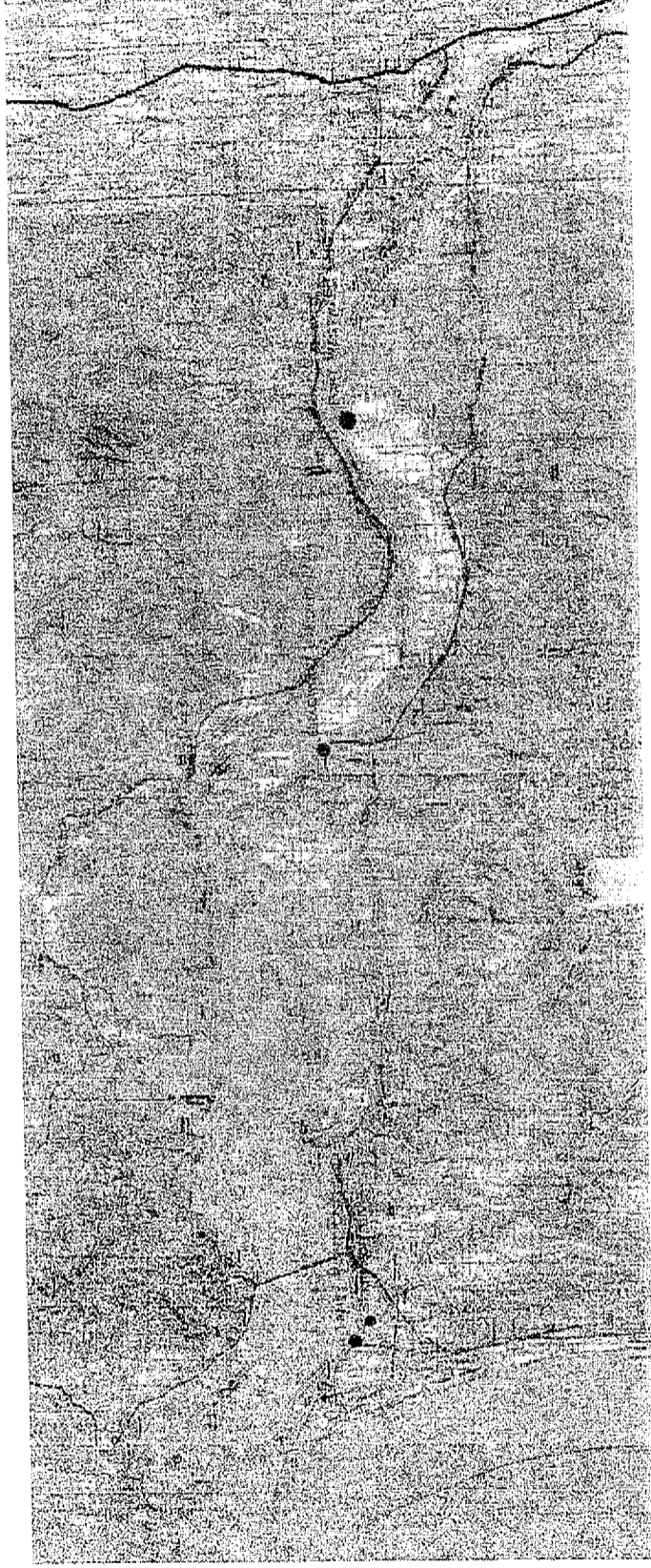
Please remove all occupied signs when you leave, and remember
CHECK OUT IS 1:30 P.M.

THANK YOU!
 We appreciate your cooperation and hope you have a great time at our parks.
 Tillamook County Parks Department

For information or reservations at one of our campgrounds, please call:

Roy Creek Park	on the Nehalem River	503/322-3522
Barview Jelly Park	on the Tillamook Bay Jewell Beach	503/322-3522
Kilchis River Park	on the Kilchis River	503-842-6894
Trask River Park	on the Trask River	503/842-4559
Whalen Island Park	in the Sandlake Estuary	503/965-6085
Webb Park	adjacent to Cape Kiwanda and Beach	503/965-5001
Woods Park	on the Nestucca River	503/965-5001

APPENDIX L: Locations of Proposed LNG Facilities on Columbia River



Columbia River LNG Proposal

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Oregon State Parks and Recreation Department

ATV Grant Program	<p>This program provides matching grants for ATV recreational projects in the following areas: Operation and Maintenance, Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services, Acquisition, Planning, Development, and Safety Education. Program funds are derived from ATV permit fees and a percentage of the gas tax related to ATV use. Depending on the project type, grant opportunities occur once a year or three times a year.</p>		<p>recreation areas and facilities. Projects must be consistent with SCORP and local comprehensive land-use plans and park master plans. Funds are primarily derived from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts. The National Parks Service is the federal program manager. The program provides matching grants to states, which then make grants available to local units of government.</p>
County Opportunity Grants	<p>This program provides matching grants to Oregon counties for the acquisition, development, rehabilitation and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities. Funds are derived from RV registration fees. Historically, grant cycles occurred biennially, but now occur each year.</p>	Local Government Grants	<p>This program provides matching grants to local governments for acquisition, development and rehabilitation of outdoor park and recreation areas. Funds are derived from the Oregon Lottery, and grant cycles occur on a biennial basis in odd-numbered years. The program includes large and small grant options; maximum grants are \$500,000 and \$50,000 respectively.</p>
Land and Water Conservation	<p>This program provides matching grants for the acquisition, development and major rehabilitation of outdoor park and</p>	AT Recreational Trails Program	<p>The RTP is a federal-aid-assistance program that helps states provide and maintain recreational trails for a wide range of both motorized and non-</p>

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

<p>motorized uses. Funds may be used to maintain and restore existing trails; develop and rehab trailheads; construct new trails; and acquire trail corridors and facility sites. Grant cycles occur annually and require a minimum 20% sponsor match.</p>	
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Oregon Marine Board

<p>Facility Grant Program</p> <p>This program provides funds to local and state agencies to acquire, develop, expand, and rehabilitate public, principally motorized boating facilities on waters of the state. Funds are derived from registered boat license fees, motorboat fuel taxes, the federal Clean Vessel Act Program and Boating Infrastructure Grant Program. Grant cycles occur on a biennial basis, and the program has a minimum match policy for local agencies of 25%.</p>	
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Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife

<p>Restoration and Enhancement Program</p>	<p>This program provides funds to public agencies and private-nonprofit organizations to restore state-owned hatcheries, enhance fish production, and</p>
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	<p>provide additional public access to fishing waters. Specific access facilities may include boat ramps, docks and trails. Funds are derived from surcharges on sport fishing licenses, commercial salmon licenses and poundage fees.</p>
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Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development

<p>306A Program</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants to coastal counties for acquisition and small-scale construction projects that provide public recreation access to ocean and estuarine shores and coastal lakes and rivers; that redevelop urban waterfronts or ports; and that preserve significant coastal resources. Funds are provided under the Coastal Zone Management Act. Grant cycles occur annually. The maximum grant limit is \$50,000 and sponsors must provide an equal amount of cash or in-kind contributions.</p>
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APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Oregon Department of Transportation

<p>Transportation Enhancement Program</p>	<p>This program provides federal highway funds for projects that strengthen the cultural, aesthetic or environmental value of the state's transportation system. Funds are provided in four main areas: pedestrian and bicycle projects, historic preservation related to surface transportation, landscaping and scenic beautification, and environmental mitigation (highway runoff and wildlife protection only). Sponsors must be public agencies, and the program intent is to fund special or additional activities not normally required on a highway or transportation project.</p>
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	<p>partnerships. Eligible projects include restoration, enhancement and acquisition. Grants typically range from \$10,000 to \$150,000, and sponsors must provide minimum 1:1 matches, with target matches of 2:1.</p>
<p>Columbia River Estuarine Coastal Fund</p>	<p>This program provides funds to counties and other eligible sponsors to conserve ecosystems and habitat resources in the lower Columbia and coastal areas south to Tillamook Bay and north to Willapa Bay. Program funds are derived from court settlements for pollution violations; consequently, the timing of grant cycles varies. The program includes both a small grant (\$5,000 or less) and large grant (\$5,000 to \$200,000) element. Sponsor matches are not required, but encouraged.</p>
<p>Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants</p>	<p>This program provides funds for community-based wetland, riparian and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resources stewardship through education, outreach and training activities. The</p>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

<p>General Matching Grants</p>	<p>This program provides matching grants to counties and other government agencies, tribes, schools and nonprofit conservation organizations to conserve fish, wildlife, plants and the habitats on which they depend through fostering cooperative</p>
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APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

<p>program emphasizes diverse partnerships of ideally five organizations ("Five Stars") or more. Grants typically range from \$5,000 to \$20,000. Any public or private entity may apply.</p>

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, continued

<p>Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment</p> <p>This program provides funds to benefit rivers and streams passing through Oregon and near coastal waters. Funds are derived from settlement agreements for pollution violations. The initial program focus is on the Willamette Basin, but the scope is likely to expand to other areas/basins. Initial project priorities include technical assistance for private land owners; encouraging land owner use of existing incentive programs such as the Wetlands Reserve Program; public awareness; and technical assistance to small municipal government agencies to address non-point source water-quality issues.</p>
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Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board

<p>General Grant Program</p> <p>This program supports voluntary efforts to create and maintain healthy watersheds, and encourages interagency cooperation, cost sharing, local stakeholder involvement, youth and volunteer participation, and efforts to teach watershed concepts. Projects may include on-the-ground restoration and acquisition, assessment and/or monitoring of natural resource conditions; education and outreach; and watershed council support. Eligible applicants include individuals, organizations, local governments and institutes of higher education. Funds are derived from the Oregon State Lottery.</p>	<p>Small Grant Program</p> <p>This program provides small grants (\$10,000 or less) for on-the-ground restoration projects that benefit water quality, water quantity, and fish and wildlife. Eligible applicants include any person, tribe, watershed council, soil and water conservation district, nonprofit institution, school or political subdivision of the state that is not a state agency. The project must demonstrate benefits to aquatic species or wildlife health.</p>
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APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

North American Wetlands Conservation Act		Lower Columbia River Estuary Partnership (LCREP)	
Standard Grants Program	NAWCA provides matching grants to organizations and individuals who have developed partnerships to carry out wetlands conservation in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. The standard grants program provides funds for acquisition, restoration and enhancement of habitats that support migratory birds and other wildlife. There is a maximum per-project grant limit of \$1 million, and sponsors must provide a minimum 1:1 match. Successful grants commonly provide higher matching percentages. The lower Columbia Region below Bonneville Dam has received significant NAWCA funding.	Habitat Restoration Program	LCREP works to protect and restore the Columbia River Estuary with on-the-ground improvements and education and information. In recent years, LCREP has provided matching grants to fund habitat restoration projects designed to improve the access and availability of rearing and spawning habitats for salmonid populations that utilize the lower Columbia below Bonneville Dam, including tidally influenced sections of tributaries. Eligible applicants include counties and other government bodies, schools, and community and environmental organizations. Grants typically range from \$50,000 - \$250,000, and sponsors must provide a 25% match. The BPA provides revenue for this program.
Small Grants Program	Small grants support the same kinds of projects and objectives as the Standard Grants Program. However, grants do not exceed \$50,000 and the program emphasizes projects that have been submitted by sponsors that have not participated in a NAWCA-supported project.		

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager Program Purpose	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department ATV Grant Program Provides supplemental funding for ATV recreational projects •Public Agencies, including federal land managers, state agencies, and local governments that have the responsibility of providing off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation. •Private Land Managers •Registered OHV Clubs (must be registered with the state as nonprofit organizations) •Operation and Maintenance •Law Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services •Acquisition (fee simple and easements) •Planning •Development, including Emergency Repair •Safety Education
Eligible Recipients Eligible Projects	•Overhead •Overline •Expenses for vehicles and equipment used outside scope of an ATV project •Project work or expenses incurred prior to signed project agreement •Grant Writing •Projects excluding OHV recreation No specified maximum \$5,000 minimum (\$6,250 would be minimum total project cost including \$1,250 minimum match) Planning grants: 50% minimum All other categories: 20% minimum Varies ATV user permit fees and a percentage of gasoline tax dollars related to OHV use. Generally, there are 3 open periods and 3 meeting dates each year to award funds. The January meeting considers operation and maintenance applications; April meeting considers First Aid and Police Services applications; and the September meeting considers Safety Education applications. Planning, Development, Acquisition, and Emergency Repair applications may be submitted during each open period.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	
Grant Limits	
Sponsor Match	
Funds Available Fund Source	
Application Date	
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department ATV Grant Coordinator 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Grant Program Questions: Rocky Houston (503) 986-0707

Manager Program Purpose	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department County Opportunity Grants Provides funding for acquisition, development, rehabilitation, and planning for county park and recreation sites that provide, or will provide, overnight camping facilities. Counties: •Acquisition •Development (recreation and support facilities) •Rehabilitation •Planning •Projects at sites where recreation is secondary function (e.g., courthouse, fair, port, museum) •Recreation complexes for organized sports (e.g., baseball, soccer) •Indoor facilities (e.g., yurts, caretaker residences, maintenance buildings) •Routine maintenance No set limit. (However, applicants should consider funding available) 25% for counties with population of 30,000 or less 50% for counties with populations over 30,000 Varies. Approximately \$363,000 available for 2005 grant year. RV Recreation Fees Historically grants available on biennial basis; grants now available on annual basis with application deadline in fall/winter (e.g., 11/9/05 for 2006 grant year.) Scoring Criteria •Need/Benefits •Exceptional Need •Planning and Public Involvement •Design and Accessibility •Source of Funding (match stability/M&O capacity) •Committee Member Evaluation
Eligible Recipients Eligible Projects	
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	
Grant Limits Sponsor Match	
Funds Available Fund Source	
Application Date	
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Marilyn Lippincott, Senior Grants Project Coordinator (503) 986-0708

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department/National Park Service
Program Purpose	Land and Water Conservation Fund Provides matching funds for the acquisition and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.
Eligible Recipients	Cities and Counties Park and Recreation Districts Port Districts Indian Tribes Metropolitan Recreation Districts Some State Agencies (OPRD, ODFW, ODF, DSL)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition (fee or less than fee) • Development • Major Rehabilitation • Acquisition of historic sites and structures, museums, archeological excavations, land to meet minimum school needs, facilities for semi-professional and professional arts and athletics, game refuges, fish production facilities, etc. • Development of indoor facilities (except swimming pools and ice skating rinks), community centers, meeting rooms, auditoriums, semi-professional or professional arts or athletic facilities, convention facilities, etc.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Rehabilitation • Acquisition of historic sites and structures, museums, archeological excavations, land to meet minimum school needs, facilities for semi-professional and professional arts and athletics, game refuges, fish production facilities, etc. • Development of indoor facilities (except swimming pools and ice skating rinks), community centers, meeting rooms, auditoriums, semi-professional or professional arts or athletic facilities, convention facilities, etc.
Grant Limits	Maximum: None specified (\$250,000 highest grant award in fiscal 2005.) Minimum: \$12,500 minimum federal share (requires at least \$25,000 total project per match requirement)
Sponsor Match Funds Available	50% of total project cost (minimum)
Fund Source	Varies. Recommended funding level for fiscal 2005: \$737,887. (10 projects, with grant amounts ranging from \$13,135 to \$250,000.) Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF). Funds primarily derived from Outer Continental Shelf mineral receipts, with additional funds from motorboat fuel taxes, recreation user fees, and proceeds from sale of federal surplus property.
Application Date	Grant cycles occur annually, with applications due in the fall of each year that funds are available.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliance re: grant performance and ADA accessibility (no points assigned; however, failure to comply could lead to disqualification of application) • Readiness to Proceed • Partnerships • SCORP Consistency and Compliance • Local Needs and Benefits • Site Suitability • Fiscal Considerations • Public Involvement • Discretionary Committee Criteria
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Grants Section 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 (503) 986-0711

Manager Program	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grant Program
Purpose	Provides funds to local governments for acquisition, development, and rehabilitation of outdoor park and recreation areas and facilities.
Eligible Recipients	Cities, counties, metropolitan service districts, park and recreation districts, and port districts. (Local govt. agencies, which under state law have obligation to provide public recreation facilities.)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acquisition (fee or less-than fee) ▶ Development (recreation and support facilities) ▶ Rehabilitation ▶ Indoor facilities ▶ Commercial amusement centers ▶ Routine maintenance ▶ Professional facilities ▶ Exhibit areas for non-recreation purposes ▶ Exclusive use areas for specific groups ▶ Operational equipment
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acquisition (fee or less-than fee) ▶ Development (recreation and support facilities) ▶ Rehabilitation ▶ Indoor facilities ▶ Commercial amusement centers ▶ Routine maintenance ▶ Professional facilities ▶ Exhibit areas for non-recreation purposes ▶ Exclusive use areas for specific groups ▶ Operational equipment
Grant Limits	\$500,000 for Large Grant Requests \$50,000 for Small Grant Requests At least 50% match required for: a. Cities and districts over 5,000 population b. Counties over 30,000 population
Sponsor Match	At least 40% match required for: a. Cities and districts less than 5,000 population b. Counties less than 30,000 population
Funds Available	Approximately \$8 million for 2005-07 biennium. (10% assigned to small grants program.)
Fund Source	Lottery
Application Date	Grant cycles occur on biennial basis in odd-numbered years. Application due date for 2005 was April 15.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Scoring Criteria: a. Recreation needs and plan consistency b. Partnerships c. Public support d. Timeliness (degree of threat) e. Source of funding (availability/commitment) f. Committee member evaluation
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Michelle Scallise, Grants/Contracts Coordinator (503) 986-0708 Michelle.scallise@state.or.us

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager Program	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Recreational Trails Program
Purpose	To provide and maintain recreational trails for both motorized and non-motorized uses.
Eligible Recipients	Nonprofit organizations Municipal agencies (cities, towns, counties, school districts, etc.) State and federal agencies Other gov. entities (tribes, regional governments, port districts, etc.)
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain and restore existing trails • Develop and rehab trailhead facilities • Construct new recreation trails • Acquisition (fee simple and easements) • Use of condemned lands for matching value • Feasibility studies • Projects solely for environmental evaluation and documentation • Law enforcement • Planning • Sidewalks • Federal-designated wilderness area projects
Grant Limits	\$50,000-\$100,000 (Typical high-end range) \$5,000 (Minimum grant request)
Sponsor Match	20% of total project cost (minimum)
Funds Available	\$650,000 - \$850,000 (Typical range)
Fund Source	Federal aid to states authorized under Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century (TEA-21)
Application Date	Grant cycles occur annually. Letters of intent: December 2005 Application deadline: February 2006 Project evaluation: March 2006
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completeness of project application, sponsor's past performance, readiness to proceed, etc. (10 pts. Max). • Need - Satisfies identified need, coordinates with existing system, etc. (55 pts. Max). • Support/Commitment/Planning - Relates to plans/policies, demonstrated support, commitment to operate and maintain, etc. (35 pts. Max.)
Contact	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department Local Government Grants Program 725 Summer St. NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 Michelle Scallise, Grants/Contracts Coordinator Michelle.scallise@state.or.us

Manager Program	Oregon Marine Board Facility Grant Program
Purpose	Acquire, develop, expand, and rehabilitate public, principally motorized, boating facilities located on all waters of the state.
Eligible Recipients	Local/state agencies authorized to provide public recreation facilities, including cities, counties, park and port districts, and state agencies. (Federal agencies must partner with local jurisdictions.)
Eligible Projects	Master planning and feasibility studies Design and engineering Acquisition Development, expansion and rehabilitation.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Application preparation or other indirect costs ▶ Legal fees ▶ Ordinary operations and maintenance ▶ Waterway permit application, recreational use license or related fees ▶ Construction permits or inspection fees ▶ Capital equipment such as tools, vehicles, boats
Grant Limits	No limit. 2005-07 grant requests range from \$1,500 to \$1 million
Sponsor Match	Priority given to projects with highest amount of cash and/or in-kind match. Minimum match policy is: Local entities: 25% State agencies: 25% Federal agencies: 50%
Funds Available	Approximately \$4-\$4.5 million for biennium, not including federal cost-sharing or sponsor match.
Fund Source	Registered boat license fees, motorboat fuel taxes, federal Clean Vessel Act Program and Boating Infrastructure Grant Program
Application Date	Grant cycles occur on biennial basis and extend from July 1 to June 30 of odd-numbered years (e.g. 7/1/05 - 6/30/07). Application notices are posted on March 1, preceding start of biennial period.
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Priority assigned to facilities for motorized boats with at least 50% motorized use. Priority needs in order are pollution control facilities, facility rehabilitation, expansion, new facility acquisition and development. Priority construction needs in order are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vessel waste collection systems. 2. Boat ramps and transient tie-up floats. 3. Restrooms. 4. Parking and access roadways. 5. Boating floats. 6. Landscaping, kiosks etc.
Contact	Oregon Marine Board Grants Coordinator 435 Commercial Street NE, #400 Salem, Oregon (503) 373-1405 X251

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager Program	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development 306A Program
Purpose	Acquire and construct (small-scale construction projects) that support 306A objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public recreation access to ocean and estuarine shores, coastal lakes and rivers. • Redevelop urban waterfronts and ports. • Preserve or restore significant conservation, recreational, ecological, or aesthetic coastal features, or coastal resources of national significance.
Eligible Recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal Counties and Cities (Columbia River boundaries extend to east Clatsop County line.) • Coastal Associations of Local Governments • Coastal Ports • Coastal Public School Districts • State Agencies
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition. • Small-scale Construction (i.e., projects that do not require EIS pursuant to NEPA; projects generally less than \$100K w/o significant environmental impacts.) Typical projects include: paths, walkways, fences, parks, restoration of historic buildings/structures; acquisition and restoration of piers, etc. Projects must be completed within 12 months after grant award; extensions are possible but discouraged.
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	Costs incurred prior to or after the specified grant period.
Grant Limits	\$50K maximum
Sponsor Match	Sponsors must provide equal amount of cash or in-kind contribution.
Funds Available	Federal Coastal Zone Management Program Funds
Fund Source	Annual program. Mid-February application deadline.
Application Date	Applications are scored based on various criteria that relate to: Kind of access, project quality, waterfront revitalization, restoration or preservation, interpretive displays, regional economic development, non-applicant matching funds, and status of local, state, and federal land-use approvals
Criteria/Priorities	
Contact	Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development Jeff Weber 306A Program Grants Coordinator (503) 731-4065 x26

Manager Program	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Restoration and Enhancement Program
Purpose	Restore state-owned hatcheries, enhance natural fish production, expand hatchery production, and provide additional public access to fishing waters. The program provides increased recreational fishing opportunities and supports and improves the commercial salmon fishery.
Eligible Recipients	Any public or private, non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, including sport or commercial fishing groups, school districts, federal, state or local agencies, port districts, and soil and water conservation districts.
Eligible Projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Enhancement: access for sport/commercial fishing (e.g., boat ramps, docks, trails), propagation, habitat enhancement, research and monitoring, and education (e.g., literature, demonstrations, displays re: fish, fishing, or habitat). ▶ Restoration: maintenance (restore or modify existing fishways, screens, hatcheries, or other structures), liberation (maintain or provide equipment for fish liberation).
Ineligible Projects and/or Costs	No specific prohibitions. Board will consider various project elements at time of project review/evaluation.
Grant Limits	No limit. 2005-06 project list includes grant requests ranging from \$2,200 to \$669,000. (Most grant requests are less than \$100,000).
Sponsor Match	Not required. However, most projects include significant cost-sharing and matching funds are considered in project evaluation.
Funds Available	Approximately \$3 million per biennium.
Application Date	Approximately 4/5 deadlines per biennium. Dates subject to change. Consult program web site.
Evaluation	ODFW Commission appoints 7-member board to review projects.
Criteria/Priorities	Board recommends a balance between restoration and enhancement projects. Funds are also dispersed in same ratio as revenues derived from surcharges on sport fishing licenses, commercial salmon licenses and poundage fees (approximately 80% sport vs. 20% commercial).
Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ R&F Program Coordinator ODFW, Fish Division 3406 Cherry Ave Salem, OR 97303 (503) 947-6232 ▶ Assistant Coordinator Lisa Kingsley 3406 Cherry Ave. Salem, OR 97303 (503) 947-6211 lisa.m.kingsley@state.or.us
	For initial project consultation (Clatsop county), contact Columbia River field office in Clackamas, OR.

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager Program Purpose	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation General Matching Grants Conserve fish, wildlife, plants, and the habitats on which they depend through fostering of cooperative partnerships. Federal, state, and local governments Tribes
Eligible Recipients	Educational Institutions Nonprofit conservation organizations Restoration, enhancement, acquisition. (Staff indicates fewer acquisition projects getting funded.) Political Advocacy ▶ Shortfalls in govt. agency budgets ▶ General admin overhead or indirect costs ▶ Multi-year grants ▶ Basic research
Eligible Projects	
Ineligible Projects	
Grant Limits	Target ratio (match/grant): 2:1 Minimum ratio: 1:1
Sponsor Match	
Funds Available	FY 2002: \$2.25 million (all NFWF programs for OR)
Application Date	Pre-proposals: June 1 and October 15 Full Proposals: July 15 and December 1
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	▶ Address priority actions promoting fish and wildlife conservation and habitats on which they depend. ▶ Involve other conservation and community interests. ▶ Leverage available funds. ▶ Evaluate project outcomes.
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 806 SW Broadway, Suite 750 Portland, Oregon 97205 (503) 417-8700 www.nfwf.org

Manager Program Purpose	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Oregon Governor's Fund for the Environment To benefit rivers and streams passing through Oregon and near coastal waters. (Initial focus on Willamette Basin but scope likely to expand to other areas/basins.) Specific purposes: • Develop and implement strategies to eliminate or reduce pollution or otherwise restore quality of Oregon rivers, streams, and coastal areas • Restore and conserve fish, wildlife, and plant resources • Identify continuing sources of pollution • Improve state/federal criminal enforcement of environmental protection laws
Eligible Recipients	Non-profit conservation organizations Watershed councils and soil and water conservation districts Special districts, tribes, schools Counties and cities State and federal agencies
Eligible Projects	Priorities for initial funding round: • Technical assistance to private landowners (via workshops, community meetings, individual meetings, etc.) to address environmental issues • Encourage participation in existing landowner incentive programs available through farm bill (e.g., CREP, WRP) or other similar state/federal programs. • Provide public awareness on significance of aquatic resources and importance of environmental laws to protect those resources • Provide technical assistance to small municipal govts to address non-point source water-quality issues • Political advocacy, litigation, or mitigation activities • Equipment not primarily related to project • Website development or videos
Ineligible Projects	
Grant Limits	\$5,000 - \$50,000
Sponsor Match	Not required, but encouraged
Funds Available	Total: \$2 million. Initial grant cycle: \$200K - \$300K. (Funds derived from settlement agreement imposed on shipping company for pollution violations.)
Application Date	Initial cycle: October 2005 (pre-proposal deadline) Future cycles: To be determined
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	• Addresses program purposes • Describes need clearly and how project addresses problem • Has quantifiable/measurable benefits for fish, wildlife, or habitat • Includes two or more partners in implementation and/or cost share • Includes community volunteer efforts • Defines success/outcomes clearly • Can be accomplished within two years • Is innovative and creative • Provides opportunity to replicate successful project in other geographic area • Minimizes indirect administrative costs
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 806 SW Broadway, Suite 750 Portland, Oregon 97205 (503) 417-8700

APPENDIX M: Grant Summaries and Worksheets

Manager	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
Program	Five-Star Restoration Matching Grants
Purpose	Support community-based wetland, riparian, and coastal habitat restoration projects that build diverse partnerships and foster local natural resources stewardship through education, outreach, and training
Eligible Recipients	Any public or private entity
Eligible Projects	Projects must include strong on-the-ground wetland, riparian, or coastal habitat restoration component and should also include training, education, outreach, monitoring and community stewardship. Projects must involve diverse partnerships of ideally five organizations (i.e., "five stars") that contribute funding, land, technical assistance, workforce support, and/or in-kind services
Ineligible Projects	Projects involving only research, monitoring, or planning, or projects that are part of mitigation requirement
Grant Limits	\$5,000 - \$20,000. (\$10,000 average)
Sponsor Match	Program emphasizes listing of project partners and value of partner contribution, but specific percentage for sponsor share is not indicated
Funds Available	In 2005, the program funded 53 projects (out of 220 proposals) with an average grant amount of \$10,000.
Application Date	Early March
Evaluation Criteria/Priorities	Matching grants awarded to projects that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasize diverse partnerships • Include strong on-the-ground restoration element • Demonstrate measurable ecological, educational, social, and/or economic benefits
Contact	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 900 Washington DC 20036 (202) 857-0166

APPENDIX N: Regional Recreation Council -- Proposed Charter

Purpose:

To coordinate planning among the major providers of recreation in Clatsop County leading to the development of a more integrated and well-distributed recreational system that will meet the needs of residents and visitors.

Major Goals:

1. Create a Land and Water Trail Plan throughout the County.
2. Create uniform land and water trail use guidelines and consistent signage to minimize user conflicts.
3. Collaborate on recreational maps and other visitor information.
4. Identify and pursue opportunities to secure public access to rivers, streams and lakes, as well as significant trails and natural or historic sites.
5. Build a geographical information systems (GIS) inventory of all parks and recreational facilities, including: parks, camping sites, sport fields, trails, historic sites, and other relevant data.
6. Identify opportunities for cost savings through cooperative efforts for maintenance and security.
7. Seek grant funding to support the goals of the Council.
8. Analyze future needs and trends in recreation within Clatsop County; identify and work to solve unmet needs.

9. Coordinate planning of future developments.

Membership:

Permanent Members:

The local representative for recreational matters from Clatsop County, Oregon State Parks, National Parks Service and Oregon Department of Forestry, each of whom is officially appointed by his/her respective agency. The chairman is selected from among these members.

Rotating Members (2 year appointments):

- 3 - Officially appointed representatives from among the incorporated cities and Recreational District(s).
 - 2 - Members from recognized local recreational user groups.
 - 2 - Members-at-large chosen from among citizen applicants.
- [Note: An effort will be made to seek representation from all geographic areas of the County.]

Staff:

A quarter-time position funded by grant and selected from among qualified applicants. This position will report to the Committee Chair and be expected to document all expenditures to the funding authority.

Start-up Period:

The County will interview and hire the Staff position from among qualified applicants. It will assume the initial costs for 3-6 months until grant funding is obtained.

Frequency of Meetings:

The council will meet at least bi-month

APPENDIX O: Clatsop County Park Rules and Regulations

EXHIBIT A PARK REGULATIONS

A. Definitions

- (1) "Park area" means any lands accepted as a county park pursuant to ORS Chapter 275
- (2) "Motor vehicle" means every self-propelled vehicle and vehicle designed for self-propulsion except golfers and other emergency motor vehicles, and does not include camping or sleeping facility vehicles.
- (3) "Sleeping facility vehicle" means any motor vehicle or device designed for overnight camping including but not limited to campers, motor homes, travel trailers, and tent trailers.
- (4) "Camp" or "camping" means the placing or pitching of tents, the placing of camping or sleeping facility vehicles including but not limited to a trailer, mounted camper, motor vehicle or other equipment for the purpose of staying overnight or for a limited period during prescribed hours at a county park, upon other county property, or upon a county or public road.
- (5) "Park Ranger" means a Clatsop County employee specifically designated to seek compliance with and enforce Clatsop County park ordinances.

B. Park and County Property Restrictions

The following restrictions shall apply to all parks and county property:

- (1) Fires and smoking may be prohibited by the Park Ranger at any time.
- (2) All fires, when allowed, shall be confined to a stove, pit, or fireplace designated for fires, attended at all times, and extinguished before the user leaves the fire. As used in this subsection, "fire" includes all open flames except for camp stoves, charcoal cookers, and other camping equipment used for cooking.
- (3) No person shall drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to traffic, surface, and strength of roadway, hazards at intersections, and other conditions then existing. The maximum speed limit on all interior roads, drives, and parking lots shall be 15 miles per hour, unless otherwise posted.

Page 1 - Exhibit A

- (4) No person shall drive a motor vehicle on any walk, path, trail, service road, or other area, unless said walk, path, trail, service road, or area has been officially designated for use by motor vehicles.
- (5) No person shall park any auto, truck, trailer, or other vehicle in any area other than an area specifically designed for such purposes.
- (6) No person shall:
 - (a) Allow a dog or other animal to run at large. All animals shall be confined or leashed with a leash of not more than ten feet. The custodian of said animals are responsible for the animals' behavior and the removal of the animals' waste from the park;
 - (b) Ride, drive, feed, or keep a saddle horse or other animal except on such roads, trails, or areas specifically designated for that purpose;
 - (c) Deposit any rubbish, garbage, glass, or other litter except in receptacles designated for that purpose;
 - (d) Dispose of hard and dish water other than in the receptacles provided for that purpose, or to dump human waste in gray water receptacles;
 - (e) Wash any clothing or other materials in a lake or stream, or in any way pollute or defile any stream, spring, well, or lake;
 - (f) Dump household or commercial garbage, brought from lands outside the park, in park facilities;
 - (g) Alter, deface, mutilate, or destroy any trail, road, parking lot, bridge, fence, building, sign, barrier, or other facility or structure;
 - (h) Dig up or remove any soil, stones, rocks, or other substances whatever, make any excavation, or lay or set off any blast therein except within the confines of the county rock pit;
 - (i) Mutilate, dig, or remove any plant, or in any way burn, destroy, or defile any tree or plant or natural feature found in the park;
 - (j) Create or erect signs, markers, or inscriptions of any type;
 - (k) Use abusive, threatening, boisterous, vile, obscene, or indecent language or gestures.

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APPENDIX O: Clatsop County Park Rules and Regulations

- (l) Operate radios, television, musical instruments, or other noise-producing devices, or otherwise cause unnecessary sound in such a manner and at such times so as to disturb other persons.
- (m) Cause, attempt to cause, or bring about any public demonstration or disturbances, or in any way create a public nuisance.
- (n) Discharge any firearm, shotgun, arrows, air, CO₂, spring activated rifle or pistol or other similar device, darts, fireworks or related explosive materials, except in areas designated for such activity.
- (o) Throw rocks, sticks or other objects, which may endanger the safety of any other person within said area, or
- (p) In any manner pursue, hunt, trap, or molest any bird or animal.

C. Restricted Areas

- (1) The Park Ranger may, if necessary to protect natural resources or to promote safety in any park, designate areas as access restricted.
- (2) No person shall enter into an access restricted area unless that person has the written permission of the Park Ranger.

D. Overnight Camping

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person to camp in a county park or on other county property, except in areas specifically designated by the county as public camp grounds. It shall be unlawful for any person to camp on a county or public road.
- (2) In designated camping areas, residence shall be limited to ten consecutive days in any park during the period from May 15 to September 15, and fourteen days during the remainder of the year.
- (3) No person shall abandon a camp established by that person. Any camp that is unattended for more than 24 hours shall be deemed abandoned. Abandoned vehicles and abandoned personal property shall be sold or disposed of in the manner established by Oregon law.

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Clatsop County Recreational Lands Master Plan

E. Concessions

- (1) No person shall operate a concession, or engage in the business of selling, leasing, peddling or vending any merchandise or material, without a written permit from Clatsop County.

F. Fees

- (1) The fees for day use, overnight camping, concessions and other Clatsop County park uses shall be set by order of the Board of Commissioners.
- (2) No person shall attempt to use a county park in a manner for which a fee is required without paying the established fee.

G. Enforcement

- (1) This ordinance shall be exempt from the enforcement provisions of Ordinance 56-15, the Clatsop County Code Compliance Ordinance.
- (2) Violation of this ordinance shall be punishable, upon conviction, by a fine of not more than \$250 or for a non-compliance offense and \$1,000.00 for a continuing offense. Offenses shall be prosecuted pursuant to ORS 203.065, as amended.
- (3) Bail shall be set as 10% of the maximum fine together with any fees and assessments required by Oregon law.

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O-2

APPENDIX P: Article: Sigfridson Park Adopted by Class of Star of the Sea School

Star of the Sea students learn about conservation through caring

Star of the Sea School students elected to make Sigfridson County Park more than their classroom for water quality studies.

They're now caretakers of the entire park near Olney through Clatsop County's Adopt-A-Park program.

The kids in Margaret Johnson's seventh and eighth-grade class go to the park to sample the pH and water temperature in the Klaskanine River. They also monitor riparian vegetation, trees, shrubs, moss, lichen, animal signs and aquatic life in the river.

The students wanted to show their stewardship to the land and pride in the section of river because they spend so much time at the park, according to Johnson and Steve Meshke, the county's parks foreman.

"Mrs. Johnson has a great bunch of kids and they are all very excited about the Adopt-A-Park program as their class project," Meshke said.

Johnson became familiar with Sigfridson park about 10 years ago as a mem-

ber of the county's recreational lands planning advisory committee. The Sigfridson park is located along Oregon Highway 302 about a mile east of Olney.

Johnson started the water testing and reporting project while teaching at Clatsop Community College with her students. She figures a class of hers will get college or middle school credit when going to the park for about six years. Johnson also used the park for the key part of her thesis for her master's degree in science education. She conducted research on inquiry-based learning and offering students a sense of stewardship and ownership to a specific location.

Any individual, neighborhood or organization may Adopt-A-Park as a volunteer project. The Parks Division continues to provide regular maintenance, while the individuals and groups assist with the special care of the adopted areas.

For more information, contact Meshke at 325-9306.



APPENDIX Q: Article: Camp Kiwanilong Celebrates 70th Anniversary



APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Land Trusts</p>	<p>Generally, these are private nonprofit land conservation organizations whose mission may involve the conservation of wildlife habitat, shorelands, farms, forests, and other valuable open space and resource lands. Land trusts use a variety of mechanisms to meet their goals. These may include fee acquisition, conservation easements, bargain sales, donations and life estates. Land trusts often work in partnership with public agencies to conserve high-value sites. Land trusts include national and international organizations such as the The Nature Conservancy and Trust for Public Lands, and local and regional organizations. Land trusts working in the lower Columbia and north coast regions include the North Coast Land Conservancy and Columbia Land Trust.</p>		<p>purposes. Districts may consist of contiguous or noncontiguous territory located in one or more adjoining counties. The formation of districts may be initiated by citizens petition or by order of Boards of County Commissioners, as provided in ORS 198.705-955. The formation of the district must be placed before voters if the proposal includes a request for an operating levy, and a separate vote must occur if the proposal includes a request for bonded indebtedness for purposes of capital construction. Districts may collect voter-approved property taxes, issue general obligation bonds, and sell voter-approved revenue bonds, as provided in the statute. The governing body is an elected 3- or 5-member board.</p>
<p>Park and Recreation Districts</p>	<p>Chapter 266 Oregon Revised Statutes authorizes the formation of park and recreation districts. Districts may construct, reconstruct, alter, operate and maintain lakes, parks, recreation grounds and buildings, and may acquire real and personal property and rights of way to meet district</p>	<p>County Service Districts</p>	<p>Chapter 451 ORS authorizes the formation of county service districts to provide various public services and facilities and to provide coordinated master plans for the development of service facilities. This authority includes: "Public parks and recreation facilities, including land, structures, equipment, supplies and personnel necessary to acquire, develop and maintain such public park and recreation</p>

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>County Service Districts, Cont.</p>	<p>facilities and to administer a program of supervised recreation areas." Service districts may consist of contiguous or noncontiguous territory located in one or more counties. The formation of districts may be initiated by citizens petition or by order of Boards of County Commissioners, as provided in ORS 198.705-955. The formation of the district must be placed before voters if the proposal includes a request for an operating levy, and a separate vote must occur if the proposal includes a request for bonded indebtedness for purposes of capital construction. Districts may finance the construction, operation and maintenance of service facilities by voter-approved property tax assessments, general obligation bonds, revenue bonds and other methods as provided in the statute. Unlike P&R Districts, Boards of County Commissioners serve as the governing body.</p>	<p>a double majority -- a majority of registered voters and a majority of those voting must approve the measure -- unless the vote occurs during a general election. One disadvantage of general obligation bonds is the interest costs. (Source: Willamalane Park and Recreation District Comprehensive Parks Plan.)</p>
<p>General Obligation Bonds</p>	<p>These voter-approved bonds are an assessment on real property. Funding can be used for capital improvements, but not maintenance. This property tax is levied for a specified period of time, usually 10-30 years. As with serial levies, passage requires</p>	<p>Revenue Bonds</p> <p>These bonds are sold and paid from the revenue produced from the operation of a facility. (Source: Willamalane Park and Recreation District Comprehensive Parks Plan.)</p>
<p>Local Option Taxes</p>	<p>Chapter 280 ORS authorizes counties and other subdivisions of the state to enact, with voter approval, local option property taxes for the purpose of "financing the cost of any service, project, property or equipment which such subdivision has lawful power to perform, construct, or acquire, and of repairs and improvements thereof and of maintenance and replacement thereof." The ballot measure must qualify under section 11(8), Article XI, of the Oregon Constitution, which requires, in addition to a majority vote, that at least 50% of registered voters eligible to vote cast a ballot unless the</p>	

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Local Option Taxes, Cont.</p>	<p>election is held during a general election in an even-numbered year. The period of the levy shall not exceed five years, unless the tax is for capital projects. In the case of funding for capital projects, the period of the levy may be up to 10 years or the useful life of the capital project, whichever is less. A county may also obtain these funds as provided in the statute and advance them to a County Service District for approved district services and facilities.</p>		<p>Improvements to be constructed. Reimbursement fees relate to capital improvements already constructed, or under construction when the fee is established, for which the local government determines capacity still exists. Local governments must establish or modify systems development charges by an ordinance or resolution that sets forth a methodology as provided in the statute and that is available for public inspection. Moreover, prior to establishment of the systems development charge, "a local government shall prepare a capital improvement plan, public facilities plan, master plan or comparable plan that includes a list of capital improvements that the local government intends to fund, in whole or in part, with revenues from an improvement fee and the estimated cost, timing and percentage of costs eligible to be funded with revenues from the improvement fee for each improvement."</p>
<p>Systems Development Charges</p>	<p>Chapter 223 ORS authorizes local governments to impose systems development charges to help provide orderly growth and development of Oregon communities. Systems development charges may be used for capital improvements only, and the definition of capital improvements specifically includes park and recreation facilities. The systems development charge is "a reimbursement fee, an improvement fee or a combination thereof assessed or collected at the time of increased usage of a capital improvement or issuance of a development permit, building permit or connection to the capital improvement." Improvement fees relate to capital</p>		

APPENDIX R: Other Funding Mechanisms and Resources

<p>Partnerships and Volunteers</p>	<p>Volunteers and partner organizations may provide a variety of maintenance and improvement services to support the parks department. The level of volunteer service will vary depending on the number of volunteers, timing and availability, skills, equipment and other resource needs, and the capacity of the department to organize and supervise programs and events.</p>	<p>donations through mechanisms such as wills. Community fundraising events – such as annual auctions – can also support park, recreation, and open space facilities and projects.</p>
<p>Private Grants, Donations, and Gifts</p>	<p>Many private-sector trusts and foundations provide funding for park, recreation and open space projects. Grants from these sources are typically allocated through a competitive application process – similar to public-sector grants – and vary dramatically in size based on the financial resources and funding objectives of the granting organization. In addition, gifts and donations from private individuals and businesses can make important contributions to parks and recreation services and facilities. The donation of land or land value has helped expand many municipal park systems throughout the northwest. Philanthropic giving is another, related source of project funding. These contributions can include cash gifts and</p>	<p>ORS 366.514 allows a portion of the funds received by the by any county from the State Highway Fund to be expended as necessary to provide footpaths and bicycle trails, including curb cuts or ramps as part of the project. Footpaths and bicycle trails, including curb cuts and ramps as part of the project, shall be provided wherever a highway, road or street is being constructed, reconstructed or relocated. <u>Funds received from the State Highway Fund may also be expended to provide footpaths and trails along other highways, roads and streets and in parks and recreation areas.</u></p>
<p>ODOT Highway Fund</p>		

APPENDIX S: Clatsop County Travel Economic Impacts 1991-2005p (Oregon Tourism Commission)

	1991	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Total Direct Travel Spending (\$Million)								
Visitor Spending	178.3	259.5	305.6	319.8	335.9	323.4	337.4	
Other Travel	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Total Direct Spending	178.7	260.1	306.2	320.4	336.2	323.7	337.8	
Visitor Spending by Type of Traveler Accommodation (\$Million)								
Hotel, Motel	78.4	123.7	147.5	152.4	156.8	154.8	162.1	
Private Campground	7.7	9.4	9.7	10.0	10.3	10.6	11.1	
Public Campground	9.3	11.2	11.7	12.2	12.7	13.0	13.3	
Private Home	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.6	
Localist Home	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.6	
Day Travel	20.0	105.6	118.6	122.4	124.8	123.3	127.5	
Spending at Destination	138.5	279.5	305.6	319.8	325.9	323.4	327.2	
Visitor Spending by Commodity Purchased (\$Million)								
Accommodations	35.0	62.3	69.4	71.6	71.3	71.3	70.2	
Food & Beverage Services	37.4	63.8	61.6	56.4	56.7	59.1	60.2	
Hotel Taxes	17.3	25.8	27.9	29.5	29.9	29.8	29.4	
Ground Rent & Motor Fuel	2.8	4.0	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.5	6.5	
Auto, Entertainment & Recreation	27.3	42.1	40.6	43.1	43.0	43.1	40.7	
Retail Sales	18.6	39.2	42.9	48.2	49.4	48.3	48.8	
Air Transportation (except taxi)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Spending at Destination	128.3	279.5	305.6	319.8	325.9	323.4	327.2	
Industry Earnings Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
Accommodations & Food Service	38.9	61.3	66.8	63.8	63.4	71.3	75.0	
Auto, Entertainment & Recreation	8.3	13.1	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.2	13.4	
Retail	16.3	30.8	30.7	31.0	31.0	31.7	31.9	
Auto Rental & other ground trans.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	
Air Transportation (except taxi)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Other Travel	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Total Direct Earnings	63.8	105.7	109.5	107.2	107.6	116.4	119.8	
Industry Employment Generated by Travel Spending (Jobs)								
Accommodations & Food Service	2,700	4,430	4,700	3,800	3,900	3,700	3,850	
Auto, Entertainment & Recreation	610	760	820	840	860	870	880	
Retail	410	300	330	360	360	350	350	
Auto Rental & other ground trans.	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Air Transportation (except taxi)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other Travel	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	
Total Direct Employment	3,750	5,540	5,980	4,910	5,010	4,880	5,010	
Tax Receipts Generated by Travel Spending (\$Million)								
Local Tax Receipts	1.8	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	
State Tax Receipts	3.0	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	
Total Direct Tax Receipts	4.8	7.9	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	

*Direct spending is defined as spending by visitors on goods and services purchased at the destination.
 **Other Travel includes spending on local and long distance telephone, travel agency services, and other services.
 ***Total Direct Spending includes spending by visitors on goods and services purchased at the destination.

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	90100001750
Agency	532
Zoning	AG-2
Real Market Value (1/1/05)	2,681
Assessed Value	2,105
Location	Knapka Dock at the end of Knappa Dock Road
Other important information	

Knapka Dock

July 7, 1978 Billow Cascode sold dock property to Clatsop County for \$11.
 Nov. 11, 1998 Clatsop County leased property to Boatlifted John Highland and
 Brian Highland.

April 23, 1993 Clatsop County exchanged property with John Highland.

At one time the dock was used by a ferry to transport cattle to an island to
 the north.

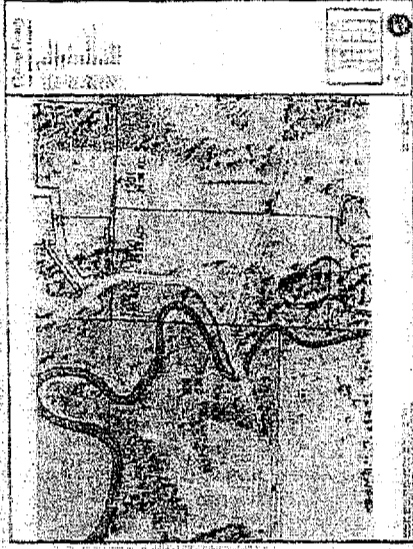
The property includes a dock and strip of land to the west between the road
 and the Clatsop River. There is room to park 3-5 cars to the west of the
 dock. A short trail gives hikers access to put in non-motorized boats. The
 dock is currently used for fishing, swimming and tying up motor boats.



Knapka Dock Parcel

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

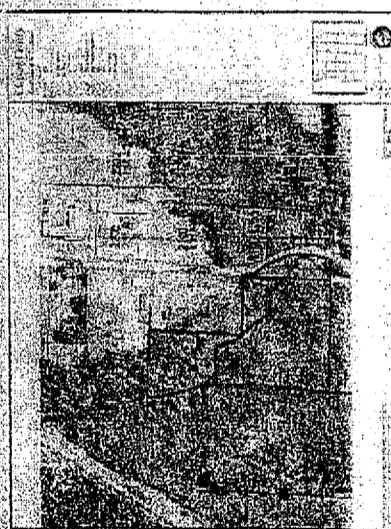
Assessor's Account #	90100001750
Agency	532
Zoning	AG-2
Real Market Value (1/1/05)	2,681
Assessed Value	2,105
Location	Walluski River
Other important information	



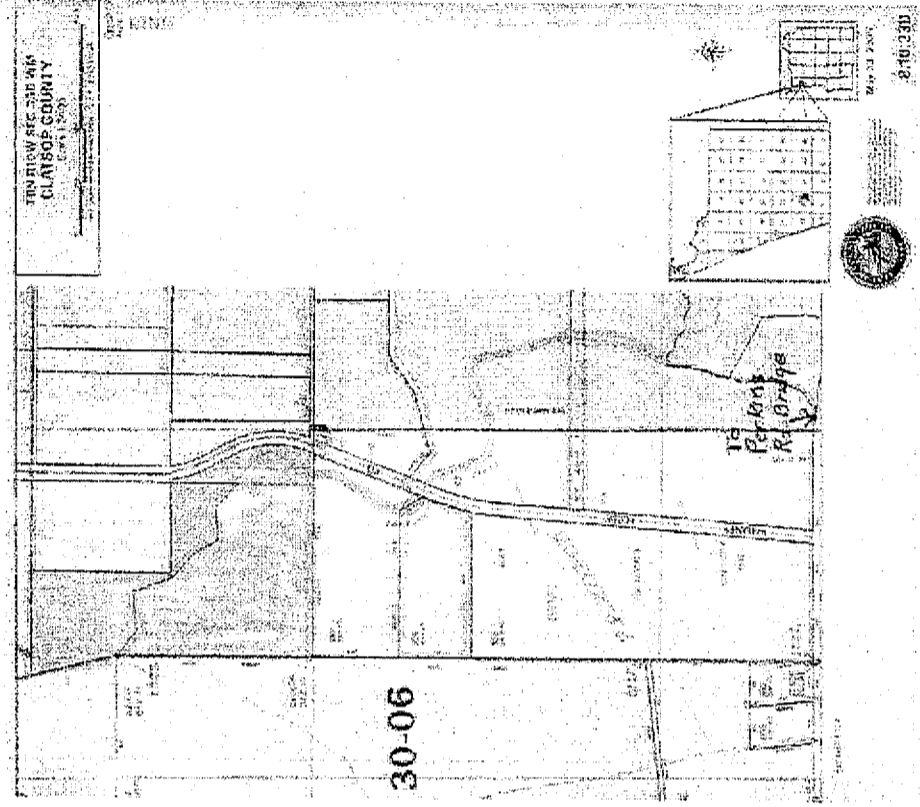
Walluski River Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION	
Assessor's Account #	310338-740-0001000
Address	1174
Zoning	LDV
Real Market Value (RMS)	65,181
Assessed Value	21,971
Tax Map #	Off of Rodney Acres zoned in Warrenton
Other important information	Shipsport creek runs along the base of these parcels
Assessor's Account #	310338-740-0001000
Address	1177
Zoning	LDV
Real Market Value (RMS)	6,965
Assessed Value	2,972
Tax Map #	Off of Rodney Acres zoned in Warrenton
Other important information	Shipsport creek runs through this parcel

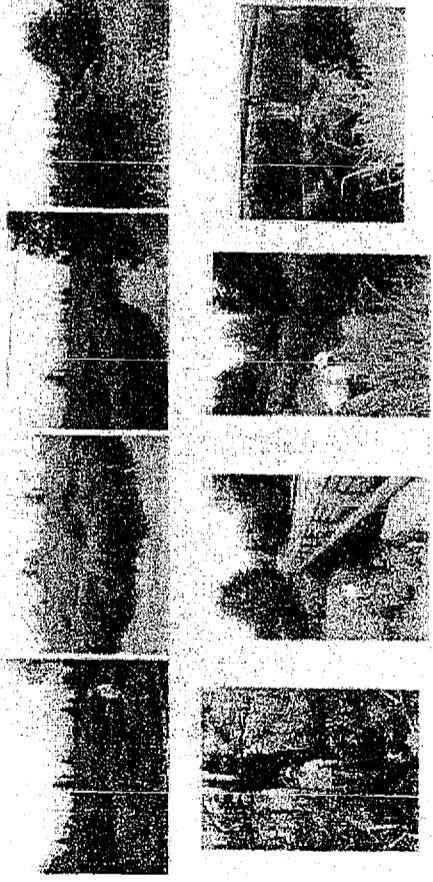


Rodney Road Parcels



Rodney Road Parcels

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites



11.7 acres in three parcels off Dolphin Road, Warrenton, includes Skipanon River

This impermeable piece of land appears to be a spectacular natural wetlands, worthy of protection.

Providing parking access for paddling the Skipanon River directly at this site might be too demanding, and would at least require irrigation. However there is a possible access site close by, within county control, at the Perkins Road bridge over the Skipanon. That location already contains significant gravel fill suitable for limited parking, which could be made accessible to vehicles by removing only a few sections of recently installed guardrail associated with the small bridge. The river level is influenced by tides, and with some modification of the river bank, a small floating access dock over stream from and adjacent to the bridge seems feasible.

From this location, there are miles of pleasant paddling downstream (initially before encountering the 8th Street bridges in Warrenton) with portage potential to continue to the Columbia River. A trail a short upstream (south) would provide a possible link with the new Port to Sea Trail, where that trail crosses the Skipanon River, via a heavily used timber footbridge.

The Perkins Road bridge site also could provide access for maintaining a portable toilet. It also seems sensible to consider collaborating on toilet facilities with the Port to Sea Trail.

Rodney Road Parcels

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Accession #	510000-1150
Acres	1.03
Zoning	U-2 Water dependent residential
Real Market Value 04-05	31,246
Assessed Value	19,000
Location	In Tansy Port area of Warrenton, across Ferry St. street
Other pertinent information	Sealed portion of 18th Street and 3rd Street

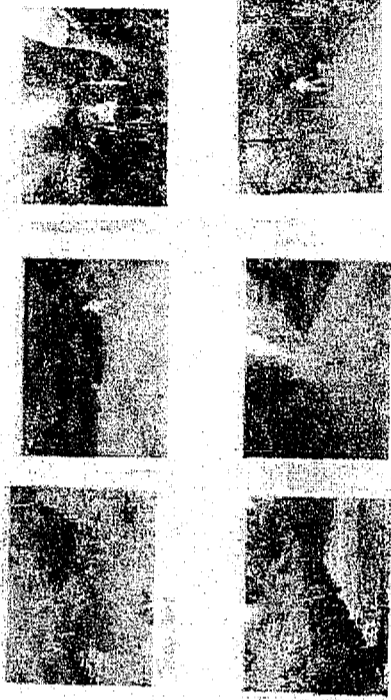
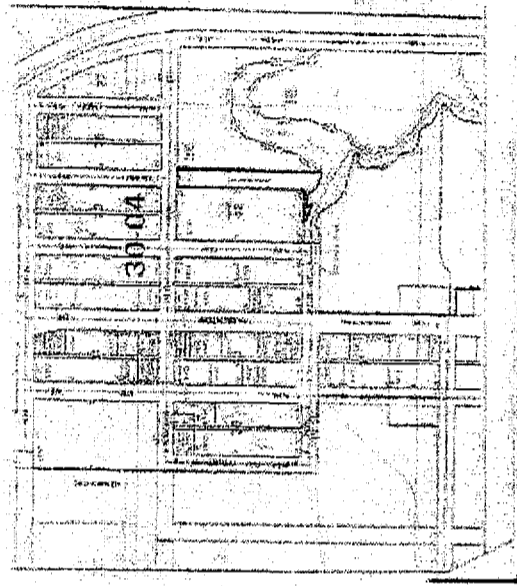
1.03 acres fronting Tansy Creek on Tansy Point in Warrenton

This property is situated on a vacated road, which usually gets partitioned to adjacent property owners, but a subsequent leasehold purchase apparently caused it to revert to County ownership. A physical inspection on August 9, 2005 showed evidence of a recent survey. County staff were unaware of any activity until the survey, so the survey company (H.B. Associates) was contacted and informed that the survey should be cancelled. They were willing to cancel it for Antlerport Ferry Trail, this owner of adjacent parcel to this case, but ID Parcel 7400. A survey company records show this parcel still in County possession.

This parcel fronts Tansy Creek, accessible currently via an existing "spoil" embankment through the property which may cross boundary lines. Tansy Creek meanders through a pleasant although not heavily timbered riparian area. Tansy Creek meanders at a set of bars into the Columbia River (see photo). It would be too difficult and dangerous to post this stream bed as a barrier to which's significant dimensions. However, Tansy Creek is a very beautiful and beautiful, and set back 5-10' from the Washington Water and Power utility.



Tansy Creek Parcel



Tansy Creek Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81007-340, 201
Acres	53.31 for tax lot 300
Zoning	OSI-Open space (unimproved) A3-Lake and Freshwater Wetland
Real Market Value 04/05	271,820
Assessed Value	230,820
Location	North of Peter Pacific road in the Fort Stevens Park, Oceanfront.
Other important information	Tax lot 201 is west of the zone line and no value or acreage given.

3.02 area on Skipanon Peninsula, North of Skipanon Marina

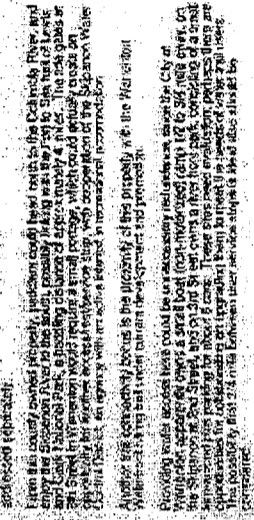
This property has good potential for recreational water access although it is likely to be a small site. The water level has been fluctuating which would require any water structure to be floating.

There is a jetty west of the site which is likely to be a jetty. The jetty is owned by the City of Astoria. This structure and its use would be a public use which would be used by the community. It is likely that the jetty would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community.

From all other sources, it is likely that the jetty would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community. The jetty is owned by the City of Astoria. This structure and its use would be a public use which would be used by the community. It is likely that the jetty would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community.

Another site (property) located in the vicinity of the property is the Pier 1000. This site is owned by the City of Astoria and is used for recreational purposes.

Providing water access here could be an excellent addition to the City of Astoria. The site is located on the Skipanon Peninsula and is a good location for a water access site. The site is owned by the City of Astoria and is used for recreational purposes. It is likely that the site would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community.



Skipanon River Parcel

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	81007-340, 201
Acres	53.31 for tax lot 300
Zoning	OSI-Open space (unimproved) A3-Lake and Freshwater Wetland
Real Market Value 04/05	271,820
Assessed Value	230,820
Location	North of Peter Pacific road in the Fort Stevens Park, Oceanfront.
Other important information	Tax lot 201 is west of the zone line and no value or acreage given.

3.02 area on Skipanon Peninsula, North of Skipanon Marina

This property has good potential for recreational water access although it is likely to be a small site. The water level has been fluctuating which would require any water structure to be floating.

There is a jetty west of the site which is likely to be a jetty. The jetty is owned by the City of Astoria. This structure and its use would be a public use which would be used by the community. It is likely that the jetty would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community.

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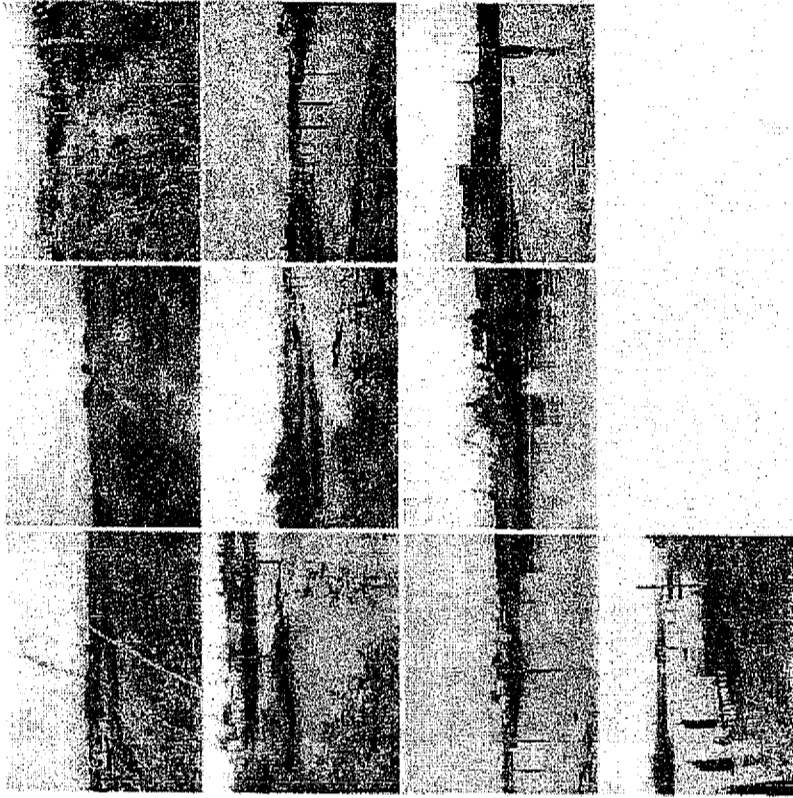
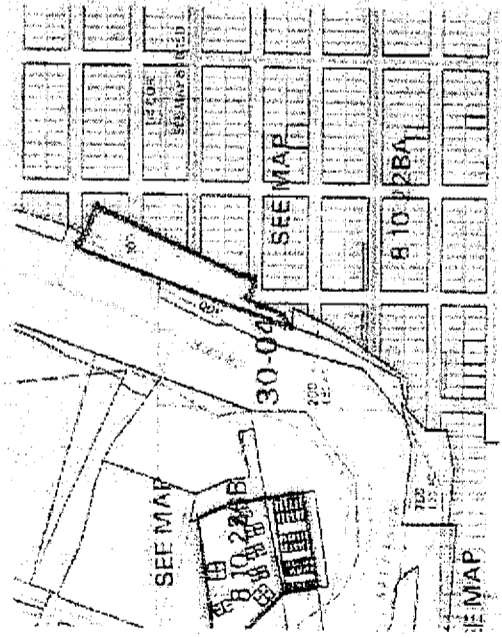
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Providing water access here could be an excellent addition to the City of Astoria. The site is located on the Skipanon Peninsula and is a good location for a water access site. The site is owned by the City of Astoria and is used for recreational purposes. It is likely that the site would be used for recreational purposes and would be used by the community.



Fort Stevens Parcel

APPENDIX T: County-Owned Water Access Sites



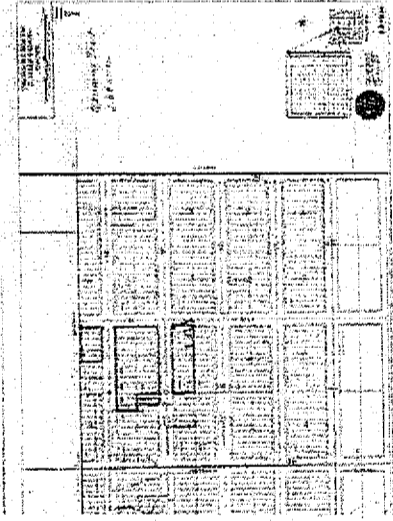
Skipanon River Parcel

Skipanon River Parcel

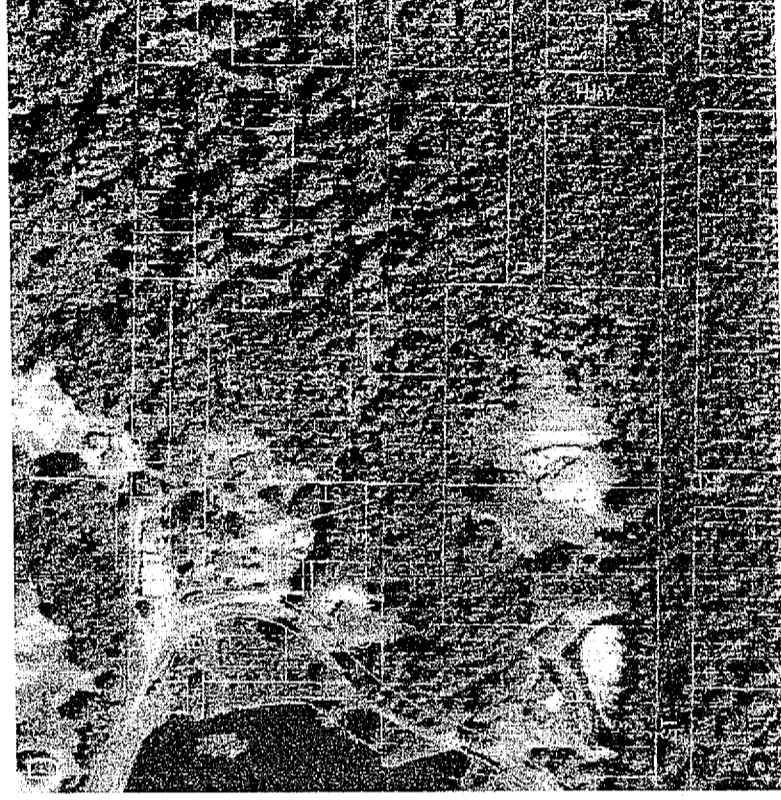
APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	2001 001A 200 1000 1100 1200 1300 1500 2000
Address	
Zone	RA-5
Real Market Value (04/05)	14,497
Assessed Value	26,357
Location	
Other important information	<p>City of Clatsop. Request to purchase land to be made with Oregon Department of Forestry and Natural Resources. Timber tract is located on parcel 2, 2000 has a stumpage value of \$251,000. However, the Clatsop informed that this is not a true 100 year old timber tract. It is a Clatsop County owned parcel as an educational tool for schools. Parcel should be used as an educational tool for schools. Parcel should be used as an educational tool for schools. Parcel should be used as an educational tool for schools.</p>



Claremont Road Parcels



Claremont Road Parcels

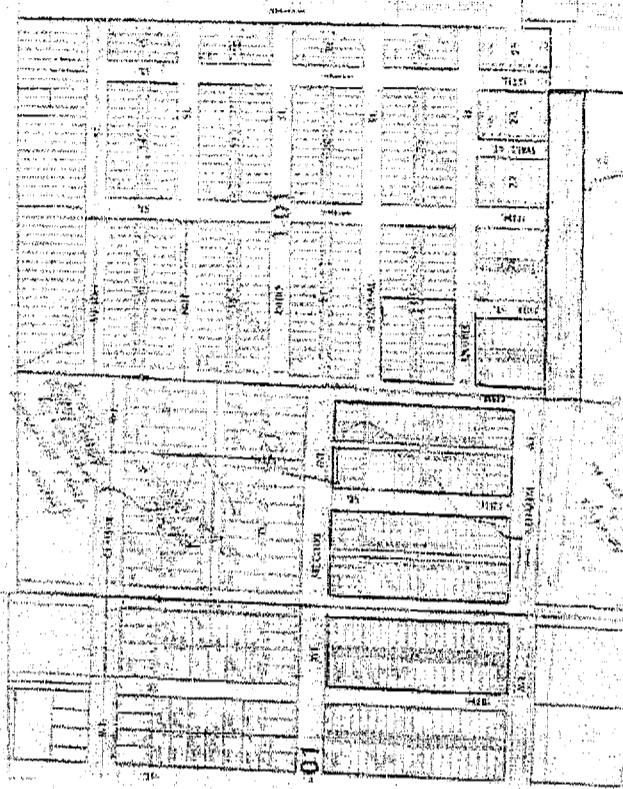
APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	80917CA-1661, 1700, 2200, 2300, 2400, 25000 80917CB-2609
Acresage	8.99
Zoning	R-2
Real Market Value 04-05	245,042
Assessed Value	159,357
Location	South slope of Arcata, between Clatsop County Public Works area and Astoria Middle School
Other important information	Astoria Middle School had a mature trail built several years ago with a 5-year license agreement for maintenance, that agreement has since lapsed and has not been renewed. There is also a stream running thru this area and it is my understanding that the trail has been vandalized.



North of County Public Works Parcels



North of County Public Works Parcels

APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels

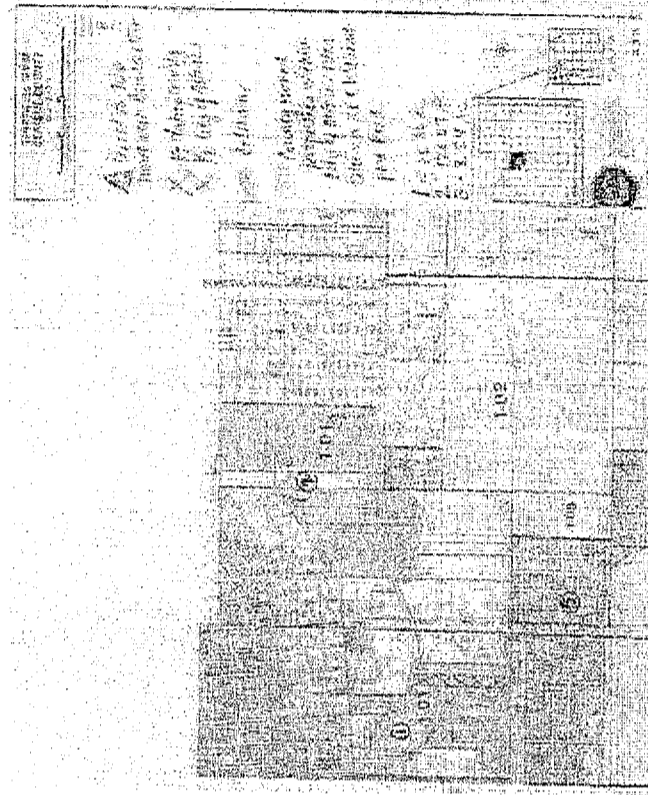
CLATSOP COUNTY PROPERTY INFORMATION

Assessor's Account #	60917-500, 800, 1900 and 1/2 of tax lot 702.
Average	1.89 Group # 1 on Map
Zoning	Mostly LR
Real Market Value 04-05	681,430
Assessed Value	446,719
Location	In the city of Astoria, south of Pipeline Road and on both sides of Williams Road.
Other important information	Values and average values is of tax lot 901. This area is in city limits of Astoria and in the best information available was last logged around 1997-1998.

Assessor's Account #	80909-1900, 80909 (CA-10808) 80916-400, 1200, 1301, 3001, 1200, 1300, 1900, 2000, 2201, 2301 (Group # 2 on map)
Average	1.89
Zoning	LR
Real Market Value 04-05	164,451
Assessed Value	112,918
Location	East of Astoria Channel and north of the City's High-Pressure water reservoir.
Other important information	Tax lot 400 has a portion of it located in New Northwest Precincts for their FM tower. Base of tower is recent off. Portion of this large area was bought in the late 70's. One City of Astoria parcel separates this group of county owned properties.

Assessor's Account #	8091602-101, 200, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300, 2100, 2000, 3000, 4100, 4200 and 5001 (D.D. 100, 5100)
Average	1.89
Zoning	Mostly R-2
Real Market Value 04-05	4,637
Assessed Value	1,927
Location	South and east of Williams Road and near some south of Hwy 202, in the Young Bay.
Other important information	Most of them do not have driveway access, although it is plotted on the map. (Group # 3 on map)

Williamsport Road Parcels



Williamsport Road Parcels

APPENDIX U: Other County-Owned Parcels



Williamsport Road Parcels

Oregon's Statewide Planning Goals & Guidelines

GOAL 8: RECREATIONAL NEEDS

OAR 660-015-0000(8)

To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts.

RECREATION PLANNING

The requirements for meeting such needs, now and in the future, shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise; (2) in appropriate proportions; and (3) in such quantity, quality and locations as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional recreational needs and plans.

DESTINATION RESORT SITING

Comprehensive plans may provide for the siting of destination resorts on rural lands subject to the provisions of state law, including ORS 197.435 through 197.467, this and other Statewide Planning Goals, and without an exception to Goals 3, 4, 11, or 14.

Eligible Areas

(1) Destination resorts allowed under the provisions of this goal must be sited on lands mapped as eligible by the affected county. A

map adopted by a county may not allow destination resorts approved under the provisions of this goal to be sited in any of the following areas:

- (a) Within 24 air miles of an urban growth boundary with an existing population of 100,000 or more unless residential uses are limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort;
- (b) On a site with 50 or more contiguous acres of unique or prime farm land identified and mapped by the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service or its predecessor agency; or within three miles of a High Value Crop Area except that "small destination resorts" may not be closer to a high value crop area than one-half mile for each 25 units of overnight lodging or fraction thereof;
- (c) On predominantly Cubic Foot Site Class 1 or 2 forest lands, as determined by the State Forestry Department, that are not subject to an approved goal exception;
- (d) In the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area as defined by the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Act, P.L. 99-663;
- (e) In an especially sensitive big game habitat as generally mapped by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in July 1984 and as further refined through development of comprehensive plans implementing this requirement.

(2) "Small destination resorts" may be allowed consistent with the siting requirements of section (1), above, in the following areas:

(a) On land that is not defined as agricultural or forest land under Goal 3 or 4; or

(b) On land where there has been an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3, 4, 11, or 14.

Siting Standards

(1) Counties shall ensure that destination resorts are compatible with the site and adjacent land uses through the following measures:

(a) Important natural features, including habitat of threatened or endangered species, streams, rivers, and significant wetlands shall be maintained. Riparian vegetation within 100 feet of streams, rivers and significant wetlands shall be maintained. Alterations to important natural features, including placement of structures that maintain the overall values of the feature, may be allowed.

(b) Sites designated for protection in an acknowledged comprehensive plan designated pursuant to Goal 5 that are located on the tract used for the destination resort shall be preserved through conservation easements as set forth in ORS 271.715 to 271.795. Conservation easements adopted to implement this requirement shall be sufficient to protect the resource values of the site and shall be recorded with the property records of the tract on which the destination resort is sited.

(c) Improvements and activities shall be located and designed to avoid or minimize

adverse effects of the resort on uses on surrounding lands, particularly effects on intensive farming operations in the area. At a minimum, measures to accomplish this shall include:

(i) Establishment and maintenance of buffers between the resort and adjacent land uses, including natural vegetation and where appropriate, fences, berms, landscaped areas, and other similar types of buffers.

(ii) Setbacks of structures and other improvements from adjacent land uses.

(iii) Measures that prohibit the use or operation in conjunction with the resort of a portion of a tract that is excluded from the site of a destination resort pursuant to ORS 197.435(7). Subject to this limitation, the use of the excluded property shall be governed by otherwise applicable law.

Implementing Measures

(1) Comprehensive plans allowing for destination resorts shall include implementing measures that:

(a) Adopt a map consisting of eligible lands for large destination resorts within the county. The map shall be based on reasonably available information, and shall not be subject to revision or refinement after adoption except in conformance with ORS 197.455, and 197.610 to 197.625, but not more frequently than once every 30 months. The county shall develop a process for collecting and processing concurrently all map amendments made within a 30-month planning period. A map adopted pursuant to this section shall be the sole basis

for determining whether tracts of land are eligible for siting of large destination resorts under the provisions of this goal and ORS 197.435 to 197.467.

(b) Limit uses and activities to those permitted by this goal.

(c) Assure developed recreational facilities and key facilities intended to serve the entire development and visitor oriented accommodations are physically provided or are guaranteed through surety bonding or substantially equivalent financial assurances prior to closure of sale of individual lots or units. In phased developments, developed recreational facilities and other key facilities intended to serve a particular phase shall be constructed prior to sales in that phase or guaranteed through surety bonding.

DEFINITIONS

Destination Resort -- A self-contained development providing visitor-oriented accommodations and developed recreational facilities in a setting with high natural amenities, and that qualifies under the definition of either a "large destination resort" or a "small destination resort" in this goal. Spending required under these definitions is stated in 1993 dollars. The spending required shall be adjusted to the year in which calculations are made in accordance with the United States Consumer Price Index.

Large Destination Resort -- To qualify as a "large destination resort" under this Goal, a proposed development must meet the following standards:

(1) The resort must be located on a site of 160 acres or more except within two miles of the ocean shoreline where the site shall be 40 acres or more.

(2) At least 50 percent of the site must be dedicated as permanent open space excluding yards, streets and parking areas.

(3) At least \$7 million must be spent on improvements for onsite developed recreational facilities and visitor-oriented accommodations exclusive of costs for land, sewer, and water facilities and roads. Not less than one-third of this amount shall be spent on developed recreational facilities.

(4) Commercial uses allowed are limited to types and levels necessary to meet the needs of visitors to the development. Industrial uses of any kind are not permitted.

(5) Visitor-oriented accommodations including meeting rooms, restaurants with seating for 100 persons, and 150 separate rentable units for overnight lodging must be provided. Accommodations available for residential use shall not exceed two such units for each unit of overnight lodging. However, the rentable overnight lodging units may be phased in as follows:

(a) On land that is not in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805:

(A) A total of 150 units of overnight lodging must be provided.

(B) At least 75 units of overnight lodging, not including any individually owned homes, lots or units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance

prior to the closure of sale of individual lots or units.

(C) The remaining overnight lodging units must be provided as individually owned lots or units subject to deed restrictions that limit their use to overnight lodging units. The deed restrictions may be rescinded when the resort has constructed 150 units of permanent overnight lodging as required by this section.

(D) The number of units approved for residential sale may not be more than two units for each unit of permanent overnight lodging provided under paragraph B of this subsection.

(E) The development approval shall provide for the construction of other required overnight lodging units within five years of the initial lot sales.

(b) On lands in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805:

(A) A total of 150 units of overnight lodging must be provided.

(B) At least 50 units of overnight lodging must be constructed prior to the closure of sale of individual lots or units.

(C) At least 50 of the remaining 100 required overnight lodging units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurance within five years of the initial lot sales.

(D) The remaining required overnight lodging units must be constructed or guaranteed through surety bonding or equivalent financial assurances within 10 years of the initial lot sales.

(E) The number of units approved for residential sale may not

be more than 2-1/2 units for each unit of permanent overnight lodging provided under paragraph (B) of this subsection.

(F) If the developer of a resort guarantees the overnight lodging units required under paragraphs (C) and (D) of this subsection through surety bonding or other equivalent financial assurance, the overnight lodging units must be constructed within four years of the date of execution of the surety bond or other equivalent financial assurance.

(6) When making a land use decision authorizing construction of a "large destination resort" in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, the governing body of the county or its designee shall require the resort developer to provide an annual accounting to document compliance with the overnight lodging standards of this definition. The annual accounting requirement commences one year after the initial lot or unit sales. The annual accounting must contain:

(a) Documentation showing that the resort contains a minimum of 150 permanent units of overnight lodging or, during the phase-in period, documentation showing the resort is not yet required to have constructed 150 units of overnight lodging.

(b) Documentation showing that the resort meets the lodging ratio described in section (5)(b) of this definition.

(c) For a resort counting individually owned units as qualified overnight lodging units, the number of weeks that each overnight lodging unit is available for rental to the general public as described in

section (2) of the definition for "overnight lodgings" in this goal.

Small Destination Resort -- To qualify as a "small destination resort" under Goal 8, a proposed development must meet standards (2) and (4) under the definition of "large destination resort" and the following standards:

(1) The resort must be located on a site of 20 acres or more.

(2) At least \$2 million must be spent on improvements for onsite developed recreational facilities and visitor-oriented accommodations exclusive of costs for land, sewer, and water facilities and roads. Not less than one-third of this amount must be spent on developed recreation facilities.

(3) At least 25 but not more than 75 units of overnight lodging shall be provided.

(4) Restaurant and meeting rooms with at least one seat for each unit of overnight lodging must be provided.

(5) Residential uses must be limited to those necessary for the staff and management of the resort.

(6) The county governing body or its designee must review the proposed resort and determine that the primary purpose of the resort is to provide lodging and other services oriented to a recreational resource that can only reasonably be enjoyed in a rural area. Such recreational resources include, but are not limited to, a hot spring, a ski slope or a fishing stream.

(7) The resort shall be constructed and located so that it is not designed to attract highway traffic. Resorts shall not use any

manner of outdoor advertising signing except:

(a) Tourist oriented directional signs as provided in ORS 377.715 to 377.830; and

(b) Onsite identification and directional signs.

Developed Recreation Facilities -- are improvements constructed for the purpose of recreation and may include but are not limited to golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, marinas, ski runs and bicycle paths.

High-Value Crop Area -- an area in which there is a concentration of commercial farms capable of producing crops or products with a minimum gross value of \$1,000 per acre per year. These crops and products include field crops, small fruits, berries, tree fruits, nuts, or vegetables, dairying, livestock feedlots, or Christmas trees as these terms are used in the 1983 County and State Agricultural Estimates prepared by the Oregon State University Extension Service. The High-Value Crop Area Designation is used for the purpose of minimizing conflicting uses in resort siting and is not meant to revise the requirements of Goal 3 or administrative rules interpreting the goal.

Map of Eligible Lands -- a map of the county adopted pursuant to ORS 197.455.

Open Space -- means any land that is retained in a substantially natural condition or is improved for recreational uses such as golf courses, hiking or nature trails or

equestrian or bicycle paths or is specifically required to be protected by a conservation easement. Open spaces may include ponds, lands protected as important natural features, land preserved for farm or forest use and lands used as buffers. Open space does not include residential lots or yards, streets or parking areas.

Overnight Lodgings -- are permanent, separately rentable accommodations that are not available for residential use. Overnight lodgings include hotel or motel rooms, cabins, and time-share units. Tent sites, recreational vehicle parks, manufactured dwellings, dormitory rooms, and similar accommodations do not qualify as overnight lodgings for the purpose of this definition. Individually owned units may be considered overnight lodgings if:

(1) With respect to lands not in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 45 weeks per calendar year through a central reservation and check-in service, or

(2) With respect to lands in Eastern Oregon, as defined in ORS 321.805, they are available for overnight rental use by the general public for at least 38 weeks per calendar year through a central reservation system operated by the destination resort or by a real estate property manager, as defined in ORS 696.010.

Recreation Areas, Facilities and Opportunities -- provide for human development and enrichment, and

include but are not limited to: open space and scenic landscapes; recreational lands; history, archaeology and natural science resources; scenic roads and travelers; sports and cultural events; camping, picnicking and recreational lodging; tourist facilities and accommodations; trails; waterway use facilities; hunting; angling; winter sports; mineral resources; active and passive games and activities.

Recreation Needs -- refers to existing and future demand by citizens and visitors for recreations areas, facilities and opportunities.

Self-contained Development -- means a development for which community sewer and water facilities are provided onsite and are limited to meet the needs of the development or are provided by existing public sewer or water service as long as all costs related to service extension and any capacity increases are borne by the development. A "self-contained development" must have developed recreational facilities provided on-site.

Tract -- means a lot or parcel or more than one contiguous lot or parcel in a single ownership. A tract may include property that is not included in the proposed site for a destination resort if the property to be excluded is on the boundary of the tract and constitutes less than 30 percent of the total tract.

Visitor-Oriented Accommodations -- are overnight lodging, restaurants, meeting facilities which are designed to and provide for the needs of

visitors rather than year-round residents.

GUIDELINES

A. PLANNING

1. An inventory of recreation needs in the planning area should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of public wants and desires.

2. An inventory of recreation opportunities should be made based upon adequate research and analysis of the resources in the planning area that are available to meet recreation needs.

3. Recreation land use to meet recreational needs and development standards, roles and responsibilities should be developed by all agencies in coordination with each other and with the private interests. Long range plans and action programs to meet recreational needs should be developed by each agency responsible for developing comprehensive plans.

4. The planning for lands and resources capable of accommodating multiple uses should include provision for appropriate recreation opportunities.

5. The *State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan* could be used as a guide when planning, acquiring and developing recreation resources, areas and facilities.

6. When developing recreation plans, energy consequences should be considered, and to the greatest extent possible non-motorized types of recreational activities should be preferred over motorized activities.

7. Planning and provision for recreation facilities and opportunities should give priority to areas, facilities and uses that

(a) Meet recreational needs requirements for high density population centers,

(b) Meet recreational needs of persons of limited mobility and finances,

(c) Meet recreational needs requirements while providing the maximum conservation of energy both in the transportation of persons to the facility or area and in the recreational use itself,

(d) Minimize environmental deterioration,

(e) Are available to the public at nominal cost, and

(f) Meet needs of visitors to the state.

8. Unique areas or resources capable of meeting one or more specific recreational needs requirements should be inventoried and protected or acquired.

9. All state and federal agencies developing recreation plans should allow for review of recreation plans by affected local agencies.

10. Comprehensive plans should be designed to give a high priority to enhancing recreation opportunities on the public waters and shorelands of the state especially on existing and potential state and federal wild and scenic waterways, and Oregon Recreation Trails.

11. Plans that provide for satisfying the recreation needs of persons in the planning area should consider as a major determinant, the carrying capacity of the air, land and

water resources of the planning area. The land conservation and development actions provided for by such plans should not exceed the carrying capacity of such resources.

of minimal value and designed to minimize adverse environmental effects.

B. IMPLEMENTATION

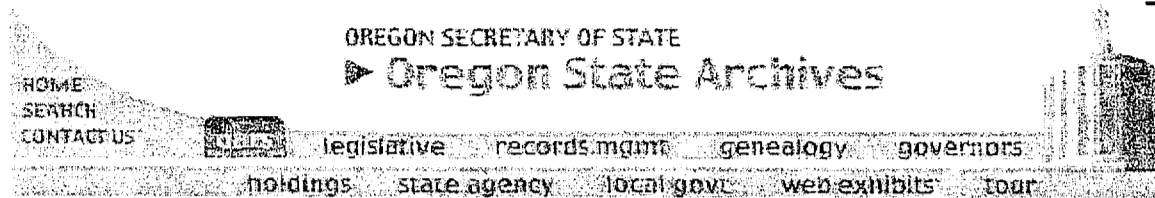
Plans should take into account various techniques in addition to fee acquisition such as easements, cluster developments, preferential assessments, development rights acquisition, subdivision park land dedication that benefits the subdivision, and similar techniques to meet recreation requirements through tax policies, land leases, and similar programs.

C. RESORT SITING

Measures should be adopted to minimize the adverse environmental effects of resort development on the site, particularly in areas subject to natural hazards. Plans and ordinances should prohibit or discourage alterations and structures in the 100 year floodplain and on slopes exceeding 25 percent. Uses and alterations that are appropriate for these areas include:

1. Minor drainage improvements that do not significantly impact important natural features of the site;
2. Roads, bridges and utilities where there are no feasible alternative locations on the site; and
3. Outdoor recreation facilities including golf courses, bike paths, trails, boardwalks, picnic tables, temporary open sided shelters, boating facilities, ski lifts and runs. Alterations and structures permitted in these areas should be adequately protected from geologic hazards or

EXHIBIT 4



The Oregon Administrative Rules contain OARs filed through February 15, 2006

LAND CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

DIVISION 34

STATE AND LOCAL PARK PLANNING

660-034-0000

Purpose

(1) The purpose of this division is to establish policies and procedures for the planning and zoning of state and local parks in order to address the recreational needs of the citizens of the state. This division is intended to interpret and carry out requirements of Statewide Planning Goal 8 and ORS 195.120 through 195.125.

(2) In general, this division directs local government planning and zoning activities regarding state and local park master plans. OAR chapter 736, division 018, directs the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) with respect to state park master planning, and does not apply to local governments except where specified by this division.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, 195 & 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, 197.225 - 197.245 & 195.120 - 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98; LCDD 3-2004, f. & cert. ef. 5-7-04

660-034-0010

Definitions

As used in this division, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Administrative site" is property owned or managed by OPRD that is used solely for state park administration and/or maintenance facilities and which is not within or contiguous to a state park.
- (2) "Agricultural land" shall have the same meaning as OAR 660-033-0020(1).
- (3) "Camper cabin" is a camp structure with no permanent foundations or plumbing, located within a

camping area and intended for occupancy by 1-8 persons.

- (4) "Camp store" is an enclosed building not exceeding 1500 square feet for the sale of sundries to registered campers in camping areas within the park.
- (5) "Endowment property" is property owned by OPRD which has no known outstanding resources or recreational values that would support the state park system mission and role, and which is intended for sale, lease, trade or donation to a different entity or for management for a purpose which does not directly support the state park system mission and role.
- (6) "Forest land" shall have the same meaning as provided in Goal 4.
- (7) "Group shelter" is an open sided or enclosed permanent building that does not include bedrooms, but may include plumbing, fireplace, barbecue, and picnic tables, for use by registered campers in a group camping area.
- (8) "Local park" is a public area intended for open space and outdoor recreation use that is owned and managed by a city, county, regional government, or park district and that is designated as a public park in the applicable comprehensive plan and zoning ordinance.
- (9) "Open play field" is a large, grassy area with no structural improvements intended for outdoor games and activities by park visitors. The term does not include developed ballfields, golf courses or courts for racquet sports.
- (10) "OPRD" means the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department.
- (11) "PAPA" is a "post acknowledgment plan amendment" conducted according to the requirements of ORS 197.610 through 197.625. The term includes amendments to an acknowledged comprehensive plan or land use regulation and the adoption of any new plan or land use regulation.
- (12) "Park retreat" is an area of a state park designated for organized gatherings. Facilities within a park retreat are for use only by registered retreat guests. A park retreat must include a meeting hall and designated parking, and may also include other park amenities and support facilities.
- (13) "Park visitor" is any member of the public who enters a state or local park for the primary purpose of enjoying or learning about the natural, historic or prehistoric, or scenic resources associated with the park setting.
- (14) "Preliminary draft master plan" is a proposal for a state park master plan which has been prepared for adoption as an administrative rule by OPRD under the provisions of OAR 736, Division 018, and which is provided to local governments and the public for review and comment.
- (15) "Recreation shop" is an open or enclosed building not exceeding 500 square feet of floor area for the rental of horses or recreational equipment such as bicycles and boats and for the sale of incidental related items such as bait and fishing flies.
- (16) "State park" is any property owned or managed by the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) and that has been determined by OPRD to have outstanding natural, cultural, scenic and/or recreational resource values that support the state park system mission and role. The following OPRD properties are not state parks for purposes of this rule: endowment properties and administrative sites.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0015

State Park Master Plans and Allowable Uses

(1) The Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) adopts state park master plans as administrative rules pursuant to OAR Chapter 736, Division 018 and ORS 390.180. In order to facilitate the implementation of state park master plans through local government land use plans, this division provides procedures and criteria for park master planning and coordination.

(2) Each state park master plan shall describe, through maps and text as appropriate, the type, size and location of all land uses intended to occur in the park. Uses listed in ORS 195.120(3) and any other uses determined by OPRD may be authorized in a state park master plan provided all aspects of such uses comply with statewide planning goals, ORS 215.296, ORS 390.180, and OAR 736-018-0020 on the applicable date of this rule, and all other applicable laws. State park master plans shall include findings of compliance with statewide planning goals and ORS 215.296.

(3) Except where the context specifies otherwise, the requirements in this division do not apply to state park master plans adopted as state rules prior to the effective date of this division. However, the requirements in this division do apply to amendments to such master plans when the amendments are adopted after the effective date of this division.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0020

Coordination Procedures for Development of State Park Master Plans

(1) For each state park master plan developed after the effective date of this rule, OPRD shall submit a preliminary draft master plan to DLCD and all local governments with land use authority over the subject state park property. This submittal shall occur prior to or simultaneously with OPRD's initiation of the administrative rule procedure for master plan adoption. At the time of the submittal, OPRD shall consult with local planning officials to determine whether the proposed uses in the park master plan are allowed by the acknowledged local comprehensive plan, as follows:

(a) If the local government determines that all of the proposed uses are allowed by the acknowledged local plan, OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the master plan. In this case, the procedures in OAR 660-033-0020(2) through 660-033-0030(6) do not apply. However, if the proposed uses are allowable, but only by application of local conditional approval criteria that are not clear or objective, OPRD may seek to amend such criteria by proceeding as described in Subsection (b) of this Section. Upon request from OPRD, the local government shall provide written confirmation that the proposed master plan is compatible with the local plan.

(b) If the local government determines that any of the proposed uses described in the master plan are not allowed by the acknowledged local plan or implementing regulations, OPRD shall submit the

preliminary master plan to the local government as an application for a post-acknowledgment plan amendment (PAPA).

(2) Upon receipt of a PAPA application from OPRD, a local government shall follow applicable PAPA procedures and requirements, except as described in subsections (a) through (c) of this section:

(a) The local government shall notify interested citizens and conduct at least one public hearing on the preliminary master plan within 90 days following submittal of a complete PAPA application. This may be conducted as a joint hearing of the local government and OPRD;

(b) Within 120 days following submittal of OPRD's complete application, the local government shall forward to OPRD any recommendations for changes to the master plan. The recommendations shall be in writing and shall include any suggested conditions or changes to the master plan;

(c) The local government shall not take final action on the PAPA application until OPRD has adopted the park master plan as an administrative rule and submitted it to the local government in accordance with OAR 660-034-0030.

(3) Within 60 days of receiving written recommendations from a local government pursuant to OAR 660-034-0020(2)(b), OPRD shall provide a written response to the local government addressing each recommendation. The response shall describe any changes to the draft park master plan that OPRD would propose in response to the local recommendations.

(4) OPRD's response shall also provide a second comment period not less than 30 days during which the local government may:

(a) Review any changes to the park master plan proposed by OPRD in response to the local government's previous recommendations; and

(b) Based on this review, either concur with or object to OPRD's pending adoption of the proposed master plan.

(5) If no objections are raised by the local government during the 30 day comment period, OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the state park master plan. If OPRD receives a timely objection from the local government, and if the objection meets the requirements of OAR 660-034-0020 (6), OPRD shall delay final consideration and adoption of the master plan in order to engage in formal or informal dispute resolution with the local government pursuant to OAR 660-034-0025. This delay of adoption shall continue for at least 60 days following the receipt of the objection, or until the issues in the objection are resolved and the objection is withdrawn, whichever occurs first. At the end of the 60 day delay period OPRD may proceed with consideration and adoption of the state park master plan.

(6) OPRD may choose to engage in dispute resolution for all issues raised by an objection. However, the mandatory 60 day delay specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5) shall only apply to an objection that meets the following requirements:

(a) The objection shall be described in a letter from the local governing body to the OPRD director received within the 30 day time period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(4); and

(b) The objection letter shall indicate the reasons why the local government believes the proposed master plan is inconsistent with either the statewide planning goals, ORS 215.296, or OPRD's state park

master planning criteria in OAR 736-018-0020.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195, & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0025

Dispute Resolution

(1) If a local government objects to a proposed state park master plan, as described in OAR 660-034-0020(4) through 660-034-0020(6), OPRD shall attempt to resolve the objections during the 60 day delay period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5), either through informal discussions with the local government or through formal mediation.

(2) OPRD or the local government may request mediation through the State of Oregon Public Policy Dispute Resolution Program in order to resolve a disagreement about uses in a preliminary draft state park master plan. Such mediation shall be conducted according to the provisions of ORS 183.502.

(3) If OPRD and the local government engage in mediation pursuant to OAR 660-034-0025(2), and if this mediation does not result in timely resolution of the objection, either OPRD or the local government may request a nonbinding determination by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). This determination shall be limited to issues involving the compliance of OPRD's proposed state park master plan with the statewide goals or related statutes or rules. Such a request shall be submitted by the end of the 60-day delay period specified in OAR 660-034-0020(5), or within 15 days following a withdrawal by either party from the mediation proceedings described under Section (2) of this rule, whichever occurs last. LCDC may either agree or not agree to consider a request to issue a nonbinding determination regarding the dispute.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0030

Local Government Implementation of State Park Master Plans

(1) Within 60 days following the effective date of the state park master plan administrative rule adopted by OPRD, unless an appeal of the rule is filed, OPRD shall submit the adopted master plan to all local governments with land use authority over the subject state park. The submittal shall include a request that the local governments take final action on the PAPA application previously filed pursuant to OAR 660-034-0020(1)(b).

(2) Within 150 days after receipt of an adopted master plan from OPRD, the local governments shall take final action necessary to conclude the PAPA initiated under OAR 660-034-0020(1)(b). Final action shall include amendments to the plan, implementing ordinances, plan map and zoning map, as necessary, to:

(a) Indicate the existence of the state park and its boundaries on the appropriate maps;

- (b) Apply appropriate plan and zone categories (a "park" zone or overlay zone is recommended); and
 - (c) Provide objective land use and siting review criteria in order to allow development of the uses indicated in the state park master plan.
- (3) Amendments to the local plan intended to implement the state park master plan shall be consistent with all statewide planning goals. If the local action includes only such amendments as are necessary and sufficient to implement the park master plan, the local government may rely on goal findings that are included in the park master plan (see OAR 660-034-0015(2)) in order to comply with statewide goal requirements.
- (4) The final local action shall include findings addressing ORS 215.296 for all uses and activities in or adjacent to an agricultural or forest zone. The local government may rely on the ORS 215.296 findings in the state park master plan (see OAR 660-034-0015(2)) in order to comply with this requirement. The analysis required under 215.296 shall concern farm or forest practices occurring on lands surrounding the state park that are devoted to farm or forest use, and shall not concern farm or forest practices occurring on farm or forest land within the state park itself.
- (5) The local government may decide to alter or disallow the state park master plan provided the local government determines that adoption of the state park master plan would violate a statewide planning goal and/or ORS 215.296. The local government shall alter or disallow uses described in the park plan only to the extent necessary to comply with statewide goals and/or ORS 215.296. If the local government alters or disallows the state park master plan, OPRD may pursue any of the following options:
- (a) Take no action;
 - (b) Modify the state park master plan to be compatible with the final PAPA action taken by the local government;
 - (c) Appeal the local decision.
- (6) If the local government takes no final action on the PAPA within 150 days from receipt of the adopted state parks master plan from OPRD, the master plan, rather than the local plan:
- (a) Shall be deemed the controlling land use regulation for the subject state park with respect to uses described in the state parks master plan;
 - (b) Shall supersede local zoning ordinances with respect to review and approval of uses described in the state parks master plan; and
 - (c) The provisions of this section shall remain in effect until the local government takes final action on the PAPA application.
- (7) OPRD may submit a state park master plan that was adopted prior to the effective date of this division to a local government, either as a PAPA or as a request for local action during periodic review. Upon receipt of such a previously adopted state park master plan, the local government shall consider conforming amendments to local planning and zoning measures, and may adopt such amendments provided the proposed uses in the park master plan comply with statewide planning goals and ORS 215.296.

(8) The State Parks and Recreation Department director may continue any use or facility that existed in a state park on July 25, 1997. Furthermore, the following uses and activities shall be approved by local government subject only to clear and objective siting criteria that shall not, either individually or cumulatively, prohibit the use or activity

(a) The repair and renovation of facilities in existence on July 25, 1997;

(b) The replacement of facilities and services in existence on July 25, 1997, including minor location changes; and

(c) The minor expansion of uses and facilities in existence on July 25, 1997.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0035

Park Uses On Agricultural and Forest Land

(1) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land subject to a state park master plan, and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land subject to a state park master plan, provided such uses are also allowed under OAR 736, Division 18 and all other applicable laws, goals, and rules.

(2) A local government is not required to adopt an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3 or 4 for the following uses on agricultural or forest land within a state park provided the uses, alone or in combination, meet all statewide goals and are authorized in a state park master plan adopted by OPRD, including state park master plans adopted by OPRD prior to the effective date of this division:

(a) Campground areas: recreational vehicle sites; tent sites; camper cabins; yurts; teepees; covered wagons; group shelters; campfire program areas; camp stores;

(b) Day use areas: picnic shelters, barbecue areas, swimming areas (not swimming pools), open play fields, play structures;

(c) Recreational trails: walking, hiking, biking, horse, or motorized off-road vehicle trails; trail staging areas;

(d) Boating and fishing facilities: launch ramps and landings, docks, moorage facilities, small boat storage, boating fuel stations, fish cleaning stations, boat sewage pumpout stations;

(e) Amenities related to park use intended only for park visitors and employees: laundry facilities; recreation shops; snack shops not exceeding 1500 square feet of floor area;

(f) Support facilities serving only the park lands wherein the facility is located: water supply facilities, sewage collection and treatment facilities, storm water management facilities, electrical and communication facilities, restrooms and showers, recycling and trash collection facilities, registration buildings, roads and bridges, parking areas and walkways;

(g) Park Maintenance and Management Facilities located within a park: maintenance shops and yards, fuel stations for park vehicles, storage for park equipment and supplies, administrative offices, staff lodging;

(h) Natural and cultural resource interpretative, educational and informational facilities in state parks: interpretative centers, information/orientation centers, self-supporting interpretative and informational kiosks, natural history or cultural resource museums, natural history or cultural educational facilities, reconstructed historic structures for cultural resource interpretation, retail stores not exceeding 1500 square feet for sale of books and other materials that support park resource interpretation and education;

(i) Visitor lodging and retreat facilities in state parks: historic lodges, houses or inns and the following associated uses in a state park retreat area only:

(A) Meeting halls not exceeding 2000 square feet of floor area;

(B) Dining halls (not restaurants).

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, ORS 195 & ORS 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, ORS 197.225 - ORS 197.245 & ORS 195.120 - ORS 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98

660-034-0040

Planning for Local Parks

(1) Local park providers may prepare local park master plans, and local governments may amend acknowledged comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances pursuant to the requirements and procedures of ORS 197.610 through 197.625 in order to implement such local park plans. Local governments are not required to adopt a local park master plan in order to approve a land use decision allowing parks or park uses on agricultural lands under provisions of ORS 215.213 or 215.283 or on forestlands under provisions of OAR 660-006-0025(4), as further addressed in Sections (3) and (4) of this rule. If a local government decides to adopt a local park plan as part of the local comprehensive plan, the adoption shall include:

(a) A plan map designation, as necessary, to indicate the location and boundaries of the local park; and

(b) Appropriate zoning categories and map designations (a "local park" zone or overlay zone is recommended), including objective land use and siting review criteria, in order to authorize the existing and planned park uses described in local park master plan.

(2) Unless the context requires otherwise, this rule does not require changes to:

(a) Local park plans that were adopted as part of an acknowledged local land use plan prior to the effective date of this rule; or

(b) Lawful uses in existence within local parks on the effective date of this rule.

(3) All uses allowed under Statewide Goal 3 are allowed on agricultural land within a local park and all uses allowed under Statewide Goal 4 are allowed on forest land within a local park, in accordance with applicable laws, statewide goals, and rules.

(4) Although some of the uses listed in OAR 660-034-0035(2)(a) through 660-034-0035(2)(g) are not allowed on agricultural or forest land without an exception to Statewide Planning Goals 3 or 4, a local government is not required to take an exception to Goals 3 or 4 to allow such uses on land within a local park provided such uses, alone or in combination, meet all other statewide goals and are described and authorized in a local park master plan that:

(a) Is adopted as part of the local comprehensive plan in conformance with Section (1) of this rule and consistent with all statewide goals;

(b) Is prepared and adopted applying criteria comparable to those required for uses in state parks under OAR 736, division 18; and

(c) Includes findings demonstrating compliance with ORS 215.296 for all uses and activities proposed on or adjacent to land zoned for farm or forest use.

Stat. Auth.: ORS 183, 195 & 197

Stats. Implemented: ORS 197.040, 197.225 - 197.245 & 195.120 - 195.125

Hist.: LCDD 3-1998, f. & cert. ef. 7-15-98; LCDD 3-2004, f. & cert. ef. 5-7-04

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GOAL 8 RECREATIONAL NEEDS BACKGROUND REPORT

AND

CLATSOP COUNTY RECREATIONAL LANDS MASTER PLAN

1992

Adopted December 23, 1992
Ordinance # 92-21
Clatsop County Board of Commissioners

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INTRODUCTION

Clatsop County offers a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities to its residents and many visitors. The County's location in the northwest corner of the state creates a spectacular mix of physical features including the beaches of the Pacific Ocean, the waters of the Columbia River and the lushly forested foothills of the Coastal Range. Coastal weather patterns supply ample rainfall to support the County's mixed forest vegetation and feed numerous coastal foothill streams. Moderate temperatures allow for the year-round enjoyment of outdoor recreational pursuits.

Clatsop County's outdoor recreational resources are available to its citizens and also easily accessible to residents of the Willamette Valley and Southwest Washington. State Highways 26 and 30 provide the access link to the Willamette Valley and U.S. Highway 101 and the Astoria Bridge connect the County to Southwest Washington. The North Coast of Oregon is also a very popular summer destination for large numbers of tourists from throughout the country. This influx of tourists fuels a significant segment of the County's economy.

A wide spectrum of public and private parties are involved in the ownership and management of the County's recreational sites and facilities. These parties include a variety of governmental agencies, private groups and individuals. This report attempts to give an overview of roles of the County's recreational providers and a summary of existing recreational facilities in Clatsop County.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

This master plan can be viewed as a combination of two planning documents. It serves as a County recreational needs background report which (1) inventories existing recreational facilities, (2) examines general recreational needs, and (3) reviews land use controls relating to recreational uses. The master plan also serves as a management tool for County-owned lands which (1) inventories County-owned sites, (2) provides site-specific management statements, and (3) examines the County's park management structure.

On April 12, 1989, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee adopted the following "mission statement":

"The goal of Clatsop County recreation resource planning is to improve the quality of life and environment in the County. The broad objective is to maximize human welfare by creating a more healthful, pleasurable, and attractive urban and rural environment."

During the process of developing this master plan, the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee reevaluated its 1989 mission statement and revised this statement to read as follows:

"The mission of Clatsop County Recreation Resource Planning is to pursue adequate funding to support Park and Recreation staffing with the ability to implement the plans formulated in the Clatsop County Recreational Master Plan and management policies."

STATEWIDE PLANNING GOALS

This County-Wide Recreation Plan provides citizens, elected officials, Planning Commissioners and Planning Department staff with a guiding document for the recreational aspects of land use planning in Clatsop County.

Oregon Statewide Planning Goal #8 "RECREATIONAL NEEDS" reads:

"To satisfy the recreational needs of the citizens of the state and visitors and, where appropriate, to provide for the siting of necessary recreational facilities including destination resorts".

The Goal 8 recreation planning requirements read as follows:

"The requirements of meeting such needs, now and in the future shall be planned for by governmental agencies having responsibility for recreation areas, facilities and opportunities: (1) in coordination with private enterprise, (2) in appropriate proportions; and (3) in such quantity, quality and location as is consistent with the availability of the resources to meet such requirements. State and Federal agency recreation plans shall be coordinated with local and regional needs and plans."

Goal 8 also allows counties through their comprehensive plans to provide for the siting of destination resorts on rural lands without a Goal 2 exception (to Goals 3, 4, 11 or 14) subject to certain Goal 8 standards. Clatsop County has placed provisions in its Land and Water Use and Development Ordinance (1) establishing a process for creating Destination Resort Overlay Districts; (2) creating destination resort "siting" and "improvement" standards and (3) providing a process for reviewing proposed destination resort developments. Clatsop County has not gone through the planning process of designating Destination Resort Overlay Districts which would conform to the existing Goal 8 mandated siting standards. The County shall as soon as practical undertake the inventory work related to destination resort planning as required by ORS 197.455.

RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLAN ELEMENTS

Goal 1, the Citizen Involvement Goal, requires that the County develop and implement a program that provides an opportunity for citizen involvement in all phases of the land use planning process. Some of the County park sites also impact Goal 5, 17 and 19 resources.

This master plan was developed in cooperation with the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee. Public meetings and hearings were held before the Clatsop County Recreation Lands Committee, the Clatsop County Planning Commission and the County Board of Commissioners to receive input on the development of this plan. This Plan represents Clatsop County's Goals and Policies regarding recreation in Clatsop County.

Goal 9, the Economy Goal, requires that the County plan for economic development. Tourism is an important element of the County's economy. A large share of the County's recreational resources are provided for or used extensively by tourists. Planning for these types of recreation facilities strengthens the tourism sector, which helps the County's economy. This background report should be made available to private groups, such as the Clatsop Economic Development Committee, Chambers of Commerce and the Board of Realtors, so that they may use the information in their efforts promoting tourism and recreational development in the County.

RECREATIONAL USE PROVIDER SUMMARY

A broad spectrum of recreational resources and facilities are offered in Clatsop County by an assortment of providers including federal, state, county and city governments, school districts, recreation districts and private individuals or groups. Table #1 below provides an overview of the spectrum of recreational providers in the County.

TABLE #1 CLATSOP COUNTY RECREATIONAL PROVIDER SPECTRUM

PROVIDER	RECREATIONAL PROVIDER	EXAMPLES
The Public	Public Waters Public Lands	Columbia River Sunset Lake Park
Federal	National Historic Site Wildlife Habitat Refuge	Fort Clatsop Lewis & Clark Refuge
State	Ocean Beach Access Highway Wayside Day-use Park Destination Campground Historic Site Fishing/Boating Access Public Access Lands	Del Rey Beach Bradley Park Ecola Ft. Stevens Park Ft. Stevens Reserve ODFW Access Easements ODF Open Lands
Cities	Active Sports Fields Swimming Pools Outdoor Courts Day-use Picnic Boat Ramp/Marine Park	Warrenton-Softball Astoria-Tapiola Cannon Beach-Tennis Hammond-Basin Seaside Quatat Park
County	Passive Natural Site Fishing/Boating Access Day-use Picnic Destination Campground	Nehalem Park John Day Boat Ramp Cullaby Lake Park Spruce Run Park
School Districts	Active Sports Fields Gymnasiums Playgrounds	Warren Field-Astoria Knappa High School Astoria Middle School
Parks Districts	Public Swimming Pools Organized Rec Programs	Sunset Pool-Seaside Misc Activities
Private	Golf Courses RV Campgrounds Resource Land Access	Gearhart Golf Course Circle Creek Campground Cavenham Forests

The roles of the various providers are briefly examined below and basic inventory information on existing recreational facilities is presented in a series of tables.

(A) The Public

Certain properties or resources are considered to be owned by "the public". Examples are the waters of the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean or a dedicated public park area within a residential subdivision. The public is deemed to have the right to freely access such properties.

(B) The Federal Government

The Federal Government is the largest owner of outdoor recreation lands in the State of Oregon. The U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and other federal agencies have large holdings within the state that are managed for purposes such as commercial timberlands which also provide recreational access to citizens of the state. Federal land holdings are less substantial in Clatsop County than in the state as a whole.

Federal holdings in Clatsop County include the 38,000 acre Lewis & Clark National Wildlife Refuge and the 4,745 acre Julia Butler Hansen Refuge for the Columbian White-tailed deer that are managed by the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Fort Clatsop National Memorial which is operated by the National Park Service. This national memorial which is located about five miles south of Astoria off of Alternate U.S. 101 includes an accurate reproduction of the 1805-1806 winter camp of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and a visitors center/exhibition hall.

(C) State of Oregon

The State of Oregon owns a number of recreational sites in Clatsop County that are managed by the State Parks and Recreation Department. These sites offer a variety of recreational opportunities to the public including campgrounds, day use areas, beach access, highway rest areas and historic sites. Table #2 on pages 8 and 9 provides a summary of these sites.

(D) Clatsop County

Clatsop County owns the recreational lands sites listed in Table #3 on page 10. These County park properties offer active recreational opportunities including camping, day use, stream bank and boat ramp water access and passive natural sites.

The individual County owned recreational lands sites are described in further detail on pages 32 through 45.

(E) Cities

The incorporated municipalities in Clatsop County provide recreational sites and activity programs. The City of Astoria through its Parks and Recreation Department has an extensive inventory of park sites and offers a wide range of recreational programs. Although other municipalities do not have sole-purpose parks and recreation departments, all own public park properties and provide recreational opportunities to their residents, people living in adjoining unincorporated areas and visitors to Clatsop County.

(F) Public School Districts

The local school districts in Clatsop County provide certain recreational facilities to the public. School facilities such as gymnasiums and ball fields are often made available for general public use during after-school hours and the summer months. Table #4 on page 11 provides an inventory of existing school district recreational facilities.

(G) Recreation Districts

The Sunset Empire Park and Recreation District with facilities located in Seaside is the only tax levying Recreation District in Clatsop County. The boundaries of this district include all properties that are within Seaside School District #10 except the incorporated cities of Gearhart and Cannon Beach. The District covers an area roughly between Cullaby Lake on the north, Tolovana Park on the south, and Hamlet to the east. This District has an annual operating budget of about \$600,000 with roughly half of this amount coming from its tax base. The District has seven full-time employees and 30-40 part-time workers.

This District operates a 25 yard indoor swimming pool on land adjoining the Broadway Middle School in Seaside that is open on a year-round basis to the public. Aquatic offerings include instruction, fitness, recreation, competition and special event programs. The pool is heavily used by individuals and public groups in Clatsop County and it is operating near its design capacity.

The Sunset Parks and Recreation District also offers a variety of non-aquatic recreation and leisure time activity programs including competitive team sport leagues, children's and teen activities, arts and crafts and performing arts. The District's varied recreational

offerings are enjoyed by a broad range of County residents; estimated participant uses are about 165,000 per year.

A steering committee has been formed to examine the potential for creating a recreational district in the northwest corner of the County. This group contracted with a recreation consultant to obtain an economic feasibility study for the establishment of a recreation district and the construction of a multi-purpose recreational facility in the Astoria area.

At this time, the steering committee is attempting to make decisions upon (1) the boundaries of the proposed district (2) the location and composition of the proposed recreation facility, and (3) the timing of the presentation of the proposal for public approval.

(H) Private

Private sector recreational providers include:

- (1) Non-profit organizations such as youth soccer and baseball groups;
- (2) Private commercial operators; (golf courses and RV campgrounds); and
- (3) Private resource land managers who allow public recreational access to their lands.

Tables #5 and #6 on pages 12 and 13 respectively, provide an inventory of privately owned golf courses and campground in Clatsop County.

TABLE #2 STATE OWNED RECREATIONAL LANDS IN CLATSOP COUNTY

Site and Location	Beach			Bike\Hike Trails	Comments
	Picnic	Access	Camping		
Bradley State Wayside US 30, 22 mi. east of Astoria; 18 acres	X				Columbia River viewpoint
Ft. Stevens State Park Ridge Road, Warrenton; 3,762 acres	X	X	X	X	605 campsites (213 full, 310 electric, 262 tent), historic museum, Coffenbury Lake
Del Rey Beach State Wayside, US 101, 2 mi. north of Gearhart; 18 acres		X			Vehicle beach access and parking lot
Ecola State Park, off US 101, 2 mi. north of Cannon Beach	X	X		X	Ocean viewpoints, hike-in camp at Indian Creek
Tolovana Beach State Wayside, US 101, 1 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 3 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Arcadia Beach State Wayside, US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 25 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot
Hug Point State Park US 101, 3 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 42 acres	X	X			Restrooms, parking lot

Oswald West State Park US 101, 10 mi. south of Cannon Beach; 2,474 total acres, 281 acres in Clatsop County	X	X	X	X	X	36 primitive campsites, developed portion in Tillamook County
Saddle Mountain State Park, off US 26, 10 mi. east of Seaside 2,921 acres	X				X	9 primitive campsites, 2-1/2 mi. hiking trail to summit viewpoints
Sunset Highway Forest Wayside, US 26; South county line; 1,084 total acres, 530 in Clatsop County	X					Restrooms, site straddles east county line
Elmer Feldenheimer Forest Preserve, Tillamook Head, 605 acres						Natural forest reserve
Gearhart Ocean State Wayside, off US 101, Gearhart						Undeveloped site

TABLE #3 COUNTY OWNED RECREATIONAL LAND SITES

(Note: more detailed site descriptions found on pages 32-45)

Big Creek Park	36A	US 30 1/2 mi. W of Knappa	Street access, day use
John Day Ramp	54A	US 30 2 mi. E of Astoria	Ramp access to Columbia River
Camp Kiwanilong	207A	Ridge Road, Warrenton	Camp facilities and educational area
Delaurea Beach	273A	Ridge Road, Warrenton	Beach access
Sunset Lake Park	4A	Sunset Beach Road	Day use, ramp access to lake
Carnahan Park	30A	North end of Cullaby Lake	Day use
Cullaby Lake Park	165A	Off US 101, 5 mi. S of Warrenton	Day use, ramp access to lake, boating, auto track
Klootchey Creek Park	25A	US 26, 5 mi. E of Seaside	Day use, Necanicum ramp, stream access
North Fork Nehalem	2.8A	Hwy 53, 6 mi. S of US 26	Stream access, day use
David Douglas	64A	Hwy 26, 13 mi. E of Seaside	Passive natural area
Spruce Run Park	128A	Lower Nehalem Road, 5 mi. S of Elsie	Camping, day use, Nehalem access
Nehalem Park	50A	US 26, 1/2 mi. E of Elsie	Passive natural area
Fishhawk Falls Park	55A	Hwy 202, 25 mi. E of Astoria	Day use
Sigfridson	64A	Hwy 202, 1 mi. E of Olney	Klaskanine access, day use

TABLE #4 SCHOOL DISTRICT FACILITIES

	Gyms	Baseball	Football	Track	Other
Astoria #1C					
High School	1		1	1	
Middle School	2		1	1	
Astor Elemen.	1				Tennis
Gray Elemen.	1				Tennis
Lewis & Clark	1	3		1	
Warrenton #30					
High School	1	1	1		
Grade School	1		1	1	
Seaside #10					
High School	2	1	1	1	Tennis
Middle School	1				Tennis
Element. School	3				
Jewell #8					
High/Grade Schs	2	2	1	1	Tennis
Knappa Columbia County #5J					
High School	1	1	1	1	
Grade School	1				
Olney #11					
Grade School	1	1			

TABLE #5 CLATSOP COUNTY GOLF COURSES

Site	Location	Type	# of Holes	Length
Astoria Golf & Country Club	Off US 101, 5 mi. S of Warrenton	Private	18 holes	6488 yd
Highlands Golf Course	Off US 101, Del Rey Beach Road (N of Gearhart UGB)	Public	9 holes	1880 yd
Gearhart Golf Links	Off US 101, N of Gearhart	Public	18 holes	6089 yd
Seaside Golf Course	US 101, Avenue U in Seaside	Public	9 holes	2610 yd
Gearhart Driving Range	US 101, 2 miles N of Gearhart	Public	Driving range only	
Shorepines Golf Club (proposed)	Off US 101, S of Sunset Beach Road	Public	18 holes	N/A

TABLE #6 PRIVATE CAMPGROUNDS IN CLATSOP COUNTY

Site	Location	Spaces	R/V	Tent	Notes
Westport M.H.	Highway 30, Westport	2	2	---	Mobile Home Park
Quinnat RV Park	1087 4th, Hammond	20	20	---	
Kampers West	NW Warrenton Drive, Warrenton	250	N/A	N/A	Laundry, showers, meeting room
KOA Kampground	Ridge Road, Warrenton	100	90	10	5 cabins, pool, store, showers, laundry
Neacoxie Lake	Off US 101, on Sunset Beach Road	48	48	---	Fronts on Neacoxie Lake
Bud's Campground	US 101, N Gearhart UGB	32	4	8	Store, laundry, showers
Pine Cove	US 101, N Seaside UGB	25	25	---	
Venice RV Park	US 101, N Seaside	26	26	---	Showers, laundry
Trail's End	Wahanna Road, Seaside	114	114	---	Membership campground
Trucke's RV	US 101, S Seaside	15	15	---	Store
Circle Creek	US 101, S Seaside	69	44	25	Showers, laundry
Riverside Lake RV	US 101, S Seaside	69	69	---	Showers, laundry
Sea Ranch RV Park	Alt. US 101, N Cannon Beach	71	37	34	Showers
RV Resort at Cannon Beach	US 101, S Cannon Beach	100	100	---	Pool, stove, showers, laundry

CLATSOP COUNTY RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

This report attempts to examine the general need in Clatsop County for a variety of recreational uses and facilities. The following factors are addressed for each identified recreational use:

- (1) Use summary
- (2) Needs assessment
- (3) County provider role
- (4) Zoning ordinance provisions

At the conclusion of this needs assessment section, a matrix is presented which indicates how the Clatsop County Land & Water Use and Development Ordinance should be constructed to allow specific recreational uses in the County's various zoning districts.

(A) All Terrain Vehicle Park

All terrain vehicles (ATV) include motorcycles and non-street legal three-wheeled and four-wheeled motorized vehicles. There are no ATV park sites in Clatsop County which are dedicated for this form of recreational use. ATV riders typically operate their vehicles on privately-owned logging roads and on publicly and privately owned dune lands along the Clatsop Plains beaches. Unauthorized ATV activities create a number of land use problems including trespassing, noise disturbances and the destruction of dune stabilizing vegetation.

There is a general need to find a site for the development of an ATV park but no suitable location has been identified at this time. None of the County-owned recreational land properties are deemed suitable for this use. Development of a County sponsored ATV park is not considered to be a high priority recreational need.

(B) Ball Fields

The vast majority of softball and baseball fields in Clatsop County are located at public school sites and city parks. These facilities are dispersed throughout the County and generally available in all of the more densely populated areas of the County. Table #4 on page 11 provides a listing of the existing ball fields at the public schools in the County.

There are also two privately owned fields in the Knappa area; a softball field at the Knappa/U.S. Highway 30 intersection and a Little League field on Hillcrest Loop Road. Seaside Kids, Inc., has a youth baseball field along US 101 north of Seaside and is in the process of constructing two additional fields in Seaside.

Participation in organized youth soccer leagues has grown in recent years. This recreational activity often utilizes existing football or baseball fields. One new soccer field has been constructed in Warrenton near the intersection of Ridge Road and SW 9th Street by a non-profit organization to meet the growing demand for facilities.

Existing softball, baseball and soccer fields appear to meet the current public demand. There is some indication of a demand for a youth soccer field in the Knappa/Svensen area.

Since ball field needs have generally been met by a combination of school district and private providers, it is not likely that Clatsop County will actively participate in the development and management of new ball field facilities. The County may be in the position to provide land to a sponsoring non-profit group for ball field construction.

(C) Bicycle Trails (To be added from Bicycle Plan)

(D) Campground Facilities

Clatsop County offers a variety of natural settings including the beaches of the Pacific Ocean and the forested foothills and streams of the Coastal Range, which attract large numbers of visitors. Many of these visitors enjoy overnight camping as a form of outdoor recreation. The Oregon Coast in particular is a very popular summer camping destination.

A mixture of recreational destinations in Clatsop County offer a wide range of overnight camping facilities. The Oregon State Park system has campgrounds at Fort Stevens, Saddle Mountain and Oswald West parks. Fort Stevens offers 343 RV sites and 262 tent sites. Saddle Mountain State Park has 9 primitive campsites, and Oswald West has 36 walk-in primitive tent sites (these sites are located in Tillamook County). Clatsop County's Spruce Run Park has 40 camping spaces which offer less than full RV services (central water supply and waste water tanks and no power) which can be utilized by either RV's or tent campers. Private campgrounds in the County offer a total of 939 spaces with varying levels of services. Recreational campers can chose from a wide spectrum of publicly and privately operated facilities ranging from full service RV campgrounds with paved roads and pads, full utilities hook-ups (electrical, water, sewer and phone) pools, spas and convenience spaces to primitive walk-in tent sites.

It is expected that demand for camping facilities in Clatsop County will continue to grow based upon some of the following factors:

- (1) General population growth.
- (2) Increased recreational vehicle ownership.
- (3) Improvements to coastal access state highways.
- (4) Increased available leisure time.

The major campgrounds in the County are heavily used during the summer months and near capacity on all summer weekends.

Fort Stevens State Park 1990 use levels (605 spaces)

June overall	40%
June weekends	55%
July overall	84%
July weekends	100%
August overall	94%
August weekends	100%
September overall	50%
September weekends	76%

In the past 10 years, two large full service RV campgrounds (RV Resort at Cannon Beach and Warrenton KOA) have been opened within the County. It is expected that the private sector will continue to expand existing campgrounds and

develop new sites in an attempt to meet the growing demand for these recreational facilities.

Clatsop County manages the Spruce Run Park campground and also owns a number of recreational properties that would be suitable locations for some type of new campground. Properties such as Big Creek Park, Klootchey Creek Park and DeLaura Beach are all located in close proximity to heavily travelled State Highways and each offers an attractive natural setting for camping. In determining whether the County should take action to develop campground facilities at any of these sites, a number of factors must be considered including those listed below:

- (1) Initial development costs and funding methods.
- (2) Future operating and security needs and costs and funding methods.
- (3) Potential competition with private sector providers.
- (4) Identification of recreational users (in-county versus out-of-county).

Clatsop County shall not actively pursue the development of full-service recreational vehicle campgrounds on County-owned lands. These developments will be left to other providers, such as the Oregon Parks Division or private sector developers. The County may wish to pursue the development of primitive walk-in tent sites at isolated locations where adjoining property owner conflicts could be avoided. Such sites would involve relatively low initial cost and limited on-site management; perhaps a small primitive walk-in campsite could be developed on a trial basis to examine use demand and site compatibility.

(E) Docks and Moorages

There are four major public moorages in Clatsop County which provide long-term moorage to recreational and commercial users. These include the Hammond Boat Basin (170 spaces), the Warrenton Boat Basin (364 spaces), and the Port of Astoria's West End and East End Boat Basins (242 and 58 spaces, respectively). All of these facilities are currently filled to their operating capacities.

There are also a number of private docks and moorage facilities along the lower Columbia, including the Skipanon Marina and the Port Warren moorage in Warrenton and several

private moorages on the John Day River and at sites near Knappa and Clifton.

It is expected that the demand for in-water boat moorage will steadily grow in the future. Clatsop County has no intention to construct moorage facilities to satisfy the need for full-time rental moorage. Rather, it is anticipated that the private sector and municipal basins will provide additional moorage spaces. Clatsop County may pursue the development of transient moorage facilities at the boat launch areas it maintains along the Columbia River. Docks and moorages are allowed either as review uses or conditional uses in the OPR, LW, MI, AD, AC-1 and AC-2 Zones.

(F) Golf Courses

Clatsop County currently has 1 public 18-hole golf course (Gearhart Golf Links) and 2 public 9-hole courses (The Highlands and Seaside Golf courses). There is also one driving range (about 2 miles north of Gearhart) that is open to the public. All of these facilities are privately owned and operated and available for public use. The County also has one private facility (Astoria Golf & Country Club) which has an 18-hole course and a driving range; this facility is not open for public use. An additional 18-hole course has been proposed as part of the Shore Pines subdivision in the Clatsop Plains area, which is currently going through the land use review process.

An accepted general demand standard for golf courses is 18 holes per 25,000 population. Clatsop County with 36 holes of available public access course appears to exceed this general standard. The existing golf courses must accommodate both the residents of the area and large numbers of summer visitors to the north coast. For this reason, existing courses are heavily used during the summer months. There is a projected need for additional golf courses in Clatsop County to meet the combined recreational needs of County residents and summer recreational visitors.

All the existing golf courses in Clatsop County are owned and operated by the private sector. Clatsop County does not have the funding or staff resources required to develop and operate a golf course. One County owned property (Delaura Beach) has a suitable location and size to accommodate a golf course. Clatsop County does not intend to develop any golf courses.

Golf courses may be permitted conditionally in the RA-1, RA-2, RA-5 and EFU Zones, and outright in the OPR Zone. New golf course development in dune areas must meet sand stabilization standards. They are prohibited in the Coastal Shoreland Overlay District, which includes the active foredune and coastal wetland areas. A new 18 hole golf course, including clubhouse and parking, covers between 125 and 150 acres. Because of this significant land requirement, new golf courses will probably be developed outside of UGBs. There are a few sites in the County that could be developed as a new golf course. The agricultural land east of Highway 101 and north of Cullaby Lake may be suitable for new golf course development.

Driving ranges have much smaller land requirements than a golf course, covering between 10 and 20 acres. A driving range may be permitted in any zone that permits a golf courses: RA-1, RA-2, RA-5, EFU as a conditional use, and OPR as an outright use. There are two driving ranges in Clatsop County: One is part of the Astoria Golf and Country Club, while the other is an independent facility, east of Highway 101 and north of Gearhart.

There is sufficient appropriately zoned land for new golf course development. The existing links in the County are privately-owned, and future development is likely to be privately-owned. The Planned Development Overlay District (/PDO) and the Destination Resort Overlay District (/DRO) provide incentives for recreation-oriented developments, which may include golf course development. There is no need at this time for map, plan or ordinance changes to accommodate additional golf courses.

(G) Gymnasiums

Gymnasiums are typically located at public school sites within the County. Table #4 on page 11 provides a summary of the existing school gymnasiums.

Many of these courts are available to the public outside of school hours in two different ways. City park and recreation departments have organized basketball and volleyball leagues which use these gymnasiums. There are also "open gym" hours for basketball and volleyball at several of these facilities.

Any County zone allowing a school would allow a gymnasium in conjunction with that school. Additionally, zones allowing public or private recreation facilities would allow a gymnasium. It would be difficult for a private gymnasium to compete with the many public school-based gyms. Future provision of these facilities will probably be in association with public schools. There is ample land in appropriate zones for these uses.

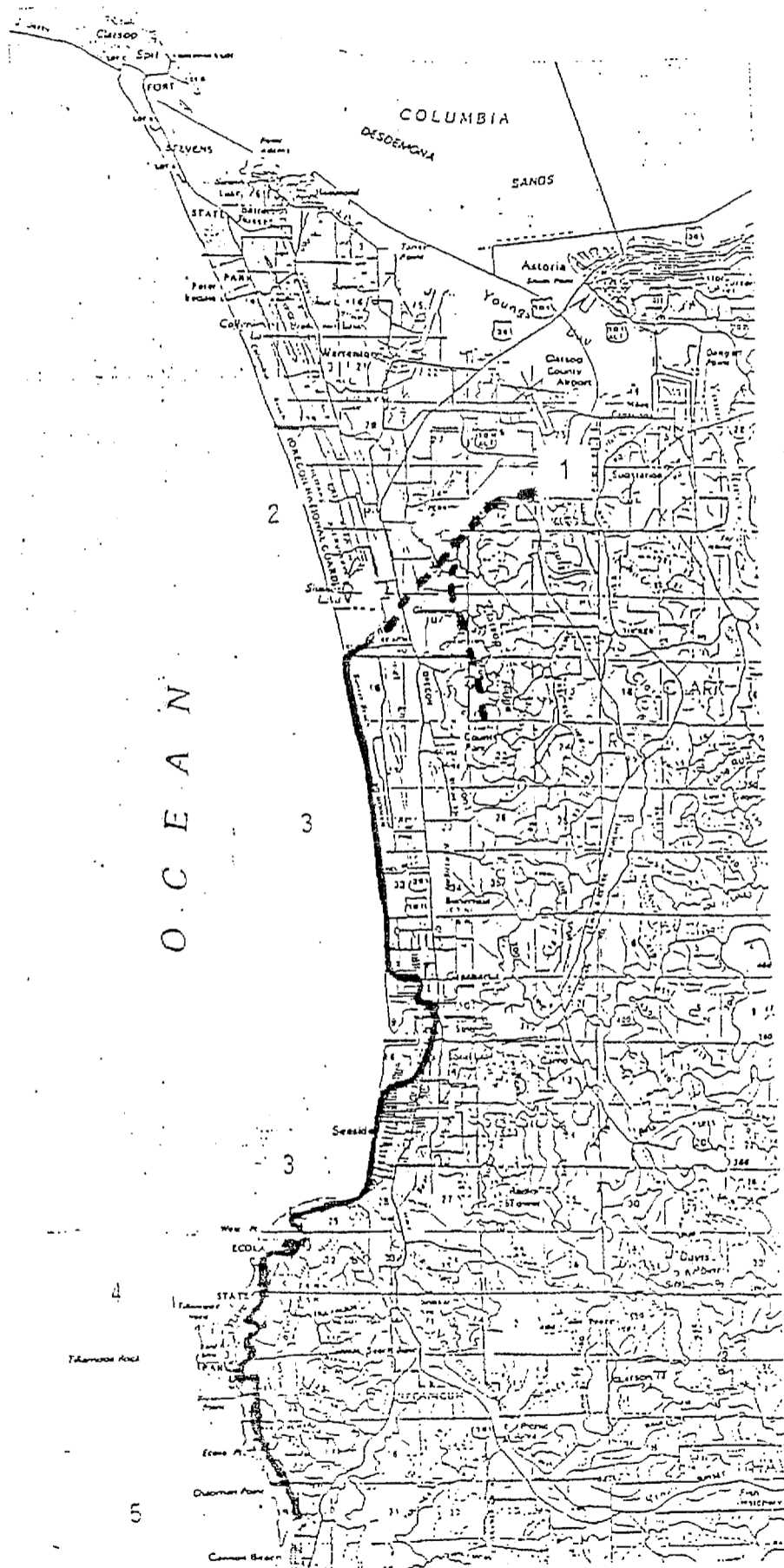
(H) Walking and Recreational Trails

Trail-related recreation is one of the fastest growing outdoor activities in Oregon. These activities include walking for pleasure, nature walks, horseback riding, hiking and bicycling. No motor vehicles are allowed on trails designated as Oregon Recreation Trails. The Trails Bill made in the 1971 session of the Legislature also emphasizes two important objectives of the trails system:

- (1) To provide trails in and near the cities, and
- (2) To develop trails in and connecting highly scenic areas.

There are four existing or proposed State hiking trails in Clatsop County. Of these trails, only the Oregon Coast Trail and the Saddle Mountain Trail have been officially designated by the Oregon Department of Transportation. The Saddle Mountain Trail runs from the State campground parking lot to the summit of Saddle Mountain. The Oregon Coast Trail starts at the South Jetty of the Columbia River and proceeds along the beach to Gearhart. After passing through Gearhart and Seaside, the trail crosses over Tillamook Head and enters Cannon Beach from Ecola State Park. The trail follows the beach south from Cannon Beach until Arch Cape. From there the trail crosses Arch Cape Head and enters Oswald West State Park.

Lewis & Clark Trail

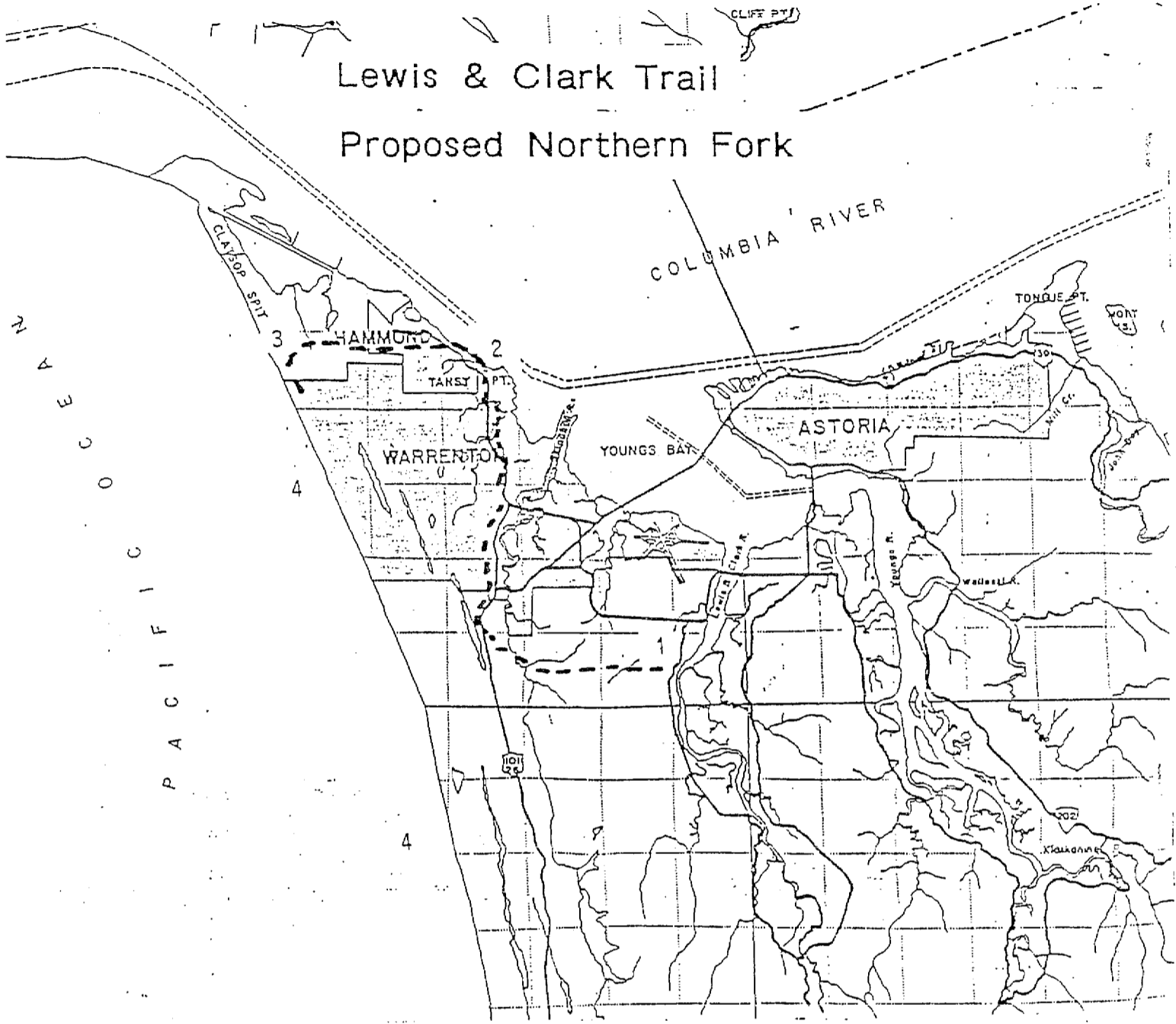


1. Ft. Clatsop National Memorial
2. Camp Rilea
3. Oregon Coast Hiking Trail
4. Clark's Point of View
5. Les Shirley Park

— Probable Location of Trail

- - - Conceptual (undetermined) Location of Trail

Source: Map State of Oregon Forestry Dept.



Lewis & Clark Trail
Proposed Northern Fork

--- Lewis & Clark Trail

- 1. Ft. Clatsop
- 2. Eben Carruthers Memorial Park
- 3. Ft. Stevens State Park
- 4. Oregon Coast Hiking Trail

The Lewis & Clark Trail is not part of the State recreational trails program. This route has been developed by a public committee established in 1970 to promote public awareness of the historic significance of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and encourage the development and protection of historical site and outdoor recreation sources along the Lewis and Clark Trail. The Lewis and Clark Trail is both a historic and recreational resource. In Clatsop County it runs from Aldrich Point along the waters of the Columbia River to Smith Point in Astoria; and then up the Lewis & Clark River to Fort Clatsop. From Fort Clatsop an overland trail runs to Camp Rilea; to the ocean at Sunset Beach; along the beach to Gearhart; through Gearhart and Seaside; over Tillamook Head into Ecola Park; and into Cannon Beach where it ends at Les Shirley Park. The segment along Highway 101 in Gearhart and Seaside is inadequate in terms of width, poses a critical safety hazard to users and needs to be upgraded to eliminate these problems. The County will make these concerns known to ODOT so that necessary changes can be considered and incorporated into their scheduled highway projects. A northern fork of the trail is proposed through Warrenton to Tansy Point and Hammond, and then west into Fort Stevens State Park.

The other two trails, the Coast Range Trail and the Portland-to-the-Coast Trail are potential hiking trails with only general locations identified. The Coast Trail could pass from Clatsop County to Curry County. Its proposed general location is in the extreme eastern portions of Clatsop County. The Portland-to-the-Coast Trail would connect Portland with Tillamook Head. The proposed route passes through the central portion of the County. Because only general corridors are known, no further analysis of the Goal #5 resources can be completed at this time. If and when final route are identified by the Oregon Department of Transportation, the County will, in cooperation with the Transportation Department, complete the analysis as required by the Goal #5 Administrative Rule.

Maintained hiking trails are also found in Oswald West State Park, Ecola State Park, and Fort Stevens State Park. Other popular hiking areas include Onion Peak, Angora Peak, Humbug Mountain, Kidder's Butte, Nicolai Mountain and Clatsop Ridge, all accessible over logging roads. All of the major forest land owners in Clatsop County have open land policies as far as hiking is concerned.

Statistics on hiking are lacking. As a result a more in-depth study should be done on hiking in the County including, if appropriate, recommendations for a future hiking trail plan for the County.

(I) Public Water Access - Boat Ramps

Public and Quasi-public boat ramps in Clatsop County are listed in Table #7 below:

TABLE #7 CLATSOP COUNTY BOAT RAMPS

Location	Ownership	Maintenance
COLUMBIA RIVER		
Hammond Basin	Town of Hammond	Town of Hammond
Warrenton Basin (Skipanon River)	City of Warrenton	City of Warrenton
Astoria Yacht Club (Youngs River)	City of Astoria	City of Astoria
East End Basin	Port of Astoria	Port of Astoria
John Day River	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Aldrich Point	Private	Clatsop County
Westport Slough	James River Corp.	Clatsop County
NECANICUM RIVER		
Quatat Park	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Franklin Street	City of Seaside	City of Seaside
Beerman Creek	ODFW	ODFW
Howard Johnson Rock	Private	Private
Kloutchy Cr. Park	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
NEHALEM RIVER		
Pope/Meecker Road	ODFW	ODFW
OTHER SITES		
Klaskanine River	Gindroz/Nygaard	Private
Cullaby Lake	Clatsop County	Clatsop County
Sunset Lake	Public	Clatsop County
Coffenbury Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Creep & Crawl Lake	State Parks	State Parks
Lost Lake	Longview Fibre	Longview Fibre

Clatsop County owns and maintains a number of boat ramp facilities and also performs maintenance work on other privately owned ramps. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife also is active in providing stream access ramps, identifying potential new ramps sites and acquiring stream front properties for ramp development.

There is a need to protect existing boat ramp sites for future public use and develop new launching facilities along certain streams. Currently, Clatsop County maintains Columbia River access ramps at Aldrich Point and Westport that are located on privately owned lands. The County should attempt to assure the continued unrestricted public use of these sites by acquiring the properties or obtaining long-term leases (or use agreements). A similar agreement should be obtained for the Gindroz/Nygaard access ramp on the Klaskanine River near Olney which is privately held but used by the public. Clatsop County should also continue to work with State agencies in cooperative efforts to develop and maintain boat ramp facilities.

Other sites that have been identified as areas where ramps are needed include:

- Lewis & Clark River - near Natel Bridge
- Youngs River - old Crown log dump near top of tidewater
- North Fork of Nehalem - steelhead driftboat launch between hatchery and Tillamook County line

(J) Public Water Access - Stream Frontage

Clatsop County has a number of rivers and coastal streams which provide recreational opportunities including boating, fishing, swimming and sightseeing. These include the Columbia River, Youngs River, Lewis & Clark River, Klaskanine River, Gnat Creek, Big Creek, Necanicum River and the Nehalem River. The navigable portions of these waterways are considered "public waters" which are accessible to the public to the ordinary high water mark. The Oregon Division of State Lands is responsible for determining the upper limits of navigability based upon stream flows and historic commercial use patterns. This department is beginning a statewide review of coastal streams that should clarify public/private access rights on streams such as the Necanicum River.

Adjoining land owners will continue to control lands above the ordinary high water mark and stream bed areas above the established upriver point of navigability. There is a general demand for public stream access to these lands to allow sport fishing angling.

In Clatsop County, public stream front access is most commonly provided by one of the following ways:

- (1) Clatsop County land ownership.
- (2) Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife land ownership or public access easements.
- (3) Timber resource company open lands policies (Cavenham, Boise Cascade, Oregon Department of Forestry).

There will be a continued public demand to protect existing stream access rights and expand public access to new stretches of stream frontage. Clatsop County can perform the following two important roles in maintaining and expanding public stream access:

- (1) Clatsop County can actively lobby with timber resource land owners to maintain their open lands policies to allow public stream access; and
- (2) Clatsop County can identify and acquire additional stream front parcels by fee simple purchase (or obtain public access rights).

Potential public stream access acquisition properties include:

- (1) Gindroz/Nygaard tract on the Klaskanine River.
- (2) Fishing access frontage along the North Fork of the Nehalem River below the State Hatchery including the Barber field tract.

Public stream frontage access is typically a property rights issue. The County may wish to utilize exactions as a tool to obtain stream frontages for public use. Such exactions could either take the form of developer cash contributions or a requirement for the dedication of streamfront areas for public use purposes.

TABLE #8 PUBLIC WATER ACCESS - STREAM FRONTAGE

Waterway	Site	Frontage	Ownership
Columbia River	North Jetty & River beach	2 miles	State parks
Columbia River	Wauna river beach		James River Corp.
Columbia River	Westport river beach		
Gnat Creek	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW access lease
Gnat Creek	Below hatchery	3 miles	ODF open land policy
Gnat Creek	Above hatchery	all lands	ODF open land policy
Big Creek	Big Creek County Park	1500 LF	Clatsop County
Big Creek	Frontage north of US 30	1500 LF	ODFW
Big Creek	Frontage near mouth	1200 LF	ODFW access lease
Youngs River	Youngs River Falls		City of Astoria
Youngs River	Frontage above Falls	9 miles	Cavenham open access
H Fork Klaskanine	Foss site (below county parcel)	1520	ODFW access easement
H Fork Klaskanine	Sigfridson County Park	4000 LF	Clatsop County
H Fork Klaskanine	Frontage above hatchery	600 LF	ODF open land policy
Lewis & Clark River	Frontage above 300 line		Cavenham open access
Hecanicum River	Kloutchy Creek County Park	3000 LF	Clatsop County
Hecanicum River	Frontage above Black Br.	1950 LF	ODFW ownership
Hecanicum River	Beerman Creek	1830 LF	
Hehalem River	Charney site (below Elsie)	7000 LF	ODFW ownership
Hehalem River	Spruce Run County Park		Clatsop County
Hehalem River	varied large stretches	---	ODF open land policy
H Fork Hehalem	Hehalem County Park	300 LF	Clatsop County
H Fork Hehalem	Frontage below hatchery	1500 LF	ODFW ownership

(K) Swimming Pools

There are only two public swimming pools operating in Clatsop County at this time. The Sunset Empire Parks and Recreation District has an indoor 25-yard pool that is open to the public on a fee basis. A variety of programs are offered at this facility which is being operated near its estimated use capacity. The City of Astoria operates its Tapiola outdoor pool between the months of June and September. Usage of this pool averages about 300 swimmers per day. A third public pool, the Astoria YMCA indoor pool was closed in 1989 when this organization dissolved.

There are also a number of private swimming pools in Clatsop County that are operated in conjunction with tourist accommodation facilities such as motels, hotels, condominiums and recreational vehicle parks. These pool facilities help to serve the needs of visiting tourists but are not open to the general public.

A rule-of-thumb standard for swimming pool need is one 25-yard pool per 10,000 population (Buechner, Robert D., National Park, Recreation, and Open Space Standards, 1971). Since Clatsop County's population of 33,000+ is currently served by only one full-time indoor public pool (Sunset Empire Parks & Recreation District pool in Seaside) and one seasonal outdoor pool (Tapiola in Astoria), there is obviously a need for additional public pools in the County. An indoor pool facility in the northwest corner of the County could potentially serve the needs of Astoria, Warrenton, Hammond and surrounding rural areas.

Clatsop County does not intend to develop a public swimming pool facility. Certain County lands such as the County Fairgrounds site in the Warrenton UGB might be considered to be an appropriate site for the location of a public recreation facility that included a pool.

(L) Racquetball/Squash/Handball

These activities require small, specialized indoor courts. Regulation racquetball, handball and squash courts each have slightly different dimensions, yet courts built for one use are generally available for the other uses. These facilities are often, but not always, provided by the private sector: health clubs, resort developments and organizations such as the YMCA.

Presently there are no public courts in Clatsop County. Prior to its closure in 1989, two public courts were available at the Astoria YMCA. There are private racquetball/handball courts in the County at the Coast Guard Air Station in Warrenton, and at the Tongue Point Job Corps Center in the Astoria Urban Growth Boundary. Courts at the Coast Guard Air Station are available to Coast Guard personnel. Courts at Tongue Point are available to residents of the center.

Past recreation surveys and testimony at County land-use hearings regarding proposed new court facilities indicate that there is a substantial need for public racquetball/handball courts in Clatsop County.

Clatsop County does not intend to develop racquetball/handball courts on any of its recreational land sites.

Courts for these activities will probably be provided primarily by the private sector, and primarily within Urban Growth Boundaries.

Racquetball, squash and/or handball courts are allowed as a "public or private recreation facility". This use is allowed as a conditional use in the RA-1, RA-2, RA-5, TL and GL Zones.

(M) Tennis Courts

There are currently 19 outdoor public tennis courts in Clatsop County as presented in the table below. There are no public indoor tennis facilities in the County.

Robert D. Buechner's, 1971, National Park, Recreation and Open Space Standards provides a demand standard of 1 tennis court per 1,000 population. The 19 existing courts do not meet this standard when you consider that the County's current population is 33,000+.

The majority of the existing public tennis courts are found within city urban growth boundary areas where the County's population clusters are located. There are no tennis courts on any of the County-owned recreational lands and no courts are proposed for any of these sites.

Tennis courts are allowed as a "public or private recreation facility". This use is allowed as a conditional use in the RA-1, RA-2, RA-5, TL and GL Zones.

TABLE #9 PUBLIC TENNIS COURTS IN CLATSOP COUNTY

City	Location	Courts	Maintenance
Astoria	Gray School	2	Astoria Sch Dist.
Astoria	Columbia Field	2	Astoria Sch Dist.
Astoria	Niagara Park	2	City
Warrenton	City Park	4	City
Gearhart	City Park	2	City
Gearhart	Highlands	2	Private
Seaside	Broadway Park	1	Seaside Sch Dist.
Seaside	High School	2	Seaside Sch Dist.
Cannon Beach	City Park	2	City
Unincorporated	Jewell HS	2	Jewell Sch Dist.

TABLE #10 RECREATIONAL USES/ZONING MATRIX

	RSA	CR	SFR1	RA-1	RA-2	RA-5	CBR	GC	TC	MC	III	LI	AF-20
All-terrain Vehicle Park													
Campground (Primitive)				C	C	C							C
Campground (RV)		C		C	C	C		C	C				
Golf Course/Driving Range				C	C	C							C
Docks/Moorages													
Low Intensity Recreation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public use (Park)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Recreational Facility					C	C	C		C	C			

	F-38	F-80	EFU	OPR	RM	LW	QM	MI	HU	AD	AC-2	AC-1	AN
All-terrain Vehicle Park													
Campground (Primitive)	C	C	C	C	C								
Campground (RV)				C	C								
Golf Course/Driving Range			C	C	C								
Docks/Moorages								C		C	C	C	
Low Intensity Recreation	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Public use (Park)	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Recreational Facility													

Notes

P = Permitted use

C = Conditional use

Low Intensity Recreation includes hiking trails, bicycle trails and paths, and boat ramps

Recreational Facility includes public or private development with swimming pool, ball fields, gymnasium, and indoor or outdoor activity courts

CLATSOP COUNTY RECREATIONAL LANDS MANAGEMENT

CLATSOP COUNTY PARKS MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

Clatsop County's organizational structure does not currently include a Parks and Recreation Department. Rather, the County Road Department oversees the County's recreational land properties and the expenditure of park funds. Road Department personnel and equipment are utilized to perform basic maintenance tasks. In the past five years, about \$80,000 annually has been appropriated in the County's general fund for park purposes. These monies have been utilized for basic park property maintenance and minor capital outlay items such as picnic tables and portable chemical toilets. Under current funding and staffing conditions it is difficult for the County to provide basic maintenance services to the existing improved park sites. Budget funding is insufficient to undertake any major capital improvement projects or purchase any new recreational land sites. Certain County park improvements such as the paving and restroom construction at the John Day Boat Ramp have been completed with the use of grant monies that the county has been able to obtain.

In order to more effectively manage its recreational land properties and existing improved park sites, Clatsop County shall as soon as practical pursue the establishment of a County Parks system. This system should include the following basic elements:

- (1) An inventory of existing and potential County-owned recreational lands;
- (2) A County Recreational Lands Master Plan with individual site plans as appropriate;
- (3) A stable source of funding; and
- (4) Administrative staffing support for the management of County Parks.

The first two elements of a basic County Parks system are contained in this master plan. The second two elements are dependent upon future budgetary and personnel decisions. Such a system would promote a stable parks maintenance and improvement program that could effectively pursue established County recreational lands goals.

COUNTY PARK SITE HABITAT ASSESSMENTS

Habitat value assessments are a good indicator of the condition of the natural resources that are found at park sites. The protection of existing habitat areas is beneficial to resident fish and wildlife species and provides direct opportunities for passive public recreational enjoyment. The "habitat" that is to be protected (such as a lake or a stream) is often the focal attraction of the involved park recreational site.

In order to examine the nature of the habitat areas that found at each of the existing County park sites, a table has been developed to provide an overview of general habitat classifications that are common to the involved properties. These general habitat areas include: Aquatic (open water areas); Riparian (streamside bands of vegetation); Wetlands (freshwater wetlands); Shrub cover (brushy, deciduous vegetation); Forested cover (larger evergreen stands); and Meadows (open field areas). It is also important to recognize sensitive habitat areas and/or unusual plant and animal species which may be found at the respective sites and to note probable development pressures upon habitat areas. The table that follows summarizes the types of habitat areas that are found at each of the County park sites and provides capsule summaries related to sensitive habitat areas, unusual species, and development pressures.

TABLE #11 COUNTY PARK SITE HABITAT CLASSIFICATIONS

SITE	AQUATIC	RIPARIAN	WETLAND	SHRUB	FOREST	MEADOW	SENSITIVE HABITATS/DEVELOPMENT PRESSURES
Big Creek	X	X	X	X	X	X	Sensitive Big Creek riparian zone Freshwater wetlands along north meadow Large diverse wetland with varied plant species
John Day	X	X	X				
Kivanilong	X	X	X	X	X	X	Arboretum for dune plantings; Float mat habitat Potential Silver Spot habitat
Delaura Beach			X	X		X	Rare deflation plain wetlands Use pressures associated with beach access road
Sunset Lake	X	X	X			X	Wetland fringe along Sunset Lake Potential Silver Spot butterfly habitat
Carnahan	X	X	X	X	X		
Cullaby Lake	X	X	X	X	X		Continued development encroachments into wetlands (filling and drainage)
Kleotchy Cr.	X	X	X	X	X		Unique tree stand Sensitive riparian zone along Mecanicum
N. Mehallem	X	X			X		Sensitive riparian zone along Mehallem
David Douglas					X		Old growth trees; possible habitat corridor (NEED: plant and animal species survey)
Mehalem Park					X		Unique tree stand (species and size of area) (NEED: (plant species survey)
Spruce Run	X	X		X	X	X	
Fishhawk	X	X	X	X	X	X	Falls are unusual physical feature Site provides large, mixed habitat area
Sigfridson	X	X	X	X	X	X	Large open meadows; Big game use Sensitive riparian zone along Klaskanine

In the future, Clatsop County will have the opportunity to expand and refine the brief habitat assessments presented above. Future work might include the following work elements:

- site specific plant and animal species surveys
- an examination of habitat enhancement opportunities
- development of a work program to undertake selected habitat enhancement projects

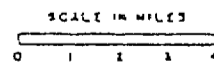
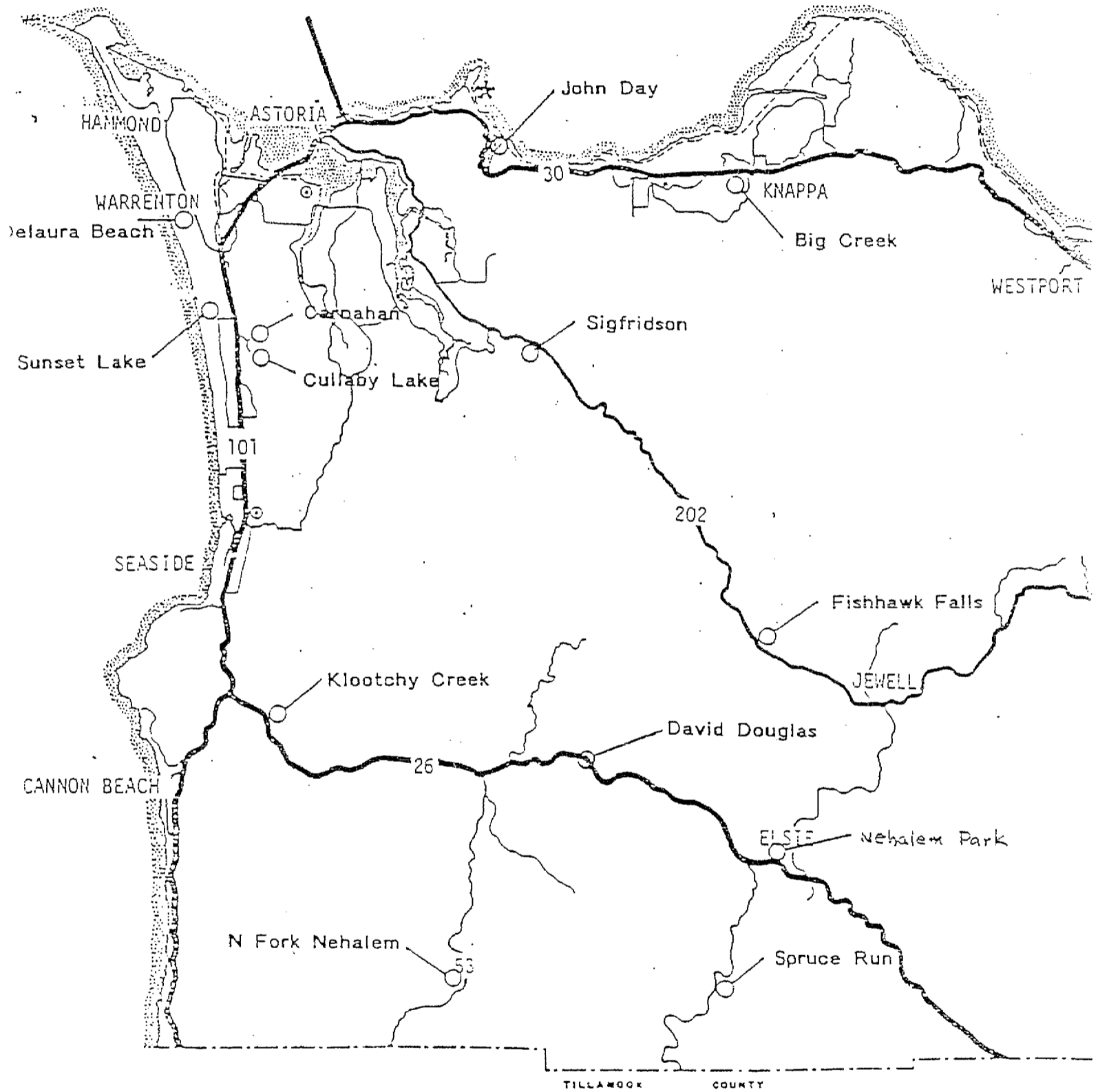
These future activities offer opportunities for direct public involvement by volunteer individuals and service groups. Such increased involvement will promote improved public awareness of the County's valuable park properties.

Habitat impact issues should be carefully examined in making future decisions related to park site improvements or the disposition of existing County park properties.

CLATSOP COUNTY-OWNED RECREATIONAL LANDS

County-owned recreational land sites were previously listed in Table #3 on page 10. Additional inventory information and individual site sketches for each site are presented in this section of the master plan. A general management direction statement is also presented for each of these sites.

County-owned Park Sites



1234

CLATSOP COUNTY-OWNED RECREATIONAL LANDS

BIG CREEK COUNTY PARK

Location: 1/2 mile west of Knappa on south side of US 30

Size: 36 acres (1500 lineal feet frontage on Big Creek)

Improvements:

Oil-mat access road and gravel cul-de-sac/parking area; picnic tables and chemical toilets; cleared field and tree-covered picnic flat.

Recreational Uses: Big Creek fishing access and day-use.

Issues:

Note: A master plan has been completed for this site and is available for additional detail.

This County park site which adjoins Big Creek provides an attractive, secluded, natural setting for stream fishing and day use activities. Use of the site is relatively light. The large tree-covered picnic flat (7 A) and the open field (4 A) areas are underutilized at this time. The County may want to expand the existing day use facilities if it is determined that such expansions would not overburden the natural physical features of this site. The potential for developing overnight camping facilities or a community soccer field were examined in the master plan and found to be inappropriate developments at this time.

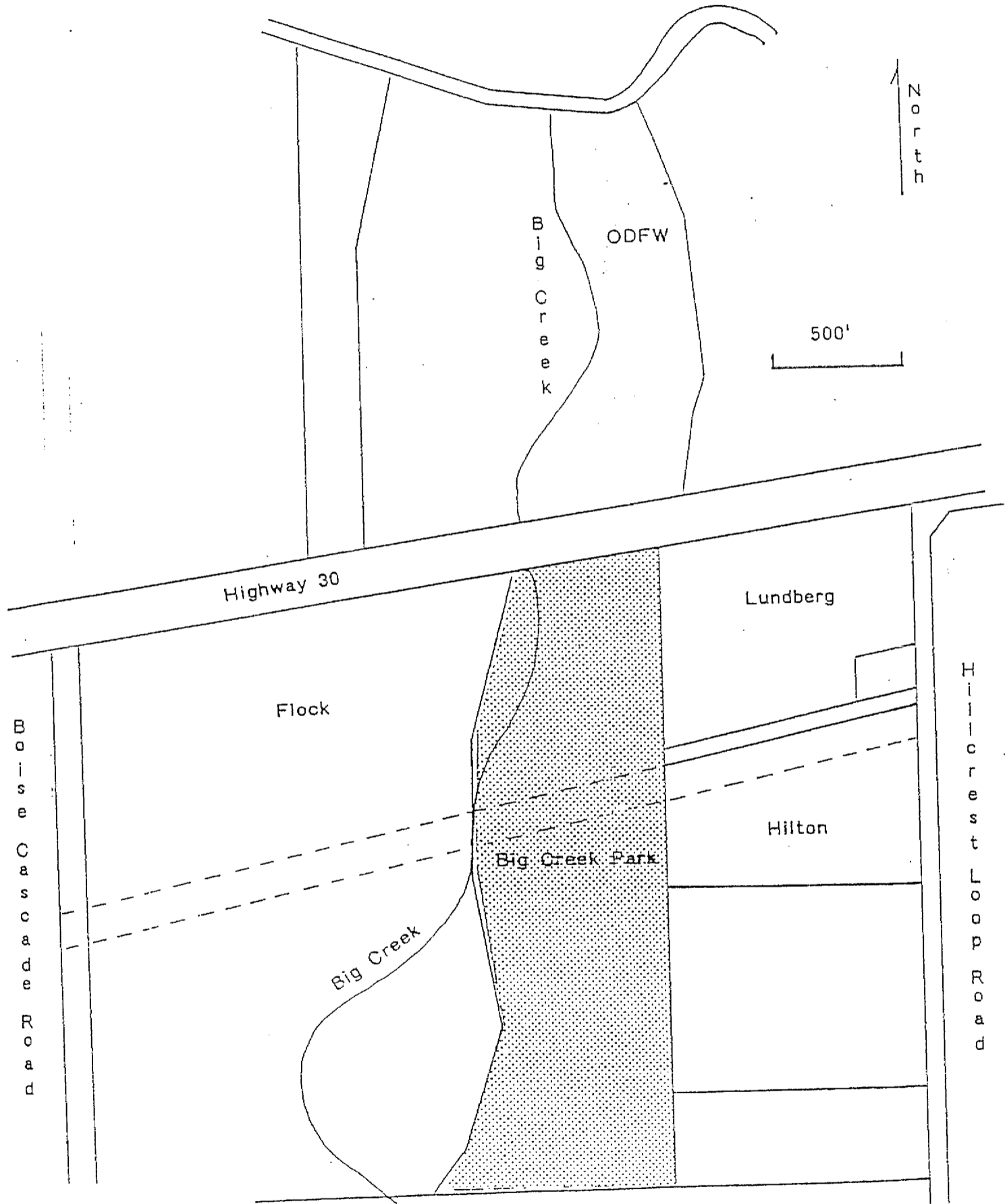
General Management Direction

Maintain and upgrade existing day-use and fishing access facilities. Expand public fishing access areas along Big Creek if possible.

Improvement Priorities

- (1) Parking lot expansion on south side of cul-de-sac.
- (2) Picnic shelter in field area.

Big Creek Park



Webber
31A

JOHN DAY BOAT RAMP

Location: 2 miles east of Astoria on Highway 30

Size: 54 acres

Improvements:

Two lane concrete plank boat ramp with tie-up docks; paved parking lot for 50 vehicles with trailers; and restroom structure with drinking fountain.

Recreational Uses: Water access and boat ramp,

Issues:

This is an established, heavily used boat ramp that provides access to the lower Columbia River for general boating, fishing and hunting. The undeveloped portion of this site is largely composed of freshwater wetlands. Limited upland areas along the sides of the access channel into the ramp are available for additional development. The highway approach onto US 30 has limited site/distance visibility due to road grades and curves. Approach safety could be improved with the addition of an eastbound left-turn refuge and a westbound shoulder acceleration lane. The existing parking lot is filled to near capacity during periods of peak summer use.

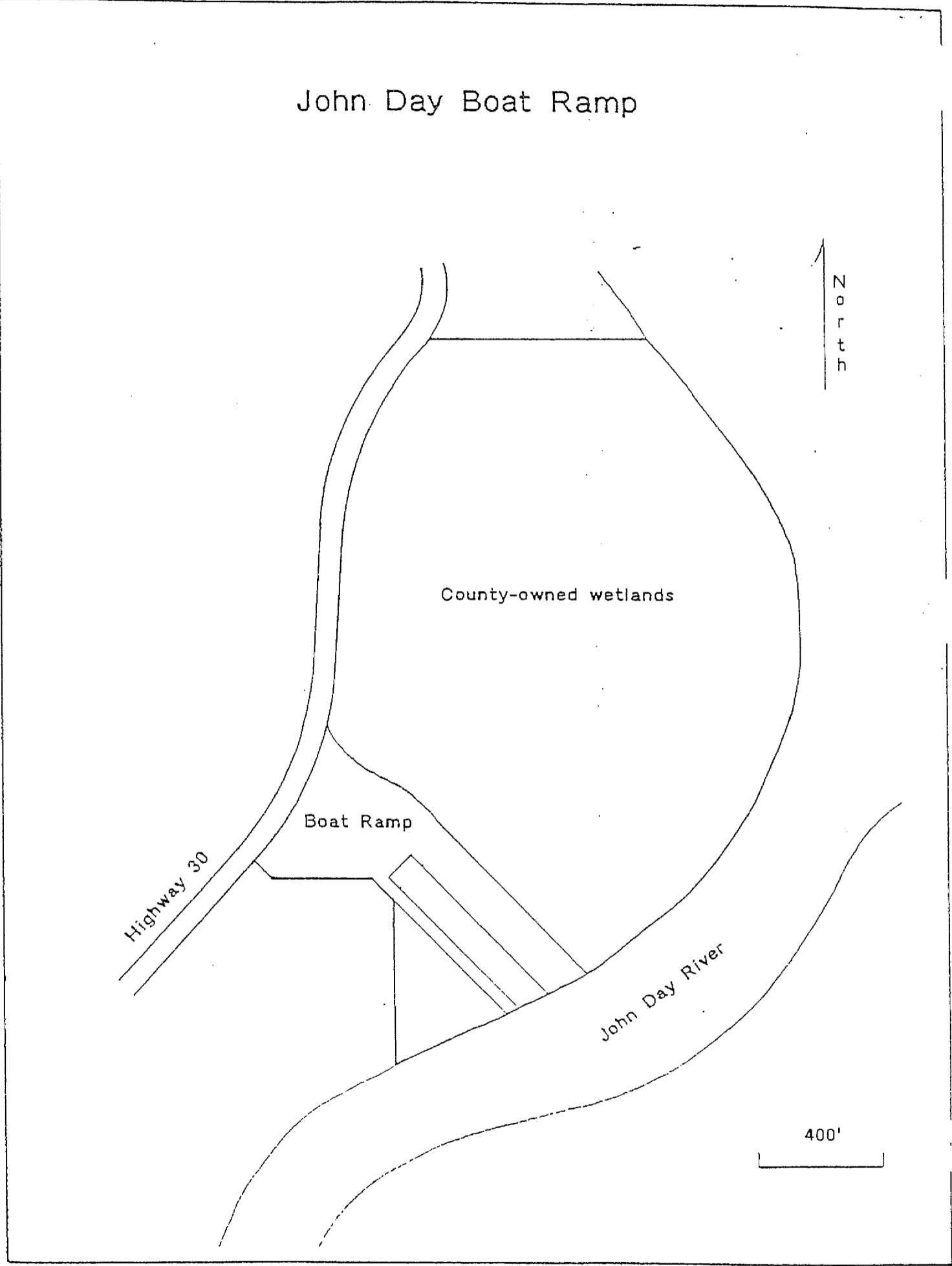
General Management Direction

This popular boat ramp facility should be maintained to provide public water access. The upland area downriver from the ramp access channel should be reserved for future parking needs. The upland area upriver from the access channel could be developed to accommodate day-use picnic activities with the placement of picnic tables and a picnic shelter.

Improvement Priorities

- (1) Day-use facilities.
- (2) Parking expansion.
- (3) US 30 approach improvements.

John Day Boat Ramp



CAMP KIWANILONG

Location: City of Warrenton; west of Ridge Road, north of Delaura Beach Road, south of Fort Stevens

Size: 207 acres

Improvements: Camp Kiwanilong group camping facility

Recreational Uses: Group camping/meeting activities

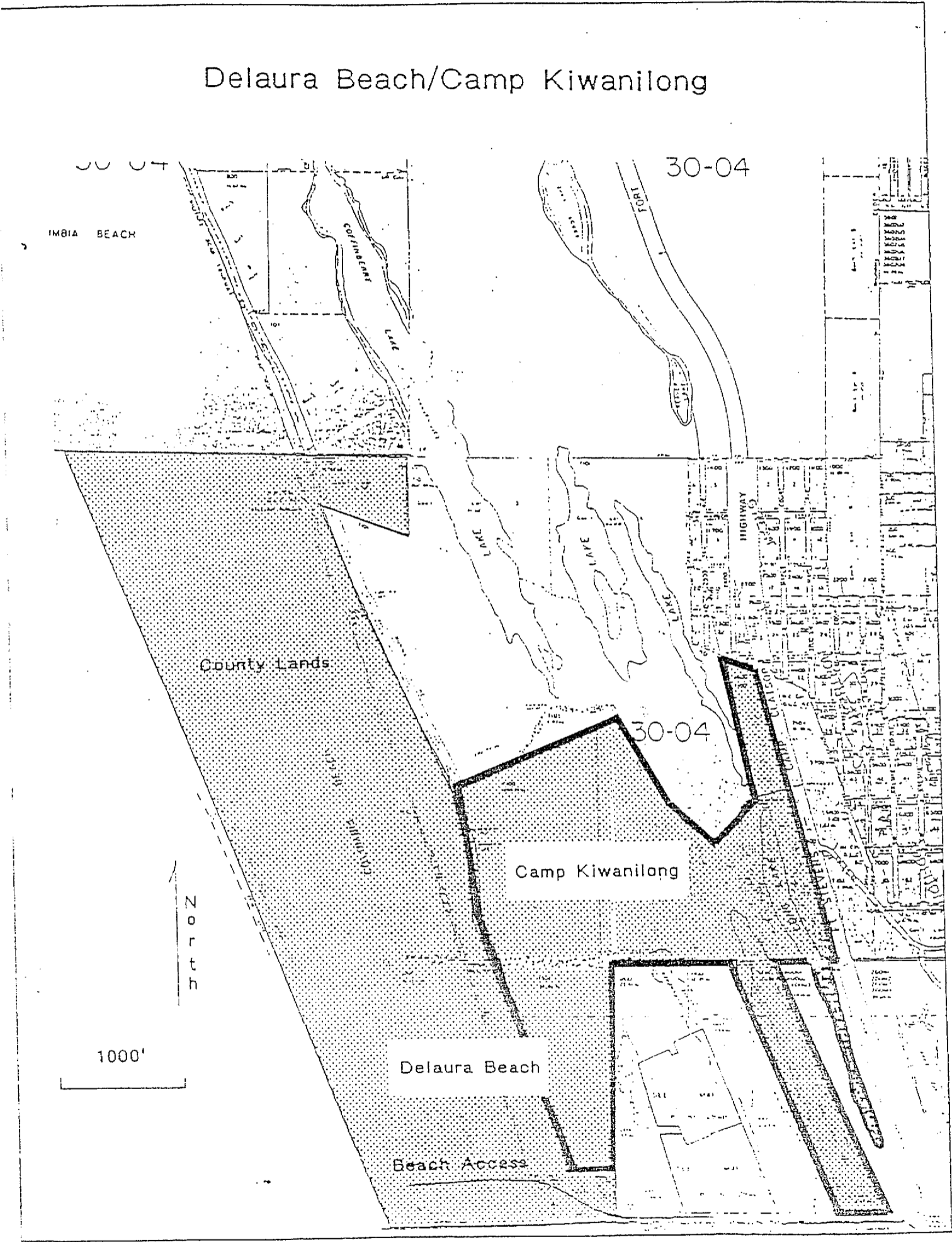
Issues: Camp Kiwanilong is a group camping facilities that is owned by Clatsop County and operated on a lease basis by a local non-profit organization; this facility can accommodate group sizes of up to 100 and is heavily used during the summer season. The existing lease area includes about 200 acres. Camp Kiwanilong provides a needed facility for group camping and outdoor educational programs for citizens of Clatsop County. The existing lease arrangement relieves the County of the ongoing management and maintenance burden associated with operating this facility.

The Camp Kiwanilong property offers many unique educational and scientific opportunities. The site has a wide variety of habitat areas including an arboretum where the original SCS test plantings for dune stabilization tree species were conducted. Lily Pond lake also contains a "floating mat" habitat area that is not commonly found. The Camp provides for the continued protection of these and other habitat areas while at the same time providing public access for educational purposes and scientific resource.

Management Direction

The continued operation of Camp Kiwanilong should be protected and promoted. Future land uses or land sales should not be approved if they would create any unreasonable negative impacts upon the existing activities at Camp Kiwanilong. Proposed beach access road improvements should be carefully examined by the County to determine whether the associated use impacts are acceptable. Trail connections with existing routes at Fort Stevens Park should be examined.

Delaura Beach/Camp Kiwanilong



DELAURA BEACH

Location: City of Warrenton; west of Ridge Road, north of Delaura Beach Road, south of Fort Stevens.

Size: 280 acres (beyond the boundaries of Camp Kiwanilong)

Improvements:

Secondary beach access route.

Recreational Uses:

Beach access; passive recreational use

Issues:

The Clatsop County Road Department in cooperation with the Oregon National Guard has recently relocated a public roadway that extends to the west from the paved portion of Delaura Beach Road to the beach foredune area. The old sand and rock surfaced road served as a secondary beach access that received limited public use. Improvements for the new beach access road include a sand roadbed that is scheduled to be improved with base rock during the summer of 1991. If a paved primary beach access road is eventually developed, public use levels would increase significantly in a conditionally stable dune area. Precautions would be required to restrict unauthorized auto and ATV traffic in this fragile vegetative area.

Management Direction:

The continued operation of Camp Kiwanilong should be protected and promoted. Future land uses or land sales should not be approved if they would create any unreasonable negative impacts upon the existing activities at Camp Kiwanilong. Proposed beach access road improvements should be carefully examined by the County to determine whether the associated use impacts are acceptable. Trail connections with existing routes at Fort Stevens Park should be examined. This property is not park property. Further study should occur before designating this property as a park.

SUNSET LAKE

Location: West of Sunset Lake to the immediate north of the Sunset Beach Road bridge crossing

Size: 3 acres (500 lineal feet of useable lake frontage)

Improvements:

Graveled boat ramp and parking area; picnic tables and chemical toilet; sand volleyball court; basketball courts and fishing dock.

Recreational Uses: Lake access and fishing; day-use

Issues:

This property is owned by the public and maintained by Clatsop County. This small site in the center of a rural residential area is most suitable for use as a neighborhood park. A community group has recently undertaken the construction of a sand volleyball court at this site. There is a need to coordinate the efforts of this group with the Clatsop County Road Department and the Clatsop County Recreational Lands Committee.

General Development Direction

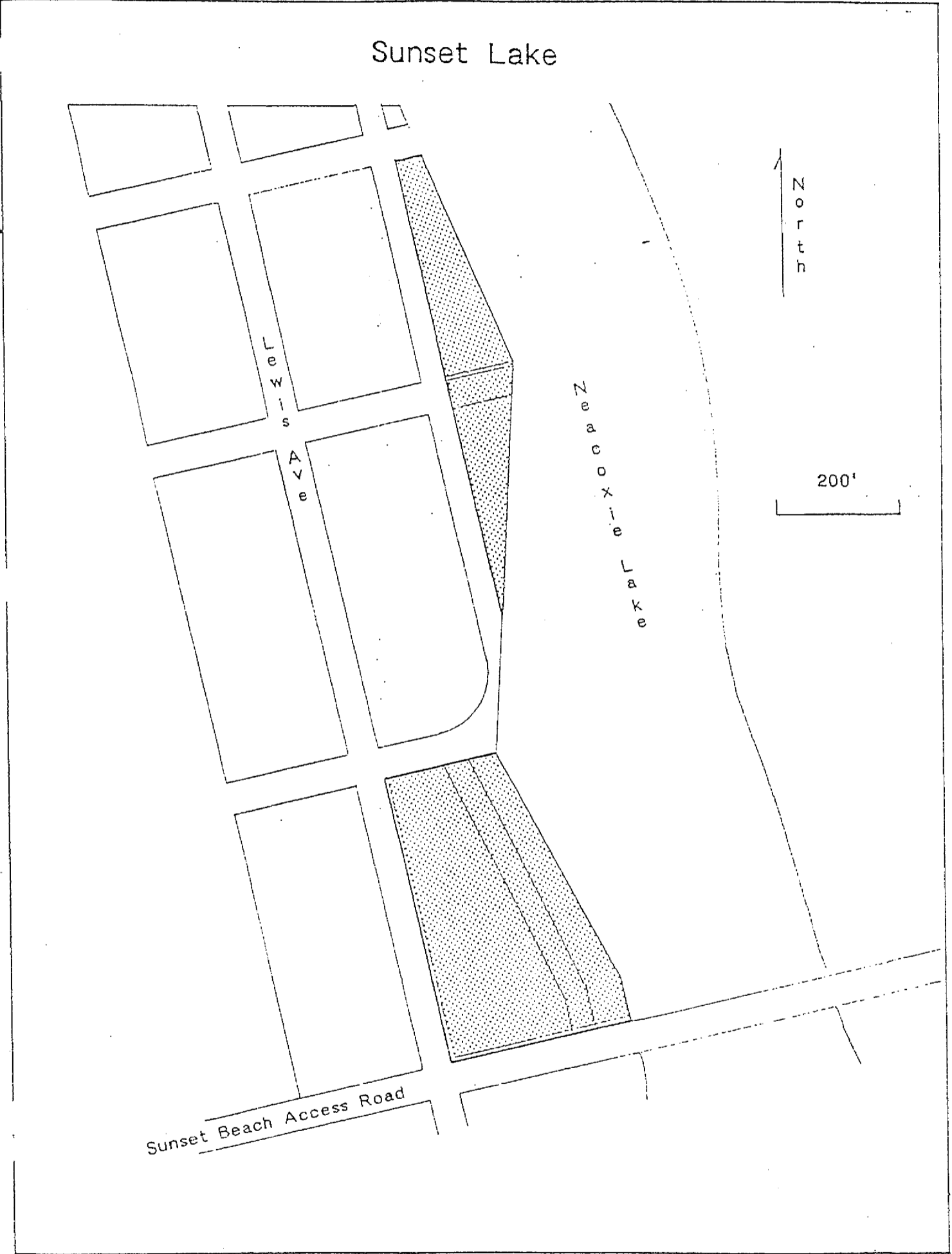
Establish communication with neighborhood group to coordinate future park improvements. Maintain site as a neighborhood day-use park. Consider minor facility improvements to meet the needs of local residents such as picnic shelter and horseshoe pits.

Clatsop County should maintain the existing boat ramp at this site and consider site improvements to improve bank access for fishermen.

Improvements Priorities

To be established in conjunction with neighborhood needs.

Sunset Lake



North

200'

Lewis Ave

Sunset Beach Access Road

Lake

CARNAHAN PARK

Location: 30-acre parcel adjoining northwest corner of Cullaby Lake. 1/4 miles east of US 101 and 5 miles south of Warrenton.

Improvements:

Access road and parking lot; swimming beach and picnic tables; fishing dock.

Recreational Uses:

Day-use; picnic, swimming and fishing.

Issues:

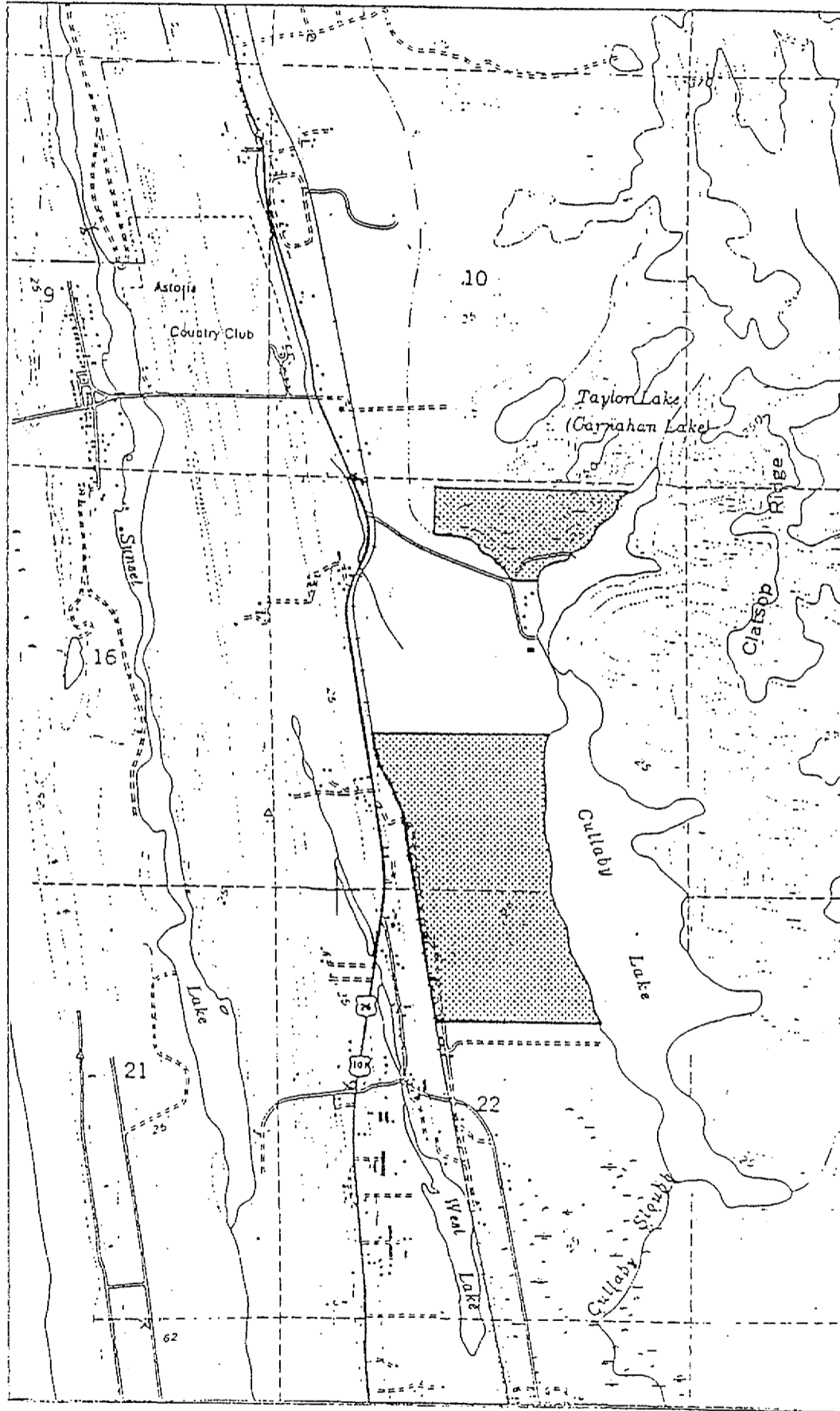
This is an established day-use site with an adopted master plan that is isolated from the more intensive, large group and powerboat activities at Cullaby Lake park to the south.

General Development Direction

Maintain existing day-use facilities as outlined in site master plan.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified this site as an excellent area for the development of handicapped-accessible fishing facilities. The County should consider access ramp improvements to the existing fishing float.

Carnahan & Cullaby Lake Parks



CULLABY LAKE

Location: 165-acre tract between Highway 101 and Cullaby Lake, 5 miles south of Warrenton.

Improvements:

Two hard-surfaced boat ramps; dock; swimming beach; large central parking area and 2 smaller parking lots; picnic facilities; 2 picnic shelters; restroom structure; summer on-site caretaker; separate auto track facility with second US 101 access.

Recreational Uses:

Day-use; picnic; fishing, boating, waterskiing; auto track competitions.

Issues:

Popular established recreational facilities with existing park master plan. Only developed public lake waterskiing/boating facility in the county. There is a weed growth problem in the lake that could restrict existing recreational uses if not resolved in the future.

General Development Direction

Maintain and upgrade existing day-use facilities as outlined in site master plan.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has identified this site as an excellent area for the development of handicapped-accessible fishing facilities. Clatsop County should work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to improve access to existing floats and investigate the feasibility of continuing a handicapped-accessible float at the south end of the lake.

KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK

Location: 25 acres adjoining US 26, 2 miles east of US 26/US 101 Cannon Beach Junction, including 3,000 lineal feet of frontage on Necanicum River.

Improvements:

Bridge; access road; central parking lot and interior access roads; abandoned water system; pit toilets; picnic tables; small boat ramp and interpretive nature trail.

Recreational Uses:

Day-use; rest stop; picnicking; fishing; and nature trail.

Issues:

Note: A master plan has been developed for this site and is available for additional detail.

This County park site which adjoins U.S. Highway 26 receives heavy use from highway rest stop and sightseeing day use traffic. Secondary recreational uses include winter steelhead stream access and summer day use picnic activities.

There is a need to upgrade the heavily used central parking area and provide a restroom structure. Day use picnic tables and toilet facilities need to be replaced.

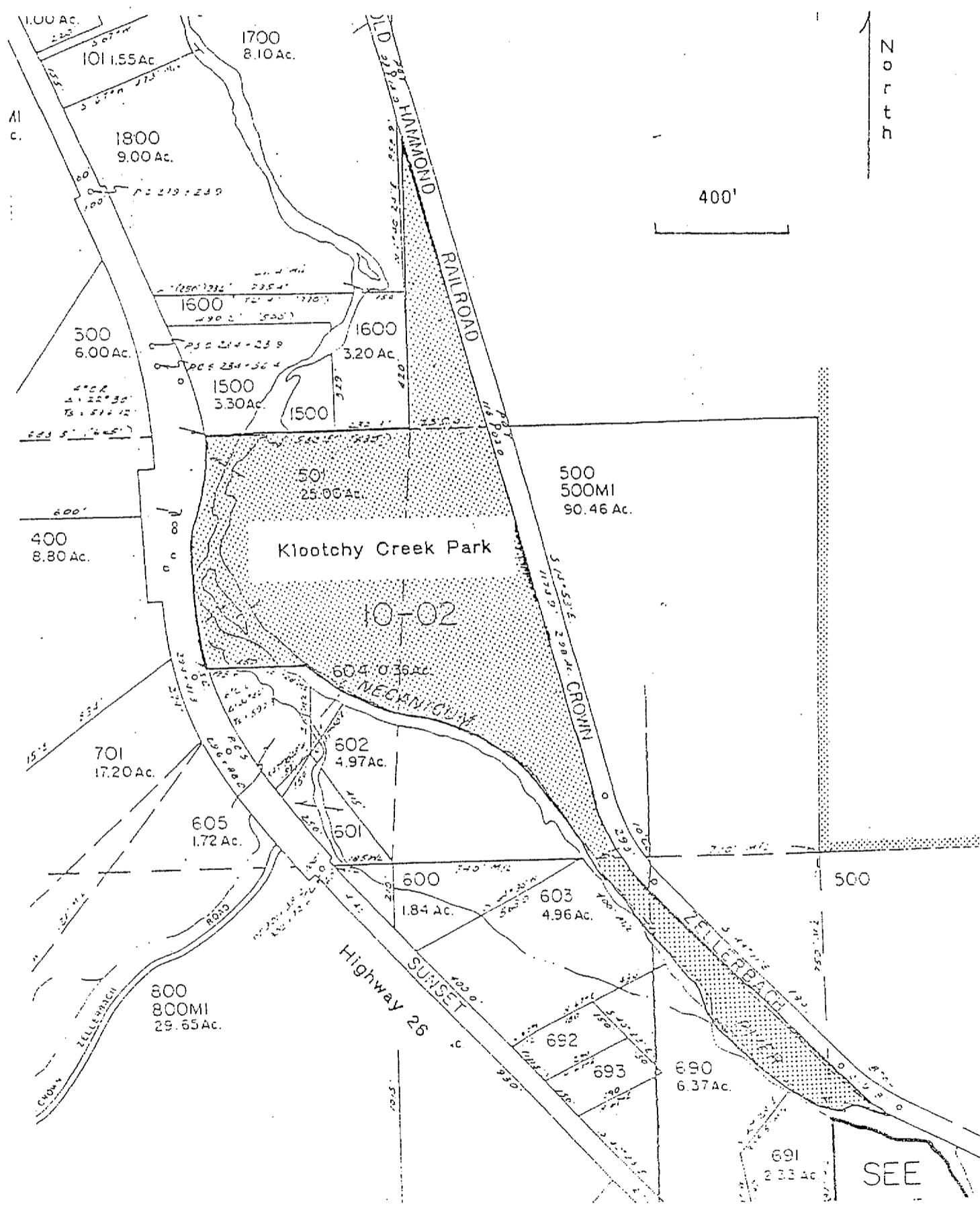
The master plan reviewed the potential for the development of an overnight campground and found this use to be inappropriate at this time.

General Management Direction

Pursue shared improvement/maintenance agreement with State Highway Department in an attempt to provide paved central parking lot and restroom structure. Follow specific management policies presented in master plan.

Improvement Priorities

- (1) Central parking lot paving and restroom construction.
- (2) Day use facilities replacement.
- (3) U.S. Highway 26 road approach safety improvements.



NORTH NEHALEM

Location: 3-acre parcel adjoining North Fork of the Nehalem River and Highway 53, 6 miles south of US 26/Highway 53 Junction including 300 lineal feet of stream frontage. The site is immediately upstream from the State Fish Hatchery.

Improvements:

Abandoned pit toilets; gated access road to river; gravel parking lot.

Recreational Uses:

Fishing access; abandoned day-use picnic facilities.

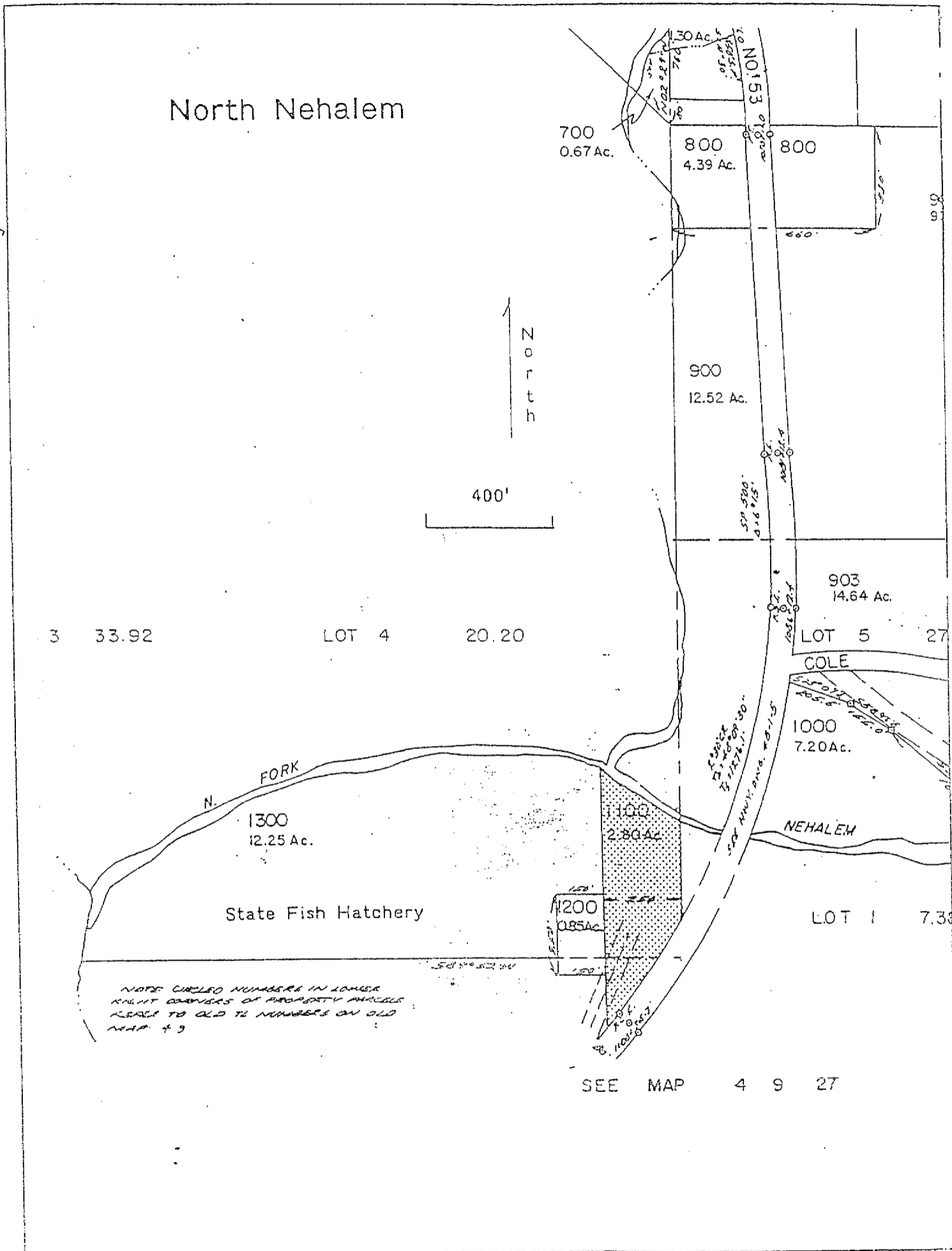
Issues:

This is a somewhat isolated property that has not been maintained by the County in recent years. Due to its location adjoining the State Fish Hatchery it has the potential to be developed and operated as a share-use facility in conjunction with the ongoing hatchery operation. This site provides streambank fishing access for steelhead and trout fishermen and has the potential to be developed as a day-use picnic area and Highway rest stop. The site is not suitable as a driftboat launch site.

General Management Direction

The County should pursue a shared-responsibility arrangement with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for the development of day-use improvements at this site.

North Nehalem



DAVID DOUGLAS

Location: 64 acre parcel, 13 miles east of Cannon Beach Junction that is split by U.S. 26.

Improvements: Timber access road and park location signing along U.S. Highway 26.

Recreational Uses: Passive natural site.

Site Characteristics: This timberland tract has not been developed for any active recreational uses. The property contains a variety of large trees:

Western Hemlock	180-200 years old
Douglas Fir	400-500 years old
Western Red Cedar	400-500 years old
Pacific Silver Fir	200+ years old

Over much of the site there is a dense understory of western hemlock 20+ years old. Few of any other species are found in this age bracket. Other plant and animal species have not been inventoried.

Issues: The central management issue pertinent to this property is whether the site should be used as a commercial timber production tract or be protected as a recreational resource. Resource protection could include construction of a highway turnoff and parking area; interpretive signing and placement of a nature trail through significant forested areas.

Interpretive signing could link Klootchey, David Douglas and Nehalem Park to show people what the area looked like and what the economy was like when "old growth" covered the entire .

General Management Direction: Clatsop County shall undertake the development of a site master plan for this property to determine its best future use. The work shall consider whether commercial timber harvesting would be appropriate at the site. Until this planning work is completed, the property shall be placed in the County's RM Zone.

David Douglas

Longview Fibre

North ↑

County

Longview Fibre

Longview Fibre

County

U.S. Hwy 26

500'

Nehalem Park

Location: 50-acre site 1/2 mile east of Elsie with large stand of old growth fir trees that is split by U.S. 26.

Improvements: Highway approaches on both sides of U.S. 26.

Recreational Uses: Passive natural site.

Site Characteristics: This is a timberland tract that has not been developed for any active recreational uses. The tracts contain an even-aged stand of about 160-250 year old Douglas Fir trees. It is not uniform in density, but much of the ground contains scattered 4' to 5' diameter trees with an occasional larger tree. They are about 185-190 feet tall. The ground cover consists of young red alder, vine maple, cascara, salmonberry, elderberry and huckleberry. Other species of plant and animal life have not been inventoried.

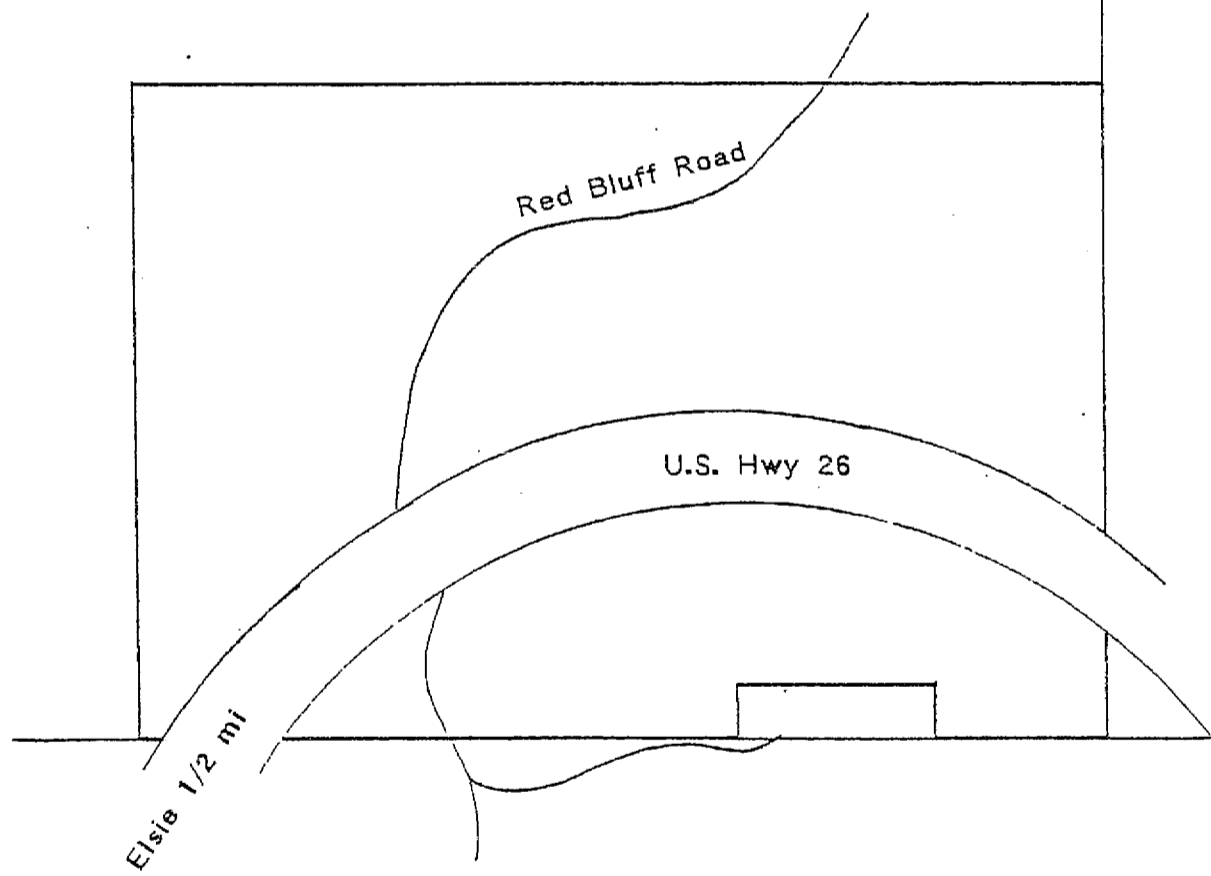
The site was dedicated as a park of "virgin" timber for future generations by the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners in 1937.

The existing road approaches off of U.S. Highway 26 provide a good opportunity for public access to these lands.

General Management Direction: This County property with its existing trees should be preserved as a recreational resource. As time and funding allow, a public access, education and management program should be developed. Placement in the Natural Uplands zoning district is recommended. Efforts will be made to work with local residents to develop a master plan for this site.

Nehalem Park

↑
ZONE



400'

400'

SPRUCE RUN PARK

Location: State-owned (County managed) parcel on the Nehalem River 5 miles south of Elsie along the Lower Nehalem Road.

Improvements:

40+ camp sites with water supply system, restroom building and waste water holding tanks. Site is managed by a summer caretaker.

Recreational Uses:

Overnight camping; day-use; picnicking and fishing.

Issues:

This is a popular public campground with a well-established use pattern. The county should pursue long term protection of this recreational property by means of a lease or purchase agreement with the State of Oregon. The County should also consider the acquisition of the nearby Lost Lake property which has been utilized as a public recreation site in conjunction with the Spruce Run campground for years.

General Management Direction

The county should continue to maintain this day-use and overnight camping facility.

The Clatsop County Public Works and Planning Department shall coordinate mapping work to establish the boundaries for this recreational area and to place the appropriate area in the County's RM zoning district.

Improvement Priorities

No major improvement needs have been identified at this time.

FISHHAWK FALLS/LEE WOODEN COUNTY PARK

Location: 55-acre site located along the south side of Highway 202, 25 miles east of Astoria (5 miles west of Jewell), including 2,000 lineal feet of frontage on Fishhawk Creek.

Improvements:

Two road approaches to Highway 202; graveled access road to stream near base of falls; and open picnic meadow area.

Issues:

This is basically a day use park site that has minimal improvements and which receives only limited use due to its remote location.

Management issues include (1) the merits of day use facility improvements; (2) the potential for overnight group tent camping use, and (3) the future disposition of lands on the west side of Fishhawk Creek.

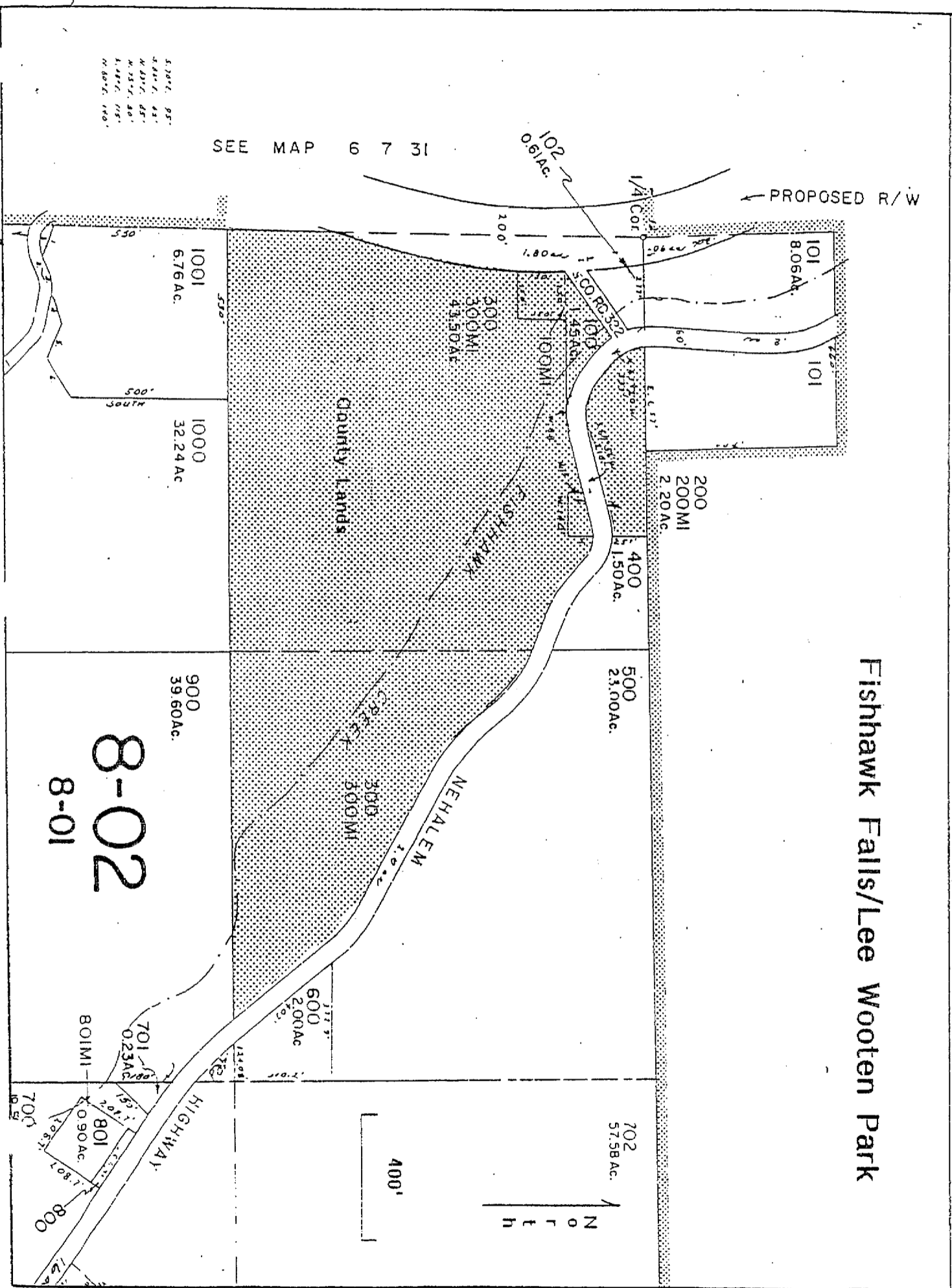
General Management Direction

Maintain site as day use facility. Consider use of open field as primitive group tent camping area. Examine western portion of parcel as potential timber harvest tract or sales tract to generate funds for park improvements.

Improvement Priorities

- (1) Temporary picnic table and chemical toilet placements during summer months.
- (2) Maintain recently developed footpath from northern parking area to the base of the falls.

Fishhawk Falls/Lee Wooten Park



1 A

SIGFRIDSON COUNTY PARK

Location: 64 acre parcel that adjoins the south side of Highway 202 about 1 mile east of Olney, including about 3,000 lineal feet of frontage on the North Fork of the Klaskanine River.

Improvements:

Rocked parking lot; open field; picnic tables and chemical toilets.

Recreational Uses:

Klaskanine River fishing access; day-use and picnicking.

Issues:

This County property provides stream bank access to fishermen along a stretch of the North Fork of the Klaskanine River downstream from the State Fish Hatchery. This is a heavily used public fishing area during the winter steelhead season and also is used by summer trout fishermen.

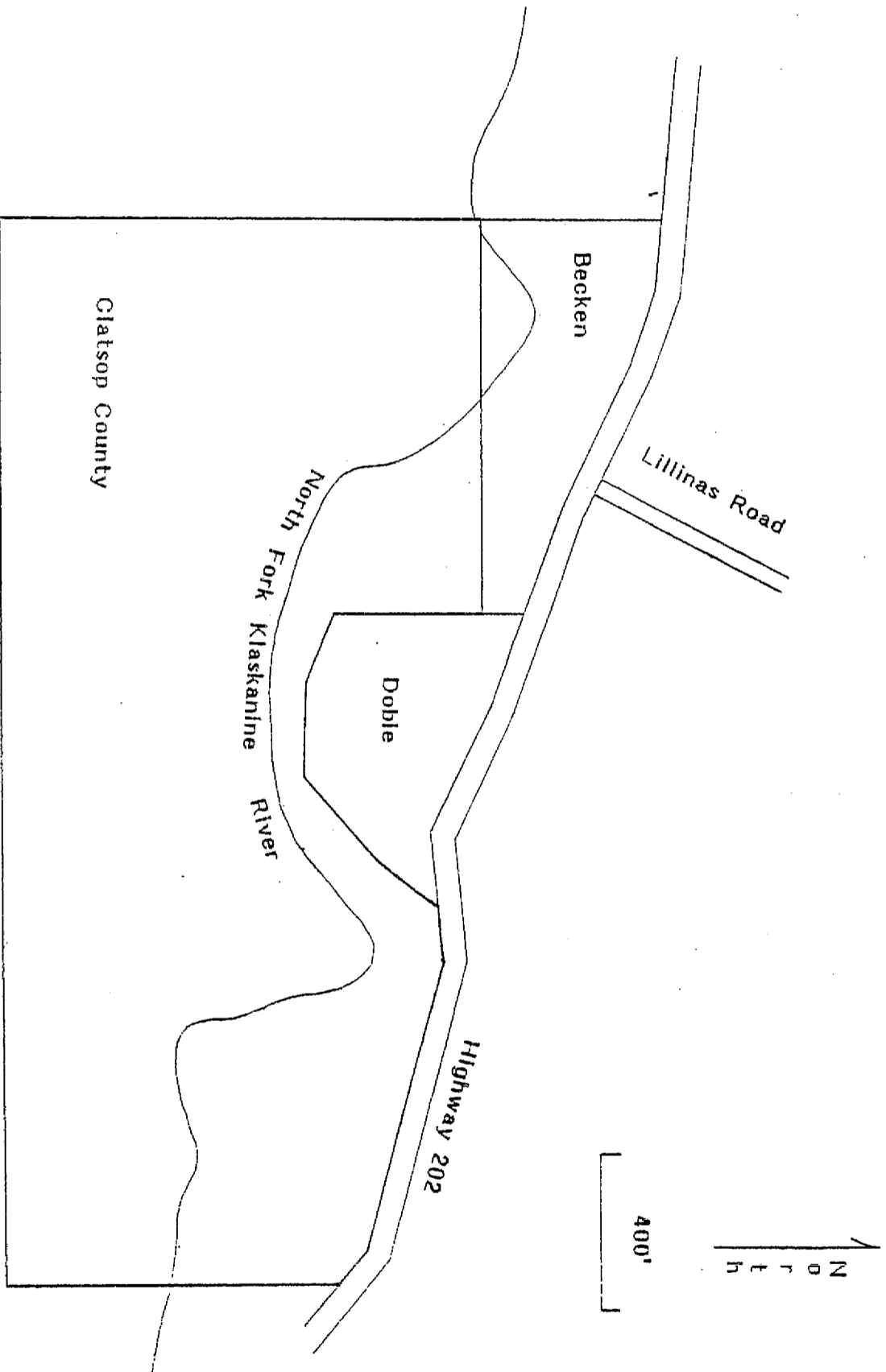
The site also receives light usage as a day use picnic area during the summer months. Day use facilities could be upgraded to increase summer recreational use of the site.

The portion of the site that is between Highway 202 and the river receives the greatest public use. Lands to the south of the river have the potential to be developed with hiking trails and/or primitive tent camping sites.

General Management Direction

Maintain park property as public fishing access area and day use areas. Clatsop County should examine the southern portion of this site to determine whether this area should be reserved for recreational use or be made available for sale or timber harvest. If this portion of the site is not reserved for recreational use, an adequate protective buffer should be maintained to protect the Klaskanine River.

Sigfridson



Clatsop County

400'

N
o
r
t
h

POTENTIAL NEW COUNTY RECREATIONAL LAND SITES

(1) County Fairgrounds Property (Warrenton UGB)

This large industrial tract which the County recently acquired in a land trade could be used in part for recreational purposes. Although the site does not contain any natural outdoor feature attractions (such as lakes, rivers or beach frontage), it is centrally located in close proximity to the County's north coast population concentrations. It would be a suitable location for some type of activity oriented development such as a public recreation facility with a pool and indoor/outdoor courts.

(2) Twilight Eagle Sanctuary

Clatsop County owns a 35 acre tract of upland and marsh between U.S. Highway 30 and the Columbia River near the west approach to Burnside Road. The management responsibilities for this bald eagle habitat area have been given to the Oregon Bald Eagle Foundation. This site should be added to the inventory of County recreational lands and it should be placed in the County's "Natural Uplands" zoning district to protect its status as a wildlife reserve.

(3) Smiley's Hole/Klaskanine River

This privately held stream front 30-40 acre parcel includes a gravel boat ramp near the Youngs River Loop Bridge and 4,000 lineal feet of fishing access frontage along the Klaskanine River. This popular steelhead and trout fishing area should receive top priority as a potential recreational lands acquisition site. If fee simple purchase cannot be accomplished, an attempt should be made to obtain a public fishing access easement.

(4) Youngs River Falls

This park site is owned by the City of Astoria. The Falls provide a unique natural attraction and the site serves as a public day use area. There is the potential for a cooperative City/County maintenance agreement to assure the continued protection of this site as a public access recreational site. The Clatsop County Board of Commissioners has endorsed the concept of obtaining this park site by 1993.

(5) Lost Lake (Northeast of Spruce Run Park)

This site which has historically been used as a public fishing area is currently owned by a private timber management company. Efforts should be made to protect public access rights through fee simple purchase or public fishing access easement acquisition.

Clatsop County should work together with the Oregon Department of Forestry and Longview Fibre Company (the current owner) in an attempt to secure long-term public access rights.

CLATSOP COUNTY RECREATION LANDS MANAGEMENT POLICIES

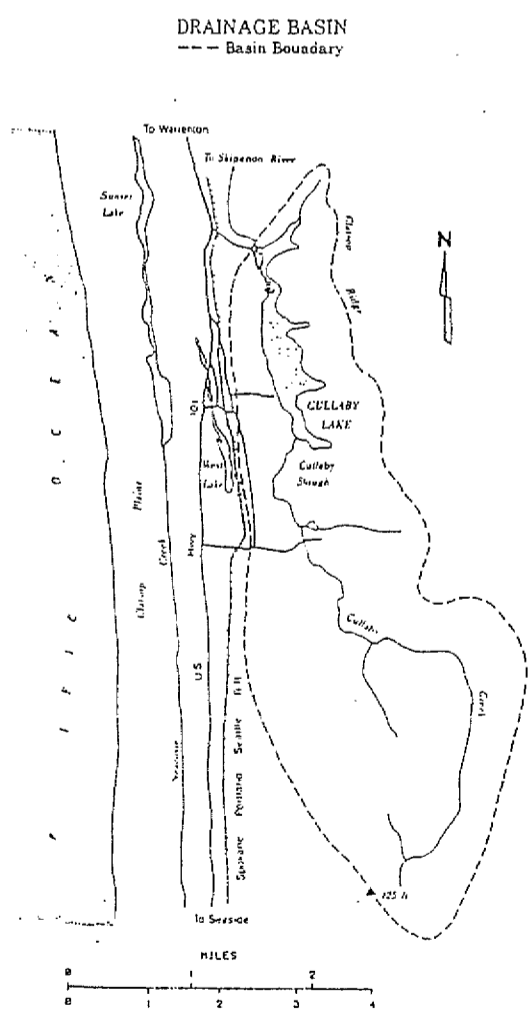
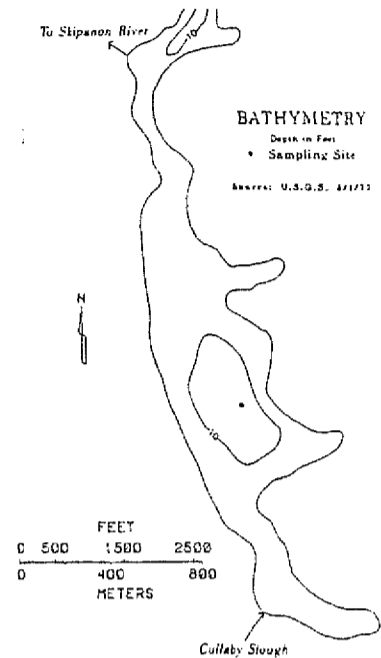
- (1) Clatsop County shall work toward the establishment of a stable funding source to support the maintenance and improvement of its park properties. Clatsop County shall consider a County Parks tax base request for presentation to the public prior to the end of 1994; this levy shall be designed to fully fund the permanent operation of a basic park system and provide adequate staffing to complete this work.
- (2) Developed day use areas at a number of County park sites are popular, heavily used recreational facilities. The County shall maintain and upgrade these existing facilities. Clatsop County shall establish a basic parks maintenance program to provide garbage collection, litter patrols, security visits and general site maintenance to all of its existing day use facilities.
- (3) A signing program shall be initiated by the County to install basic County Park identification signs at all developed park sites. County park rules shall also be prominently displayed at all day-use sites.
- (4) Future improvements at County Park sites shall primarily provide day use recreational opportunities for Clatsop County residents.
- (5) Clatsop County shall attempt to protect and expand public access to the streams, rivers and lakes in the County. The County shall attempt to secure long-term use agreements for private boat ramp properties it maintains and develop new ramp sites as funding allows. The County shall retain existing County-owned stream front properties identified as needed for public access and make efforts to acquire additional fishing access stream frontage.
- (6) Future County Park development and improvement projects shall consider handicapped accessibility as a design consideration. Particular attention shall be paid to providing handicapped access to public fishing areas.
- (7) Clatsop County shall participate in the Division of State Lands process of identifying the navigable portions of coastal streams which should be open for public access. This process is a means of securing public access on streams such as the Necanicum River.

- (8) Clatsop County will not undertake any new recreation vehicle campground developments. The County should explore the feasibility of developing primitive tent campsites at some of its recreational land sites.
- (9) Clatsop County will not sponsor the development and operation of a public recreational facility. If another public sponsor organizes such a project, the County may participate as a property provider.
- (10) Clatsop County recreational land sites are utilized by the public for a wide range of passive recreational activities. Many of these activities are tied to the enjoyment of the natural plant and wildlife communities that currently exist on these publicly-owned lands. The preservation of existing vegetative communities and wildlife habitat systems should be an important consideration in examining the desirability of future park development projects.
- (11) Clatsop County shall encourage other agencies to develop a forest resources public access and education program that would promote public utilization of the County's passive recreation sites including, Klotchy Creek Park, David Douglas and Nehalem Park.
- (12) Individual County-owned recreational land sites shall be managed in accordance with adopted park master plans and the general management direction statements contained in this report.
- (13) Clatsop County shall utilize the County Recreational Lands Committee as a primary public review body for all County actions related to recreation issues. This committee shall be given the opportunity to review and comment on all County recreational issues including:
 - Potential County land sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Potential County timber sales involving County Park lands or lands adjoining County park properties;
 - Major County Park improvement proposals
 - Annual County Parks budget proposals
- (14) No existing County-owned recreational lands sites shall be sold, traded or exchanged without the input of the Clatsop County Recreation Lands Committee and a careful examination of existing and potential recreation values.

- (15) The existing Clatsop County recreational land sites identified in this master plan shall be formally recognized by Clatsop County as "public park lands", except for the land identified as Delaura Beach (on pages 36a and 37) which may be designated for park use after further study. Future revenues generated from these park lands by timber harvesting or the commercial sale of natural resources (including but not limited to rock, oil and natural gas) should be used for County Park purposes. Revenues from land sales or trades shall also be dedicated to a park acquisition and improvement fund. (Note: This policy shall not be construed to justify or encourage the harvesting of trees from any of these sites or the sale or trade of these lands).
- (16) The Clatsop County representatives should meet with private commercial timber land owners to encourage them to provide access to their lands for recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, hiking and passive recreational uses.

CULLABY LAKE & CARNAHAN COUNTY PARKS MASTER PLAN

APRIL
1988



Source: NASA, 1976. Vertical photograph.

CULLABY LAKE AND CARNAHAN COUNTY PARKS
MASTER PLAN

1988

Adopted April 14, 1988
Ordinance 88-3
Clatsop County Board of Commissioners

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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The citizens of Clatsop County who attended the meetings, participated in the questionnaire, who reviewed the draft and testified at the various hearings.

INTRODUCTION

Cullaby Lake County Park and Carnahan County Park both provide important outdoor recreation opportunities for Clatsop County residents and visitors. More than 200 acres along the west shore of Cullaby Lake are included in the two parks. Both are centrally located with respect to potential users. The two parks are heavily used, especially during the summer months, and accommodate a wide range of outdoor activities. The two parks general location and shape are shown on Map 1.

Carnahan County Park was established in 1939 by Nell Carnahan to "promote the public welfare of the citizens of Clatsop County, and as a memorial to the Carnahan family". Miss Carnahan conveyed about 30 acres of wooded hillside and shoreline on the lake's northwest shore to Clatsop County in 1939. The Carnahan family was prominent among the early white settlers on the Clatsop Plains. Cullaby Lake County Park was created from several parcels acquired by the County because of delinquent property taxes. The Cullaby Lake waterfront has for many years been used as a park, but it was not until 1968 that the Board of County Commissioners designated the 175 acre site as "Cullaby Lake County Park and Recreation Area". Many of the improvements at Cullaby Lake Park were made during the 1960's by the Skipanon River Water Control District in a joint project with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Clatsop County, and the Warrenton Dune Soil and Water Conservation District.

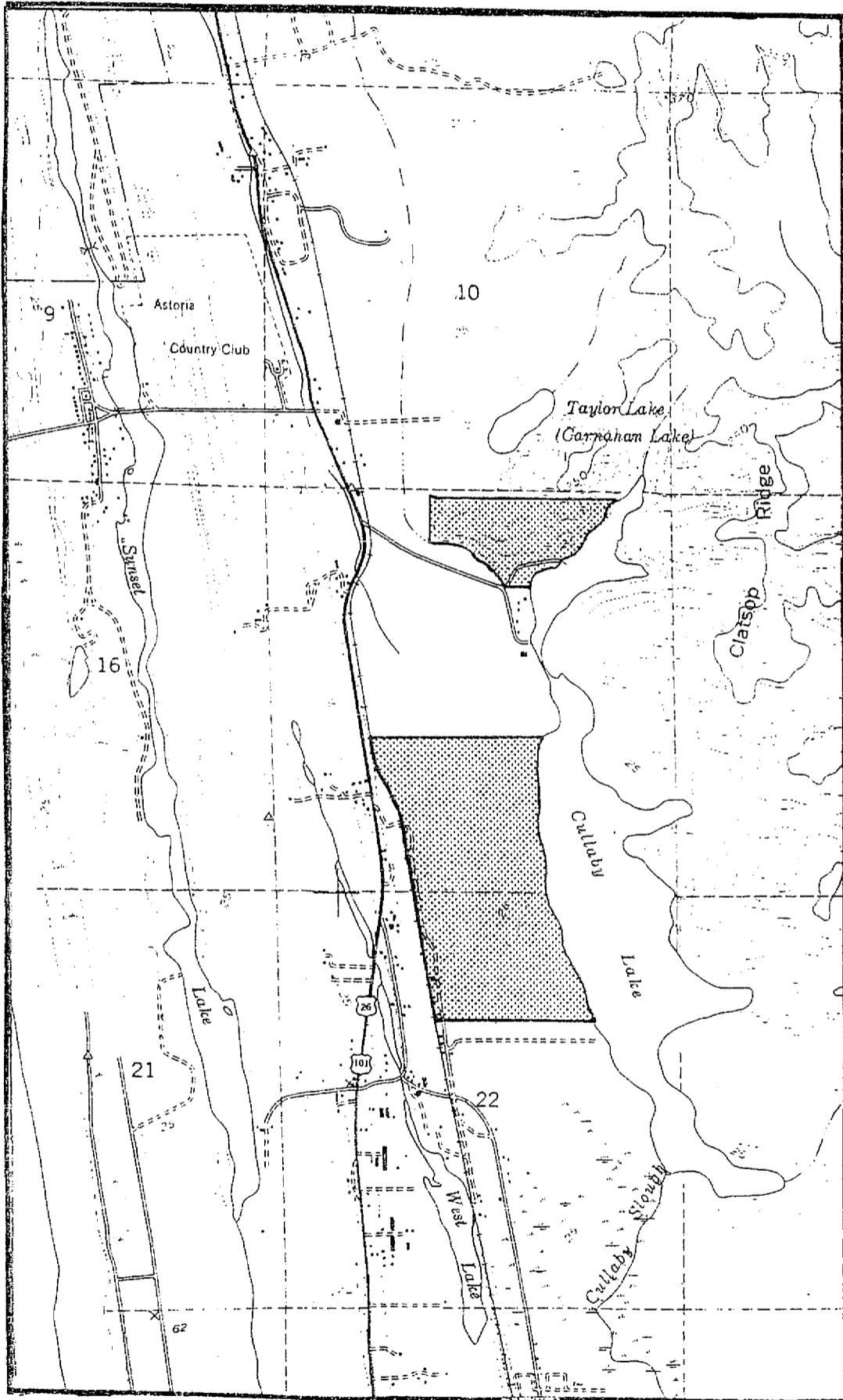
Public demand for outdoor recreation has risen steadily in recent years. This trend is expected to continue both nationwide and in Clatsop County. Park resources must be able to accommodate more and more visitors each year. The potentially conflicting goals of resource conservation and park development must be addressed in light of the County's current and anticipated recreation needs. This master plan provides a framework for effective and efficient management of the valuable public resources in Carnahan and Cullaby County Parks.

Cullaby Lake County Park and Recreation Area was established to provide a recreation site for County residents. Carnahan Park was similarly dedicated to "promote the public welfare of the citizens of Clatsop County". Within the context of these two goals, this master plan meets the following specific objectives:

- provide a comprehensive inventory of existing facilities and features within the two parks;
- identify potential resource management problems and opportunities for improvement associated with these features and facilities; and
- establish management, use and development objectives for the parks.

Cullaby Lake & County Parks

Map 1



Carnahan
County Park

Cullaby Lake
County Park

0 2000
feet

INVENTORY

a. Cullaby Lake

Though not actually within park boundaries, Cullaby Lake itself is the prominent feature at both parks. The largest lake in the County, it covers about 220 acres, draining into the Skipanon River and ultimately into the Columbia River at Warrenton. The lake's surface area may have been as much as fifteen percent larger prior to a number of small construction projects that resulted in the lake being partially filled in. The water level is controlled by a series of dams on the Skipanon River, and varies between seven and ten feet above mean sea level. The lake is shallow; about 15 feet deep near the center. The water is relatively warm, as high as 70 degrees Fahrenheit during the late summer months. Runoff and streams flowing in from the south feed Cullaby Lake. Estimated average water retention time is about 30 days. Water in Cullaby Lake has a relatively high algae content, making it appear cloudy.

Aquatic plants are abundant in Cullaby Lake because of the lake's high nutrient content. Commercial cranberry bogs and residential lawns and gardens all contribute chemical fertilizers to the lake, dissolved in runoff. A large freshwater marsh to the west may also contribute nutrients in the form of decomposed plant material. Vigorous algae growth during the summer months, dense masses of aquatic vascular plants, and a relatively low level of dissolved oxygen are the apparent results of this nutrient load.

The lake's shoreline is approximately 5.1 miles long. Carnahan County Park has about 1,600 linear feet of shoreline; Cullaby Lake Park has about 4,400 linear feet. The lake bottom consists of fine sand and silt overlaying peaty soils.

Cullaby Lake derives its name from a Clatsop Indian who was reputed to be the grandson of a Lewis and Clark expedition member. The lake's name in the Clatsop tongue is Ya-se-ya-na-na-la-tslas-tie. The lake may have had cultural or religious significance for the Clatsops, but this is not well documented. It once drained directly into the Pacific Ocean near what is now Camp Rilea, but that small coastal stream was diverted north by dune formation during the last century. Members of the Lewis and Clark expedition visited the lake during the winter of 1805-1806. The lake entered into various schemes for floating logs to the Columbia River during the early white settlement of the Clatsop Plains. Cranberry cultivation in the marshes surrounding Cullaby Lake began in the early 20th century.

b. Vegetation

Four distinctly different plant communities occur in the two parks. Timbered uplands occur in both parks, dominating all other vegetation types in Carnahan Park. Non-timbered uplands are found in both parks, and include areas of open sand, grassy areas and shrubs. Riparian vegetation fringes the lake in both parks. Freshwater marshes are found in Cullaby Lake Park.

Carnahan Park does not have any significant marsh areas. About 100 acres of marsh lie within the borders of Cullaby Lake Park. These areas provide wildlife habitat, floodwater storage, water purification and an important scenic resource. A number of wetland plant species, listed in Table 1, occur in these marshes. The three distinct marsh areas in Cullaby Lake Park are not remarkably different from each other in terms of vegetation. Marshes in the park are hydrologically connected to the lake.

Some of the marshes in Cullaby Lake Park are "significant" under Oregon's land use planning program and protected by the County's Zoning Ordinance, by the State Fill and Removal Law, and by the Federal Clean Water Act (Section 404). These wetlands are shown on Map 2. Other, generally smaller marshes in the park, are not protected by the County or by the State land use goals, but still receive protection from the Clean Water Act and the Fill and Removal Law.

Most of the recreation occurring in Cullaby Lake Park is not directly associated with the marshes. Hunting and trapping are prohibited. There is insufficient open water for canoeing the marsh areas. Of the many forms of outdoor recreation that occur in the parks, nature observation and bird watching probably have the closest connection to the marsh areas. Recreation opportunities in non-wetland park areas are enhanced by the marshes. They provide a steady clean water source for the lake, thus improving water skiing, fishing and swimming. They separate park areas and serve as buffers between otherwise incompatible activities.

Both parks have timbered upland areas. These are distinguished from timbered marshes by the lack of hydric soils and by the different tree species found. Douglas Fir and Hemlock are the dominant conifers in the upland areas. The Carnahan Park stand is generally between 40 and 100 years old. Timbered uplands are most extensive in Carnahan Park, covering nearly the entire 30 acres. They are relatively less extensive in Cullaby Lake Park. Timbered uplands in Carnahan Park are used primarily for hiking. In Cullaby Lake Park, these areas are also used for walking, but receive heavier use than at Carnahan Park.

Both parks have non-timbered upland areas. Most recreational activity occurs in these areas. The picnic areas in both parks consist primarily of sand or low grasses. Mown road shoulders are covered with grasses and wildflowers. The dune ridge in Cullaby Lake Park has a dense growth of Scotch Broom. All of these areas are subject to short periods of intense human activity.

Riparian vegetation, consisting of trees, shrubs and grasses, overhangs the lake and helps maintain water quality by filtering sediment out of runoff. To a lesser extent, riparian vegetation helps modify water temperature by providing shade. Areas shaded by riparian vegetation provide favorable fish habitat, and thus are popular angling sites.

Table 1.

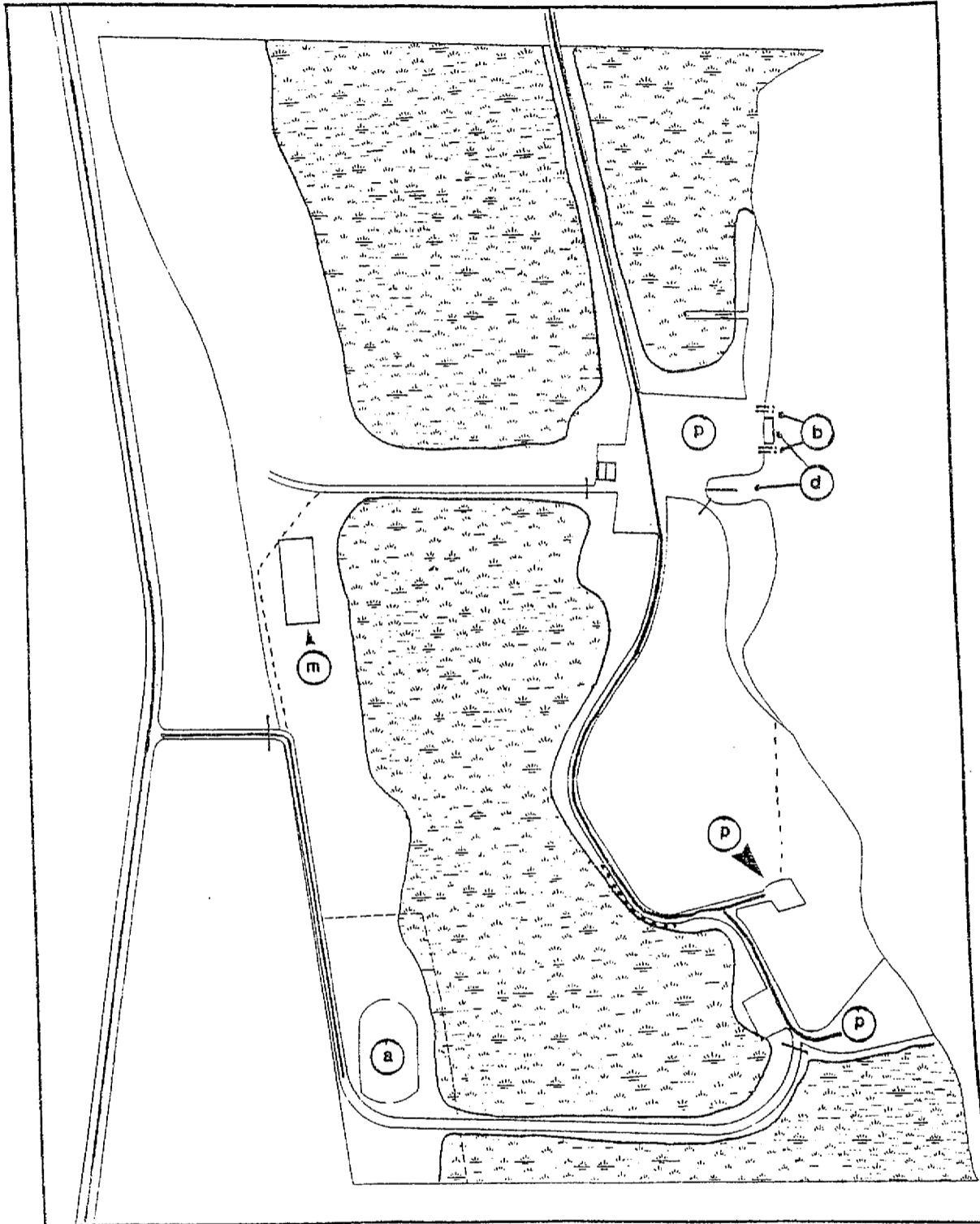
Common Plant Species of Cullaby Lake Park Wetlands

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Carex obnupta</u>	slough sedge
<u>Carex sitchensis</u>	Sitka sedge
<u>Salix hookeriana</u>	Hooker willow
<u>Salix lasiandra</u>	Pacific willow
<u>Lysichiton americanum</u>	skunk cabbage
<u>Oenanthe sarmentosa</u>	water parsley
<u>Athyrium filix-femina</u>	lady fern
<u>Spiraea douglasii</u>	hackberry
<u>Lonicera involucrata</u>	twinberry
<u>Pyrus fusca</u>	crabapple
<u>Picea sitchensis</u>	Sitka spruce
<u>Alnus rubra</u>	red alder
<u>Rubus spectabilis</u>	salmonberry
<u>Sambucus racemosa</u>	elderberry
<u>Myrica gale</u>	sweet gale
<u>Ledum glandulosum</u>	labrador tea

Source: Thomas, Duncan. Significant Shoreland and Wetland Habitats in the Clatsop Plains and the Columbia Floodplain of Clatsop County, Oregon. 1982.

Cullaby Lake Park Features

Map 2



- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Paved Roads | | Boat Ramps | | <p>0 500
feet</p> |
| Mown Road Shoulders | | Docks | | |
| Trails | | Parking Lots | | |
| Maintenance Roads | | Maintenance Yard | | |
| Marsh Areas | | Arena | | |
| | | Gates | | |

e. Picnic Facilities, Playground Equipment and Restrooms

The major picnic areas within the two parks are adjacent to the lake. Picnicking is a popular activity in both parks. Many single picnic tables are located along the lake front. Additionally, Cullaby Lake Park has two large group picnic shelters, and a large barbecue pit near the northernmost shelter.

Visitors at both parks are adequately served by existing restrooms. There are two large permanent facilities at Cullaby Lake Park: near the south parking lot and the main parking lot. There are also two small outhouses near the boat ramps. Carnahan Park has two portable outhouses near the swimming area. These facilities are periodically pumped out. The permanent facilities are plumbed to subsurface disposal systems.

Cullaby Lake Park has a small fenced area on the central beach with playground equipment in it. The equipment consists of a swingset, slide, merry-go-round and see-saw. They are not new, but are in good condition.

f. Beaches

Both Cullaby and Carnahan Parks have sandy beaches along the shoreline. These beaches are artificially maintained with ocean sand hauled in from the Sunset Beach access road, about 3.5 miles distant.

Cullaby Lake Park's three beaches are located as shown on Map 2. The central beach is the largest and receives the most use. It is adjacent to picnic facilities, the playground equipment, the main parking lot and the barbecue pit. The central beach is well situated for watching boats and water skiers. The north beach at Cullaby Lake Park is immediately north of the main parking lot. It is relatively narrow and receives only moderate use even during peak demand periods. It is closer to the Shoreline Estates subdivision than any other Cullaby Lake Park beach. The south beach is adjacent to the south parking lot, and near the park's southern border. It is the smallest of the three beaches but receives a considerable amount of use. A picnic shelter and restroom are near this beach.

Carnahan Park has a small beach located as shown on Map 3. It also is man-made, and receives a moderate amount of use.

g. Parking and Roads

Cullaby Lake Park has three paved parking lots near the lake shore, as shown on Map 2. The northernmost of the three, near the boat ramps, covers about 80,000 square feet. The middle lot covers about 15,000 square feet, and the southernmost lot covers about 30,000 square feet. These three parking lots handle the parking needs of park visitors on all but peak days and during special events. Carnahan Park has no special parking lots, instead relying on wide roads allowing on-street parking.

Cullaby Lake Park has about one mile of paved public road, not including the maintenance roads. The roads are associated with two different park

c. Wildlife

Both parks contain a relatively wide range of wildlife species, though not the diversity and numbers present 100 years ago. Still, the two parks provide diverse habitats and support more species than might be expected in park units of this size. Wildlife habitat types correspond roughly with the plant communities described above.

Marshes in Cullaby Lake Park provide habitat for several bird species, including Ospreys, ducks, geese, woodpeckers and owls. Aquatic reptiles are also present. Raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, deer, elk, coyotes, nutria, skunks, beaver and opossums live in or occasionally use the marshes. These wetlands lack sufficient open water for fish, but crappies, bluegill, catfish, perch and large-mouth bass are all found in the lake. The lake also supports a small trout population, and may have supported a steelhead run prior to dam construction on the Skipanon River. Microfauna important in the diets of these fish are abundant. The game fish species present are an important attraction at both parks.

Timbered uplands meet some of the habitat needs, and especially the need for shelter, of the larger mammals present. Some of the birds, particularly owls and woodpeckers, live in timbered uplands.

The mown road shoulders, especially in the area shown on Map 2, together with adjacent lands of Sitka Spruce, may help support a remnant population of the rare Oregon Silverspot Butterfly. With this important exception, non-timbered uplands generally do not provide the degree of wildlife habitat found in the other areas because of their smaller size and heavy human use. Certain of these areas, however, provide locally important wildlife habitat.

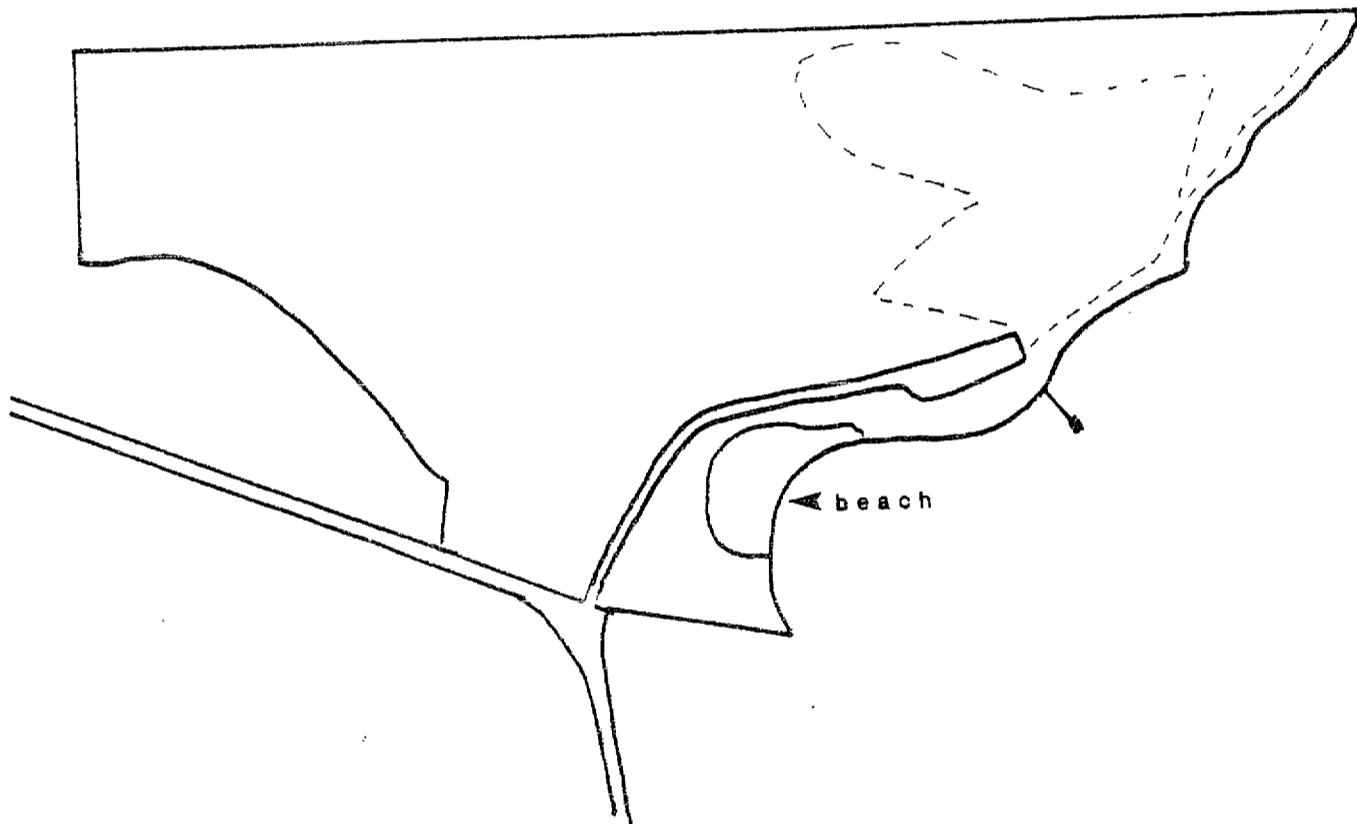
d. Boat Ramps and Docks

Cullaby Lake Park has two paved boat ramps, located as shown on Map 2. Carnahan Park has a small boat ramp at the parking area's north end, as shown on Map 3. There is also an opportunity to carry small boats across the beach near the swimming area at Carnahan Park. The two ramps at Cullaby Lake Park were built during the 1960s, and both are in reasonably good condition today. These two ramps appear to adequately meet peak boat launching and take-out demand. They have concrete surfaces and adjacent floats to aid in launching and take-out.

Carnahan Park has a wooden dock approximately 100 feet long, used primarily for fishing. The dock was completely rebuilt in 1985 and is in good condition. Cullaby Lake Park has two dock structures, both used for boat launching and take-out, as well as for fishing. The northern docks in Cullaby Lake Park are adjacent to the boat ramps. The southern dock is located in a dredged basin, and is used for loading and unloading boats. Neither of these structures are new, but both are in sound condition.

Carnahan Park

Map 3



entrances, shown on Map 2. The Highway 101 entrance on the park's west side has a short road leading from the highway to the arena. The Hawkins Road entrance passes the parking lots and picnic areas along the lake shore. The posted speed limit within the park is 25 miles per hour.

Carnahan Park has a single access road that passes over the Cullaby Lake outlet creek and into the park.

h. Security and Maintenance Facilities

Park access roads are gated and locked at night. The Cullaby Lake Park maintenance yard and roads are located on Map 2. Carnahan Park has no such yard. The maintenance yard is little more than an informal storage and disposal area for scrap building supplies and tree branches. Dead dogs and cats from the County's Animal Shelter are also buried in the maintenance area. Maintenance roads are needed for efficient access to all parts of the park and for emergency vehicle access.

i. Lindgren House

The Lindgren House is an example of early pioneer home construction that was moved from its original site near Soapstone Lake and placed at its present site near the Cullaby Lake Park north parking lot. The building is owned by the Finnish-American Cultural Society. They open the house periodically for group tours. A small sign near the house describes its history. The house is surrounded by a wire fence.

j. Multi-Purpose Arena Area.

An oval dirt track arena and grandstands are located at Cullaby Lake Park's southwest corner, as shown on Map 2. The area was originally developed as a rodeo grounds, and is presently leased to the North Coast Racing Association under an agreement with the County. Road access to the site is from Highway 101. The arena covers about two acres. The grandstand provides seating for about 100 spectators. North Coast Racing's use agreement entitles them to exclusive use of the arena on certain weekends during the summer and fall. The agreement allows for other user groups to make use of the arena at times that do not conflict with the racing schedule.

k. Trails

There is a relatively well-developed trail system in both Cullaby and Carnahan Parks. The trails are unmarked and infrequently maintained. Maps 2 and 3 show the approximate locations of these trails. Neither park offers regionally significant hiking opportunities: both parks are relatively small, and other parks in the County provide superior trail systems. Still, the trails in these two parks provide for short walks that take park visitors past exceptional scenic areas.

Trails in Cullaby Lake Park are for the most part used by anglers and picnickers moving along the shoreline. There are four distinct segments: a trail along the abandoned Burlington Northern Railroad right-of-way between the arena and the maintenance area; a gated maintenance road between the

maintenance yard and the Lindgren House; a trail between the north parking lot and the south beach; and a gated maintenance road between the south beach and the arena. The entire loop is slightly less than 1.5 miles long.

The Carnahan Park trail is shorter, climbing from the park's east end to the ridge top, and then dropping back down to the lake. This is a more primitive trail than the loop in Cullaby Lake Park. It gains a maximum elevation of about 100 feet above the lake.

A segment of the informally designated Lewis and Clark Trail, running from Fort Clatsop to the Pacific Ocean, passes through Carnahan Park. The trail is primitive and is used primarily by the Boy Scouts.

NEEDS/OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT

This section examines the different resources within the Parks with respect to the following questions:

Are new rules or management policy needed to effectively cope with existing or anticipated problems?

Are additional built facilities needed to accommodate existing or anticipated demand?

a. Cullaby Lake

Cullaby Lake is the primary attraction for most park users, yet it is not within park boundaries and can not be managed solely to meet park objectives. Lake management affects not only the parks, but also dozens of lakefront property owners. Park management and lake management have not been formally coordinated. Park management concerns should be considered in any decision affecting the lake. The park problems described in the following paragraphs are closely tied to lake management.

Most observers agree that the lake is eutrophic: that is, it is filling in with decaying vegetation and may eventually become much shallower. The rate at which this is happening may be unnaturally accelerated by the heavy nutrient load added to the lake by human activity. Continued increases in the amount of aquatic vegetation will adversely affect water skiing and boating by fouling propellers. Swimming will also be adversely affected. On the other hand, it may enhance fish and waterfowl habitat. Vegetation control or removal must be coordinated with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Marine Board and the Skipanon Water Control District. Continued use of Cullaby Lake Park as an entry point for power boats and water skiing may require that some kind of vegetation removal be considered. Park management objectives with respect to aquatic vegetation management on the lake are:

- Maintain the high level of water quality necessary for swimming, game fish habitat and waterfowl habitat.
- Control vascular aquatic vegetation in those areas used by power boats and around the boat ramps to the extent necessary for continued boating, water skiing and other aquatic recreation.

The water level in the lake is controlled by a series of dam and weirs on the Skipanon River. The dams, and thus the lake water level, are maintained by the Skipannon Water Control District. Cranberry growers, residential property owners and boaters all desire different water levels during different times of the year. The water level fluctuates during the year as dams are opened and closed by the Water Control District. This process does not take place without a great deal of controversy. The following park management objectives should be considered in setting the water level in the lake:

- Very low water levels should be avoided, especially during the summer months, because they result in boat ramps and docks becoming unusable. Low water levels may also lead to undesirable seasonal water levels in adjacent wetlands.

- Very high water levels should be avoided because they will reduce the amount of beach area available and may increase beach erosion.

Conflicts between lake users are reported: especially between water skiers, sailboats, wind surfers, jet skiers and swimmers. These activities do not take place in the parks, but the parks provide the only public points of entry into the lake. The parking lots, docks and boat ramps represent large public investments intended to facilitate recreation on the lake. The lake is virtually the only water body in the County both large enough for water skiing and power boating, and adequately sheltered from wind and waves.

The State Marine Board presently excludes power boats from the lake's north end, and restricts water skiing to a defined area near the middle of the lake. Rule changes designed to further reduce conflicts between lake users should be considered in light of:

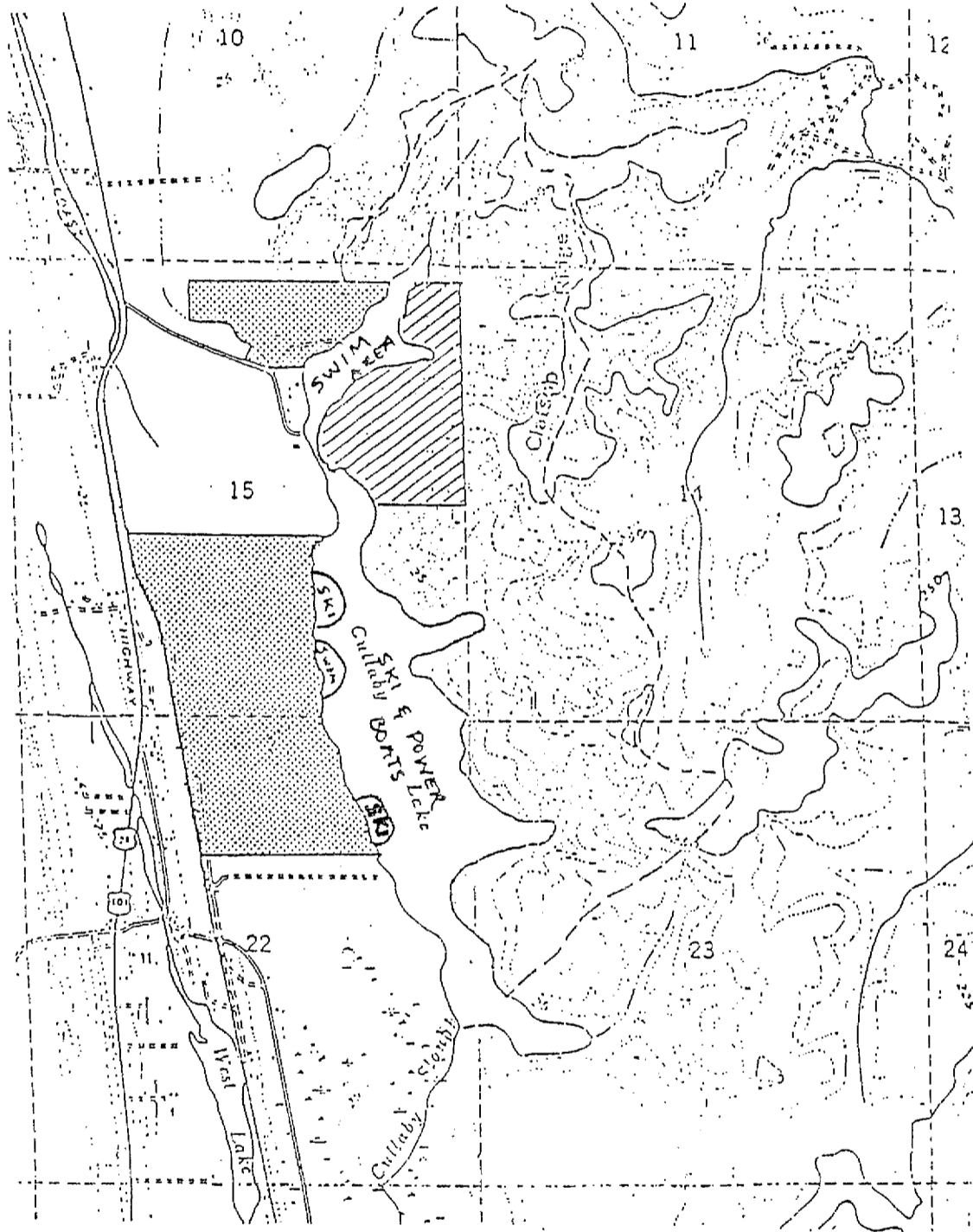
- existing boat ramp facilities at Cullaby Lake Park, and the lack of such infrastructure at Carnahan Park;
- the availability of other aquatic recreation sites in the County, including Coffenbury Lake, the Necanicum River estuary, Smith Lake, and the Columbia River estuary; and
- enforcement, both of proposed new regulations, and the possibility of increased enforcement of existing regulations.



The State Marine Board has control of the water area of Cullaby Lake. Clatsop County controls the access to the water in Carnahan Park and Cullaby Lake Park. Although Clatsop County cannot control power boats etc. on the lake it does have power to control the landward activities which can impact the access to the water. Clatsop County recognizes the conflicts that can arise from power boats, water skiing, other boating and swimming. Accordingly, Clatsop County will request that the State Marine Board designate the water areas for boating and fishing as designated in Map 4.

The potential also exists for conflicts between activities on the lake and within the parks. For example, the noise (see Appendix I for a summary of Department of Environmental Quality and State Marine Board regulations) from power boats may not be compatible with outdoor theater or concerts along the lake shore. Many of these conflicts are easily resolved by careful scheduling. Other conflicts of this nature may not represent major park management problems because they occur infrequently. For example, the power boat races on Cullaby Lake each summer preclude nearly any other form of aquatic recreation, but only for two weekends. The waterfront facilities at Carnahan and Cullaby Lake Parks are designed primarily for individual, family and small group activities. More organized large group activities (outdoor theater or power boat races, for example) are also appropriate at Cullaby Lake Park, but only to the extent that they do not preclude other park uses. Exceptions to this general policy have been and should continue to be made for special events that require the suspension of normal park activity for short, infrequent periods.

Cullaby Lake Ski, Boat and Swim Areas

Map 4



-  County Park Land
-  County Land Not In The Park System

- Racing (hydroplane) boats are permitted access to Cullaby Lake via Cullaby Lake Park two weekends a year. If a request is made to Clatsop County to expand this use the Advisory Committee or Board of Commissioners (if there is no Advisory Committee) shall hold a public hearing to determine the impacts such an expansion would have on Cullaby Lake, adjoining, nearby and affected property owners and residents. Such impacts to be examined shall include at a minimum noise, access, parking and possible erosion, if any, resulting from the races.

b. Waterfront Facilities

Existing shoreline infrastructure in the two parks facilitates outdoor recreation, especially aquatic recreation. These features are described earlier in the plan. Their maintenance and upkeep are a high priority in the park budget. Park management objectives with respect to shoreline and waterfront infrastructure are as follows:

- Aquatic and shoreline recreation are the primary activities in both parks. They should be encouraged through the provision of appropriate shoreline and waterfront infrastructure.
- Maintenance and repair of existing equipment and facilities should be a high priority within park budgets.
- Expansion of existing facilities and construction of new facilities on the shoreline should be undertaken as described in this plan.

Boat ramp maintenance may require periodic dredging at the foot of each ramp to maintain adequate water depths. Dredged material should be placed in the maintenance area, except for sandy material, which should be spread on the beaches. Boat ramp replacement, should it become necessary, should occur at the same location as the present boat ramps. The boat launching area in Carnahan Park should be maintained in its present state without significant improvements.

The docks in both parks should be maintained in their present locations and sizes. Should the need develop for additional docks surface, existing docks should be enlarged before new dock locations are developed.

Sandy beaches in both parks are artificially maintained with ocean beach sand from the Sunset Beach access road. The existing sandy beaches are desirable features that should be maintained. The amount of sand placed on the beaches should be minimized, as it may contribute to the gradual shoaling of the lake. Annual beach nourishment has been necessary because the sandy beaches are subject to erosion. Two alternative strategies for beach maintenance should be considered. Sand that has eroded from the beach could be pulled out of the lake each spring and spread on the beach. A removable erosion control structure, such as a floating breakwater, could also be considered. Riprap or vegetative shoreline stabilization are inappropriate for these beaches because they would eliminate the very characteristic sought by park users: sandy beaches. Expansion of the existing sandy beaches is not necessary. It would reduce game fish habitat and shoreline angling opportunities.

Playground equipment on the central beach at Cullaby Lake Park is no longer new but in generally good repair. It receives a great deal of use especially during the summer months. Its present location near the shoreline is of some concern for two reasons. It is seen as an inappropriate feature on an otherwise unobstructed landscape. The playground equipment is also very close to the water's edge and may pose a safety problem for children. Both of these concerns are mitigated somewhat by the other locations in the parks where unobstructed views are to be found, and by the fact that the equipment is surrounded by a small chain link fence. The equipment should be maintained in its present state until full replacement is warranted. At that time, a location further from the shoreline should be considered. The area near the barbecue pits, closer to the picnic shelter, is one such potential location.

Existing picnic facilities are located entirely in the waterfront areas of Cullaby and Carnahan Parks. They are described in an earlier section. Picnicking is probably the most popular activity in the parks. Existing tables and shelters are heavily used during the summer months. Their maintenance should receive high priority within park budgets. Additional shelters would be useful in both parks. Two new shelters should be built in Cullaby Lake Park. These new shelters should be somewhat smaller than the existing shelters. A small shelter should also be built at Carnahan Park, in the general vicinity of the existing picnic tables. The Carnahan Park shelter should also be somewhat smaller than the existing Cullaby Lake Park shelters. The existing barbecue pit in Cullaby Lake Park is suitable only for very large group picnics. Smaller barbecue facilities should be built at the new picnic shelters.

Existing park restrooms are well built and located appropriately for most park use. Special park events that draw large crowds call for additional portable restrooms. The number and location of portable restrooms should be determined for each event based on the projected number of participants, duration of the event, and its proposed location.

c. Traffic, Parking, Maintenance and Security

These topics are considered together because they are not as directly related to outdoor recreation in the same way features and resources in the other sections are. The provision of roads, parking lots, gates and maintenance yards is essential, however, and can not be overlooked in planning for Carnahan and Cullaby Lake Parks. Park management objectives for these features are described in the following paragraphs.

The existing road network and parking lots are shown on Map 2, and described earlier. The roads are adequate for normal park use. Their continued maintenance is all that is needed with respect to day-to-day park activities.

Special events that draw large numbers of people tax the existing parking lots. They also cause problems with respect to emergency vehicle access. Special events call for additional measures to handle parking and traffic congestion. Depending on the anticipated size, the following measures should be considered before allowing a special event:

- hiring off-duty Sheriff's deputies to assist in traffic direction and to assure efficient use of the parking lot.
- placing temporary lines on the parking lot, also to assure efficient use of the space.
- towing and impounding cars that park on the road shoulders in a manner that impedes efficient traffic movement or blocks emergency vehicle access.

Lockable security gates are located as shown on Map 2. Only one of these is open on a daily basis: the gate at Cullaby Lake Park main entrance. The other gates are kept closed except for special events. This existing arrangement is appropriate, as it allows cars to get only to the parking lots, while allowing pedestrian access to nearly all parts of the park.

Cullaby Lake Park has from time to time had a full-time security person to prevent vandalism. A mobile home near the Lindgren House has been provided for that purpose. Park planning is somewhat limited in its ability to prevent vandalism. A resident watchman is at best a poor solution to a persistent problem that might be better addressed by increased Sheriff's patrols. The entrance gates should continue to be locked at night, except for special events.

The maintenance roads, shown on Map 2, are presently unpaved. They should be maintained at levels adequate to allow maintenance and emergency vehicle movement, as well as trail use. This can be accomplished by brush control and occasional grading. The maintenance roads are part of the Cullaby Lake Park's trail system, addressed in subsection d, below. The maintenance yard should continue to be at its present location but should be fenced to prevent theft and vandalism.

Because this plan proposes a loop trail that passes the area that is currently being used as a pet cemetery and due to concern for leaching of contaminants from the dead animals the practice of burying dead animals from the County's Animal Shelter shall be halted and the area replanted with native vegetation. This should occur by June 30, 1988.

d. Trails

The Cullaby Lake Park trail system, described in an earlier section and shown on Map 2, is in need of some improvements. It is presently a very informal system, consisting of existing trail segments and maintenance roads. Upgrading should be phased in, according to the following schedule and as funds are available:

- Step 1. Directional signs are needed at the parking lots indicating trail heads.

The trail segment between the central and south beaches needs to be better defined. At one point there are two distinct trails along the shoreline. The lower one is frequently too wet for hiking and should be abandoned in favor of the upper trail.

Step 2. The trail segments between the south parking lot and the arena, between the arena and the maintenance area, and between the maintenance area and the Lindgren House, should all be paved and made suitable for bicycle travel. Pavement should be to a width of about ten feet, and must be maintained free of rocks and debris.

Step 3. A system of interpretive signs and an educational brochure should be developed, describing the plant communities and wildlife along the trail.

The trail system in Carnahan Park is less well developed, and also less used. It is not known whether the existing trails are entirely on park property. The types of improvements described above are not appropriate for the short trail in Carnahan Park. The Carnahan Park trail should be improved only pursuant to the following guidelines:

- A survey of park boundaries should be undertaken to determine if the existing trails are on park property. Remedial action should be undertaken if not on park property, such as closing and posting the trail as it leaves park property.
- The trail should be improved and signed as a narrow footpath. Existing steep sections may need to be replaced with switchbacks to prevent erosion.

An informally designated Lewis and Clark trail passes through Carnahan Park on its way from Fort Clatsop to the Pacific Ocean. Trail improvements associated with the Carnahan Park loop trail should be coordinated with Lewis and Clark trail improvement efforts. Trail signs for the Carnahan Park trail should include interpretive information about the Lewis and Clark trail. See Map 5.

e. Vegetation and Wildlife Habitat Management

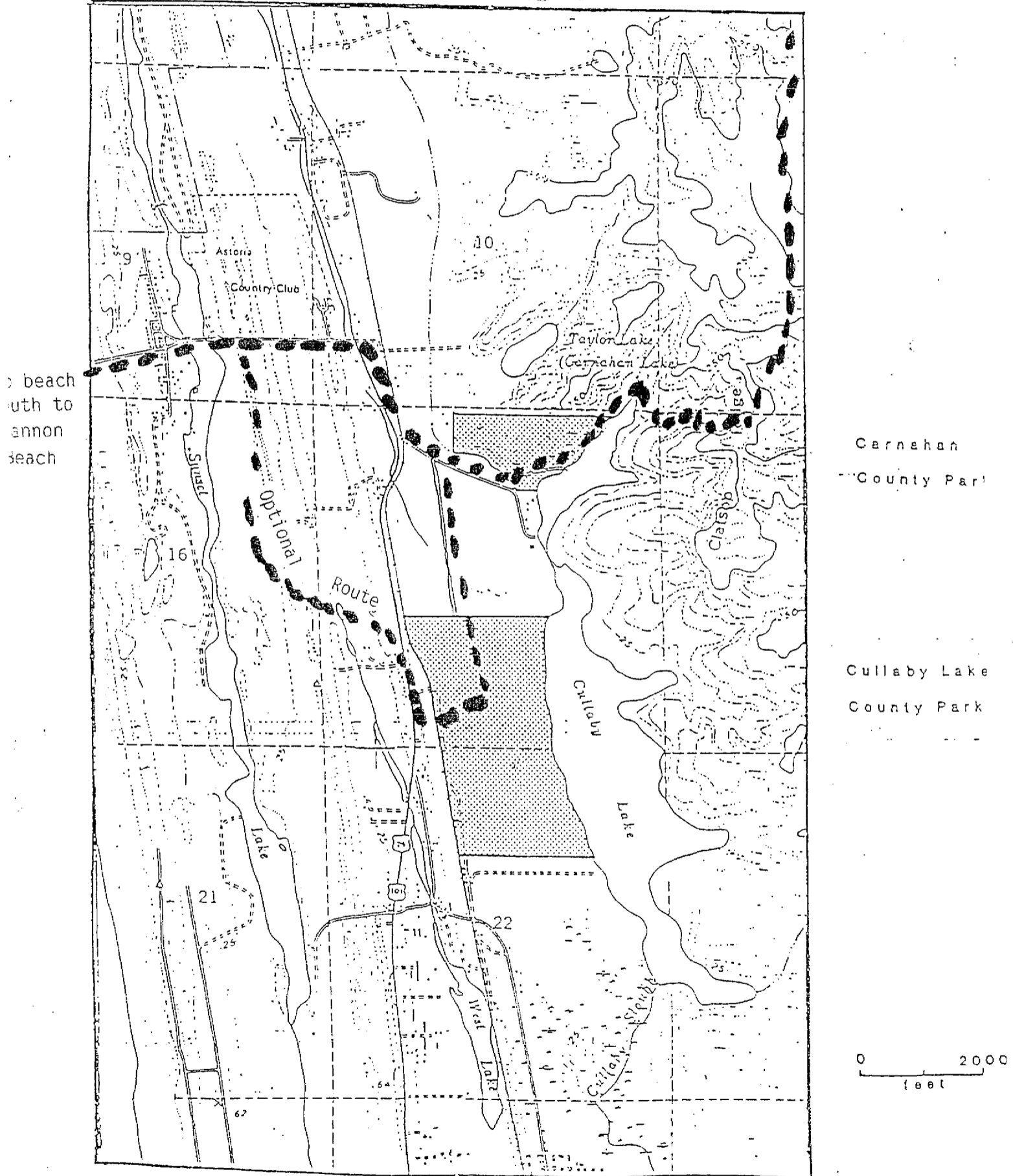
Existing park vegetation and wildlife are important assets and generally should be maintained or enhanced. Safety, park maintenance, park improvements and other considerations will require the removal of some vegetation. This section describes where and under what circumstances vegetation removal is appropriate and where it should be avoided. The park management objective with respect to vegetation is:

- Existing plant communities should be maintained in their present state, consistent with safety, security and maintenance considerations.

With respect to wildlife in the parks, the management objective is:

- Wildlife habitat shall be maintained and enhanced where possible. With the exception of game fish, wildlife in the park should be protected.

Map 5 Proposed Lewis and Clark Trail to Ft. Clatsop



Timbered uplands in Carnahan Park should be maintained as they are today. The stand of Hemlock and Spruce provides cover for wildlife, as well as an important scenic resource. Trees blown down by the wind should be left on the ground, except where they block trails, roads, or other park facilities. Snags should be left standing, except in the area around the picnic grounds and parking lots. Dead trees and limbs that pose an immediate threat of falling should be removed from the parking lot and picnic areas. Selective tree removal may also be necessary in order to control a forest insect or disease. The commercial removal of trees from Carnahan Park, except under the circumstances described above, is inappropriate. It may also be contrary with the deed restrictions placed on the property by the grantor in 1939.

Timbered uplands in Cullaby Lake Park are smaller than in Carnahan Park but are among the more heavily used areas of the park. Because these areas are not extensive, they should be preserved in approximately their present state. Because of the greater human activity in Cullaby Lake Park relative to Carnahan Park, blowdowns in the heavily used portions of Cullaby Lake Park should be removed. Selective tree removal for purposes of controlling forest pests and diseases is also appropriate.

Wetland areas in Cullaby Lake Park should not be altered, except as specifically directed by other plan provisions. These areas provide important wildlife habitat, as well as providing a steady source of clean water for the lake. Dead and fallen trees should be left, except where they cross trails or roads. Marsh areas are not well-suited for other park uses, and their alteration for most uses would be expensive and inefficient. Wetland enhancement projects are appropriate if coordinated with State and Federal resource agencies. Wetland creation in the parks as mitigation for projects outside of the two parks is not appropriate.

Riparian vegetation in the two parks, where it exists, should be preserved and, where possible, restored or enhanced. Riparian vegetation need not be preserved where beaches, boat ramps and docks are maintained.

The parks include other vegetative regions than the ones covered in the preceding paragraphs. These other plant communities should be maintained as follows:

- The scotch broom on the remnant dune north of the arena should be maintained unless it is replaced with some other plant species that will control erosion.
- The road shoulders between the north and south parking lots should be mown regularly, but not treated with herbicides or pesticides. The wildflower Viola palustris grows here. This violet is a key component of the rare Oregon Silverspot Butterfly's habitat. The adjacent forested areas provide shelter areas for the butterfly and should also be maintained.
- Grassy areas around picnic tables, around the Lindgren House, and in other park areas should be maintained in their present state.

Wildlife in the two parks, with the exception of game fish, should continue to be protected from hunting or trapping. Exceptions to this rule are:

- angling for game fish;
- trapping beavers that are causing maintenance problems; and
- trapping and destroying rabid or diseased animals.

Habitat enhancement is appropriate when coordinated with State or Federal Fish and Wildlife officials.

f. Multi-purpose Arena Area.

The multi-purpose arena area is located as shown on map 2. It is presently used by the North Coast Racing Association and has been used solely for automobile racing since 1985. The multi-purpose arena area is intended to be used for intensive uses such as automobile racing, rodeos, horse shows, circuses, concerts, plays and other uses that require grandstands, parking and other associated facilities. No use or group should be allowed that would utilize the multi-purpose arena area in such a way that it would preclude other groups from using it, specifically in terms of alteration of the structure and/or frequency of use of the area.

The arena is presently being developed into a 1/4 mile oval track with grandstands. The area south and west of the arena is used as a parking lot. There is little room for additional expansion in this area. Wetlands to the east and park boundaries to the south and west limit expansion in those directions. A small remnant dune north of the arena limits expansion in that direction. A number of arena improvements would greatly enhance its usefulness for special events. The grandstands are in poor condition, and in need of substantial upgrading. The fence around the track is in disrepair and will need improvement for some events. The parking area is mostly open sand. It should be graveled and graded, and individual parking spaces should be designated.

The trail system passes through the multi-purpose arena area. Future arena development should be coordinated with trail improvements to avoid potential conflicts between use of these facilities.

All groups that use the multi-purpose arena area shall comply with all of the restrictions set forth in the Special Events section except for #6 pertaining to duration and frequency.

The Clatsop County Recreation Advisory Committee or Board of Commissioners if an Advisory Committee is not formed, shall schedule the events in the multi-purpose arena area.

g. Special Events

Many park problems arise from special events that draw large numbers of people to the parks. Some of the previous sections have described special procedures needed for such special events. This section repeats those and adds others. Special events are not appropriate in Carnahan Park because it lacks the facilities for large numbers of people. Special events may be appropriate in Cullaby Lake Park, subject to scheduling considerations, if the following restrictions are all met:

1. Liability Insurance: each special event in the park shall sponsor their own liability insurance naming the County as an insured party. The amount and duration of liability insurance shall be determined by the County Counsel. This requirement does not apply to group picnics.
2. Portable Temporary Restrooms: each special event shall provide portable temporary restrooms for the day of the event. The number and location of the restrooms shall be as directed by County staff.
3. Traffic: measures shall be taken to ensure safe and orderly traffic flow. If necessary, the County will require special events sponsors to pay for Sheriff's deputies to assist in traffic direction. If necessary, the County may have cars that park on the road shoulders towed and impounded, if the cars impede traffic flow or block emergency vehicle access. Towing will be at the owner's or sponsor's expense.
4. Non-Profit Status: groups that organize special events shall not operate them for profit, although non-profit fund raising activities are permitted. Event sponsors must be recognized by the Federal Internal Revenue Service and by the Oregon Department of Revenue as a non-profit organization.
5. Clean-up: the special event sponsor must remove all debris associated with the event from the park. The County shall require a refundable bond from the special event organizer sufficient to cover expected clean-up costs.
6. Duration and Frequency: special events frequently preclude other normal park activities from occurring. This may be permitted, but only on an occasional and infrequent basis. Special events, with the exception of group picnics, shall be permitted no more frequently than two out of every three consecutive weekends.
7. User Fees: special events shall pay a non-refundable user fee, in addition to their refundable cleanup deposit. The user fees shall be earmarked for park maintenance and improvement.
8. Crowd Control: event sponsors shall be responsible for the actions of participants and spectators. Sponsors shall take measures to assure the safe operation and timely conclusion of their event in a manner that does not damage park property.

h. Park Expansion

The existing park units are surrounded by privately owned lands that may not be available or appropriate for park development. Park development in the Cullaby Lake area need not be contiguous with existing park lands, however. The east side of Cullaby Lake affords excellent opportunities for park development, as these lands are presently relatively undeveloped.

Park development on the lake's east side may be appropriate for two reasons. It would help bring more of the shoreline into public ownership, thus facilitating better management of the lake itself. East shore park acquisition would also protect the scenic view from the existing Cullaby and Carnahan Park units. The County already owns a large tract on the lake's northeast shore (see Map 6), presently used as a Boy Scout camp.

East shore park development could occur in several ways. County acquisition of scenic easements and trail easements over this land would greatly expand hiking opportunities and scenic protection, while at the same time allowing for continued commercial timber management. Fee simple acquisition would be much more expensive, particularly if the County used its eminent domain condemnation powers.

i. Parks Operations and Administration:

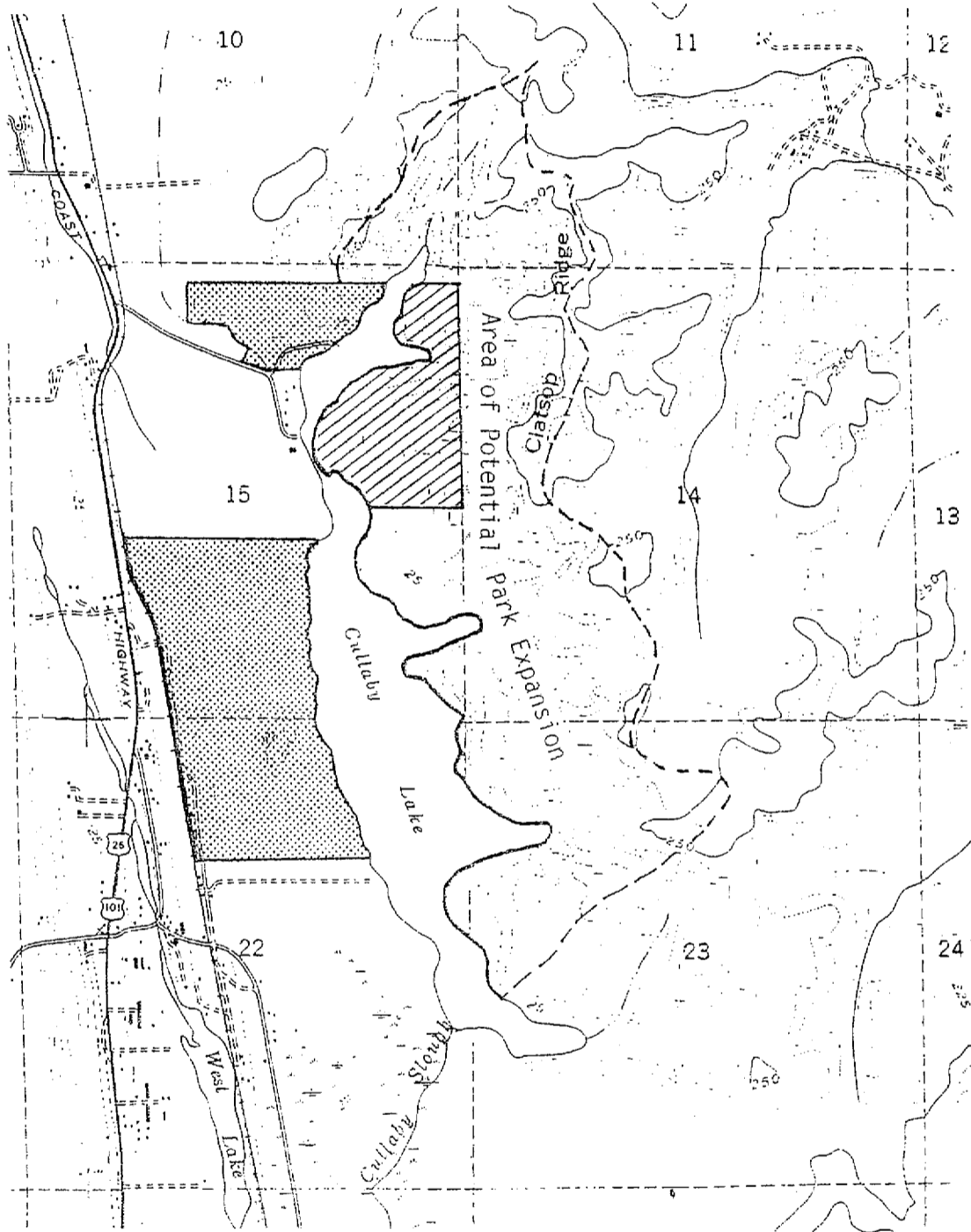
County parks are presently under the administration of the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners and maintained by the County Road Department utilizing park funds. Cullaby Lake Park and Carnahan Park are funded and maintained within this system. North Coast Racing is using the multi-purpose arena area and are paying a usage fee to the Clatsop County Board of Commissioners.




In an effort to develop a long range plan for County recreation and County parks, Clatsop County Board of Commissioners should:

1. Establish a permanent County Recreation Advisory Committee that would be responsible for developing a Clatsop County Recreation Plan, individual park plans and overall goals, objectives and budgeting for Clatsop County parks and recreation. Goals, objectives and budgeting for land acquisition, park maintenance, operation and improvements would be performed by the Advisory Committee to the Board of Commissioners. The Clatsop County Road Department, Department of Planning and Development and other County departments would act as staff to the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee would provide a yearly program (either calendar or fiscal) to the Board of Commissioners for their adoption.
2. User fees received by Clatsop County should be used for overall park and recreation management. Fees received at Cullaby Lake multi-purpose arena area should be used for multi-purpose arena improvements as well as other Cullaby Lake, park and other County park and recreation area maintenance, operation and improvements.

Area of Potential Park Expansion

Map 6



-  County Park Land
-  County Land Not In The Park System
-  Other Land Visible From Cullaby Lake's West Shore
(Area of Potential Park Expansion)

APPENDIX I

Power Boat Noise Regulations

(1) For recreational boating, DEQ and State Marine Board have the same noise standard, 84 dBa at 50 feet which is to be monitored by a member of the Clatsop County Sheriff's Department.

DEQ regulations are OAR 340-35-030(1)(b).

(2) For racing events there is a different standard: 105dBa at 50 feet and must include well maintained mufflers. There are other regulations or restrictions including a curfew limit. The responsible party for seeing that these standards are met is the sponsor of the event. Exemptions for some national racing events are possible (e.g. national speed record etc.).

Clatsop County could request DEQ not to permit exemptions above the level of use at this time.

DEQ regulations are OAR 340-35-040.

KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK MASTER PLAN

1991

Adopted: R+O 93-3-14
Clatsop County ~~Board of Commissioners~~
Dept of P & D
March 4, 1993

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Kloutchy Creek Master Plan was prepared by Don Lampi, Land Use Consultant

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KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK MASTER PLAN

Introduction

Klootchey Creek Park is located adjoining U.S. Highway 26 about two miles east of the U.S. 26/U.S. Highway 101 Cannon Beach Junction. This County park covers about 25 acres and includes about 3,000 lineal feet of frontage on the Necanicum River. The park has direct access to U.S. Highway 26 via a County-owned bridge across the Necanicum. The park's general location is shown on Map #1.

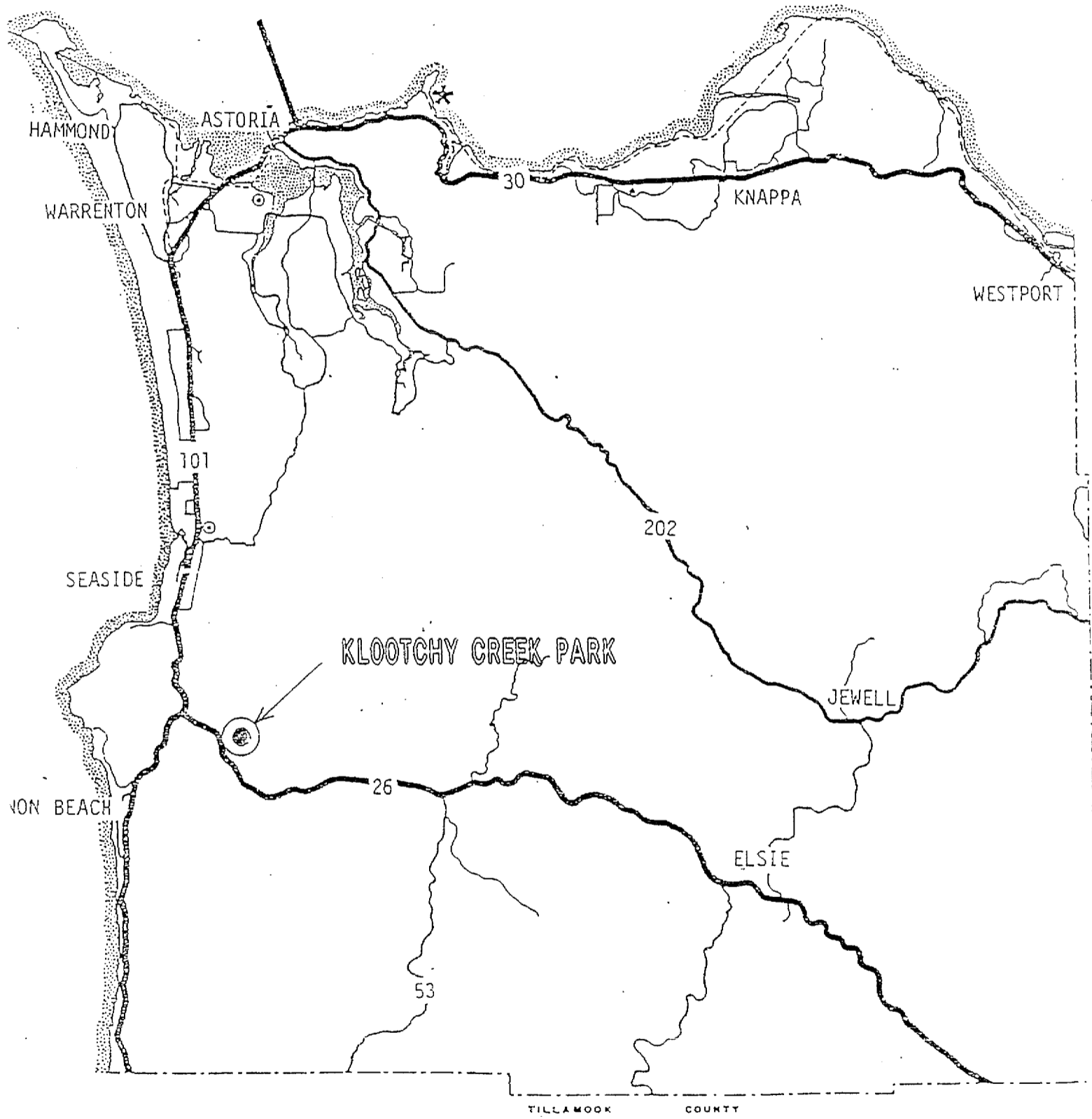
The park property was purchased by Clatsop County in 1988 from Cavenham Forest Industries, Inc. The park was developed for public use in the 1940's by Cavenham's corporate predecessor, the Crown Zellerbach Corporation. Existing park improvements include an access road, interior circulation roads, a graveled parking lot, picnic tables, pit toilets, a graveled winter boat launching ramp and a nature trail. Klootchey Creek Park is also home to what is heralded to be the world's largest Sitka Spruce tree. The park is currently utilized as a destination stop and day use area. Visitors might observe the Sitka Spruce tree and walk the nature trail, use the park's picnic facilities, or access the Necanicum River for winter steelhead fishing.

This master plan was funded by grant monies received from Department of Land Conservation and Development. The master plan was developed in coordination with the Clatsop County Recreation Lands Committee. The Clatsop County Road Department and the Clatsop County Department of Planning and Development participated in the creation of this master plan through their direct involvement with the Recreational Lands Committee. The Klootchey Creek master plan is being developed in an attempt to accomplish the following objectives:

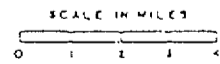
- (1) Provide a comprehensive inventory of the physical features of the park and its existing improvements;
- (2) Identify potential recreational uses that would be appropriate for the park; and
- (3) Establish recreation use priorities with corresponding development and management policies.

Klootchey Creek Park is a valuable recreational resource that Clatsop County has recently acquired. The park's location immediately adjoining U.S. Highway 26 makes the site easily accessible to a wide range of recreational users. This master plan will provide a management tool that defines appropriate recreational uses and establishes management guidelines that will

Map #1 Location Map



Klookchy Creek - 1a



balance continued public recreational use with the protection of the basic resource value of this property.

Inventory

(A) Property Description

Kloutchy Creek Park is located about five miles to the southeast of Seaside. The park adjoins the east side of the U.S. Highway 26 right-of-way about two miles east of the U.S. Highway 26 and U.S. Highway 101 Cannon Beach Junction. A County owned bridge over the Necanicum River provides access from U.S. Highway 26 into the park. The Kloutchy Creek Park property was purchased by Clatsop County in 1988 from Cavenham Forest Industries, Inc. (formerly the Crown Zellerbach Corporation). The public park site was developed by Crown Zellerbach in the 1940's. The park takes its name from A.J. Cloutrie (pronounced Cloo-tree) an early homesteader in this area of Clatsop County. The park properties which total about 25 acres form a band along the east bank of the Necanicum River. This band stretches along about 3,000 lineal feet of river frontage and varies in width up to 900 feet.

Existing park improvements include access roads and a central parking area, a nature trail, picnic areas with access roads and a graveled high water boat launching ramp. The improvements cover a total of about five acres of the park.

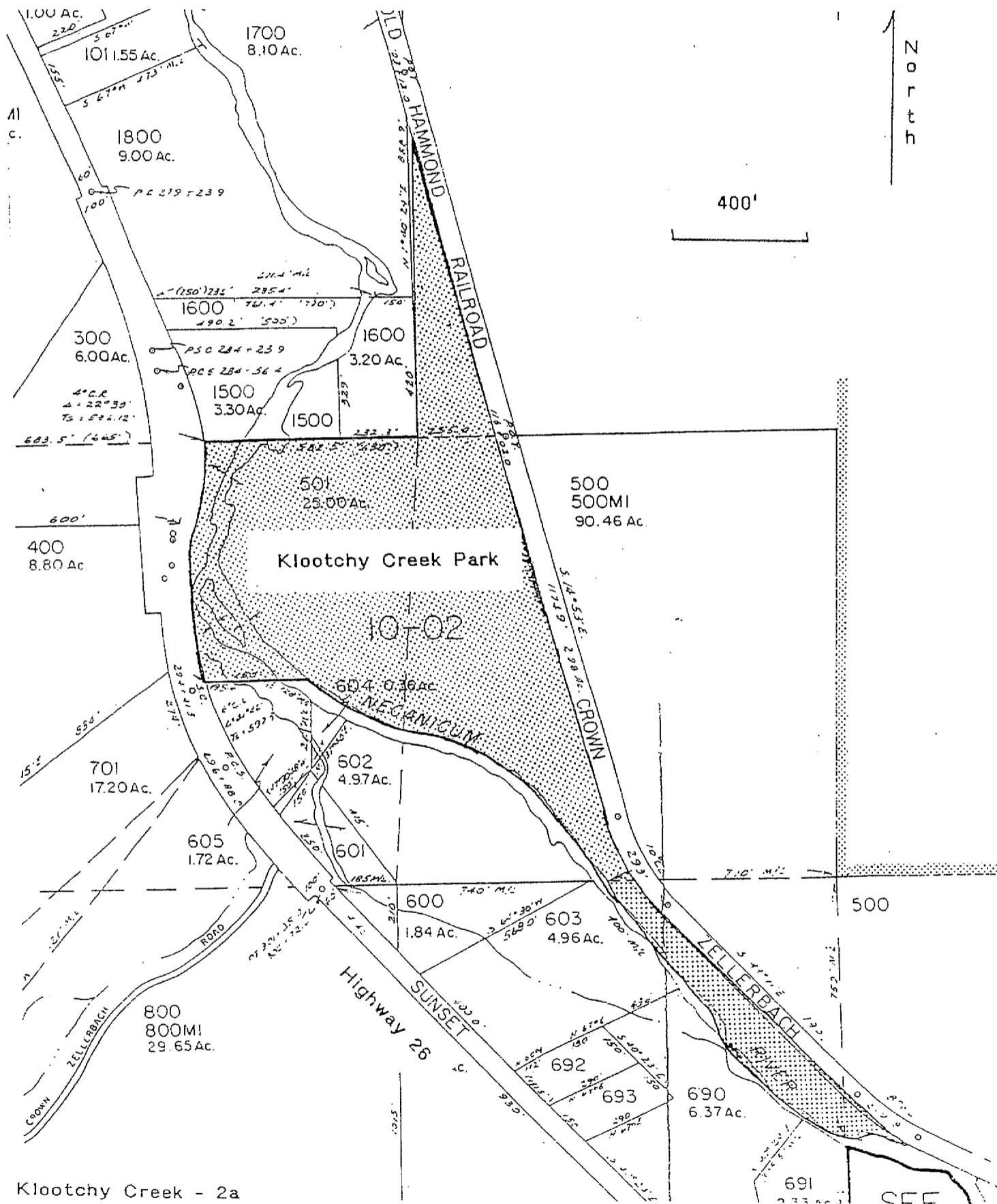
Cavenham owns the adjacent lands to the east of the park; these lands are utilized for commercial timber production. The Necanicum River mainline (an old timber access road) adjoins the east boundary of the park. A five foot fence has been constructed along the park's eastern boundary where it fronts onto the Necanicum River Mainline. To the west of the County park, lands between the Necanicum River and U.S. Highway 26 are owned by a number of private parties. Single family residences have been constructed on many of these properties.

The Clatsop County Comprehensive Plan designation for the Kloutchy Creek Park property is conservation - other resources. The County has placed the property in its Recreational Management (RM) Zone. Portions of the park are also within the HUD "100 Year Flood Zone" or "Floodway".

(B) Necanicum River

The Necanicum River is a coastal stream which flows in a northwesterly direction from the west slopes of the Coastal Range to the Pacific Ocean. The Necanicum flows a distance

Map #2 Vicinity Map



Klotchy Creek - 2a

of about 10 miles from west slope of Humbug Mountain to its outfall into the Pacific north of Seaside. Estimated stream flows range from 10-40 cubic feet per second (CFS) during the summer to high winter flows of about 1,000 CFS. For a period of time, a State fish hatchery was operated about five miles upstream from Klootchey Creek Park. This hatchery was closed in the 1960's and since that time no State hatcheries have been operated on this stream system. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife releases both cutthroat trout and winter steelhead smolts into the Necanicum each year that are raised in their hatchery system. Release totals for the past 10 years show an average annual release of 12,500 cutthroat trout and 46,800 winter steelhead smolts. A number of private landowners along the Necanicum have participated in the Salmon and Trout Enhancement Program in recent years. Through this program, private property owners along the Necanicum raise salmon fingerlings in small hatch boxes and ponds for release into the Necanicum. STEP Program participants on the Necanicum raise cutthroat trout, coho salmon, fall chinook and winter steelhead for release into the river.

The Necanicum's stream course through the Klootchey Creek Park property has been relatively stable in the recent years. During a period of extremely high stream flows in the winter of 1989, the river began to erode into the road bank in the uppermost portion of the interior access road. Riprap has since been placed along about 100 lineal feet of stream bank to limit further erosion. During high stream flows, river waters cover portions of the interior access roads and flooding occurs as far as 100 feet back to the east from the normal stream bed in areas downriver from the bridge.

The western portion of the park site including all of the developed picnic areas and the main parking lot are within the designated HUD 100 year flood zone. A narrow strip of land that extends up to 200 feet to the east of the normal river bed is also designated as a "floodway".

Old hand-placed riprap bank protection can be found along the east bank of the Necanicum between the southern boundary of the park and the most-upstream loop of the interior access road. Remnants of this old riprap can also be found about 100 feet downstream from the area that was recently riprapped by the County. It is not known when this old riprap was placed along the stream bank. The existing condition of this riprap barrier, or more importantly the eroding away of certain sections of this riprap, provides a good indication of the stability of the bank along this stretch of the Necanicum. It appears that the river is gradually eroding into this east bank in an area that

extends about 200 feet above and below the recent placed County riprap. Additional bank protection may be required to control future stream bank erosion damage.

(C) Vegetation

Past improvement projects have disturbed the natural vegetation in certain portions of the park. An area of about one acre has been cleared for the main entrance into the park and the central graveled parking lot. A picnic area totaling about three acres has been developed along lands immediately upstream from the main entrance bridge. Large hemlock and spruce trees up to five feet in diameter and alders to 30 inches in diameter have been left in these areas while the underbrush has been cleared to allow for roads, picnic sites and parking. A row of alder trees and a scattering of willows is found along the east bank of the Necanicum between the river and the picnic area access road. The looped nature trail covers about one acre of ground that has been left in its natural state with large fir, hemlock and alder trees and an understory of red elderberry, salmonberry, vine maple, blackberry and ferns. During this past winter, unauthorized truck traffic has damaged ground cover vegetation between the main parking lot and the big spruce tree and left tire ruts which collect rainwater runoff. The County has placed large boulders along the perimeter of the central parking lot in attempts to restrict unauthorized traffic.

The unimproved portions of the park have a similar mix of large evergreens and alder and a fairly dense layer of underbrush.

No unique plant species or ecosystems are found within the park's boundaries. Although several large trees are present, the property is not considered to be a harvestable commercial timber stand.

(D) Sitka Spruce Nature Trail

A nature trail has been constructed at Klootchey Creek Park. This graveled footpath loop is about 800 feet long and begins in the southeast corner of the main parking lot. Visitors at the park can pick up a copy of a narrative trail guide pamphlet which describes different native plant species and natural forest processes that can be observed at the park. This trail informational brochure was developed by the County in cooperation with the Oregon State Extension Service, USDA Soil Conservation Service and local Boy Scout Troop 535.

The most notable attraction at Klootchey Creek park is a very large Sitka Spruce tree that grows in the center of the park. The following description is found in the "Big Spruce Nature Trail" information pamphlet:

"Before you stands the world's largest Sitka Spruce. Estimated to be over 700 years old, when last officially measured the tree was 216 feet tall, and nearly 17 feet in diameter. This single tree contains enough wood to build six average two bedroom homes or make more than 100 tons of paper. This tree began as a seedling shortly after the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215."

(E) Day Use Improvements

Klootchey Creek Park has been developed to accommodate a variety of day use activities including fishing, picnicking and sightseeing. The park also serves as a convenient, easily accessible rest stop for highway travelers along U.S. Highway 26.

Signage along U.S. Highway 26 directs visitors into the park to see the world's largest Sitka Spruce tree which is in the center of the park. This large tree is located about 100 feet from the main parking area and is visible from the parking lot. Visitors enter the park by traveling over a bridge that crosses the Necanicum River and entering a large graveled parking area.

A short nature trail leads visitors by the Sitka Spruce tree and to other points of interest as described in a handout trail brochure. A set of portable chemical toilets is positioned off the main parking lot. A small picnic area is located along the Necanicum River immediately downstream from the entrance bridge. Additional picnic sites are located along a looping interior access road that extends upstream along the Necanicum for a distance of about 800 feet from the bridge. About one dozen fixed tables are located throughout the picnic area; these tables are generally in very poor condition and only a few are still useable. Four sets of wooden structure pit toilets are located in the picnic areas; these structures are in poor repair and are not serviced on a regular basis. An old water service system within the park has been abandoned; at one time this supply system was connected to the City of Seaside mainline along U.S. Highway 26. There are no waste collection cans within the park and the County has no established system for waste collection or litter patrols. The Clatsop County inmate work group has been used to clean up the park on at least one occasion.

(F) Road and Parking Improvements

A bridge across the Necanicum River connects Klootchey Creek Park with U.S. Highway 26 to the west. This 100 foot long steel beam bridge has a concrete deck single lane travel surface 14 feet in width and has a five foot wood plank pedestrian walk on the downriver side. Discussions with the County Roadmaster indicate that this bridge is in good structural condition and that it periodically needs maintenance work including painting and wooden plank replacement. The park entrance off of U.S. Highway 26 could be improved with the addition of a left turn refuge and deceleration lane. Future upgrading work is scheduled along this stretch of highway the County should pursue these improvements.

A gravel road provides access to a large 60 x 100 graveled parking lot. This central parking lot can accommodate 15-20 vehicles and could be easily extended to the west by removing a grass median island. A series of looping roads provide access to about three acres of picnic grounds upstream from the bridge. A graveled road passes through the park and provides access to Cavenham logging roads to the east. This road is gated and access is controlled by Cavenham.

Recreational Opportunities Assessment

(A) Day Use - Rest Area and Nature Trail

Kloutchy Creek Park attracts large numbers of rest stop and sightseeing visitors because of its location adjoining U.S. Highway 26 and the informational signing along this heavily travelled highway. This group of park users typically make only very brief stops at the main parking area and then they return to their travels along U.S. Highway 26. These visitors might use the restrooms, walk over to look at the spruce tree or walk the short nature trail loop. The majority of the park's visitors probably fall within this user group.

The facilities at Kloutchy Creek Park could be upgraded to better accommodate rest stop visitors. Site improvements might include the following:

- (1) Paving of the existing entrance road and parking lot;
- (2) Placement of some form of perimeter barricades around the main parking area;
- (3) Expansion of the existing parking lot;
- (4) Installation of a water supply line and drinking fountains; and
- (5) Construction of a restroom structure.

The County may want to initiate discussions with the State Highway Department upon the feasibility of having the State assume operation of the rest area portion of Kloutchy Creek Park. This type of highway rest area is typically managed by the State and perhaps this agency would be better able to finance needed site improvements and provide day-to-day maintenance.

The graveled nature trail and plank ditch crossings are adequate to meet the park needs. A new holding box for the nature trail handout brochures needs to be placed at the starting point of the trail. If the brochure program does not work, the County could place small narrative signs or plaques at the 18 points of interest along the nature trail.

The area between the main parking lot and the spruce tree which was damaged by truck tire vandalism should be levelled and reseeded with appropriate ground cover. It appears that with the addition of a small amount of fill this area could be contoured to drain the small ditch to the north. The

County has placed several large stones along the edge of the parking lot in an attempt to protect this area from further damage.

(B) Day Use - Picnic Grounds

The existing picnic areas at the park which are located along the east bank of the Necanicum River offer an attractive outdoor setting for day use picnic activities. But the structural improvements that are intended to accommodate this recreational use are generally in a poor state of repair. Older, fixed, pipe-frame picnic tables are in poor condition and need to be replaced. Four pairs of wooden pit toilets that have not been maintained for years should be removed and replaced with a central restroom or portable chemical toilets. An old water supply system that has been abandoned could be replaced with a new water line.

There are no suitable large open areas within the park for field activities such as softball or volleyball. The natural terrain and the many widely-scattered large evergreen trees preclude the development of this type of activity area. Horseshoe pits or a playground area could be located in the vicinity of the existing upstream picnic area.

A second walking trail could easily be developed into the area to the north of the main parking lot. Walk-in picnic sites could be located on this trail at locations along the Necanicum stream bank and at the outfall of Hawley Creek.

The upgrading of day use picnic facilities at Klootchey Creek Park would create an initial cost burden upon the County and require a continued maintenance program. Portable tables and chemical toilets could be placed at the site during the summer months and then removed during the winter to reduce off-season park maintenance needs and vandalism exposure. A gate could also be installed at the entrance to the upriver picnic loop area to control off-season access.

(C) Fishing Access

Klootchey Creek Park provides the public with direct access to about 3,000 lineal feet of Necanicum River frontage. Salmon, trout and steelhead fishermen can park at the site and fish along the east bank of the Necanicum. This is a popular winter steelhead fishing area between the months of November and March. Salmon anglers use the site in October and November and trout fishermen fish the Necanicum at this location between May and October. The park also provides a graveled launching ramp that is used by steelhead driftboat fishermen who launch at Klootchey Creek Park and float the Necanicum to down river pull out spots. This launching ramp

is generally used in the winter months during periods of relatively high stream flows.

The opportunity for fishing access at Klootchey Creek Park could be improved or expanded in a number of ways including the following:

- (1) A handicapped fishing access structure could be placed along the east bank of the river immediately above the bridge;
- (2) Additional areas of river frontage could be made available by outright purchase or the acquisition of public access easements; or
- (3) The County could work with Cavenham in an attempt to develop a foot access trail along the old Necanicum mainline logging road.

The Necanicum River mainline is located to the east of the Necanicum River and it roughly parallels the course of the river. It may be possible to develop a river access plan along about four miles of the old logging road roughly between its junction with U.S. Highway 26 upstream of Klootchey Creek Park and the U.S. 26/U.S. 101 Cannon Beach Junction.

Public fishing access is a recreational activity that creates a relatively light park maintenance and administrative burden upon the County. Road and parking area improvements must be maintained and sporadic garbage pick up and litter patrols must be conducted. Since Klootchey Creek Park provides a popular access and launching point for local fishermen, efforts should be made to continue this activity.

(D) Overnight Camping

Because Klootchey Creek Park is easily accessible to the large number of summer visitors who travel along U.S. Highway 26 and because the property provides an attractive outdoor setting in close proximity to the coast, it would make a suitable location for an overnight campground. Fifteen to 20 camp sites could be crated along the looping interior road in the area that is currently designated for day use picnicking. Additional camp site could be developed in the area to the north of the central parking lot.

If a full-service recreational campground were to be developed, the following site improvements would be required:

- o Water supply with service to each site
- o Power service to each site

- o Central restroom with showers
- o On-site telephone booth
- o Waste water holding tanks

General Merits of Overnight Facility Development

A full-service campground development would include a substantial initial development expenditure to construct additional roads and a restroom facility and provide utility services to the camp sites. Such a campground would also create a continuing financial burden to cover maintenance and replacement of park improvements and general park administrative/management needs. A full-time resident park manager would probably have to be required to supervise camp activities and collect user fees.

A campground development would represent a dramatic change of use when contrasted with the existing day use activities at the park. Overnight campers would utilize the site on a 24 hour basis and there would very likely be conflicts with existing day use recreational users. Such a facility would probably be heavily utilized by out-of-county campers and compared with the current park which caters more to local in-county recreational users.

A campground development would draw larger numbers of people to the park site for longer duration visits. A combination of overnight campers and day use visitors could result in an overloading of the site. Existing areas of undisturbed natural vegetation and riparian vegetation areas along the river might be damaged by overloading of the site.

KLOOTCHY CREEK PARK POLICIES

General

- (1) Future park improvements should be designed to protect and preserve the site's existing natural qualities.
- (2) A permanent administrative/management structure should be established to provide basic maintenance and security services to the site.
- (3) Stream bank erosion should be monitored in the area immediately upstream from the top loop of the interior access road; additional riprap may be required to stabilize the stream bank in this area.
- (4) Permanent structures should not be placed in the floodway area along the east bank of the Necanicum.
- (5) A park rules signs should be placed at the park entrance.
- (6) The County should work with the State Highway Department to improve the U.S. 26 approach into the park.

Vegetation

- (7) Riparian vegetation along the banks of the Necanicum should not be disturbed.
- (8) Barriers should be placed where required to keep vehicles on designated roads and parking areas.
- (9) Existing natural vegetation areas should be left undisturbed. Commercial timber harvesting should not be allowed.

Day Use - Rest Area/Nature Trail

- (9) The County should explore options for providing a paved access road and central parking lot and a restroom structure at Klootchey Creek Park. Options might include grant funding or even turning this portion of the park operation over to the State Highway Department.
- (10) The County should maintain a means of supplying nature trail brochures to park visitors.

Day Use - Picnic Facilities

Overview - Certain facility improvements could enhance day use recreation opportunities at the site. In determining which improvements should be

undertaken, initial capital outlay costs and long-term maintenance costs must be considered. Since the park does not have full-time security provisions, vandalism concerns must also be considered. In general, favored improvements will be those with low initial costs, minimal maintenance needs and limited vandalism exposure.

- (11) The County should provide basic garbage collection, litter patrols, restroom service and security patrols for the park in order to maintain a clean and attractive facility for park users.
- (12) The existing fixed picnic tables and pit toilet structures should be removed and replaced with temporary tables and portable chemical toilets during the summer months.
- (13) Fire should be limited to contained fire pit devices. If the County does not install such fixtures, fires should be prohibited.
- (14) Water service should be provided to the site; a supply line with a single central service and drinking fountain would meet current needs.
- (15) The picnic area to the north of the entrance road would be a suitable location for a small picnic shelter because of its separation from the other picnic sites and its proximity to the central parking lot.
- (16) The County should consider constructing a walking trail which would access the area to the north of the parking lot and perhaps include walk-in picnic sites.

FISHING ACCESS

- (17) The existing boat ramp should be maintained to allow for continued use by winter steelhead fishermen.
- (18) The County should investigate the feasibility of constructing a handicapped access ramp into in the deep holding pond area immediately upstream from the bridge.
- (19) The County should investigate the possibility of obtaining adjoining private properties on the east bank of the Necanicum to the north of the existing park. The County should continue to work with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to acquire additional stream frontage along the Necanicum River for public fishing access.

- (20) The County should explore with Cavenham Forest Industries, Inc., the potential of using the old Necanicum River mainline as a foot access trail for fishermen.

OVERNIGHT CAMPING

- (21) Due to extensive improvement cost, the likelihood of conflicts with existing park users and potential overloading of the site's natural environment, the development of an overnight campground is not appropriate.

EXHIBIT "A"

BIG CREEK PARK MASTER PLAN

1991

Adopted R+O 93-3-23
Clatsop County ~~Board of Commissioners~~
Dept of P+D
March 24, 1993

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The citizens of Clatsop County who attended the meetings,
participated in the questionnaire, reviewed the drafts and
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Big Creek Master Plan was prepared by Don Lampi, Land Use
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BIG CREEK PARK MASTER PLAN

INTRODUCTION

Big Creek Park is located in northeast Clatsop County. This 36 acre County park adjoins the south edge of the U.S. Highway 30 right-of-way and is about 1/2 mile west of the U.S. 30/Knappa intersection. Direct U.S. 30 access is not available to this site; access is provided via the Hillcrest Loop Road which is a County road that intersects with U.S. 30 at the Knappa junction. Big Creek flows through the property in a northerly direction. The park's general location is shown on Map #1.

The park property was purchased by Clatsop County in 1969. An access road has been constructed into the park and portions of the park grounds have been cleared. The park provides fishing access to Big Creek for salmon, trout, and steelhead fishermen and has minimal structural improvements intended to accommodate day-use picnic activities.

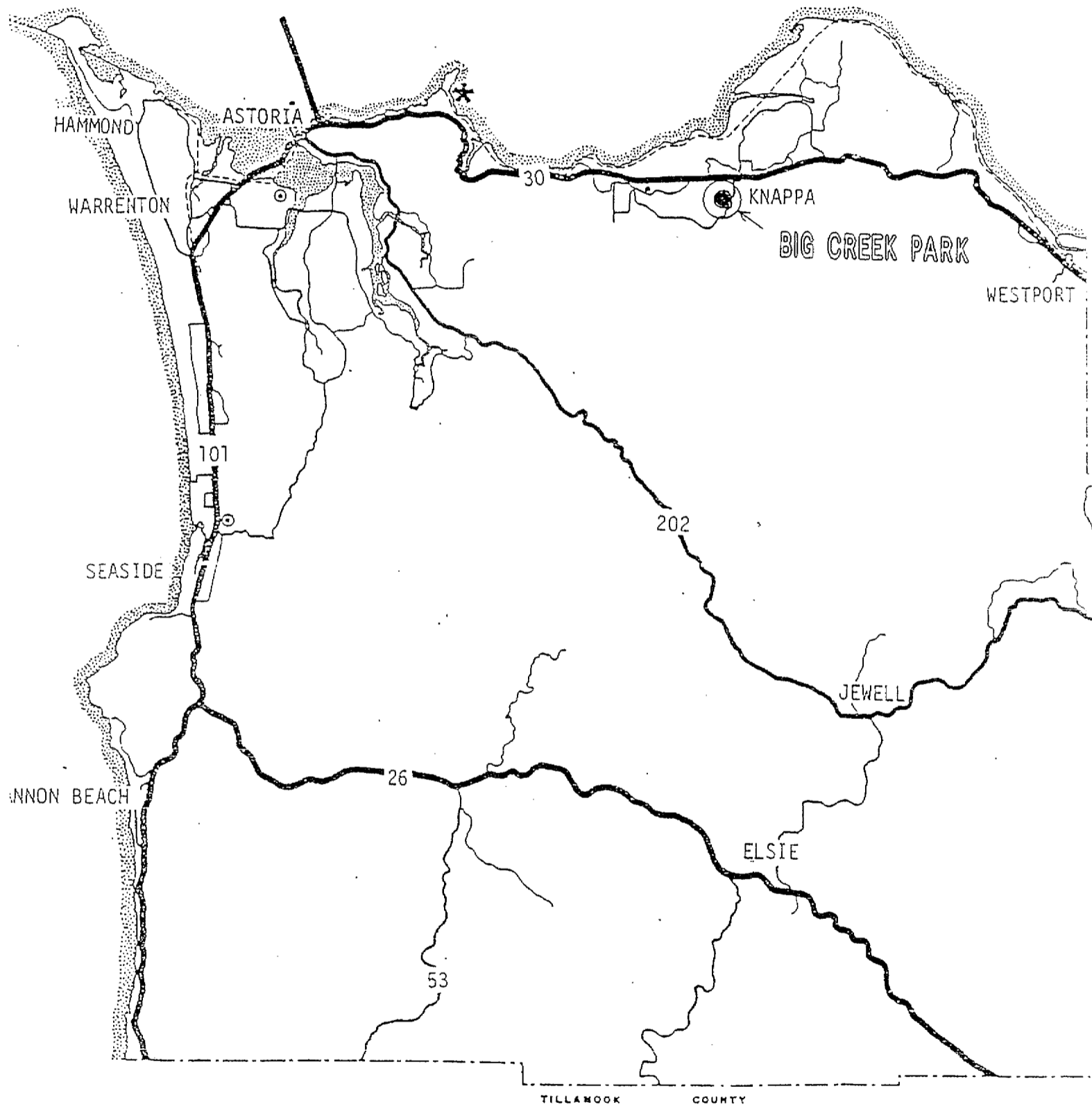
This master plan was funded by grant monies received from the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development. The master plan was developed in coordination with the Clatsop County Recreation Lands Committee. The Clatsop County Road Department and the Clatsop County Department of Planning and Development participated in the creation of this master plan through their direct involvement with the Recreation Lands Committee.

The Big Creek master plan was developed in an attempt to accomplish the following objectives:

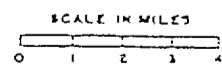
- (1) Provide a comprehensive inventory of the physical features of the site and the existing park improvements;
- (2) Identify potential recreational uses that would be appropriate for the park; and
- (3) Establish recreation use priorities with corresponding development and management policies.

Big Creek Park is a valuable County-owned recreational resource that has been subjected to very limited use pressures. As the general public demand for outdoor recreation continues to grow, this park facility will undoubtedly experience greater use pressures. This master plan will provide a management tool that defines appropriate recreational uses and establishes management guidelines that will balance continued public recreational use with the protection of the resource value of this property.

MAP #1 Location Map



BIG CREEK - 1a



PARK INVENTORY

The inventory portion of this master plan provides a basic description of the site and the existing park improvements.

(A) Property Description

Big Creek Park is located in northeast Clatsop County adjoining the south boundary of the U.S. Highway 30 right-of-way. The site is about 10 miles east of Astoria and one-half mile west of the U.S. Highway 30 Knappa Intersection. The park property does not have direct U.S. Highway 30 access but is visible from Highway 30. Access is provided via Hillcrest Loop Road which is a County road that intersects with Highway 30 at the Knappa Intersection.

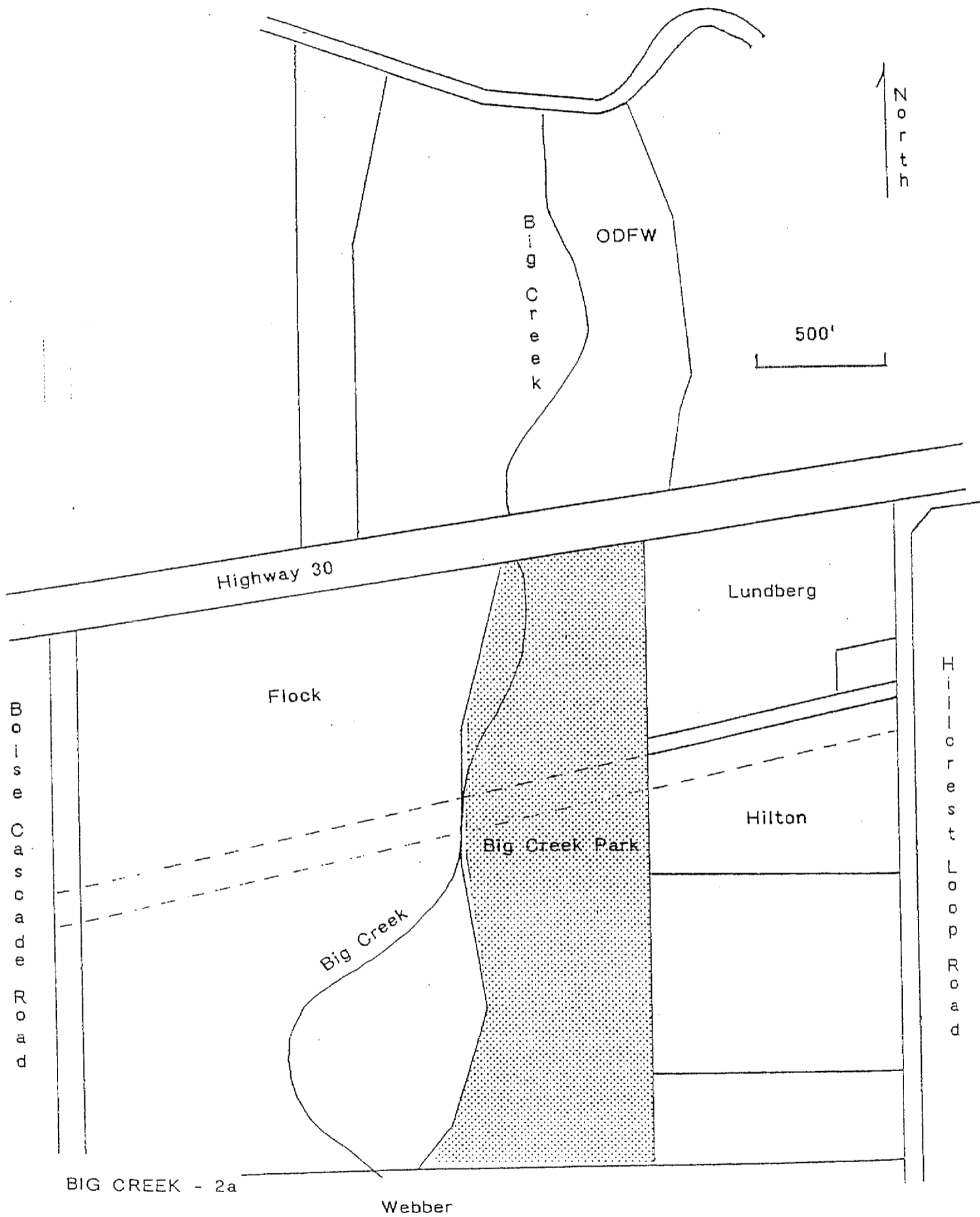
The park property was purchased by Clatsop County from the Knappa Development Corporation in 1969. The property was dedicated for public use at the time of purchase.

The property has a north/south length of about 2,240 feet and a east/west width that varies between about 350 and 800 feet with an average width of about 500 feet. The Clatsop County Assessor's records list the area of the park parcel to be 36.3 acres. Big Creek roughly parallels the west boundary of the site and cuts through the northwest corner of the property.

A Bonneville Power electric transmission line passes through the site to the immediate south of the park entrance road. A cleared level field area is located to the north of the entrance road. The area to the south of the entrance road holds a number of large trees with natural underbrush removed from the forest floor.

U.S. Highway 30 adjoins the north boundary of the park. A highway bridge crosses Big Creek at this point with the road grade being about 25 feet above the stream bed. Adjacent property to the north of U.S. Highway 30 is owned by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The property to the west of the park is a large private ownership of about 70 acres. A farm residence is located on this property and cattle are grazed on this land. In the early 1970's river rock was commercially quarried from this site. This quarry has been inactive for at least 10 years. Another large private ownership adjoins the south boundary of the park. This 150 acre parcel includes land from the Boise Cascade access road on the west to Hillcrest Loop Road on the east. Big Creek flows through the center of this large ownership. Two single family residences are located on this parcel and cattle are grazed on this land. Properties adjoining the east boundary of the park have been developed for

MAP #2 Vicinity Map



residential use. Residential densities range from one house on 12+ acres on property to the northeast side of the park to a single family subdivision (WICKIUP TERRACE) with a density of 17 lots on 7.8 acres to the southeast of the park. None of these residences are visible from the riverfloor area of the park due to natural terrain and tree cover.

Clatsop County has placed the Big Creek Park property in the Recreational Management (RM) Zone. The 14 acre parcel on the north side of U.S. Highway 30 which adjoins the east bank of Big Creek and is owned by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has been placed in the Open Space, Parks and Recreation (OPR) Zone. Large private parcels to the south and west of the park have been placed in the Agriculture-Forest-20 (AF-20) Zone. Residential properties to the east of the park have been placed in the Residential-Agriculture One (RA-1) Zone.

(B) Big Creek

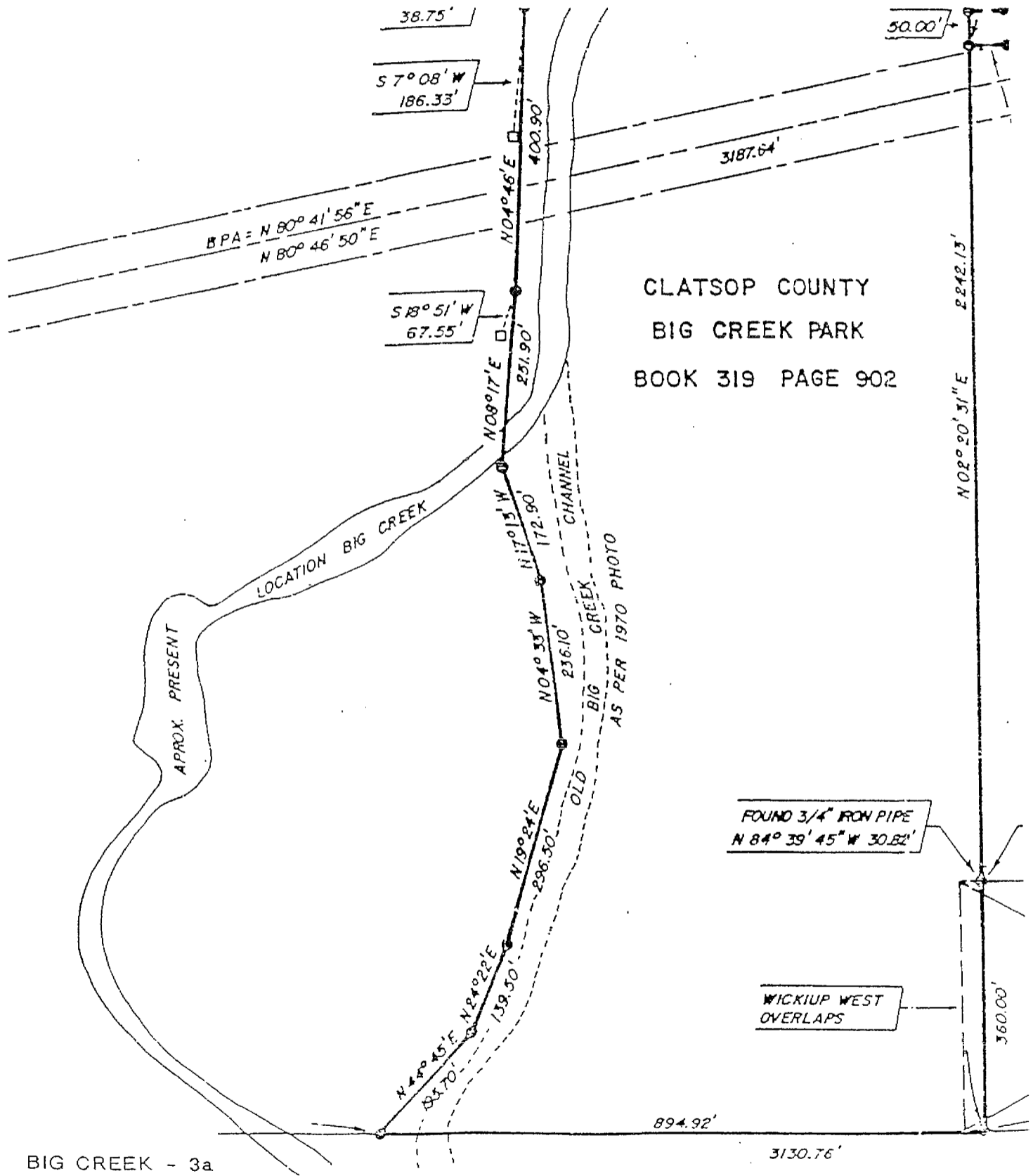
Big Creek is a coastal foothills stream that flows from the west slope of Nicolai Mountain in a northerly direction for a distance of about 10 miles to the point where it empties into the Columbia River. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife classifies it as a Class I stream. Estimated low summer flows range from 20 to 30 cubic feet per second. Peak winter flows may exceed 1,000 CFS.

The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife operates a salmon/steelhead hatchery on Big Creek about one mile above the County park property.

The current hatchery site was initially developed as a private hatchery in the early 1930's. In 1941, the Oregon Fish Commission purchased the hatchery and began State operations. The hatchery is currently staffed by six full-time and 10 part-time employees. Eggs are taken from returning adult fish, incubated, raised to fingerling or smolt size in stock ponds, and then released into Big Creek or trucked for release at other locations. The Hatchery's water supply is obtained from Big Creek, Mill Creek and two nearby springs.

Eggs are taken from the following salmon species at the Big Creek Hatchery: Tule Fall Chinook, Rogue Fall Chinook, Coho, Winter Steelhead, Sea-Run Cutthroat, and Chum. Typically all the eggs to meet the hatchery's needs are taken from returning adult fish. Surplus eggs are either sold or transferred to other hatcheries or private parties. The total adult fish collected (all species combined) for the past three seasons included 28,515 in 1987-88, 12,183 in

MAP #3 Stream Course Map



1989-90 and 18,007 in 1989-90. 1989-90 fingerling and smolt releases into Big Creek included:

Tule Fall Chinook	9,750,000
Coho	722,000
Rogue Fall Chinook	249,000
Winter Steelhead	62,000
Sea-Run Cutthroat (yearlings)	7,600

Big Creek is a popular stream for winter steelhead fishing between the months of November and March. In combination with ODFW lands immediately downstream from the County property, Big Creek Park provides the public with access to about 3,000 lineal feet of stream frontage.

Past mining activities on private lands to the west of the park altered the course of Big Creek in the 1970's. During the course of these mining activities, a berm was constructed along the west bank of the Big Creek stream bed and then river rock was removed from an area to the west of this man-made berm. Subsequently during a period of high stream flows, Big Creek eroded into the stream containment berm and eventually breached this berm. As a result, Big Creek left its old creek channel and proceeded to flow along a more westerly route through the previously mined area. Since the stream course changed, Big Creek has continued to cut a deeper stream bed in its current location. A series of large ponds are located along the current course where river rock has been previously removed. The current stream course is located up to 800 feet to the west of the old stream bed. As a result of this channel relocation, about 1,000 feet of direct stream frontage was lost within the County park boundaries. See Map #_____. When the park property was originally purchased, the County acquired ownership to both banks of Big Creek along the entire 2,240+ feet of the purchase tract.

Since the 1970's Big Creek has maintained a relatively stable stream course in the area immediately upstream from the park. In examining the topography and vegetation in the old riverbed area to the west and south of the County property, it is apparent that stream bed of Big Creek has probably shifted repeatedly over the past 100 years. But it appears that the current stream bed is deep enough to maintain the existing flow channel in the near future.

The stream bed has also shifted to the west about 100 feet in the area immediately downstream from the entrance road turnaround. Erosion along the west bank of the creek in this area indicates that some form of bank protection may be required in the future to maintain the existing stream course within the park.

(C) Vegetation

The park properties can be divided into four basic categories in order to describe existing plant communities. These four categories are as follows:

- (1) The riparian area along Big Creek;
- (2) The open field and forested flat areas;
- (3) The wetland areas at the toe of the foothills; and.
- (4) The forested foothills.

The Big Creek riparian area is found along both banks of the existing Big Creek channel and in the area of the old stream bed in the southwest corner of the park. This area generally lies about 10-15 feet below the elevation of the field and forested flat. Alder, willow, elderberry and salmonberry are among the plant species found in this riparian band. This vegetation provides habitat protection for animals that frequent the stream banks and shade for the waters of Big Creek to control summer water temperatures.

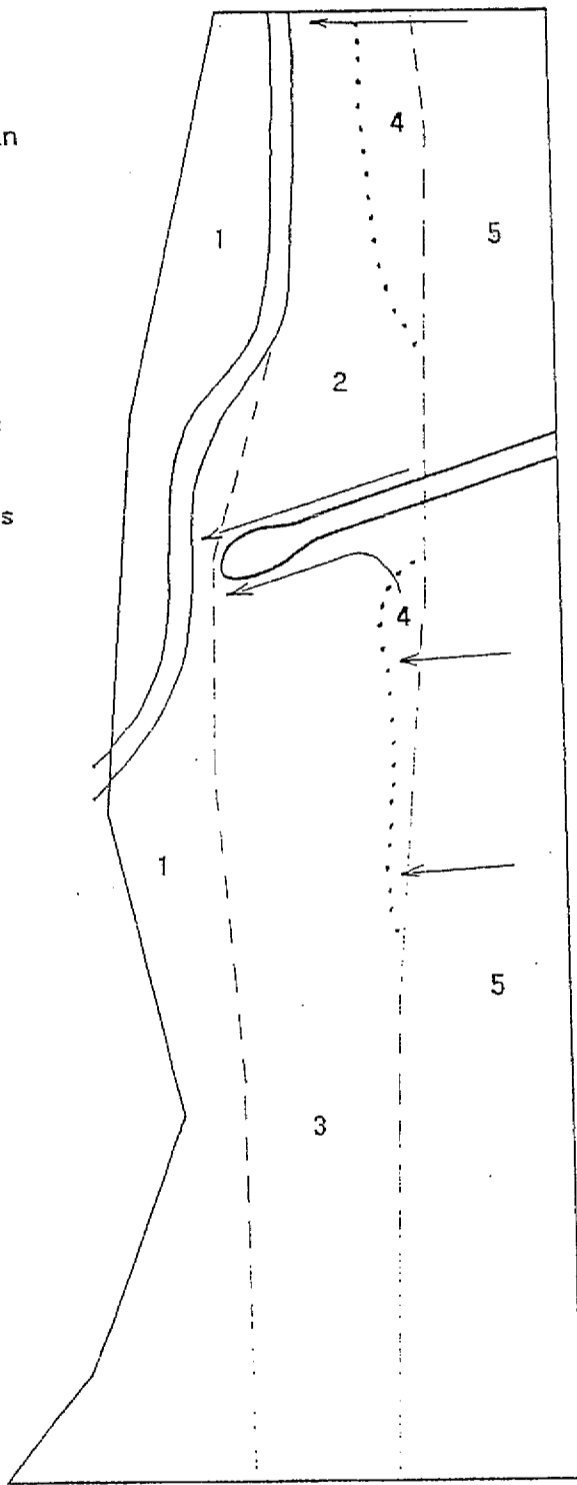
A flat bench of about 200-250 feet in width between the old stream bed on the west and the toe of the foothills to the east extends along the entire north to south length of the park property. The portion of this bench to the north of the park entrance road is a grass field. The bench also extends about 1,400 feet from the entrance road to the south property line; this area is covered with widely scattered alder, hemlock and spruce trees up to three feet in diameter. Natural underbrush has been removed and various grasses, ferns and wild flowers provide ground cover.

The soils along the east edge of the field and forested bench capture the runoff waters from the foothills to the east. Because of these wet soil conditions, a number of wetland indicator plants have established themselves in these areas including willow, skunk cabbage, juncus and different sedges.

Forested foothills are found along the eastern side of the park. An upper bench area is found in the southeast corner of the park that is about 75 feet above the floor picnic area. Larger scattered hemlock, alder, maple and fir trees up to four feet in diameter in are found in this area along with a dense layer of underbrush including salmonberry, blackberry and ferns. A series of draws provide runoff drainage to the flats below.

MAP #4 Vegetation Map

- 1. Streambed Riparian
- 2. Open Field
- 3. Forested Flat
- 4. Foothill Wetlands
- 5. Forested Foothills



BIG CREEK - 5a

The vegetation found within the boundaries of Big Creek Park is typical of native plant communities found in Clatsop County. No-unique species or ecosystems are found at this site. Existing trees have limited commercial value and the site does not lend itself to commercial forest production.

(D) Road, Parking Improvements

Vehicular access to Big Creek Park is provided over a County maintained entrance road that connects to Hillcrest Loop Road. This entrance road has an approximate length of 1,200 feet and is a 16 foot wide oil mat surface in reasonably good condition. A graveled cul-de-sac turnaround area is located at the west end of the entrance road. There is no structured parking area at the park. The graveled turnaround area has sufficient width to allow parking along its shoulders. A vehicular pathway into the southern portion of the park is gated at the turnaround area.

(E) Park Facilities

Big Creek Park has only limited facilities designed to serve day use recreational users. These facilities include two fixed-location picnic tables, two chemical toilets and refuse cans. These facilities are maintained by personnel from the Clatsop County Road Department's Knappa Shop.

(F) Wildlife

A wide range of wildlife can be found on occasion at Big Creek Park. Bird species seen on-site include blue heron, mallard, hooded mergansers, wood ducks, kingfishers, crows, owls and woodpeckers. The densely vegetated riparian area along the stream is ideal habitat for many of these species. Small animals including squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, mountain beaver, opossum, skunk, nutria, muskrat and beaver can be found on the site. Elk and deer also range over the site.

RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES ASSESSMENT

The recreational opportunities assessment portion of this master plan provides an examination of the existing and potential recreational opportunities at Big Creek Park. Recreation opportunities that are examined include fishing access to Big Creek, day use activities, community athletic field development, overnight camping and natural habitat management.

(A) Fishing Access

The park property provides direct Big Creek access to salmon, steelhead and trout fishermen. The turnaround parking area at the west end of the park entrance road is located within 100 feet of Big Creek. Fishermen can walk north along the east bank of Big Creek to the north park boundary and then pass under the U.S. 30 Highway bridge and enter onto ODF&W lands which extend about 1,500 feet further downstream to the old Columbia River Highway. This is a popular winter steelhead fishing area between the months of November and March.

No handicapping fishing access facilities are available along Big Creek. Public access is generally restricted on surrounding private lands. Many private land owners along Big Creek sell fishing access rights to private individuals and then limit access to these individuals.

The opportunity for fishing access could be improved if additional stretches of Big Creek frontage were made available to the public. In the future the County may want to explore either the fee simple purchase of adjoining properties or the acquisition of public access easements for properties which adjoin existing County lands. Lands to the south and west of the existing park boundaries which front onto Big Creek could be examined in an attempt to increase public fishing access areas.

When the Big Creek stream course was altered in the 1970's the County lost a significant amount of stream frontage. Efforts should be made to avoid similar stream relocations in the future. If necessary, stream control measures such as riprapping should be considered to make certain that the existing Big Creek course through to park is maintained.

Certain site improvements could improve the park's ability to serve fishermen. The current unstructured parking situation at the park could be improved with the development on a larger parking area and the implementation of a parking plan. Parking areas could be designated and improved as required.

There are no deep steelhead holding areas in close proximity to the existing parking area which would be a suitable location for a handicapped fishing access platform.

Fishing access is a recreational activity which creates a relatively light park maintenance and administrative burden upon the County. Road and parking area improvements must be maintained and sporadic garbage pickup and litter patrols must be conducted.

Since the park provides a popular access point for local fishermen, efforts should be made to continue this use at Big Creek Park.

(B) Day Use Activities

Big Creek Park provides a destination point for day use activities. Picnic tables, refuse collection cans and chemical toilets are provided at the park and maintained by the County. The park is easily accessible to County residents in the Knappa/Svenson and Astoria areas. The park's picnic tables which are located on the stream bank overlooking Big Creek make an attractive picnic setting. The open field in the northern portion of the park provides a location for active recreation such as softball or volleyball.

A number of improvements could be made which would enhance the park's day-use facilities. These improvements might include the following:

- (1) Installation of additional picnic tables
- (2) Installation of fireplace fixtures
- (3) Construction of BBQ pits
- (4) Provision of water service
- (5) Construction of a graveled path into the southern portion of the park
- (6) Construction of picnic shelters
- (7) Parking lot improvements
- (8) Drainage improvements
- (9) Upgrading toilet facilities
- (10) Provision of electrical service
- (11) Activity improvements (horseshoe pits, volleyball nets, playground equipment)

Expanded day use facilities would increase the burden upon County maintenance and administrative services. Maintenance needs such as waste collection and litter patrols would increase as the number of day use park visitors grew. New fixed site improvements such as picnic tables and picnic shelters would require periodic upkeep and also be subject to vandalism. To a certain extent it appears that the

County can control the level of day-use activity at Big Creek Park by carefully planning its program of day-use improvements. As the park is upgraded, additional day use visitors will be attracted to the site. Care should be taken not to overburden the site or the maintenance capabilities of the County.

(C) Community Athletic Field

The open field area in the northern portion of the park could be considered as a possible site for the construction of some form of a community athletic field. There are a number of publicly owned and privately-owned softball and baseball fields in the Knappa/Svenson area but there are no fields dedicated to serve a growing youth soccer program. The County may wish to offer this site to a local sponsoring organization as a potential field location. Under such an arrangement, the County would retain ownership and leave the financial burden of constructing and maintaining the field to the sponsoring organization.

A standard soccer field has the dimensions of 360 feet long by 240 feet wide. These fields are typically pitched in the middle and constructed over a drainage system to provide for all-weather use. The open field area would have to be expanded to the east in order to accommodate a standard size soccer field and extensive grading and drainage system improvements would probably be required to create a suitable playing surface. No fixed structural improvements would be required. Goal standards are temporary structures which can be removed during the off-season. Bleachers are optional and could be fixed or temporary structures. Parking needs would be substantial with a minimum improvement being about a 50 vehicle lot.

If an athletic field was constructed and operated by a local community sponsor, general maintenance needs could be assigned by contract to the sponsor. The burden upon County maintenance and administrative services would be minimal if the use agreement were properly structured and if the sponsor conscientiously completed required upkeep activities.

The general community field concept would allow for a public need to be met on underutilized public property. This use option should be carefully reviewed to examine whether a community field use would impact other existing and potential recreational uses at Big Creek Park. It would not make sense to pursue a community field use if this use created significant negative impacts upon other existing or potential recreational uses.

(D) Overnight Camping

With proper site improvements Big Creek Park could accommodate some form of overnight camping use. Campsites could be located in either the field to the north of the entrance road or in the tree-covered flat to the south of the entrance road. The southern area would be a preferred campground site because the existing trees could be used to separate individual sites and this area is also more removed from the noise and light disturbances associated with U.S. Highway 30. For the purposes of this document, the following three types of overnight camping facilities will be considered:

- (1) Walk-in tent sites with central parking;
- (2) Tent sites with vehicular access; and
- (3) Combined RV/tent site campground.

Each of the types of overnight camping facilities would require certain site improvements; walk-in tent sites would require the lowest level of improvements while a combined RV/tent site campground would require the most significant improvements. Any form of campground would require construction of a water system, parking/access improvements, and upgrading of restroom facilities. A more specific examination of the overnight camping options follows.

Walk-in Tent Sites

A central parking area could be constructed near the existing turnaround and then tent sites could be designated along a graveled access walking trail. Either a single water supply point or multiple points could be utilized. Restroom facilities would have to be upgraded. Picnic tables, fireplace devices and tent shelter improvement could be optional improvements.

This type of campground would be the least expensive to develop and it would have the least impact upon the existing park setting. There would be less demand for this type of facility than for a combination campground because it would cater to a smaller more specific user group.

Campsites with Vehicular Access

This type of overnight camping facility would provide an access road to each individual tent site. Assuming that the access road would only have to serve passenger vehicles rather than vehicles with trailers and/or larger recreational vehicles, this roadway could be built to a lesser road standard than roads found in a full-service RV campground. A narrower travel surface and smaller radius

curves could be utilized. A multiple service water system would need to be installed. Some form of restroom improvements would be required. Picnic tables and fireplace devices would be required for each site.

This type of overnight facility would be moderately expensive to develop; costs would be greater than a walk-in tent facility but less than a combined RV overnight facility. Public demand for this type of campground probably exceeds the demand for a walk-in tent setting because it would appeal to a broader user group.

Combined RV/Tent Site Campground

The most intensive form of overnight campground would be a facility that provided full service recreational vehicle sites. Each individual site would include power and water hookups, an RV parking pad, picnic table and a fireplace device. A road system would have to be designed and constructed to accommodate this type of traffic. A full service restroom/shower building would probably be required. A waste collection and treatment system would most likely be too expensive to develop. As an alternative, waste water discharge holding tanks could be used.

This type of facility would require a substantial development investment. Based upon the general popularity of recreational vehicles and this site's attractive physical features and location adjoining U.S. Highway 30, there would probably be a strong summer season demand for this type of facility.

General Merits of Overnight Facility Development

The development of any type of overnight camping facilities at Big Creek Park would represent a dramatic change of use when contrasted with the existing day-use activities at this park. A new and larger group of recreational users would be attracted to the park and utilize the park on a 24 hour basis. Rather than being used by a half dozen fishermen and two families for one to two hour visits on a typical day, the park might host 20+ families for a weekend of camping. As the range of recreation opportunities available at the park is expanded and the number of park users grow, the likelihood of conflicts between user groups will increase. In examining potential new uses for the park, particular care should be taken to avoid the development of new uses which might significantly degrade the quality of the existing recreational uses of the site.

As presented above, the costs of developing an overnight campground would generally vary depending upon the type of

facility to be constructed. Any type of facility would require a significant initial development cost and then create a continuing financial burden to cover the maintenance and replacement of park improvements. Park administrative/management needs would also need to be considered. An initial question would be whether a full-time on-site summer manager would be required for any type of overnight campground or whether park administration could be handled by some other means.

A final issue that needs to be addressed is how the County wants to view the costs of developing and managing a campground versus the revenues that such a facility would develop. Will campgrounds only be developed if their projected revenues equal or exceed development and management costs? Or, will campgrounds be developed with outside grant monies and then managed on a break even basis with management costs offset by user fees?

In summary, if the question is asked "should an overnight campground be developed at Big Creek Park?" an appropriate response might be the following two questions in reply.

- (1) Would the proposed campground conflict with existing recreational uses at the park?
- (2) Is Clatsop County in the position to make a financial commitment for the development and long-term administration of the park?

(E) Vegetation/Wildlife Habitat Management

The existing natural outdoor environment of Big Creek Park is the basic attraction of the site. The property is close to the heavily used U.S. Highway 30 but also somewhat of a secluded hideaway. Physical alterations are limited to an entrance road, a few picnic facilities and some sporadic brush clearing. Often times an individual visitor to the park will be the only person on the site free to fish along the stream bank or enjoy a quiet lunch. This type of private solitude is difficult to protect in a public park setting but efforts should be made to preserve and protect the existing natural features one finds at this park

- The stream with its lower story of riparian vegetation and tall shade trees
- The picnic area with a variety of large trees
- The isolated feel of the park in part due to the natural vegetation along the eastern boundary of the site.

In some instances, the best form of human development is no alteration at all. At Big Creek Park, this is particularly true of areas along the banks of Big Creek and even the old Big Creek stream bed. Physical improvements and intensive activity areas should be set back from the stream in order to protect the riparian plant and shade trees communities. The old stream bed area provides a natural habitat area for a diverse range of wildlife. The vegetated foothills that extend up toward the east boundary of the park provide natural buffering to the park.

Future improvements and activities in the field to the north of the entrance road and the tree covered picnic flat to the south of this road should be carefully selected with consideration to preserving natural plant communities.

BIG CREEK PARK POLICIES

GENERAL

- (1) Future park improvements should be designed to protect and preserve the site's existing natural qualities.
- (2) A permanent administrative/management structure should be established to provide basic maintenance and security services to the site.
- (3) A county park location sign should be posted at the park entrance on Hillcrest Loop Road.
- (4) A park rules sign should be placed in the cul-de-sac area.

VEGETATION

- (5) The riparian vegetation within the Big Creek stream bed area should not be disturbed; trails, activities areas and structural improvements should not be placed in this fragile area.
- (6) The site improvements and activity areas should be focused within the open field and forested flat area between the old stream bed and the forested foothills.
- (7) The existing shallow drainage ditch in the foothill toe area to the south of the entrance road should be maintained in order to collect and drain slope runoff waters; if an outlet is not provided for this runoff, existing picnic areas may become unusable due to soggy soils conditions.
- (8) A cutoff ditch could be placed at the toe of the foothill along the east side of the open field area to collect runoff waters from this slope. The runoff could be directed into an existing east/west ditch line that borders the north edge of the field. Since the foothill areas that are being drained have established vegetative cover, these runoff waters should be relatively free of sediments and not create a water quality problem for Big Creek.
- (9) The natural vegetation should be left undisturbed within the forested foothills area. Commercial timber harvesting should not be allowed. A nature trail or walk-in picnic sites would be appropriate for the foothill area to the east of the existing forested picnic flat if a buffer/barrier could be developed to separate recreational users from adjoining private properties.

DAY USE

Overview - Certain facility improvements could enhance day use recreation opportunities at the site. In determining which improvements should be undertaken, initial capital outlay costs and long-term maintenance costs must be considered. Since the park does not have full-time security provisions, vandalism concerns must also be considered. In general, favored improvements will be those with low initial costs, minimal maintenance needs and limited vandalism exposure.

- (9) Areas to the south and west of the access road cul-de-sac should be graded and rocked to provide parking. Minor site improvements would create 15 to 20 90 degree parking spaces.
- (10) Additional picnic tables should be placed in the park on a temporary basis during the summer months.
- (11) A picnic shelter could be placed to the immediate north of the access road cul-de-sac to accommodate group day use activities. This shelter location would be close to the parking area and existing restrooms and allow group activities in the adjoining field area. Playground equipment horseshoe pits and volleyball net standards would also be appropriate improvements in the vicinity of a shelter.
- (12) The County should provide basic garbage collection, litter patrols, restroom service and security patrols for the park in order to maintain a clean and attractive facility for park users.
- (13) Fires should be limited to contained fire pit devices. If the County does not install such fixtures, fires should be prohibited.

FISHING ACCESS

Note - Parking improvements referenced in Policy #9 (day use) would also benefit fishing access.

- (14) If the opportunity arises, Clatsop County should attempt to expand public fishing access areas on Big Creek. Contiguous stretches of stream frontage upstream from the existing park site or downstream from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife property might be obtained by fee simple purchase or perhaps public fishing access easements could be obtained.
- (15) Riparian vegetation and shade trees along the banks of Big Creek should not be removed; these plant communities help

maintain water quality and provide shade to fish habitat areas.

SOCCKER FIELD

Overview - The existing open field area is not large enough to accommodate a standard sized soccer field. If the field were extended to the east to provide the needed width, extensive grading and drainage system improvements would be required. A soccer field would also require a large parking lot (50 car minimum) and place large numbers of people in close proximity to the fragile Big Creek riparian area.

(16) Development of a community soccer field at the site is not appropriate.

OVERNIGHT CAMPING

Overview - The general location of the Big Creek Park site adjoining U.S. Highway 30 and in close proximity to the coast and the Columbia River make it a suitable location for use by overnight recreational campers. Either the open field or the forested flat area could be developed to accommodate some form of overnight camping. Improvement costs to develop an RV park would be substantial and might be borne by the County or funded by grant monies. User fees for a small RV park would probably offset operating costs. Development of an RV campground at Big Creek Park would create a number of negative impacts including use conflicts with existing recreational user groups and a potential overloading of the natural resources of the site. Such a facility would probably be largely utilized by out-of-county groups as compared with the existing park facility which is currently used by community and in-county residents.

(17) Development of an overnight campground at the site is not appropriate.