

MASON COUNTY PARKS AND RECREATION COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



NOVEMBER 2006

**Mason County Department of Parks and Trails
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Shelton, WA 98584**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Several people were instrumental in the development of this Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan. We would like to acknowledge all of those individuals who gave their time, support and assistance in developing this Comprehensive Parks Plan.

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The Mason County Department of Parks and Trails acknowledges the importance of quality of life issues, a healthy lifestyle, and the need for recreational opportunities in Mason County. While parks, trails, and other outdoor recreational facilities play an important role in increasing physical activity and promoting quality of life, proper parks and facility planning is essential. Planning, combined with an increasing demand for recreational facilities in Mason County, dictates the need for an updated Comprehensive Parks and Trails Plan.

This Plan updates the previous plan completed in 1996. The plan is intended to lay the groundwork for the future of the County Parks and Trails system. The plan has inventoried existing parks and identifies current and future park needs and has explored potential park acquisition, development and improvements.

Mason County is projected to grow to 67,379 by 2018, with continued growth through 2025. The plan has identified the County's park and facility deficits and recommends strategies in response to these deficits and to future growth.

To help create a document that would encompass the desires of Mason County's citizens, the Board of County Commissioners appointed Parks Advisory Committee to work with representatives of the Department of Community Development and the Department of Parks and Trails. Citizen input was also received as a result of a citizen outreach and a Parks Survey. Staff and volunteers distributed 15,000 copies of the survey through the Shelton-Mason County Journal as well as by hand. Staff also visited County community groups and hosted public meetings.

As a result, this Mason County Comprehensive Parks Plan reflects the priorities as voiced by public input, survey respondents, the Park Advisory Committee, and county staff. The Plan contains chapters addressing the County's goals and objectives for parks and other recreational facilities, intergovernmental coordination with other local, state, and federal organizations, an inventory and description of its existing park facilities, an overview of the operations of the Parks and Trails Department, an extensive discussion on Level of Service standards and strategies, an explanation of prioritization methods, the results of the Parks Survey, a list of project funding opportunities, and various master site plans and cost estimates. The plan also makes general recommendations regarding potential funding options; it is assumed that most existing sources will be continued. It also enables the County to consider future-funding options as circumstances may dictate.

This Plan is designed to act as a planning tool for parks and park related facilities through 2012 and beyond. This plan update will also allow Mason County to be eligible for Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) grant programs. The plan has placed a high priority in seeking and securing grants, donations, partnerships, and other creative funding mechanisms. This plan will help ensure the goal for adequate public facilities that maintain an adequate level of parks and recreation services for Mason County residents and visitors is being achieved. The recommendations outlined herein were the product of much staff and volunteer input, and implementation of them will be of great benefit to the citizens and visitors of Mason County.

MISSION STATEMENT

Provide a diverse system of safe, attractive, and professionally maintained parks, trails, and recreation opportunities designed to enhance the quality of life for all who reside in and visit Mason County.

INTRODUCTION

Healthier lifestyles through physical activity are becoming an important component of people's lifestyles. President Bush's HealthierUS Initiative stresses that regular physical activity is important throughout life. Further, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services also places stronger emphasis on increasing physical activity in its sixth edition of Dietary Guidelines for Americans. These guidelines promote regular physical activity and the reduction of sedentary activities to promote health, psychological well being, and a healthy body weight. As Americans increase their level of physical activity, there is in turn an increased demand for healthier leisure-time activities, including parks and outdoor recreation. As more and more people participate in outdoor activities, the increased pressures on existing parks and recreational facilities may endanger the environmental qualities that residents and nonresidents are attracted to in the first place. Consequently, there is a need to provide for increasing recreational demand while at the same time improving quality of life, enhancing property values and protecting natural resources for future generations.

The National Park and Recreation Association (NPRA) actively promotes parks and recreation to enhance the quality of life for all people. In line with the values of NPRA, Mason County believes that parks and recreation can:

- ◆ Enhance the human potential by providing facilities, services and programs that meet the emotional, social and physical needs of communities;
- ◆ Articulate environmental values through ecologically responsible management and environmental education programs;
- ◆ Promote individual and community wellness that enhances the quality of life for all citizens;
- ◆ Utilize holistic approaches to promote cultural understanding, economic development, family public health and safety, by working in coalitions and partnerships with allied organizations; and
- ◆ Facilitate and promote the development of grassroots, self-help initiatives in communities across the country.

Planning for parks and recreation also addresses the County's need for capital investments in public lands and recreation resources; contributes to individual and social development including a healthy, active populace; improves the health and well-being of children, youth and families; and ensure stewardship and protects our nation's natural resources.

The Mason County Parks and Trails Comprehensive Plan will serve as a guide in the development of parks and outdoor recreation and will enable the County to satisfy the planning requirements of the Growth Management Act (GMA) (RCW 36.70A.020). Local agencies, such as Mason County, are required to update their Parks and Recreation Comprehensive Plans. Mason County is planning under the authority and requirements of the Growth Management Act. The Act establishes a number of requirements for local comprehensive planning. It identifies specific goals that the comprehensive plans are to achieve, prescribes the elements each plan is to contain, establishes requirements for regulations, mandates the “urban growth area,” requires local governments to demonstrate how they will pay for improvements and facilities called for in their plans, and requires extensive public participation in the planning process.

This plan will also provide a document that can be used to solicit a variety of grant sources, including the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC). Completion and adoption of this plan will provide Mason County with grant eligibility from 2007 to 2012 with the IAC. The IAC also requires public and/or community input as part of the planning process.

To facilitate community input, the Mason County Board of Commissioners appointed a nine member Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee to work with County staff throughout the update process. In an effort to maximize community input, Mason County conducted two public workshops. One workshop was held August 8 at the Shelton City Hall, and the other was held August 10 in the Timberland Library in Belfair. Staff engaged workshop participants in a dialogue that would help create a better understanding of the community’s needs and desires for parks in Mason County. Results from those workshops have been incorporated into this plan.

A County Parks survey was also developed and distributed to citizens and visitors of Mason County. Of the 15,000 copies of the survey that were printed, 10,000 copies were distributed via an insert in the Shelton–Mason County Journal on July 27, 2006. Mason County staff and volunteers distributed the remaining surveys to strategic points throughout the County. The survey was also posted on the County web–site from July 19 to August 11 where citizens could complete the survey and submit it online. This survey was three pages in length with a fourth page consisting of a map illustrating the various park locations in Mason County. The survey gauged the citizen’s attitudes, opinions, and feelings on several important issues relating to parks and natural areas including existing and future facilities, maintenance, funding, improvements, and acquisition.

The following Plan also contains a capital improvements element that recommends selected park and trail improvements from 2007 to 2012 and lists potential park improvements beyond the planning period from 2013 to 2018. The recommendations in the capital improvements element were derived from the data collected from the Parks Advisory Committee, public meetings, the survey results, and staff input.



The efforts and dedication of many people should be recognized in the development of this plan. Some of these people include Barbara Adkins and Steve Goins from Mason County Department of Community Development; Raegene Churchill, Carl Olson, Ernest Pinon, William Ells, Jesse Weston and John Keates

from Mason County Parks and Trails Department, and the nine members of the Parks Advisory Committee.

The following Comprehensive Plan is the result of hours of staff and volunteer time in preparation, drafting, working with the public, tabulating survey results and guiding the plan through the formal adoption process. We believe that the community has provided invaluable information and insight for park planning in Mason County. This document is now the primary parks planning tool for Mason County. It establishes specific policies and strategies for all county parks related to land acquisition, facility and program development, funding, and management. This plan is intended to:

- ◆ Articulate the County’s Vision and Mission Statement for Mason County Parks, trails and outdoor recreation;
- ◆ Provide an inventory of all parks within the County;
- ◆ Analyze recreational trends in Mason County as acquired through the Mason County Parks Survey and community workshops;
- ◆ Describe the methods for inviting citizen participation in the planning process and summarizes the key issues and recommendations that citizens provided,
- ◆ Discusses future development plans for existing parks, possible new additions to the park system, and the protection of park resources through policies and ordinances.

COUNTY PROFILE

Mason County was named for Charles H. Mason, territorial secretary and governor. Mason County is one of the 39 counties in Washington and the City of Shelton is the County seat. Mason County is situated along the southwestern portion of Puget Sound, and encompasses roughly 968 square miles. The County borders with Jefferson County to the north, Grays Harbor County to the west and southwest, Thurston County to the southeast, Pierce County to the east, and Kitsap County to the northeast. Mason County remains predominately a rural county despite urban spillover from both Thurston and Kitsap Counties. The City of Shelton, the only incorporated area in Mason County, includes approximately 4.77 square miles, or less than one percent of the County’s total land area. Two Native American Tribes, the Skokomish and the Squaxin Island, have reservations within the boundaries of Mason County.

Three geological provinces combine to form Mason County. They include the Puget Sound lowland, the Olympic Mountains, and the Black Hills. Additionally, Seven watersheds exist within Mason County. They include Case Inlet, Chehalis, Lower Hood Canal, Oakland Bay, Skokomish, Totten–Little Skookum, and West Hood Canal. Mason County also includes over 350 miles of shoreline, nearly 100 freshwater lakes, two major rivers, and a number of smaller tributaries and creeks.

Mason County’s rich natural resources and open spaces dominate the County’s landscape. Combined national, state, and private forests currently account for about 82% of the County’s land. Mineral deposits support 18 operating surface mines. Agriculture and aquaculture areas contribute both to the County’s natural beauty and its economy. Mason County also includes substantial open space. Open space within the County hosts wildlife habitat, undeveloped natural areas, and many developed park and recreation

sites. These open space areas include 101 sites managed by federal, state, county, municipal and private interests.

Mason County's climate can be characterized as moderate-maritime, influenced by the Pacific Ocean, yet sheltered by the Olympic Mountains. The average daily temperature is 51°F. The County receives an average of 64 inches of precipitation annually, with average monthly rainfalls ranging from a low of 0.8 inches in July to a high of 10.4 inches in January.

Mason County's 2004 population was 50,800 and is expected to grow to as many as 64,007 people by the year 2015. In fact, during the height of Mason County's tourist season, the population can increase by more than 15,000 people. The county has experienced rapid population growth since its 1960's population estimate of 16,251 people. Between 1960 and 1990, the County's total population grew by roughly 136 percent bringing the population up to 38,341. Between 1990 and 2000, the county's growth rate took a slight upward turn with a 28.9% population increase and a population of 49,405.

In addition, the number of people in Mason County increased during that time period by more than 11,000, the highest increase in more than 50 years. Historically, the bulk of Mason County's population growth has occurred in the unincorporated areas of the County. The City of Shelton and the Community of Belfair, however, are expected to attract a larger share of Mason County's population growth in the future.

Natural resource industries currently support Mason County's economy and are expected to be important in the future. The County is highly specialized in the production of forest and aquaculture commodities. This specialization focuses on both raw materials and value added products in these industries. Heavy construction and government service also anchors the County's economy.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives represent Mason County's vision for the guidance of parks and recreation during the next six years.

Administrative Goal

To provide the support and leadership necessary for all staff to conduct excellent work within the Parks and Trails Department's Mission.

Director Objectives:

- ◆ *To create and facilitate a unified department whereby all staff are linked through a central mission.*
- ◆ *To empower and lead department personnel to professional success.*
- ◆ *To listen and respond to the needs and concerns of the County as it relates to the Parks and Trails Department issues.*
- ◆ *To ensure financial integrity for the department that encourages cost savings while sustaining quality services.*
- ◆ *To seek and create efficiencies whenever possible and pursue additional funding sources.*
- ◆ *Encourage community support through positive and responsive vision and image of the Mason County Parks and Trails Department.*

Parks Department Staff Objectives:

- ◆ *To provide superior and accessible customer service to the public and all county departments in a professional, informative, and timely manner.*

Projects and Planning Goal

Develop, renovate, and acquire a system of parks, trails, recreational facilities, and natural areas that are attractive, safe, functional, maintenance friendly, and accessible to all park visitors of Mason County.

Project Planning Objectives:

- ◆ *Work with citizens to clearly identify desired new or improved facilities.*
- ◆ *Create maintenance standards that increase maintenance efficiencies.*
- ◆ *Develop realistic multi-year plans that can be implemented and funded.*
- ◆ *Analyze existing programs and expand as indicated through public input and available funding.*
- ◆ *Identify regional standards and trends for consideration in park and facility planning.*
- ◆ *Engage in ongoing dialogue with city, county, state, and federal governments to assure a coordination of policy plans, goals, and objectives.*



- ◆ *Provide parks in all areas of the County, especially areas where park acreage deficits have been identified.*
- ◆ *Encourage development of existing parkland.*
- ◆ *Continue to investigate acquisition in the SW area and in the Belfair–North area of the county and also investigate land opportunities that become available.*
- ◆ *Preserve unused road right of ways that have recreational value – especially any right of way that provides saltwater or freshwater access.*
- ◆ *Encourage the planning and development of parks in the Urban Growth Areas.*

Project Implementation Objectives:

- ◆ *Complete capital projects in a time efficient manner and within budget.*
- ◆ *Use parks staff and/or community assistance where possible to provide project cost savings.*
- ◆ *Protect local economic interests by prioritizing the provision of services.*

Community Relations Objectives:

- ◆ *Communicate with stakeholders the status of current and projected projects.*
- ◆ *Work with community representatives, groups, and individuals to facilitate partnerships, project ownership, and possible cost savings.*
- ◆ *Increase community volunteerism.*

Project Funding Objectives:

- ◆ *Identify and secure grants for park development where feasible.*
- ◆ *Work with public and private partners to share cost and use of facilities.*
- ◆ *Establish a consistent revenue stream for capital project development.*
- ◆ *Encourage/facilitate dedication of lands for public parks.*

Park Finance Goal

Develop financial strategies to address the need for community and regional parks, special use areas, natural areas, and trail acquisitions, development, and stewardship.

Park Finance Objectives:

- ◆ *Explore creation and implementation of a park impact fee ordinance.*
- ◆ *Develop funding partnerships with public and private sources to assist in efforts for park acquisition, development, programs, and maintenance.*
- ◆ *Work with organizations that promote private investment in public park acquisition and development.*
- ◆ *Seek funding for new facilities and improvements to existing facilities through a variety of fund sources including, but not limited to: donations, grants, capital reserves, REET (real estate excise tax), contributions, bonds, levies, and partnerships.*
- ◆ *Explore implementation and use of conservation futures funding.*
- ◆ *Identify opportunities to generate revenue through recreation facility fees and program fees.*
- ◆ *Prepare grant applications for the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) for all parks projects that are applicable.*
- ◆ *Explore the creation and implementation of a Metropolitan Park District.*
- ◆ *Work with the Northwest Parks Foundation to fund park projects and operations.*

Multiple Use Goal

The County will promote a system of parks, trails, recreation facilities, and natural areas that makes safe and effective use of existing natural features that is distributed county wide in a manner that provides multiple benefits to the county.

Multiple Use Benefit Objectives:

- ◆ *Recognize the need for park facilities orientated toward visitors with special needs (senior and/or disabled citizens) and toward special purposes such as athletic fields or boat launching facilities.*
- ◆ *Incorporate high visibility, accessibility and quality into the design and development of parks, recreation facilities and natural areas.*
- ◆ *Develop a balance of active and passive recreation facilities and parks reflecting the needs of the county.*
- ◆ *Protect, preserve, and enhance natural areas that are environmentally sensitive or represent a valuable natural or aesthetic asset.*
- ◆ *Preserve and acquire natural areas for conservation enhancement purposes as well as a buffer to development, and to link parks and recreation facilities to neighborhoods and points of interest.*
- ◆ *Parks, trails, recreation facilities, and natural areas will be located in all areas of the County for maximum public enjoyment.*

Tourism Goal

The County will promote tourism by providing facilities for regional events.

Tourism Objectives:

- ◆ *Continue to allow nonresidents to participate in sporting events at the county's excellent ballfields.*
- ◆ *Host events such as regional and state level baseball and softball tournaments at Sandhill Park and Mason County Recreation Area.*
- ◆ *Market the county's parks, facilities, and businesses with cooperation of outdoor recreation groups in an effort to increase tourism benefits.*

Trails Development Goal

Provide a Mason County multi-use local and regional trail system, which connects county parks to other parks, schools, points of interest and other community or regional trail systems.

Trail Development Objectives:

- ◆ *Mason County will work with other county, state, federal, city, and private landowners to establish linkages and connecting trails.*
- ◆ *Provide trails for pedestrians (including, where feasible, access for persons with disabilities), bicyclists, equestrians, and other trail users.*
- ◆ *Separate recreational trails from motorized vehicle traffic where feasible.*
- ◆ *Complete a comprehensive Mason*



County Trails Plan in 2007.

- ◆ *Promote aquatic trail opportunities and recreational experiences for users of kayaks, canoes, inflatable boats, pleasure boats, and small non-motorized watercraft.*
- ◆ *Develop local trails within existing park sites.*

Natural Resource Goal

Promote preservation of natural areas to protect fish and wildlife habitat corridors, conserve land, provide appropriate public access, and offer environmental education opportunities.

Natural Resource Objectives:

- ◆ *Promote acquisition, preservation, and responsible stewardship of suitable habitat on county parklands.*
- ◆ *Explore techniques to preserve and protect forestland in County ownership.*
- ◆ *Use parks, trails, and facilities to promote environmental education and encourage park visitors to become stewards of Mason County's natural resources.*
- ◆ *Provide interpretative facilities that make it possible for visitors to learn about natural resources through self-guided exploration.*
- ◆ *Develop partnerships with local environmental education providers to promote programs and assure that education resources are efficiently employed.*

Water Access Goal

Provide opportunities for water access and activities throughout the county.

Water Use Objectives:

- ◆ *Identify future sites and partnerships to acquire additional salt and fresh water access sites in the county.*
- ◆ *Evaluate opportunities to develop new sites, or redevelop existing parks to expand water dependant activities at appropriate locations.*
- ◆ *Develop a plan to promote access on selected rivers.*
- ◆ *Water access to the freshwater lakes for swimming in Mason County is very limited due to existing development. The County will strive to improve water access at any lake in the County where it is possible to do so.*

Cultural/Historic Goal

Promote the cultural and historic resources of Mason County through parks, trails, and programs.

Cultural and Historic Objectives:

- ◆ *Use site history and culture to create development themes and interpretative materials within existing and new Mason County operated parks and trails.*

Athletic Facility Goal

Provide youth and adult athletic facilities throughout the county.

Athletic Facility Objectives:

- ◆ *Mason County Parks shall pursue partnerships with local cities, school districts, special service districts and qualified nonprofit organizations to provide local youth and adult facilities, including capital construction and maintenance.*

Maintenance and Renovation Goal

The County will provide an adequate level of maintenance for the park and trail system that ensures a safe, effective, and attractive environment for the public's use of recreational facilities and spaces.

Maintenance and Renovation Objectives:

- ◆ *Establish maintenance standards for all parks, trails, and facilities.*
- ◆ *Encourage the efficiency of maintenance operations acceptable to the public's needs and resources.*
- ◆ *Standardize signs, equipment, materials and other amenities where feasible to support maintenance efficiencies.*
- ◆ *Maximize the skills and abilities of park and trails department personnel through the training and resource support.*
- ◆ *Reduce replacement costs and extend the usefulness of equipment and facilities through preventative maintenance techniques.*
- ◆ *Encourage staff training and educational opportunities to facilitate professional development.*

Acquisition and Development Goal

Acquire and develop parks, trails, and recreation facilities and other areas to meet the needs of the public within available resources.

Acquisition and development objectives:

- ◆ *New parks and facilities to be acquired or developed should include a maintenance management plan that stresses an adequate level of maintenance.*
- ◆ *Work with non-profit recreation providers to enhance the quality and quantity of available public recreation facilities.*
- ◆ *Make acquisition and development of water property for parks, trails, swimming facilities, and open space areas a high priority.*
- ◆ *Investigate the land acquisition to develop swimming facilities at Lake Nahwatzel, Lake Isabella, Mason Lake, Jiggs Lake, or Panhandle Lake.*
- ◆ *The County will attempt to address Level of Service (LOS) deficits listed in Chapter 6 of this plan.*
- ◆ *Assure any new sites respond to a community's needs and/or demands.*
- ◆ *Consider acquisition which provides habitat enhancement and/or recreation connectivity. Give special consideration to facilitate acquisition of trail corridors between existing trails and county parks or future planned trails.*
- ◆ *Where possible, work with government entities and private landowners to secure the donation of land for parks and trails.*

Pedestrian Linkage Goal

The county will promote a connected and coordinated system of linkages to major recreation areas via trails, paths, bicycle routes, and other travel corridors that separate vehicular traffic and non-vehicular traffic where feasible.

Pedestrian Linkage Objectives:

- ◆ *Complete a County Trail Plan in 2007 that identifies a connected and coordinated system of linkages including trails, paths, bicycle routes, and other travel corridors.*

Coordination Goal

The county will promote cooperation, coordination, and communication with appropriate public/private agencies, organizations, and individuals to maximize public recreational opportunities, minimize duplication, and enhance service to the entire county.

Coordination objectives:

- ◆ *Support joint planning, coordination, and development of public parks and recreational facilities with schools districts and other agencies.*
- ◆ *Encourage private interests to assist in the development and maintenance of public recreational facilities and space through donations, sponsorship of activities and facilities, and dedication of land to approved public park spaces.*

Park Use Goal

The County will provide a system of parks that are sanitary, safe, and clean.

Park Use Objectives:

- ◆ *The County will support policies and regulations that provide for proper disposal of animal and human waste.*
- ◆ *The County will provide facilities for the proper disposal of animal and human waste at all park sites.*
- ◆ *The County will provide educational and interpretative information concerning environmental impacts of park property and adjoining park property.*
- ◆ *The County will investigate the merits of providing boater pump out station at boat launches.*
- ◆ *The County will provide proper containers for the disposal of garbage.*

Security and Safety Goal

The county will promote a park and trail system that provides a sense of security and well being.

Security and Safety Objectives:

- ◆ *Design parks, trails, and recreational facilities to meet all applicable safety standards and discourage unwanted activities.*
- ◆ *Educate users of acceptable behavior through appropriate signs, regulations, and public programs.*
- ◆ *Consider proper visibility, safety, and effective maintenance in design and development of all parks, trails, and facilities.*

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION

Other units of government, in addition to Mason County, manage parks or community services throughout the County. Some of these organizations include the City of Shelton, Washington State Parks, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and Washington Department of Natural Resources. These organizations manage parks, campgrounds, trails, boat launches, facilities, recreation programs, and special events in addition to other programs, facilities or services. Mason County has also partnered with other organizations to develop parks and recreation facilities in the past, including the Shelton School District, the Port of Shelton, and the City of Shelton.

County residents and visitors use a variety of recreation facilities located in Mason County aside from those facilities owned and managed by Mason County. Some of the recreational programs in the area combine use of these facilities. A good example is the City of Shelton Adult Softball Program, which uses both City and County facilities.

In the future, Mason County Parks should continue to strive to develop partnerships with other government entities to develop and maintain park and recreation facilities. This plan has taken some non-county parks and recreation facilities into consideration. Mason County need not duplicate services or facilities being offered by other units of government or even non-profit groups. City, County, State, Federal, and other governmental recreation facilities are inventoried under the existing facilities, and require little coordination. County Parks staff should work with the Washington State Parks in particular to learn more about future plans for state park properties in Mason County. Private recreation facilities have been excluded in this plan; however Mason County should still consider future partnerships with private enterprise if the opportunity will benefit the public.

EXISTING FACILITIES

A strong and healthy parks and recreation system can present a number of opportunities for people to enhance the quality of their lives. Physical recreation and fitness contributes to a full and meaningful life, promotes good health, reduces stress, and raises self-esteem and positive self-image. Participating in recreation activities and enjoying nature helps assist people in leading a balanced lifestyle.

Figure 4.1 shows the name, location, and size of existing Mason County Parks facilities. Currently, Mason County owns and manages 351.05 acres of developed and undeveloped park property. The Parks and Recreation Plan is recommending that parks and facilities be categorized into five types:

- ◆ Community
- ◆ Regional Parks
- ◆ Natural Areas
- ◆ Special Use Areas
- ◆ Recreation Facilities

Table 4.1
Existing Mason County Parks Facilities

PARK	ACRES
Foothills County Park - N 241 Hoodsport Park Road, Hoodsport	80.00
Harstine Island Park 2411 Harstine Island Road N, Shelton	6.90
Hunter Park , Clifton Lane, Belfair	0.15
Jacoby Park - E 120 Shorecrest Parkway, Shelton	2.80
Latimer’s Landing Boat Launch - E 50 Harstine Bridge Road, Shelton	0.59
Latimer’s Landing Overflow Parking - E 3291 Pickering Road, Shelton	2.50
Mason County Recreation Area - E 2100 Johns Prairie Road, Shelton	40.00
Mason County Skate Park #1 - N 3301 Shelton Springs Road, Shelton	0.50
Mason Lake County Park - E 6011 Mason Lake Drive W, Grapeview	17.36
Mason Lake Picnic Area - 1320 Mason Lake Drive S, Shelton	1.0
Oakland Bay Historical Park - Agate Road, Shelton	81.87
Phillips Lake Park - E 50 Phillips Lake Loop Road, Shelton	0.40
Sandhill County Park - NE 1,000 Sandhill Road, Belfair	30.00
Truman Glick Memorial Park - W 1291 Ford Road, Matlock	35.46
Union Boat Ramp - E 5093 State Route 106, Union	0.16
Union Park - E 61 Port Townsend Street, Union	1.92
Walker Park - SE 2400 Walker Park Road, Shelton	5.04
Watson Wildwood View Park - Highway 103, Victor	36.00

Manard's Landing (Boat Launch)	0.4
Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake Park	8.0
TOTAL ACREAGE	351.05

The community parks and regional parks have amenities that would be classified as “Active Use” and/or “Passive use” while the Natural Parks are for the most part undeveloped acreage and are for “Passive Use.” Mason County presently manages 351.05 acres of parkland at 20 different locations. This includes high use developed areas as well as undeveloped timberland. These parks range from small community parks to large natural areas and represent the many unique recreation opportunities available to Mason County citizens.

Community Parks:

Neighborhood/Community Parks are generally smaller than regional parks and host a larger number and type of facilities such as play areas, picnic areas, passive use areas, boat launches, restrooms, ballfields, and barbecues. Table 4.2 lists the Community Parks in Mason County and the facilities each provides.

Table 4.2
Community Parks

Community Parks Quick Inventory	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Launch	Picnic Shelter	Sport Courts	Fishing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Area	Restroom	Walking Location	ADA	Picnic Reservation	Skateboard	Passive	Dogs allowed
Foothills Park	10	C	x	x					x	x	x	x						x
Hunter Park	.15	C												x			x	x
Jacoby Park	2.8	C			x			x		x							x	x
Latimer's Landing Overflow Parking	2.5	C			x			x										x
Skatepark	.50	C								x		x		x		x	x	x
Mason Lake Park	17.36	C		x	x			x	x	x		x					x	x
Phillips Lake Park	.40	C			x			x				x						x
Truman Glick Park	35.46	C		x		x			x	x	x	x			x		x	x
Union Boat Ramp	.16	C			x			x										x
Union Park	1.9	C	x	x		x				x	x	x			x		x	x
Harvey Rendsland Park	8.0	SP															x	x
Walker Park	5.04	C		x	*	x		x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x
Menards Landing	.40	C		x	*	x		x		x		x					x	x

C = Mason County Ownership

* = Hand Carry Launch Only

Regional Parks:

Regional Parks are generally larger sites that offer a variety of unique features or recreation opportunities that service the entire County population and beyond. In Mason County there are three major regional parks: Sandhill Park near Belfair, Mason County Recreation Area (MCRA) near Shelton, and Oakland Bay park near Shelton. (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3
Regional Parks

Regional Parks Quick Inventory	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Launch	Picnic Shelter	Sport Courts	Fishing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Area	Restroom	Walking	ADA	Picnic Reservation	Skateboard	Trails	Dogs allowed
Oakland Bay Park	81.87	C								x			x					no
Mason County Recreation Area	40	C	x							x	x	x	x	x				no
Sandhill Park	30	C	x							x		x	x	x				no

C = County Ownership

Natural Areas:

Natural areas and undeveloped parks are identified as available for passive outdoor recreation. These parks offer trails for viewing, parking, and other limited improvements. Natural areas and undeveloped parks often allow for passive recreation opportunities in the form of sightseeing, picture taking, picnicking, beachcombing and other activities. See Table 4.4.

Table 4.4
Natural Area Parks

Natural Parks Quick Inventory	Acres	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Launch	Picnic Shelter	Sport Courts	Fishing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Area	Restroom	Walking Jogging	ADA	Picnic Reservation	Skateboard	Trails	Dogs allowed
Foothills Park	70	C							x			x						x
Harstine Island Park	6.9	C							x									x
Mason Lake Picnic Park	1.0	C																
Watson Wildwood Park	36	C							x									x

Future park categories could include (depending on any future development):

- ◆ Trails
- ◆ Campgrounds

Table 4.5
Trails and Campgrounds

Trails and Campgrounds Quick Inventory	Miles or Number	Ownership	Ballfields	Barbecues	Boat Launch	Picnic Shelter	Sport Courts	Fishing	Nature Areas	Picnicking	Play Area	Restroom	Hiking	Jogging	ADA	Picnic Reservation	Skateboard	Trails	Dogs Allowed
Local - Regional Trails	0																		
Campgrounds	0																		

Other:

There are a number of other governmental agencies in Mason County that own and manage park property. Figure 4.6 shows the various landowners, acreage or number of sites, and amenities found at each park location. There are over 5,000 acres of parkland owned and managed by other government agencies within the boundaries of Mason County.

Table 4.6
Other Mason County Parkland

Facility / Owner	Acres	Amenities Available
Washington State Parks		
Belfair State Park	62.77	Camping, 134 tent sites, 47 utility sites, trails, trailer dump facility, recreation and picnic area, 3,780-ft. tidelands.
Harstine Island State Park	310	Undeveloped, 3,100 ft. of tidelands.
Hoodsport Trails	80	Natural area with trails.
Hope Island	106	Undeveloped, 8,540 ft. of tidelands
Jarrell Cove	106	Camping, 20 tent sites, group site, picnic area, marine pump station, 2 docks with 500 ft. of moorage, 14 mooring buoys, 3,500 ft. of tidelands, trails.
Lake Cushman	602.9	Camping, 51 tent sites, 30 utility sites, 2 walk in sites, group camp boat launch, trailer dump.
Lake Isabella	193.75	Undeveloped, no development plans.
Lilliwaup Tide Land	0	4,100 ft. of tidelands for public use. No amenities.

McMicken Island	11.45	Undeveloped, 1,660 ft. of tidelands. Boater destination. Could be developed in the future with 5–8 camping sites and composting toilet.
Potlach State Park	56.95	Camping, 17 tent sites, 18 utility sites, primitive sites, underwater park, trailer dump, and 9,570 ft. of tidelands.
Schafer State Park	119	Camping, 47 tent sites, 6 utility sites, primitive site, day use, trailer dump.
Squaxin Island	31.4	Closed.
Stretch Point	4.2	Natural area, day use, 5 mooring buoys. No development plans. 610 ft. of tidelands.
Twanoh State Park	182	Camping, 30 tent sites, 9 utility sites, primitive sites, 3,167 ft. of tidelands.
Total State Parks	1874.42	(38,027 ft. of tideland)
Washington State Fish and Wildlife		
Aldrich Lake	0.5	Boat launch, 15 parking spaces.
Benson Lake	78.8	Boat launch, beach access, 100 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Cady Lake	1.6	Boat launch, 10 parking spaces. Porta-potty.
Clara Lake	9	Boat launch, 30 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Devereauz Lake	1.3	Boat launch, beach access, 40 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Haven Lake	4.1	Boat launch, 10 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Island Lake	1	Boat launch, 1 toilet.
Isabella Lake	1.6	Boat launch, 20 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Lake Kokanee	44	Boat launch, 100 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Lake Limerick	0.5	Boat launch, beach, 30 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Maggie Lake	1.3	Boat launch, 10 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Lost Lake	1.3	Boat launch, 40 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Panhandle Lake	20	Undeveloped
Panther Lake	3.8	Boat Launch, 30 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Phillips Lake	1	Boat launch, beach, parking for 40 vehicles. 2 toilets. Co-managed with Mason County.
Pricket Lake	0.5	Boat launch, parking for 30 vehicles. 1 toilet.
Skokomish River	64	30.6 ft. of riverfront, shore access, 20 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Spencer Lake	2	Boat launch, beach, 50 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Tahuya River	2.9	4,400 ft. of riverfront, 10 parking spaces.
Tee Lake	3.6	Boat launch, 20 parking spaces.
Twin lake	3.6	Boat launch, 15 parking spaces.

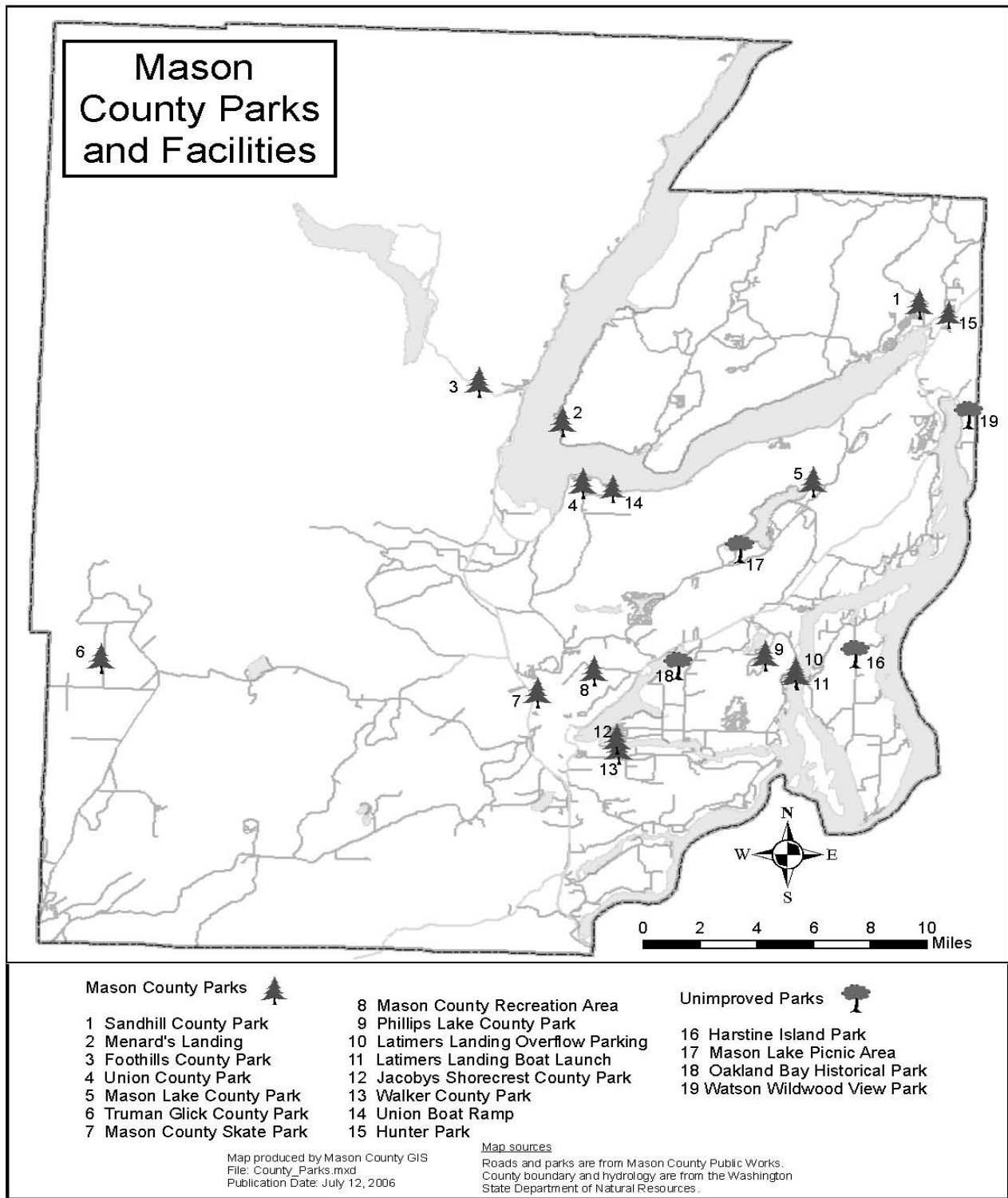
Union River	61.8	8,098 ft. of riverfront, 10 parking spaces.
Wildberry Lake	10	Undeveloped
Wooten Lake	1	Boat launch, 60 parking spaces. 1 toilet.
Total Fish and Wildlife	304.2	
Washington State DNR		
Aldrich Lake Camp	24	1,700 ft. of waterfront, hand boat launch, picnic area, 6 campsites, fishing, 16 parking spaces.
Camp Spillman	10	800 ft. waterfront, 10 campsites, 1 group sites, toilet, covered picnic area.
Elfendahl Pass Staging Area	5	Staging area, 6 picnic sites, self contained RV's permitted, toilets, 1 covered picnic area.
Howell Lake		Day use only, hand boat launch, toilets, picnic area, 20 parking spaces.
Kammenga Canyon		6 camp sites, toilet, drinking water.
Mission Creek Trailhead	1	Staging area for trail access.
Robbins Lake	1.1	175 ft. waterfront, hand boat launch, picnic area, toilets. Day use.
Tahuya River Horse Camp	12	1,600-ft. waterfront, 11 camp sites, 1 group campsite, toilets, water, 20-horse corral.
Twin lakes		Camping, picnic, toilet, fishing, hand boat launch.
Melbourne		Lake, 1,000 ft. waterfront, camping, toilets.
Lilliwaup		Stream, 500-ft. waterfront, camping, toilets, water.
Public Tidelands: 24, 33, 43, 44, 46-48.		Water access, selected clamming, oysters, crabbing, and fishing.
Eagle Creek Tidelands		Access, clamming, crabbing.
Rendsland Creek Tidelands		Access, clamming.
Total Washington State DNR	53.1	
U.S. Forest Service		
Brown Creek Campground	6	78 camp sites, toilets.
Hamma Hamma Campground	5	Picnic area, 12 campsites.
Lower Lena Lake Campground	6	Hike in, 40 campsites, pit toilet.
Upper Lena Lake Campground	7	Hike in, 14 campsites, pit toilets.
Total USFS	24	
City of Shelton Parks and Recreation		

Brewer Park	0.3	Picnic area, mature vegetation, on street parking.
Callanan Park	6.9	Lighted sports field, play equipment, restrooms, natural area, informal trails, basketball court.
City Park	1.75	Undeveloped
Huff and Puff Trail	80	2 miles walking/jogging trail with exercise stations on wooded property, 20 parking spaces at trailhead.
Sixth Street Park	0.14	Picnic shelter, barbecues, creek frontage.
Kneeland Park	3.9	Large play area, restroom, group picnic shelter, horseshoes, open play area, landscaping street parking for 25 vehicles.
Johnson Park	0.5	Basketball court, 10 parking spaces.
Loop Field	4	2 tennis courts, ballfield, athletic field, play structure, jogging trail, group picnic area, restroom, 100 parking spaces.
Overlook Park	1.03	Historic marker overlooking downtown, Oakland Bay and mills.
Pine St. Ramp	0.4	Unimproved boat launch on Oakland Bay.
Total City of Shelton	98.92	
Port of Dewatto		
Dewatto River Campground	1	Camping, 60 campsites, 37 with electricity, no sewage dump, no garbage facilities, no running water, 4 toilets, trails, picnic area, fishing.
Port of Shelton		
Sanderson Field	1,170	Airfield
Oakland Bay Marina		Boat moorage.
Port of Allyn		
Waterfront Park	2	400 ft. of waterfront, moorage, dock, picnic, gazebo, 20 parking spots.
North Shore Ramp Belfair	1.2	150-ft. waterfront, boat launch, dock, beach, 20 parking spaces.
Port of Hoodsport		
Ingvold Grunvold Waterfront Park	2	Dock, beach access, tidelands, restroom.
Total Port Acreage	1,176.2	
Mason County Public Schools		
Belfair Elementary		Playground
Sandhill Elementary		Playground
Hood Canal K-8		2 baseball backstops, 1 football field, playground, track, 30 parking spaces. Plans to build a new K-8 school.

Pioneer Elementary		2 baseball fields, covered play area, playground.
Grapeview Elementary		Playground
Southside Elementary		1 baseball field
Bordeaux		Playground
Evergreen Elementary		Playground
Mountain View Elementary		One open multi-use field.
Shelton High School		5 tennis courts, 1 baseball fields, 4 practice football/soccer field combinations, 1 football field, , 1 swimming pools, 1 diving well, 1 track .
Mary K. Knight District		2 baseball fields, 1 football field, playground.
North Mason High School		2 baseball fields, 2 tennis courts, football field, soccer field, playground, track
Total School Districts		
Other Facilities		
Olympic Nat. Park– Staircase Camp		Picnic area, 50 camp sites, 60 parking spaces.
Tacoma City Light Saltwater Park	1	Boat launch, picnic, beach access, toilets.
COUNTY TOTAL	5,522.71	Total acreage

EXISTING PARK INVENTORY

Figure 4.7 Park Locations in Mason County



Mason County Parks Community Parks

Foothills Park: 80 acres, 10 acres classified as Community Park / 70 acres classified as Natural Area.

Foothills Park has a small-developed area that includes open sports fields for baseball and soccer. The park also has a larger undeveloped area of about 70 acres. The developed section includes parking, restroom, playground equipment and a play area.

Hunter Park: .15 acres

Smaller park located in Belfair that includes a bus stop, benches and a small amount of open space.

Jacoby Park: 2.8 acres

Park located along Hammersley Inlet. Park includes beach access, boat launch, and picnic tables.

Latimer's Landing Boat Launch: .59 acres

Park includes a boat launch, portable toilet, and parking for 5-10 vehicles and trailers.

Latimer's Landing Overflow Park: 2.5 acres

Overflow parking for Latimer's Landing. The park is approximately 400 yards from Latimer's Landing Boat Launch.

Mason County Skatepark: .50 acres

Modular skateramps located on Shelton School District property adjacent to the Wal-Mart store. The County has leased the property from the school district and developed the skatepark.

Mason Lake County Park: 17.36 acres, Approximately 2 acres developed

Mason Lake Park is a combination of undeveloped timberland and also has a boat launch, picnic tables, restroom, and parking.

Phillips Lake Park: .40 acres

Small park on Phillips Lake that includes a boat launch, restroom, and parking. The park is adjacent to a boat launch owned by Washington State Fish and Wildlife.

Truman Glick Park: 35.46 acres

This park is located just west of Matlock and includes a large picnic shelter, restroom, trails, swingset, horseshoe area, and an open field area for relaxing or games.

Union Boat Ramp: .16 acres

Boat ramp next to Union Marina. Limited parking and includes a portable toilet.

Union Park: 1.92 acres

Nice community park in Union, includes a ballfield, restroom, play area, picnic shelter, basketball court and picnic facilities.

Walker Park: 5.04 acres

Located on Hammersley Inlet, this park is forested and provides beach access. Park has restrooms, picnic shelter, play area; picnic tables and can be used by kayakers for overnight camping by obtaining a permit.

Menards Landing Park: .40 acres

This park was recently transferred from the Port of Tahuya to Mason County. This small park provides beach access, includes picnic areas and a gazebo. Includes a portable toilet and access to adjacent DNR tidelands. Small boat launch for kayaks or canoes.

Harvey Rendsland Jiggs lake Park: 8 acres

This Park was transferred from Washington State Parks to Mason County. Currently undeveloped, the park consists of 8 acres and includes approximately 1,900 ft. of waterfront access to Jiggs Lake.

Mason County Parks Regional Parks

Mason County Recreation Area (MCRA): 40 acres

Mason County Recreation Area has seven ballfields hosting youth and adult league baseball and softball play. The park also is home to the administrative offices for Mason County Parks and Trails Department and is the main operating location for the park maintenance operations. MCRA has a concession area, play area, batting cages and a residence for the park caretaker. The storage building located next to the parking lot is used by youth teams and youth leagues to store gear.

Sandhill Park: 30 acres

Sandhill Park is located on Sandhill Road next to Sandhill Elementary School in Belfair. Sandhill Park also has seven ballfields and was renovated in 2005/06. The park also can accommodate both youth and adult league play. In addition to the seven ballfields, there is a concession–restroom building and a park caretaker residence. Primarily local youth league teams use this park. In 2005/06, the upgrades to the facility included a new parking lot, new restroom–concession building, and the addition of four new or rebuilt fields.



Oakland Bay Historical park: 81.87 acres

Oakland Bay Park was purchased in a partnership arrangement with the Capital Land Trust. The park has waterfront access to Oakland Bay and is the site of an old homestead. The homestead area includes a turn of the century home and orchard area. The park is mostly timberland with a gravel road accessing the home.

Mason County Parks Natural Area Parks

Harstine Island Park: 6.90 acres

Harstine Island Park could possibly be leased to a group desiring to develop the Harstine Island Theater at the park site. Washington State Parks owns a 300–acre park that is located adjacent to Harstine Island Park. At the present time, Harstine Island Park is all natural and has not been developed.

Foothills Park: 80 acres: 70 acres classified as Natural Area, 10 acres classified as Community park.

Foothills Park is partially developed, but most of the park is still natural, consisting of timberland. The developed portion of the park includes a play area, open field, restroom building, and picnic area.

Mason Lake Picnic Park: 1.0 acres

Mason Lake Picnic Park is located on the South side of Mason Lake. This park is still all natural, consisting of heavily timbered property. The park is located in a residential area. Lakefront residences and Green Diamond Timberland border the park.

Watson Wildwood Park: 36 acres

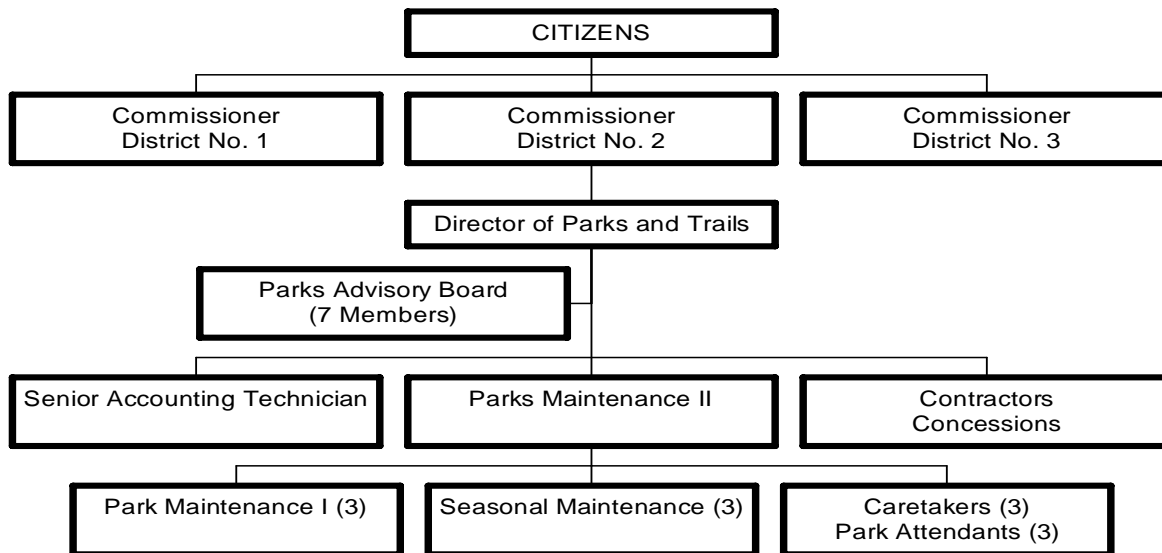
Watson Wildwood Park is located in Victor and is completely natural consisting of 36 acres of timberland.

EXISTING OPERATIONS / PARK MAINTENANCE

Mason County currently operates 20 different facilities and parks totaling 351.05 acres. These parks range from natural areas to intensive use areas, such as a skatepark and two regional baseball-softball facilities. At the present time, Mason County does not offer any department sponsored recreation programs or special events at any of its parks. These structured recreation programs are offered by local youth sports associations, non-profit organizations or by the City of Shelton Recreation Department.

The Mason County Parks and Trails Department is divided into two divisions. One division is responsible for the maintenance and operation of all the county parks. Park staff in this division includes one Park Maintenance II, three full-time maintenance employees, and three seasonal park maintenance employees. The other division is general administration and includes the Senior Accounting Technician and the Department Parks and Trails Director. This division is responsible for general customer service, facilities scheduling, payroll, accounts payable, accounts receivable, general administration, park planning, park development, and special projects. The chart illustrates the organizational structure of Mason County Parks and Trails Department as of November of 2006:

**Mason County Parks and Trails Department
November 2006**



The Parks and Trails Department administrative offices are located at Mason County Recreation Area (MCRA). The maintenance staff also stages all operations from the MCRA in the course of performing their daily operations and maintenance. Staff spends a fair amount of time traveling to the various county park locations. Truman-Glick Park, located west of Matlock, and Menard's landing, located near Tahuya, are the two parks that require the most travel time. Fortunately, neither park is a high maintenance park facility.

Mason County Parks and Trails Department also employs seasonal employees in addition to caretakers and park attendants. The caretakers are located at Walker Park, MCRA, and Sandhill Park. Park caretakers live in on-site housing supplied by Mason County. They are responsible for general customer service and light maintenance including restroom cleanup and litter control. However, the greatest benefit they provide is site security.

County park attendants can be found at Foothills Park, Truman Glick Memorial Park, Union Park, and Phillips Lake Park. The park attendants are responsible for security, opening and closing park facilities, and general clean up during their contractual period. Park attendants are invaluable to the county because of the geographic dispersion of Mason County's park system.

One goal of the park plan update is to address an adequate level of maintenance for the park and trail system that ensures a safe, effective, and attractive environment for the public's use of the recreation facilities and spaces. This goal can be summarized as an effort to maintain existing parks and facilities to a desired standard. The ability to maintain parks to a desired standard should be a consideration when acquiring or developing new parks or property. Any new acquisition or new development recommended in this plan must be scrutinized closely from a maintenance and operations perspective.

Park maintenance is expensive and time consuming, so ease of maintenance must be considered when designing or renovating parks and trails. Some park improvements, such as paving walkways, putting concrete under picnic tables, and using low maintenance materials for signs, make them easier to maintain. Planting shrubs and trees, however, usually increases maintenance requirements. Park construction and renovation must be designed and planned with maintenance and operations in mind. Toward that goal, it is imperative that the park maintenance staff is involved in decisions relating to park renovation or development. The maintenance staff can effectively guide a development or renovation project from design to completion that provides maintenance efficiencies. Obviously, no park project is maintenance free, but projects can be easier to maintain through design, use of materials, site layout, construction, and the use of partnerships or cooperative efforts.

Projects that are not implemented with maintenance in mind can be costly to maintain or costly to transform into a park or facility that is easier to maintain. It is Mason County's intention that all park projects involve the maintenance staff from the design stage to the completion of the project.

Another area that should be addressed is the issue of deferred maintenance. Deferred maintenance is maintenance that for one reason or another is not completed and is put in a deferral category to be completed at some later time. Maintenance that is deferred for too long can become a costly renovation. The capital facilities section of this plan will prioritize some of these project deferrals for timelier project completion. Some projects have, unfortunately, already been moved into the category of renovation. Park

maintenance is generally deferred due to a lack of resources. This means that staff has identified the maintenance to be completed but lacks the funds, staffing, equipment, or a combination of these resources to complete the work.

The picture illustrated below shows bank erosion at Walker Park



LEVEL OF SERVICE STANDARDS/NEEDS ANALYSIS

Park planners have employed Level of Service (LOS) standards to assess the need for park and recreation facilities for many years. Many communities and counties have adopted standards based on the National Recreation and Park Association’s (NRPA) guidelines. The NRPA, a professional parks advocacy organization, issued standards in 1934, which were used for years. The NRPA standards reflected “what seemed to be right” based on the experience and recommendations of a group of professionals rather than on systematic research. At the heart of the NRPA standards are the park space standards widely adopted by many cities and counties across the country. The standard recommended a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of open/park space per 1,000 people. The NRPA also suggests a classification system of parks, such as community parks and regional parks that vary in size, function, and service area depending on the classification. The NRPA has also developed standards as a guideline for the number of facilities needed per quantity of people. Over the years, the use of NRPA standards by parks and recreation agencies has seen a reduction for a variety of reasons. Primarily because implementing the NRPA standards was found to be unrealistically high and unaffordable in many cases. The NRPA has recently ceased in publishing their LOS standards.

The former NRPA standards should be viewed as rough guidelines for communities and counties rather than absolutes. Mason County will be determining LOS standards based on identifiable needs. These standards can be a starting point to determine the County’s park needs. The key to successfully identifying needs requires a high level of citizen involvement throughout the planning process. Given this, Mason County incorporated the following five elements as criteria into the planning process to assist staff in determining park and natural area needs:

- ◆ Comparisons with other county’s Level of Service standards.
- ◆ Creation of a Parks Advisory Committee
- ◆ Results of a countywide citizen survey.
- ◆ Park usage information.
- ◆ Public input and miscellaneous factors

Levels of service are quantifiable measures of the amount of public facilities that are provided to the County. Typically, measures of levels of service are expressed as ratios of facility capacity to demand. For the Mason County Comprehensive Park Plan, level of service is expressed in acres of parkland or trail miles per 1,000 people.



Level of service analysis has traditionally been included in parks and recreation plans as a useful way to inventory park and recreation facilities and to measure services to specific standards. As mentioned earlier, local standards were historically compared with the national standards created by NRPA. Each

City’s, County’s, or State’s resources and needs are unique; and planning for park services must arise from the resources, goals, and support of each individual area. Previous LOS standards for Mason County Parks are difficult to ascertain as they were not listed in the 1991 Parks Plan or the 1996 interim update of the plan.

In addition, this chapter will discuss the County’s parks needs and recommendations. The recommendations are based on a current inventory of the existing recreation resources, the plans’ goals and objectives, recommended actions, potential funding mechanisms, and the capital facilities plan.

Parkland and Natural Areas–Open Space:

Parkland Acreage Standards

A statement of need for parkland and open space is sometimes difficult to define. What constitutes a park or open space? Should school fields and playgrounds be considered? What about private health clubs and golf courses, or church recreation areas? To address this issue, this plan considers only public land used primarily for public recreation or as natural open space areas within Mason County. To establish parkland standards, several factors were considered in addition to those previously outlined in the determination of park and natural area needs. The following factors were taken into consideration:

- ◆ Needs determined by user characteristics and participation projections
- ◆ Level of service provided by other counties
- ◆ Current trends in park use and recreation
- ◆ Financial feasibility
- ◆ Land availability and carrying capacity
- ◆ Current geographic or known deficiencies for facilities or park areas

Current and Forecasted Population

The ratio of parkland or recreation facilities is based on a comparison with the existing population base. To determine the existing ratio, the population within the planning area is used. To determine population growth projections or forecasted populations, figures were derived from Mason County Planning and Community Development Department.

By developing a desired level of service and applying it to future population forecasts, future need is determined. The existing and future population forecasts are identified below:

**Table 6.1
Population Forecast**

	2006	2012	2018	2025
Mason County	53,100	60,729	67,379	81,599

Source: Mason County Planning and Community Development

Existing and Proposed Level of Service

Mason County currently manages 351.05 acres of parkland, not including parks in the City of Shelton or land owned by Department of Natural Resources, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, and

Washington State Parks, or National Forest Land and Nation Park Lands. This means that Mason County’s current park ratio is 6.61 acres per 1,000 people. If Mason County grows as projected and develops the proposed parks described in this plan, the ratio will become 11.59 acres per 1,000 population, based on a total of 781.05 park acres and an increase of the population to 67,379 in 2018. If the current ratio of 6.61 acres per 1,000 population did not change at all, the County would need 535 acres of parkland in the year 2025.

To put the Mason County park inventory in perspective, the amount of parkland in several neighboring Washington counties was reviewed. This included community parks, regional parks and open space. Kitsap County, Skagit County, and Jefferson County are all in the range of 14 to 30 acres per 1,000 population. Kitsap County impacted the results due to higher than typical amount of acreage for regional parks and open space. A better average would be using the comparison of Jefferson and Skagit Counties, which were between 14 and 16 acres per 1,000 population.

Park Classification Standards

Standards are the general requirements that serve as guidelines for providing parks and recreation opportunities to the residents of Mason County. These standards also serve as a performance measure for determining if the County has attained its goals and objectives for parks and park-related needs. Park standards are used to estimate the amount of parkland and the number of facilities required to best serve the anticipated park users, and to judge the adequacy of existing parks. It is recommended that Mason County be very selective in any potential parkland acquisition and should prioritize acquisition of low maintenance sites.

The recommended park and facility classifications for Mason County Parks include:

1. Community Parks
2. Regional Parks
3. Natural Areas–Open Space
4. Special Use Areas
5. Recreation Facilities: (competitive baseball fields, competitive softball fields, competitive soccer fields, regional trails, local trails, water access and water trails, children’s play areas)

A service radius is shown on the Mason County Park map on page 36. Standards have been developed to provide a general indication of the area serviced by a given type of park. For park planning purposes, community parks in the County service an area radius of 5 miles; regional parks service an area radius of fifteen miles and beyond; and open space and natural areas have no recommended service area standard. Regional Trails will service the entire County and beyond; and local trails function more as a community park by servicing a local segment of the population. Special use areas can be used by a localized population or a regional population base depending on the type of facility.

1. Community Parks:

There are eleven community parks consisting of 84.63 acres in the Mason County planning area. These include:

- ◆ Foothills Park
- ◆ Jacoby Park
- ◆ Latimer’s Landing Boat Launch
- ◆ Latimer’s Landing Overflow Parking Area
- ◆ Mason Lake Park
- ◆ Phillips Lake Park
- ◆ Truman Glick Park
- ◆ Union Boat Launch
- ◆ Union Park
- ◆ Walker Park
- ◆ Menards Landing
- ◆ Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake park



For the most part, Mason County Community Parks are evenly spaced throughout the County; however, there are some gaps, including the western and northern portions of the County. Community Parks are generally smaller than 20 acres (although Truman Glick Park is 35 acres) and provide a variety of amenities that make them popular. In Mason County, community parks provide parking, restrooms, picnicking areas, play areas, and in some cases, waterfront access and boat launches.

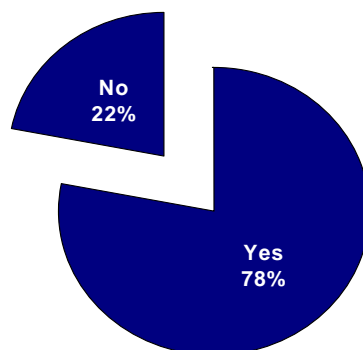
Community Park Trends

Historically, many of the types of park features typically requested by the public are found in a standard community park. These include picnic facilities, passive areas, sports fields, walking paths, boat launches, and fishing opportunities. Community parks are generally very popular, experience moderate to high use, and are generally easier to maintain.

Survey

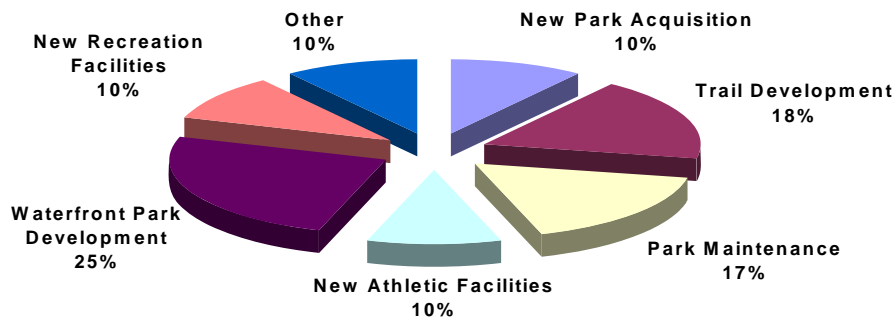
Results of the Parks and Recreation Survey indicate that respondents have a strong desire for water access activities such as fishing, swimming, boating, kayaking, and other water related uses. Some county facilities already provide saltwater and freshwater access, however the County does not have any parks that would be suitable for freshwater swimming. When asked, “what do you feel are the most needed parks and recreation facilities in Mason County?” the public responded with swimming listed #3, boat launch at #6, and wetlands (like Theler) at #10.

Is There A Need for Additional Water Access?



When asked, “if \$100,000 were available for Mason County Parks and Facilities, how would you allocate funds among a variety of categories?” the top priority, which included 25% of total funding, was development of waterfront parks to improve water access. The second rated priority, which included 18% allocation of funds, was the development of walking/bicycle trails and bike routes.

How would you spend \$100,000 on Parks?



The County currently has a number of parks and facilities that provide water access, including:

- ◆ Jacoby Park (Saltwater)
- ◆ Latimer’s Landing Boat Launch (Saltwater)
- ◆ Mason Lake Park (Freshwater)
- ◆ Oakland Bay Historical Park (Saltwater)
- ◆ Phillips Lake Park (Freshwater)
- ◆ Union Boat Ramp (Saltwater)
- ◆ Walker Park (Saltwater)
- ◆ Menards Landing (Saltwater)
- ◆ Harvey Rendsland Park (Freshwater)

Determination of Demand Standard for Community Parks:

Based on the demand standard of one Community Park within a five-mile radius of most residents, up to two additional park sites would be recommended for acquisition in Mason County. The average size of a community park is approximately 10 acres, which equates to a new need of approximately 20 acres.

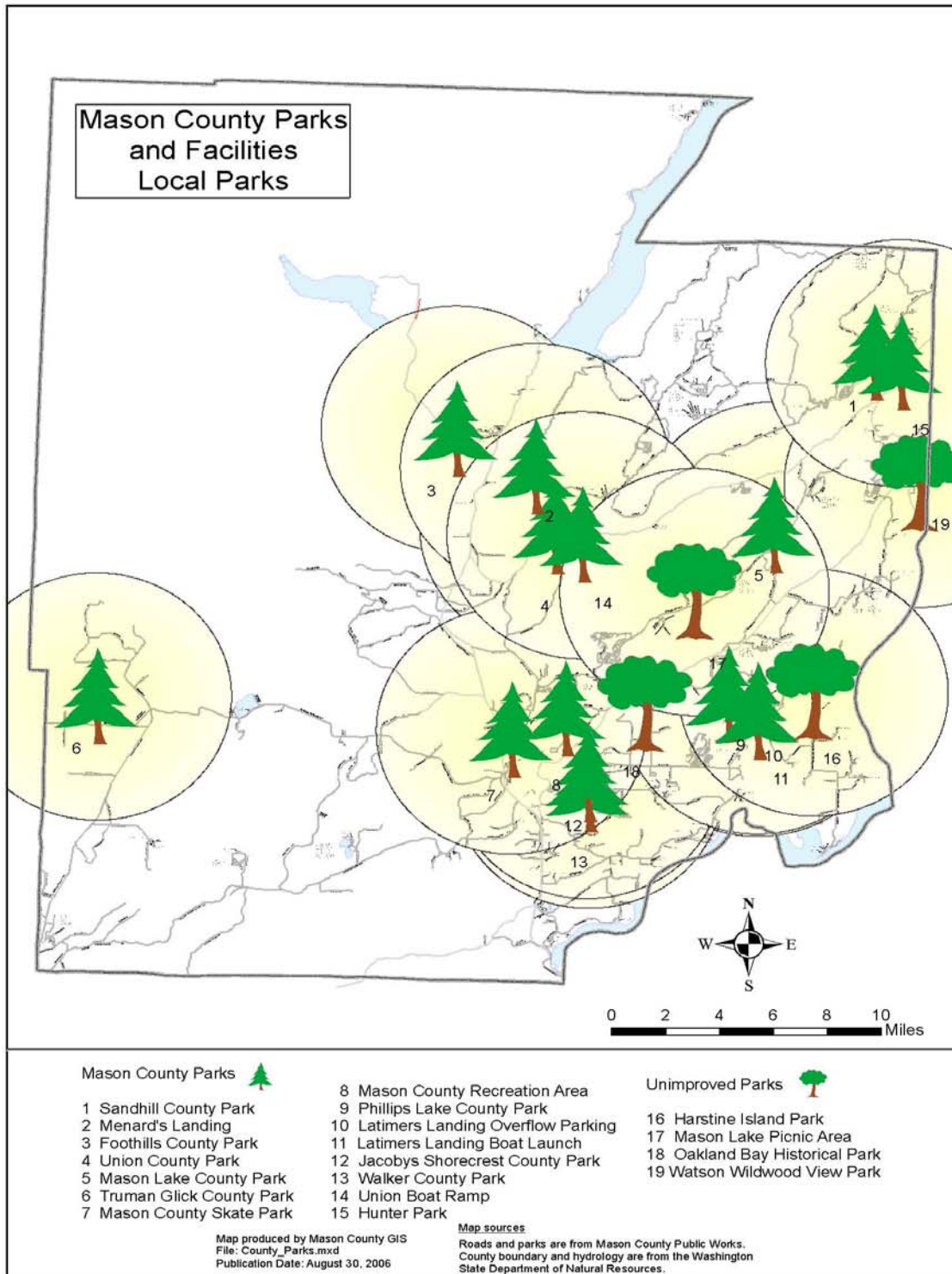
The County is in the process (September 2006) of securing Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake Park from Washington State Parks. Harvey Rendsland Park is an 8 acre undeveloped park with 1,900 feet of waterfront located on the Belfair–Tahuya Road, with additional seven acres of water (Jiggs Lake). Acquisition of this park in the northern area of the county not only satisfies the need for one of two

additional community parks as recommended, but would also provide freshwater access. The park has great potential for a variety of passive uses and provides 8 of the 20 acres needed to meet the county's demand.

Acquisition of this state park still leaves the need for a community park in the southwest area of the County, preferably with freshwater access. One park would be sufficient in the southwest area of the County due to its population density, even though the five-mile radius analysis would support two sites in that area. There is no County park in the general area of Star Lake, Lost Lake, Lake Harvey, or Lake Nahwatzel and Cloquallum Road, which is the general area where another park location could be recommended. See map on page 36, Mason County Parks and Facilities.

Future park locations to address need could include partnering with Green Diamond Resources to acquire property on Lake Nahwatzel and working with Washington State Parks to acquire property the Parks and Recreation Commission may have no plans to develop in the future.

While the County owns undeveloped property on Mason Lake at a site called the Mason Lake Picnic Park, the site is small which makes it difficult to meet the needs of a true community park. It consists of three building lots and has no area for parking. The County should investigate either selling or trading this property to develop another larger site that could provide fresh water access.



As the following table indicates, the County needs approximately 10.77 acres of potential community park property. The addition of 10.77 acres to the existing inventory of 84.63 (95.4 acres) acres, divided by the 2012 population (60,729) and multiplied by 1,000, gives a recommended demand standard of 1.57 acres per 1,000 people.

Recommended Demand Standard

Community Parks

Existing Inventory	84.63 acres
Present sites	12 sites
Present Demand Standard	1.59 acres/1,000 population
Recommended Demand Standard	1.57 acres/1,000 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	95.4 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2012	10.77 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2018	21.9 acres / 106.53 acres

Observations Regarding Community Parks:

Identifying the need for two additional Community Parks is one benefit resulting from planning analysis, community input, and survey results. Other benefits include:

- ◆ Filling gaps in existing levels of service.
- ◆ Planning for park acquisition or development that provides water access or swimming.
- ◆ Designing areas for new community parks that emphasize active use, fields, sports courts, picnicking, and open grass fields.
- ◆ Planning for multi-use paths and trails, and other fitness related facilities.
- ◆ Developing master site plans for selected Community Parks.

2. Regional Parks:

Mason County has three regional parks totaling 151.87 acres within the planning area. Two of the parks have intensive use from baseball–softball play. Other regionally significant parks in Mason County include Washington State Parks including Belfair, Twanoh, and Potlach State Parks. These parks provide recreational use not only on a regional basis but also on a statewide basis.

Current Mason County Regional parks include:

- ◆ Mason County Recreation Area
- ◆ Oakland Bay Park
- ◆ Sandhill Park

Regional Park Service Area:

Regional parks are usually larger than 20 acres and provide a variety recreation amenities within a fifteen mile radius (see Regional Park map, page 40). In determining if a park is a regional park, it must attract visitors from a regional service area. In Mason County, the service area for regional parks has been established as a 15-mile radius around the park site and, in many cases, beyond. This 15-mile radius was illustrated around the three existing Regional Parks in the map on Page 40. From this map, it can be

shown that the entire County is nearly covered with the exception of the western and northwestern parts of Mason County.

Two regional parks in the County Park system are Mason County Recreation Area (MCRA) and Sandhill Park. Both facilities have baseball–softball facilities generally used by local youth and adult leagues (recreational and competitive) for practice sessions and games, as well as tournament activities. Beginning in 2005, Sandhill Park received a complete renovation. The complex now has seven ballfields with new turf, dugouts, warning tracks, and infields. The park also received a new parking area, access corridors, a restroom–concession building, and other amenities. The park is scheduled to open during the spring of 2007. A second phase for the project has been planned on the remaining lands (about 10 acres).

Another Regional Park in the Mason County Park system is Oakland Bay Park. Oakland Bay Park consists of 81.87 acres and was purchased in 2005 in cooperation with the Capital Land Trust. The park at this time is undeveloped, with the exception of an access road into the property and an old homestead near the water on Oakland Bay. The future plans for this park include nature viewing, environmental education, passive areas, picnic areas, nature trails, walking paths, and improvements to public access. A Conservation Easement with the Capital Land Trust limits further development, such as ballfields, in the park. The conservation easement defines buffer zones along Oakland Bay and Malaney Creek to facilitate environmental protection of the park.

Determination of Demand Standard for Regional Parks:

The Countywide survey previously discussed revealed some very clear needs by respondents. These include trails, paths, campgrounds, picnic areas, water access, swimming areas, and even a swimming pool. Additional parkland would be needed to develop suitable waterfront swimming areas as well as regional trails. (Trails will be covered later in this chapter). To meet this identified need, the County could acquire property suitable for the development of a regional park by purchasing it, or by transferring from other government agency, or by partnering with local private interests.

Development of Oakland Bay Park will also help alleviate the need for regional park property since the park will provide paths, trails, picnic areas, nature viewing, water access, and passive recreation, all of which were identified as desired in the public survey.

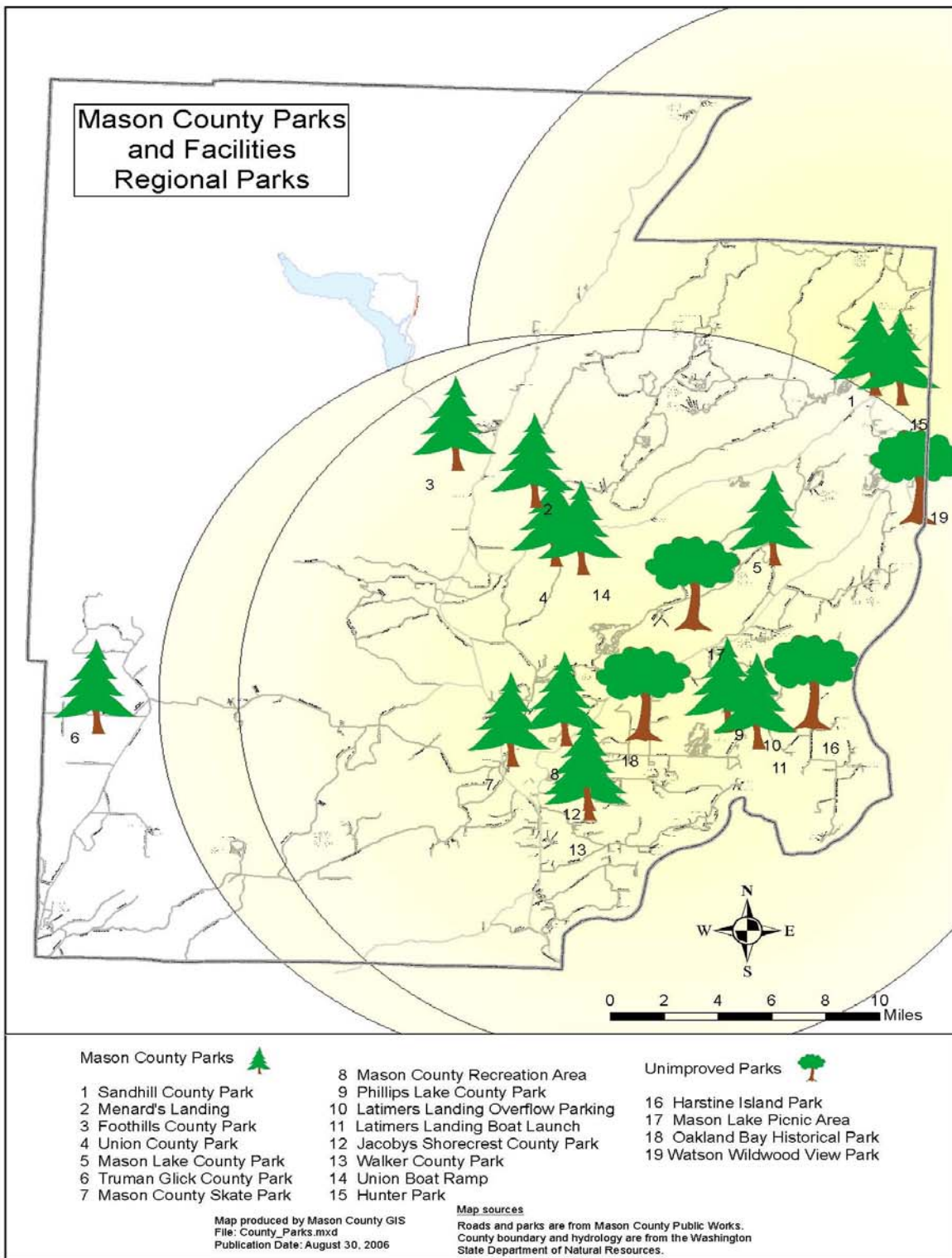
As most of the waterfront areas, whether saltwater or freshwater, are already developed, finding affordable and suitable land for a Regional Park may prove to be challenging. One possible option would be to begin discussions with Washington State Parks regarding selected undeveloped state parks in Mason County.

By 2012, a total of 208.8 acres of regional park sites will be needed in Mason County, representing an addition of 56.93 acres to the current inventory. This additional parkland could provide a needed regional park site inclusive of the amenities desired by county residents. The park would serve the entire county and would enhance recreation opportunities for county residents and visitors.

Recommended Demand Standard

Regional Parks

Present Inventory	151.87 acres
Present sites	3 sites
Present ratio	2.86 acres / 1,000 population
Recommended Demand Standard	3.48 acres / 1,000 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	208.8 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2012	56.93 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2018	81.29 acres / 233.16 acres



3. Natural Area – Open Space:

Mason County recognizes that natural areas and open space are a vital component of the health and well being of the County and provide natural resources for habitat protection. Preserving and protecting these properties is essential to retaining the abundance of recreational opportunities in the region. Mason County desires to work with interested organizations to achieve this goal. The County can also partner with non-profit organizations groups such as the Trust for Public Land and Capital Land Trust to retain natural areas and open space.

Currently, Mason County owns and manages four sites as a Natural Area – Open Space. These sites include:

- ◆ Foothills Park
- ◆ Harstine Island Park
- ◆ Mason Lake Picnic Park
- ◆ Watson Wildwood Park

Existing Conditions:

Mason County is not a highly urbanized county and fortunate to have a great deal of natural areas–open space. Currently, in addition to inventory owned by the County, there is a significant amount of natural areas and open space owned by Washington State Parks, Department of Natural Resources (Tahuya State Forest), Olympic National Forest, and Olympic National Park. Green Diamond Resources, and the Manke Company are also providers of private natural areas. Much of this private land is managed for timber resources. The Theler Wetlands near Belfair are also a very popular destination of statewide significance.

Washington State Parks has several tracts of land that provide significant open space, including Harstine Island (310 acres), Hoodspout Trails (80 acres), Hope Island (106 acres), and Lake Isabella (193 acres), and they are currently studying the long-range plans and use for some of their parks–natural areas.

Maintenance Impacts:

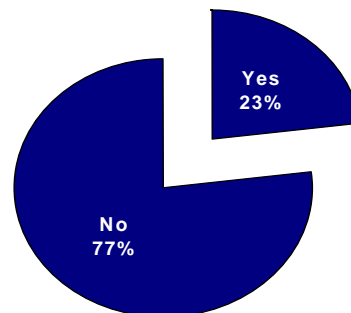
The maintenance of natural areas and open space tends to be minimal and is less costly than maintaining Community Parks, Regional Parks, and certain Special Use Areas.

Public Input and Trends:

The Countywide parks survey indicates that respondents highly desire pedestrian and bicycle trails. While there was overall general support for all types of trail activities, non-motorized and motorized alike, more respondents indicated that they do not participate in off road vehicle recreation.

- ◆ Mason County’s 2007 Work Program identified the need to complete a Countywide Trails Master Plan. To create an effective, practical, and comprehensive plan, the County

Participate in Off Road Vehicle Recreation?



will seek planning partnerships with several federal, state, local, and tribal organizations in or impacting Mason County. Key to the creation and implementation of a plan is the identification of natural spaces for trails and to list trail linkages throughout the County.

- ◆ The Parks survey results also reflected a need for equestrian facilities and trails.
- ◆ Regulatory laws regarding natural open space areas and habitat protection are guided by: National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, and the Northwest Forest Plan. While there are additional regulatory laws, these provide some idea of the regulatory climate.
- ◆ Partnerships with organizations such as the Capital Land Trust, the Trust for Public Lands, and the Cascade Land Conservancy will continue to be very important for Mason County to acquire and preserve natural open space in the future.
- ◆ The countywide survey indicated a number of priorities regarding acquisition, development, and renovation. Finishing in the top 10 were Natural Areas (#8) and Wetland – like Theler (#10). Combining the results, the survey clearly illustrates public support for Natural Areas, Wetlands, and Open Space.

Determination of Demand Standards for Natural Areas – Open Space.

Mason County is expected to grow in the next twelve years so it is important to preserve the rural character of the County to the greatest degree possible. The County currently owns 113.9 acres of natural areas and open space, which equates to a current demand standard of 2.14 acres per 1,000 population.

It is recommended that the County potentially acquire up to 400 acres of natural areas and open space land through partnerships or property transfers by the year 2012. Some of this property may even be appropriate for development of trail corridors, as Mason County does not currently own any suitable land options for regional trails. These trail corridors could provide linkages between parks or facilities. With the addition of 400 acres, a demand standard of 8.5 acres per 1,000 population is established based on a potential of 513.9 acres of natural areas – open space.

Recommended Demand Standard

Natural Areas – Open Space

Present Inventory	113.9 acres
Present Demand Standard	2.14 acres / 1,000 population
Recommended Demand Standard	8.5 acres / 1,000 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	513.9 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2012	400 acres
Additional acreage Needed by 2018 & total acreage	452.8 acres / 566.7 acres

Observations regarding Natural Areas and Open Space.

Mason County’s inventory of natural areas and open space is currently sufficient to meet the county’s needs. However, it is recommended that the County continue to work to procure natural areas and open space to preserve environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. hillsides, riparian areas, common hiking and

access areas with trails, waterfront property) to retain its rural character. Collaboration with adjoining private enterprise, public agencies and private non-profit conservation trusts will be instrumental to maintaining and increasing natural area, open space, wildlife habitats and corridor connections to state and federal lands in Mason County. The County should also pursue state and federal matching grants in partnership with public and private parties to preserve and secure natural areas and open spaces.

4. Special Use Areas:

Special use areas serve varied functions and are of differing benefits to the community or county. Special use areas generally serve a community as a whole and in some cases serve a regional benefit. Therefore some special use areas could be viewed or included as regional park facilities.

Mason County has two special use areas. These areas are both small outdoor facilities managed by the Department of Parks and Trails. Another special use area located in Mason County is the fairgrounds. Because the Department of Parks and Trails do not manage this site, it is not included in this plan.

The Mason County special use areas in the parks system include:

- ◆ Mason County Skate Park: .50 acres / Shelton
- ◆ Hunter Park: .15 acres / Belfair

Hunter Park was acquired by the County as a memorial site for former Mason County Commissioner Bill Hunter. The park is located in Belfair and is maintained by county park staff. Hunter Park serves as a passenger stop for Mason County Transit Authority. Mason County Skate Park is located on Shelton School District property adjacent to the Wal-Mart store. The site consists of above ground pre-manufactured skate ramps.



Maintenance Impacts of Special Use Areas:

Each site requires a different management approach. While Hunter Park is relatively easy to maintain, the Skate Park has proven to be more challenging. Park staff spends more maintenance time than average cleaning and collecting refuse and litter from the skate park site. The Skate Park can also be prone to various forms of vandalism. The county may want to consider forming an Adopt-a-Park agreement with users of the Skate Park to help with maintenance and security.

Comments at the Public Meetings and Public Input:

- ◆ Attendees at one of the public meetings expressed an interest in a skate park in the Belfair area.
- ◆ Public comment was also received concerning a need for an off-leash dog park and equestrian facilities.

- ◆ Survey data stated that some other specific needs are not being met including ORV opportunities and a spray-water park.
- ◆ The County survey also indicated public interest in a swimming pool. The swimming pool was voted as the second most needed parks or recreation facility in Mason County. The County does not operate a swimming pool at the present time.
- ◆ There is a pool that is open to the public at Shelton High School. There is no pool in the north area of Mason County. Swimming pools are expensive to build and operate which would make it difficult for one entity, such as the County, to commit to building and operating a pool.
- ◆ There is currently a private group in the Allyn area working to prepare a feasibility study investigating the potential for developing an aquatic center in the Allyn area.

Trends:

Off-leash dog parks are becoming an increasingly popular public facility. In order to provide facilities of this type in the future, it is recommended that a park sub plan be outlined. This sub plan should address policies (i.e. leash and scoop), health issues (i.e. toxocara larvae), wildlife and habitat effects, planning (i.e. land use conflict), and suggestions for designs and operations (i.e. self-policing, adopt a park, volunteerism). Presently, the County does not have a suitable site for an off leash dog park and finding a suitable site could be difficult.

Spray-water parks (timed spray elements on a rubber surface) are becoming much more prevalent. In the absence of being able to provide actual swimming beaches, swimming pools, water parks or spray parks might be a desirable alternative for youth and adults looking for a place to cool off in the hot summer weather. The need for “water access” has been clearly established in the park planning process, but whether spray-water parks would be a suitable substitute for the public in lieu of actual beach access is unknown presently. Spray - water parks, if developed, would be incorporated into specific park site planning and included in the capital facilities element of the park plan for development.

Determination of demand standard for special use area:

Currently, there are two special use areas in Mason County. This equates to a current demand standard of two facilities per 1,000 population. It is recommended that the level of service is increased by one facility to accommodate current and future demands special use facilities. The one additional special use facility recommended is a second skate park in the north county (Belfair) area.

Recommended Demand Standard

Special Use Areas

Present Inventory	.65 acres
Present sites	2 sites
Present ratio	2 sites / 53,100 population
Recommended Demand Standard	3 sites / 60,729 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	3 sites
Additional acreage Needed by 2012	.5 - 1 acre

Addressing the need for an off leash dog park, water spray park, equestrian facilities, ORV facilities, and other special use facilities should be reviewed through the appointment of a permanent Mason County Parks Advisory Board. The Board would be tasked to study these issues in greater detail and provide appropriate recommendations.

5. Recreation Facilities:

In this section, the needs for each type of recreation facility will be analyzed. The facility categories were determined by existing inventory in the County and through discussions with the Parks Advisory Committee, County Staff, and local user groups.

The categories of recreation facilities includes:

- a. Competitive Baseball Fields
- b. Competitive Softball Fields
- c. Competitive Soccer Fields
- d. Regional Trails
- e. Local Trails
- f. Water Access and Water Trails
- g. Children's Play Areas

Establishing the recreation facility needs was determined through several analytical approaches, including analysis of present recreation participation levels, input from user groups, public meeting comments, survey results, team play and practice requirements, and input of the Parks Advisory Committee.

a. Competitive Baseball Fields:

Baseball fields generally require more staff time and a higher level of maintenance, especially during the playing season when fields are prepared each day for games or practices. Baseball fields are used for play ranging from Little League Baseball (60-ft. bases) to full size baseball fields (90-ft. bases). If a field was not sufficient for organized practice or game play, the field was not included in the current inventory.

To determine the demand standard for competitive baseball fields, county staff analyzed participation levels, survey results, stakeholder input, national trends, play and practice time requirements, and research models from other plans and studies. An expected demand was established by comparing the supply of fields against the demand created by the number of teams – this determined the need for fields. The following table lists the competitive baseball fields in Mason County.



Youth Full	Youth Small	Total Fields	Name and or Owner of Field
2	5	7	MCRA – County
1	6	7	Sandhill – County
1		1	Shelton High School
	1	1	Union Park – County
	1	1	Callahan Park – City of Shelton
	1	1	Loop Field – City of Shelton
1		1	North Mason High School
5 fields	14 fields	19 fields	Total Baseball Fields

Trends:

Nationally, the number of baseball players of all ages in organized leagues has dropped from 15 million in 1987 to 9.7 million, according to the sporting goods manufactures association. The reason for this trend is the explosion of soccer that is now at the top of the list. Another reason is the onset of video games, cable television, and the Internet, which did not exist 20–30 years ago.

Recommendations:

The demand standard applicable to this plan requires that a team should have sufficient field space to play two games per week and one practice per week. Based on the current inventory of 19 fields and the number of teams’ and their current game and practice demand, the number of baseball fields appears to be adequate. This is especially true with the recent renovation of Sandhill Park near Belfair. Since acquiring land to develop new fields is extremely expensive and adds to an already heavy parks maintenance schedule, the County could install sports lighting on selected fields to increase available playing time and accommodate future demands.

Currently there are no lighted baseball fields, which limits play to daylight hours and restricts play early and late in the season. Lighted fields also ease the maintenance needs since lighted fields are used for multiple games but only prepared one time.

To improve the County’s field inventory in the future, partnerships could be formed with local school districts and non–profit organizations to improve fields that are currently below game or practice standards.

To stay current with expected population increases in the County, two additional youth fields will be needed by 2012 or the lighting improvements should be implemented as recommended.

Recommended Demand Standard

Baseball Fields

Present Inventory	19 fields
Present ratio	1 field / 3792 population
Recommended Demand Standard	1 field / 3792 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	21 fields*
Additional Fields Needed by 2012	2 fields*

* = Add two fields or provide sports field lighting.

b. Competitive Softball Fields:

Softball fields are included in two categories, adult softball fields and fields used for competitive girls’ fastpitch or softball leagues.

The inventory of fields for competitive girls’ softball was improved with the renovations at Sandhill Park also. In recent years, the number of teams and levels of participation levels have decreased due to lack of field availability. One comment received from the North Mason Girls Softball Association stated they did not push registration over the past three years (2003–05) due to lack of fields needed to support their needs. With the renovation of Sandhill Park, the North Mason Softball Association will once again be pushing registration to increase the number of teams. In the Shelton area, current field inventory appears to be adequate for the number of teams.

Softball fields, like baseball fields, generally require more staff time and a higher level of maintenance.

Adult	Youth	Total Fields	Name and or Owner of Field
5	5	5	MCRA – County
1	6	6	Sandhill – County
	1	1	Union Park – County
1		1	Callahan –City of Shelton
	1	1	North Mason High School
7	14	14	Total Softball Fields

Recommendations:

The demand standard applicable to this plan requires that a team should have sufficient field space to play two games per week and one practice per week. The current inventory of 14 fields appears to meet demands of the girls’ softball leagues.

The demands of the adult softball leagues are not being sufficiently met since there is only one field at Sandhill Park that is adequate for adult softball. It is important to note that available information suggests that the trend for adult softball is declining participation, reducing future demands.

To stay current with expected population increases in the County, two additional fields will be needed by 2012 or the lighting improvements should be implemented as recommended.

Recommended Demand Standard

Softball Fields

Present Inventory	14 fields
Present ratio	1 field / 3,792 population
Recommended Demand Standard	1 field / 3,792 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	16 fields*
Additional Fields Needed by 2012	2 fields*

* = Add two fields or provide sports field lighting

c. Competitive Soccer Fields:

Mason County Parks does not own or operate any competitive soccer fields. Because of this, Mason County will only be listing the soccer field inventory and recommending a field inventory for the future.

At the present time, all the competitive soccer fields are owned and managed by local school districts, the City of Shelton, and a private soccer association. The concern that is being identified in this plan is the potential for the school districts to not allow community soccer use of school fields, since school sponsored activities come first or the potential of the private soccer association not offering programs and managing the soccer facility. If that were to occur, the impact on soccer would be tremendous.

In the past, soccer groups have used MCRA for soccer use, but the facility was not designed for soccer. The addition of soccer play, in addition to the existing baseball and softball play, presented maintenance concerns. This is one reason there is no organized soccer play currently at MCRA. Currently, there are 15 soccer fields that meet the definition of competitive regulation size fields for soccer in Mason County. Local schools and private associations primarily own and or manage the inventory of soccer fields. These fields vary in their condition and playability. The 14 fields that have been included are as follows:

Full Size Soccer Fields

# Fields	Name and or Owner of Field
4	Shelton High School
1	Pioneer Middle School
1	North Mason High School –stadium
1	Loop Field – City of Shelton
1	Centrex Field – North Mason
1	Hawkins Middle School
5	Shelton Soccer Facility
1	Victor Cutoff – North Mason
15	Total Soccer Fields

Maintenance Impacts:

Compared to other sport fields such as baseball and softball, grass soccer fields are not as costly and as maintenance intensive. The better option for soccer field surfacing is the new field turf. An example of this field surface is the type of surface currently being used in Qwest Field by the Seattle Seahawks. Initial development costs with this type of turf is extremely expensive.

Trends:

- ◆ The explosion of soccer tops the list of nearly 16 million Americans who played soccer in 2005, up 15% from 1987.
- ◆ Youth can benefit from the active recreation that soccer provides.
- ◆ By being physically active on a regular basis, by playing sports such as soccer, youth may be able to avoid or delay health problems associated with obesity and related conditions.

Analysis of the local soccer programs confirms the popularity of soccer in Mason County. There is more soccer demand than there is soccer fields. This problem is even more acute at certain times of year when

public events on schools fields are preempted by school sponsored programs. It appears the field shortage is greater in the northern part of the county since 10 of the 15 fields are located in the Shelton Area. By every indication, youth soccer will continue to grow and the demand for fields will grow along with the increase in population.

In 2006, the Shelton Youth Soccer Club had approximately 1,080 youth registered on 68 teams. There were another four adult teams, which increases the total number of teams to 72. A league representative stated that in 2007 there could be an increase to 75 teams. The Shelton Youth Soccer Association reports the following soccer field inventory. These fields are played on the inventory listed previously. To increase field space, it is possible to create more than the five youth soccer fields at the Shelton Soccer Park because the youth teams use smaller fields and a full-size field can accommodate 2-3 modified youth soccer fields.

Youth Soccer Fields

# fields	Age group using fields
3	4-5 year olds - Modified
2	6-7 year olds - Modified
2	8-9 year olds - Modified
2	10-11 year olds* - Modified
1	12-13 year old fields - Full Size
1	14-17 year old fields - Full Size
11	Total Soccer Fields

* = One field shared with adults.

Recommendation for Soccer Fields:

- ◆ Mason County Parks has few sites that would be appropriate for the development of soccer fields. The best site is property for phase II at Sandhill Park in Belfair.
- ◆ Soccer fields may also have to compete with youth football teams and school use for practice and game space.
- ◆ Information obtained indicates that youth leagues are continuing to grow, thus increasing demand for practice space and fields suitable for games.
- ◆ The Shelton Youth Soccer Association expects that within the next five years it is likely that the program could out grow the existing soccer park.
- ◆ Local schools may have existing fields that could be improved to an acceptable standard or land that could be developed for new fields.
- ◆ Based on available information, there will be more demand as the County continues to grow and there is an immediate shortfall now in the Belfair area.
- ◆ There is an immediate need for 2-4 public fields in the Belfair area.
- ◆ One option is investigating the installation of sportsfield lighting on existing fields to increase use, especially in the fall season.

There is a need for 2-4 more public soccer fields immediately in the Belfair area and within four to five years there could be a field deficit in the Shelton area. By 2012, another 4-6 soccer fields will be needed in Mason County.

d. Regional Trails:

When the 1996 Mason Park Plan was updated the level of service or need standard was not provided or calculated for pathways or trails. In 2005, Mason County created a Trails Advisory Committee to work with the Department of Community Development on drafting the Mason County Master Trails Plan, A framework for Countywide Trail Development. Copies of the trails plan are available for review on the Mason County Web Site (www.co.mason.wa.us). The plan is located in the Parks and Recreation section. The plan developed policies and general guidelines relating to trails but did not recommend any specific trail routes, corridors, or on ground trail standards. The completion of the trails plan in 2007 will address these issues with the goal of identifying actual trails for development.

While there is no current inventory of regional trails in Mason County, some significant regional trails in the area include the Foothills Trail in Pierce County and the Chehalis Western Trail in Thurston County. Regional Trails generally connect communities or notable facilities in the County.



A multiple-use regional trail is generally non-motorized and serves bicyclists, walkers, joggers, skaters, equestrians, and even cross country skiers and snowshoers depending on the trail surfacing. In the case of Mason County, possible trail connections to communities, parks, points of interest, neighboring County's, Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park should be investigated.

Regional Trails have the same service area as that of regional

parks (15 miles). Regional Trails will serve the entire county and will also draw users from outside of the County.

In terms of maintenance, trails do not require the intensive maintenance that sports complex and high action sites require. There is still maintenance required, but trails need a level of maintenance that is far below the average level of maintenance needed for most park facilities. Also, forming partnerships with other governments, organizations, and non-profit groups is possible to help defer maintenance and development costs. For example, the Foothills Rails to Trails Coalition have been instrumental in helping Pierce County Parks develop and maintain the Foothills Trail system in Eastern Pierce County.

Public Comments and Trends:

- ◆ The public rated trails in general has a very high need when counting motorized and non-motorized trails are counted.
- ◆ Nationwide, trails consistently score high as a needed and desired public facility.

- ◆ The County survey indicated that walking and biking trails were scored as the highest need by the public.
- ◆ When asked, if \$100,000 were available for Mason County parks and Facilities, how would you allocate the funds among categories listed, respondents indicated they would spend 18% of the \$100,000 on walking and biking trails and bike routes.
- ◆ Increasingly parks departments and health organizations are partnering to help prevent heart disease. Trails contribute to improved health, quality of life and close to home recreation while providing tourism related economic benefits.
- ◆ On a statewide basis, there is considerable interest in trail facility use, retaining and preserving trail resources and developing regional trail connections.

Determination of Demand Standard for Regional Trails:

Mason County currently does not have demand standards for multi-use Regional Trails as these types of trails have not yet been developed. A demand standard of .47 miles per 1,000 population is recommended in this Plan. This translates to a total of 28 miles of trail that would be needed to meet the anticipated population demand in 2012 and beyond. This figure is based on a projected population of 60,720. This recommended demand standard was determined by averaging the standards of Skagit and Jefferson Counties for Regional Trails and the anticipated number of miles to establish an adequate Regional Trail System in Mason County. Applying this standard to the current population of 53,100 indicates the County has a current deficiency of 25 miles of Regional Trails.

Recommended Demand Standard

Regional Trails

Present Inventory	0 Miles
Present ratio	N/A
Recommended Demand Standard	.47 miles / 1,000 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	28 Miles
Total Miles Needed by 2012	28 Miles
Total miles needed by 2018	31.5 miles

The initial Trails Advisory Committee established to complete the first phase of the Mason County Master Trails Plan was and will continue to be of significant benefit. The guidelines developed and the policies in place to develop trails in Mason County are now in place. What remains to be done in completion of this plan is the development of the trails. The development and implementation of a comprehensive Master Trails Plan will be vital as growth demands affect potential development opportunities.

e. Local Trails:

When the 1996 Mason County Park Plan was updated there was no level of service or need established for local pathways or trails. Currently, the County has a very small inventory of local trails. Local trails are categorized as trails that are developed primarily within County Park properties or do not have any geographic connections that are common with Regional Trails. Currently, the County has a very small inventory of local trails, including approximately 1 mile of local trails within the 35-acre Truman Glick

Park developed by the Washington State University Cooperative Extension Program. There is also great potential for development of local trails in the following parks and County property:

- ◆ Oakland Bay Park
- ◆ Foothills Park
- ◆ Watson Wildwood Park
- ◆ Mason Lake Park
- ◆ County owned Bourgault Road. Closed to vehicle traffic and follows the Skokomish River.

Following the demand standards established for Community Parks, local trails would also include a 5-mile service area. Local trails generally are single or double track trails with a dirt, gravel, or chipped wood surface. Trail uses would depend on the site, but would primarily be non-motorized. Local trails generally have the same general service area as that of community parks which serve a selected section of the County. They can also, however, draw users from the entire of the County.

As mentioned previously, trails do not require the intensive maintenance that active recreation and facilities require. Local trails are, however, slightly more maintenance intensive than regional trails due to the trail tread material. Depending on the soil type, construction, and trail design, erosion can be a significant problem for local trails. Proper design of these trails is very important. Again, local trail maintenance can be minimal compared to most park facilities; however methods to help maintenance and development costs is always important. For example, mountain bike clubs, the Backcountry Horsemen, and the Washington Trails Association could potentially partner with the County for trail development and maintenance.

Public Comments and Trends:

- ◆ There is an interest in developing trails on existing County Parks, County owned property, and privately owned lands.

Determination of Demand Standard for Local Trails:

Since a demand standard for multi-use local trails does not currently exist, this plan recommends a standard of .15 miles per 1,000 population. This translates to a total of 9 miles of trail needed to meet anticipated demands in 2012 and a projected population of 60,720. The recommended standard was determined by the estimating an approximate number of trail mileage at sites owned by Mason County. Applying this standard to the current population of 53,100 indicates the County should have 8 miles of trails and has a current deficiency of 7 miles of local trails.

Recommended Demand Standard

Local Trails

Present Inventory	1 mile
Present ratio	N/A
Recommended Demand Standard	.15 miles / 1,000 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	9 Miles
Additional Miles Needed by 2012	8 Miles
Total miles needed by 2018	10 miles

F. Water Access and Water Trails:

Mason County has a combined total of some 350 miles of shoreline and in excess of 100 freshwater lakes. While blessed with an abundance of land that fronts both fresh and saltwater, public access to this shoreline is limited due to physical constraints and private property restrictions. Because survey results identified public access to shorelines and water as a priority, strategies to increase this access should be pursued. Those strategies may include:

- ◆ The purchase of waterfront properties;
- ◆ The purchase of easements or licenses;
- ◆ The conversion of road ends that provide water access from public rights of way to park sites.
- ◆ Acquisition through transfer or exchange of properties;
- ◆ Acceptance of donations;
- ◆ Creation of partnerships with non-profit organizations to acquire property and facilitate shoreline and water access;
- ◆ Acquisition of access as a condition of development approval;

Water Trails:

Water Trails are becoming increasingly popular and access to and from the water is critical to their development. No specific demand standards for Water Trails will be established in this plan, however, the County should work with interested parties to facilitate the development of water trails and access areas for water trails.

Washington State's Cascadia Marine Trail is one of the premier water trails for non-motorized boaters in the Untied States. The water trail extends the length and width of Puget Sound from the state capital in Olympia to the Canadian Boarder. Suitable for day or multi-day trips, the Cascadia Marine Trail has over 55 campsites to visit. People can boat to the campsites from many public and private launch sites and shoreline trailheads.

Mason County has developed policies for Walker Park that allows water trail users the option of camping overnight with prior approval from the Parks Department. The County should work cooperatively with organizations like the Washington Water Trails Association to develop additional safe water access points along Mason County shorelines for non-motorized watercraft.

g. Children's Play Areas:

Mason County Parks currently has playground equipment located at five County Park facilities.

Maintenance Impacts:

Children's playground equipment is managed under the Playground Safety Standards with guidelines from the American Society of Testing Materials and Consumer Product Safety Commission.



the

Mason County park maintenance staff must be trained and certified under the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) National Playground Safety Training Program. Playground equipment must be inspected regularly for safety issues, making sure that each playground they inspect meets current safety standards and meets the requirements of the Americans with Disability Act (ADA) for access.

The need for playground equipment scored moderately high in the countywide parks survey. In Mason County, the immediate priority should be renovating existing play areas to meet current standards.

Trends:

- ◆ One of the most important issues we face today is a staggering increase in the rates of obesity and chronic disease. Active living and healthy lifestyle emphasis is a way of addressing the crisis in communities.
- ◆ Of children and adolescents aged 6–19 years of age, 15% -- about 9 million young people are considered overweight.
- ◆ In his groundbreaking book, “Last Child in the Woods” author Richard Louv says that in the 1990’s, the radius around the average home where children were allowed to roam on their own had shrunk to a ninth of what it had been in 1970. Louv and others think the affect on children is dramatic. Those involved in “nature play” thrive in ways their inactive peers don’t. They show advanced motor skills, coordination, balance, agility, and are sick less often.

Determination of Demand Standard for Children’s Play areas

The County currently does not have a demand standard for children’s play areas. The Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) recommends .33 per 1,000 population. Using the current inventory of 5 play areas and the population of 53,100 residents, the current ratio would be 1 play area per 10,620 population. Applying the IAC standard to the current population indicates the County should have 17 play areas, a current shortfall of 12. Since Mason County currently owns 19 parks, this standard would appear to be unreasonably high, since not all of the Parks have appropriate space for play areas. Listed below is the current inventory of play areas at Mason County Parks:

Mason County Play Areas		
# Areas	Type	Name and or Owner
1	Playground	MCRA – County
1	Playground	Walker Park – County
1	Playground	Union Park – County
1	Playground	Foothills Park – County
1	Swingset	Truman Glick Memorial Park – County
5		Total Play Areas

This plan is recommending a standard of 1 play area per 6,747 people, which is based on the 2012 projected population of 60,729 residents. Additional play areas could be located at Jacoby Park, Latimer’s Landing (if expanded), Mason Lake Park, Phillips Lake Park, and Sandhill Park. Before this action would be considered, it is recommended that the existing play areas be renovated.

Recommended Demand Standard

Children's Play Areas

Present Inventory	5
Present ratio	1 / 10,600 population
Recommended Demand Standard	1 / 6747 population
Proposed 2012 Inventory	9 Play Areas
Additional Play Areas Needed by 2012	4 Play Areas

For safety, children's play areas need to be designed with areas for toddlers up to five years old, a site for 6-12 years old, and a play area for those 12 and above as required under guidelines and recommendations of the National Playground Safety Inspection Guidelines through NRPA. Standards for Mason County playgrounds should follow the recommendations set by the Washington Counties Risk Pool. All play areas need to meet the requirements of the American with Disabilities Act (ADA).

LEVEL OF SERVICE STRATEGIES

Community Parks:

Proximity Standard:

The figure “Mason County Parks and Facilities Community Parks” on page 36 shows the service area for Community Parks. Each circle represents a five-mile travel distance from each present Community Park location. There are service area deficits in Mason County based on a standard that Mason County residents reside within five miles of a community park. The recommended demand standard of 1.57 acres per 1,000 population establishes a need of 95.4 acres. An additional 10.77 acres would be needed by 2012 to reach this standard.

Acquisition of Harvey Rendsland Park:

The acquisition of Harvey Rendsland Park from Washington State Parks will help satisfy the existing deficit for a community park in the northeast area (Tahuya – Belfair) of the County. The park is 8 acres and is presently undeveloped. Future plans would include a picnic area, walking trails, water access, and other passive uses. As of the writing of this plan, Mason County is working with Washington State Parks to acquire the park.

Possible Future Park Near Star Lake, Lost Lake, Lake Nahwatzel, or Cloquallum Road:

The largest deficit is located in the west and southwest section of Mason County. Currently, the only park in this area is Truman Glick Memorial Park. The County should investigate the potential of acquiring a minimum of ten to fifteen acres of property to develop a community park, which would address the deficit in this portion of the County. A park that provides swimming access would be most beneficial – addressing both the acreage deficit and water access need.

Latimer’s Landing:

If funding can be secured, the County should attempt to acquire the 2.35-acre parcel adjacent to Latimer’s Landing to enhance and improve the existing boat launch. The property is currently for sale. If acquired, the park-boat launch would be significantly improved and would provide greatly enhanced waterfront access on Pickering Passage and would provide an additional 2.35 acres of community parkland toward the current acreage deficit. This acquisition would also address the public support for new and improved waterfront access and a current water access deficit. The property acquisition would enable Latimer’s Landing to be a destination Community Park.

Regional Parks:

Proximity Standard:

The figure “Mason County Parks and Facilities Regional Parks” on page 40 shows the service area for Regional Parks. Each circle represents a fifteen-mile travel distance from each present Regional Park location. There are deficits in Mason County based on a standard that Mason County residents reside

within fifteen miles of a regional park. The current deficit is located in the southwest portion of Mason County. The recommended demand standard is 3.48 acres per 1,000 population. Current regional park inventory is 151.87 acres and the proposed acreage in 2012 is 208.8 acres, leaving a deficit of 56.9 acres.

Development of Oakland Bay Park:

High priority should be placed on developing Oakland Bay Park. The current inventory of 151.87 acres includes the 81.87 acres at Oakland Bay Park, even though the park is not yet developed. Mason County does not have a regional park that provides passive recreation such as nature viewing, hiking-walking opportunities, picnic areas, and environmental education. The development of Oakland Bay Park would help meet this need. Any development of Oakland Bay Park must be consistent with the Conservation Easement between Mason County and the Capital Land Trust.

Lake Isabella State Park:

Washington State Parks has contacted Mason County regarding the “potential” for selling or transferring all or a portion of Lake Isabella State Park. It would in the best interest of the County to keep this 190-acre state park facility under public ownership. If Lake Isabella were to be acquired by Mason County, the acquisition would satisfy the deficit of a Regional Park in the southwest portion of the County and would also provide another location that could provide passive and active recreation in addition to water access and trails. Acquisition of all or a part of the property, alone or in partnership would be recommended. A second option would be to form a partnership with Washington State Parks to develop all or a portion of the site as a regional park.

Natural Areas / Open Space:

Proximity Standard:

The County has a present inventory of 116.7 acres of natural areas and open space. A recommended demand standard has been established of 8.5 acres per 1,000 population, which would create a need for 516.7 acres in 2012 – a deficit of 400 acres. The County will need acreage for Regional Trails and may also be involved in possible transfer of property from other government entities.

Potential Sale of Mason Lake Picnic Park:

This park site, located on Mason Lake, is just less than one acre, is too small to be developed into a park, and does not have sufficient parking. This park should either be sold for development to acquire additional property to meet current LOS deficits and/or to provide a waterfront park that could potentially include a new parkland or open space.

Potential Property Acquisition from Transfers, Donations, or Partnerships:

Mason County should continue to work with other government entities, private enterprise, and non-profit groups to preserve and enhance natural areas and open space. As mentioned in the section on Regional Parks, Washington State Parks has been evaluating their parks and facilities in Mason County. Rather than lose precious natural areas to potential land sales by other government organizations, Mason County should continue to keep an open dialogue with landowners regarding the status of natural areas and open space in the County. For example, in addition to Lake Isabella State Park, Washington State Parks

has also taken a close look at the future uses of other state park facilities including Harstine Island State Park (310 acres) and Hoodspout Trails State Park (80 acres). The potential addition of 400 acres of natural areas during the planning horizon could come from property transfers, donations, or partnership agreements.

Harstine Island State Park Partnership:

It is possible that Harstine Island Park (6.9 acres) could be developed in the future through a partnership with a community organization, If this were to occur, the park would be lost as a natural area – open space and would be reclassified to a Special Use Area.

Special Use Areas:

Proximity Standard:

A demand standard of three special use areas was established for the county as a whole. The County presently has two, a need of one additional facility by 2012 has been recommended.

Development of a Skateboard Facility in the Belfair Area:

One deficit as previously identified was the lack of a skateboard facility in the Belfair area. Mason County could investigate partnering with the school district or North Mason Boys and Girls Club to develop a skateboard facility in this area.

Recreation Facilities:

Competitive Baseball Fields:

A demand standard of 1 field for 3,792 population has been recommended in this plan. Under that standard, there will be a deficit of two fields due to County population growth by 2012.

Field Lighting:

To meet future demand for baseball fields, field lighting is recommended. Land acquisition and development is extremely expensive. Field lighting allows for multiple games to be played in one evening. Fields recommended for lighting would be Sandhill Park and MCRA.

Renovation of School Fields:

It is also recommended that the County work with local school districts to improve existing school fields that are currently underutilized to a higher quality through a sports field improvement program. Improving underused fields or substandard fields will allow for organized games and practices without having to acquire property.

Competitive Softball Fields:

A demand standard of 1 field for 3,792 population has been recommended. In 2012, there will be a deficit of two fields due to County population growth.

Field Lighting:

To meet future demand for softball fields, field lighting is recommended. Land acquisition and development is extremely expensive. Field lighting allows for multiple games to be played in one evening. Fields recommended for lighting would be Sandhill Park and MCRA.

Competitive Soccer Fields:

No demand standard for soccer fields has been established because the County does not presently own or manage soccer fields. Instead the plan will recommend the number of fields that may be required to meet present and future demand. Currently, there are 14 fields and 18 fields are proposed by 2012, leaving a deficit of 4 fields. The greatest need is in the north area of the County. Mason County Parks does not presently own or manage any soccer fields.

Amend the Existing Site Plan for Sandhill Park:

The existing site plan at Sandhill Park should be amended to provide a soccer field during the phase II development rather than two more baseball fields. The field recommended is an all weather surface that is lighted to provide maximum use and playability.

Regional/Major Trails:

Proximity Standard:

Mason County currently does not have any Regional Trails. The recommended demand standard is .47 miles of trail per 1,000 population. This equates to 28 miles of Regional Trails and leaves a current deficit of 25 miles and a deficit in 2012 of 28 miles.

Top Priority:

According to the 2006 County Parks Survey, trails were the highest desired park and recreation facility priority countywide. To realize the County's full trail potential, the trail system should connect to other trail systems, points of interest, population centers, existing parks, and neighborhoods to establish important linkages throughout the County.

Satisfying the LOS Standard:

The LOS Standard recommends 28 miles of trail by the year 2012. To meet this deficit, the trails plan needs to be completed in 2007 and regional trail corridors need to be identified. Mason County currently has a large deficit of Regional Trails since the County has no previous existing Regional Trails.

Completion of the County Trails Plan:

The County should complete the County Trails Plan in 2007 to address the Regional Trails deficit.

Potential Trail Corridor Acquisition:

Mason County will need to acquire property to develop Regional Trails in the future. This can be done through trail corridor acquisition, partnerships, and other means such as easements.

Bicycle Routes:

Part of the completed trails plan should include potential bicycle routes throughout Mason County.

Local/Minor Trails:

Proximity Standard:

Mason County currently has one mile of local/minor trail at Truman Glick Park. The recommended demand standard is .15 miles of trail per 1,000 population. This equates to a need of 9 miles of Local-Minor Trails and leaves a deficit of 8 miles in 2012.

Top Priority:

According to the 2006 County Parks Survey, trails were the highest desired park and recreation facility priority Countywide. To realize the County's full trail potential, the trail system should be developed within existing County Parks. Existing County Parks such as Oakland Bay, Foothills, Watson Wildwood, Mason Lake and Harvey Rendsland Parks should all have small trail systems within their boundaries.

Satisfying the Level of Service Standard:

The Level of Service Standard requires 8 miles of trail by the year 2012. To meet this deficit, selected Park Master Site Plans will need to incorporate trails into the development of parks.

Promotion of Partnerships:

Mason County should develop partnerships with non-profit trail organizations to plan, develop, and manage trail systems.

Property Acquisitions:

Any property acquired for a Community Park, Regional Park, or Natural Area / Open Space should incorporate trails as appropriate.



Water Access and Water Trails:

No Level of Service Standard was established for water trails other than to recommend working to promote development of facilities to access water for non-motorized watercraft.

Water access will be dealt with primarily in the community and regional park sections. The County does have waterfront park properties, but there is a current deficit of freshwater swimming access. New park acquisition and development should address this deficit. Water access was rated one of the top priorities by the County residents in the parks survey. Any new community or regional park should attempt to address the water access deficit in Mason County, especially freshwater swimming access.

Children's Play Areas:

The park system currently has five developed play areas. The recommended standard of one playground per 6,747 people equates to a deficit of 4 play areas in 2012. All the current play areas do not meet current standards since they were built prior to the modern standards being created.. It is recommended that existing play areas be renovated before the deficit of four new play areas is addressed. Play areas

could be added at Sandhill Park, Jacoby Park, Latimer's Landing (if expanded), Mason Lake Park, and any new community or regional Park that is developed.

Improvements to other Parks:

Most all of the existing serviceable parks are slated for some improvements, as indicated by the following project sheets. Some of the improvements, such as parking upgrades, will increase the parks' usage capacity; while improvements, such as replacements of substandard play equipment, will not. With MCRA, Sandhill, and area schools, the County appears to have an adequate inventory of ballfields. However, improvements at most park sites will be necessary to keep up with high demand, expected population growth, and ongoing maintenance.

ADA Accessibility:

The projects in this plan have been designed to comply with the American with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessibility requirements. As construction drawings for projects are prepared, ADA compliance will be ensured. Law requires that ADA accessibility deficiencies be rectified whenever a facility is substantially upgraded. If suitable funding becomes available sooner, any ADA deficiencies will be more timely addressed.

PRIORITIZATION

The criteria used to rank and schedule individual park projects included:

1. The site's current level of deferred improvements or safety concerns.
2. The type of project (see below).
3. Results of the 2006 survey.
4. Availability of funding, grants, and cooperative agreements.
5. Projected or current level of use. (higher use or potential use = higher ranking).
6. Ability to comply with ADA.
7. Potential for active involvement of citizen groups, non-profit organizations, and other agencies.

The priority by project type is as follows:

1. Improvement to existing developed sites (redevelopment, renovation, and replacement).
2. ADA projects at all parks.
3. Development that meet existing deficits in service or needs identified during public outreach.
4. Development of existing undeveloped sites.
5. Acquisition of new sites that serve geographic equity needs.
6. Development of new sites that serve or meet geographic equity needs.

The 2006 County survey indicated the following priorities as the most needed parks and recreation facilities in Mason County.

1. Walking trails and bicycle trails.
2. Community swimming pool.
3. Water access, especially access for swimming.
4. Campgrounds.
5. Picnic areas / shelters.
6. Boat launch.
7. Bicycle trails.
8. Natural areas.
9. Dog Park.
10. Wetland (like Theler).

When asked, "if \$100,000 were available for Mason County Parks and facilities, how would you allocate the funds among categories of funding listed below?" The top three answers were:

1. Development of waterfront parks to improve water access.
2. Acquisition or development of walking and biking trails and bike routes.
3. Improvements/maintenance of existing parks and playgrounds.

RESULTS OF THE 2006 COUNTY SURVEY

In July and August of 2006 the County released a survey questionnaire to the public. Fifteen thousand (15,000) surveys were printed – 10,000 were inserted into the Mason County Journal and the remaining 5,000 were distributed to businesses, organizations, and government offices throughout Mason County. The County also posted the survey on the County web site so citizens could also review and submit the survey online. During this process, the County received 623 completed surveys, which were tabulated and evaluated.

The survey results demonstrated a high interest and demand for parks and recreation throughout Mason County. The public has placed importance on renovating existing sites, walking trails, and water access, especially access for swimming. The results of the survey are as follows.

Do you own real estate in Mason County or are you a Mason County resident? If so, which of the following best describes your situation?

- Homeowner with permanent year around residency 521
- Homeowner with weekend or seasonal use 20
- Renting a residence 36
- Other 21

What is your gender?

- Male 253
- Female 348

What is your home zip code? (Top Five):

- Shelton 322
- Belfair 62
- Allyn 51
- Union 47
- Hoodsport 29

How many persons living in your household (counting yourself) are (Top three)?

- Ages 55–64 345
- Ages 45–54 255
- Ages 10–19 206

What do you feel are the most needed parks or recreation facilities in Mason County?

Which THREE of the facilities from question #5 are most important to your household? Using the numbers for the list in question #5, please write in the numbers for your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choices, or circle none.

Total votes adding 1st, 2nd, and 3rd together, top ten:

- #1: Walking Trails – 445
- #2: Community Pool – 250
- #3: Swim Access – 240
- #4: Campgrounds – 236
- #5: Picnic Areas / Shelters – 214
- #6: Boat Launch – 206
- #7: Bicycle Trails – 189
- #8: Natural Areas – 188
- #9: Dog Park – 144
- #10: Wetland (Like Theler) – 140

Do you participate in motorized off-road vehicle recreation (ORV)?

- Yes 138
- No 458

If yes, what type of machine do you use?

- Motorcycle 72
- Four Wheel Drive 50
- ATV 84
- Other 11

How many times have you visited a Mason County Park in the last 12 months?

- 1 to 5 visits – 304
- 6-10 visits – 99
- 11-19 visits – 43
- Over 20 visits – 88
- Unknown – 39

If you seldom use or don't use County Parks, what are your reasons? Please check all that apply.

- Parks not well maintained 39
- Security/Safety 42
- Too busy, no time 102
- Not interested 18
- Not within walking distance 77
- No park where I like to recreate 72
- Cannot access Parks 20
- Don't know where parks are 103
- Parks are too crowded 42

How would you rate the overall physical condition of ALL of Mason County's parks and recreation facilities that you and members of your household have visited?

- Excellent 53
- Good 35
- Fair 145
- Poor 18

If you think some parks are in excellent shape, can you please list the park(s):

- MCRA 48
- Walker 47
- Sandhill 46
- Truman Glick 46

If you think some parks need more attention, can you please list the park(s)?

- Mason Lake - 12
- Latimer's Landing - 10
- Walker - 9
- Foothills - 6
- Union Boat Ramp - 6

Do you feel there is a need for additional water (saltwater or freshwater) access for the general public in Mason County?

- Yes 438
- No 123

By far, more respondents made comments on this question than any other question. If you answered yes, where would you like to see additional water access? Practically every lake and water body was listed.

Listed below are potential improvements that could be made to Mason County Parks. Please check ALL the improvements you would like to have made to the parks. (Note: If you do not currently use any Mason County Parks, please indicate the improvements that might encourage you to use them). Top five responses include:

- Walking trails 334
- Restrooms 321
- Water access 226
- Picnic Shelters 201
- Swimming pool 193

Are you interested in seeing more recreational events offered such as athletic tournaments, special events, drop-in programs, classes, etc. in Mason County?

- Yes 310
- No 205

If yes, what types of events would you like to see offered? Programs for children were mentioned, various special events, fitness activities, and general enrichment activities.

Potential park improvements may increase operation and maintenance costs. These increases in operating costs could be paid by taxes or through the implementation of higher or new user fees.

Which ONE of the following statements BEST describes your level of support for implementing new or increased taxes for park maintenance and operations to help pay for increased expenses.

- Very Supportive 213
- Somewhat supportive 221
- Not sure 75
- Not supportive 69

Which ONE of the following statements BEST describes your level of support for implementing new or higher user fees for park maintenance and operations to help pay for increased expenses.

- Very supportive 170
- Somewhat supportive 201
- Not sure 77
- Not supportive 130

Currently, the County owns several large tracts of undeveloped or partially developed parkland. If any of these parcels were developed, what type development would you like to see completed?

- No development 53
- Keep mostly natural 185
- Selective development 222
- Complete development 69
- Not sure 47

If \$100,000 were available for Mason County Parks and Facilities, how would you allocate the funds among categories of funding listed below?

- 10% – Acquisition of new park land or natural areas
- 18% – Acquisition or development of walking and biking trails and bike routes
- 17% – Improvements/maintenance of existing parks and playgrounds
- 10% – Construction of new athletic facilities (i.e. soccer, softball, baseball, football, football, swimming pool)
- 25% – Development of waterfront parks to improve water access
- 10% – Development of new outdoor parks and recreation facilities (i.e. playgrounds, shelters, etc.
- 10% – Other
- 100% Total
- \$100,000 TOTAL

Can you please rate your satisfaction with the value your household receives from Mason County Parks?

- Very Satisfied 80
- Somewhat Satisfied 217
- Neutral 152
- Somewhat Dissatisfied 60
- Very Dissatisfied 24
- Don't Know 4

PROJECT FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Some project funding sources are unique to certain types of facilities; others are more generalized. The following is a listing of commonly used financial tools for park and recreational services. Some of these options, such as Conservation Futures, are not currently being utilized in Mason County.

Private Donations:

Individuals and/or private corporations may donate cash, land, or other assets for a specific purpose, such as parks, recreation, open space, buildings, equipment, and trails.

Land and Water Conservation Fund:

The Washington State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC) administers this program, which was at one time a major funding source. Grants through this program require matching funds for the cost of acquisition and development.

Department of Ecology:

Grant monies are available through the Coastal Zone Management Program and pay up to 50% of the project cost. They are primarily used for shoreline acquisition and public access.

General Obligation Bonds:

A property tax for the sale of construction bonds. The tax assessment can be levied up to 30 years. Passage requires a 60% majority approval of 40% of the voters who voted in the last election. This approach is generally used for major projects.

Revenue Bonds:

Revenue from the operation of the park or facility pays for the capital cost and debt service. This does not require a vote of the people.

Impact Fees:

Development of fees imposed by a county or city for parkland acquisition and development. Fees charged to developers are typically based upon a set amount per residential or multi-family unit. This amount is calculated to represent the developer's share of public improvements necessitated by growth. Credits can be given to developers that contribute land, improvements or other assets. Funds must be used for capital facilities required by growth, and not for current deficits in levels of service. Fee revenues cannot be used for annual operations.

Current Expense Fund:

This category includes general funds allocated to the Mason County Parks and Trails Department for annual expenditures and capital development.

Washington Wildlife and Recreation Coalition Fund/Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation (IAC):

A special fund created by a coalition of recreation and wildlife groups with the intent of preserving wildlife habitats and open space and developing recreation area. The legislative appropriation can vary each biennium. Administered by the IAC, programs include the following:

- ◆ Boating Facilities Program (BFP): Program for boating projects.
- ◆ National Recreation Trails Program (NRTP): Program primarily for maintenance and development of trails that offer a backcountry experience.
- ◆ Youth Athletic Facilities (YAF): Program for youth athletic facilities.
- ◆ Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account (ALEA): This program will fund for acquisition and development of waterfront parks, public access and environmental protection. A new program has been added to ALEA called “Wetland Stewardship Grant Program.” This program will fund for the acquisition of locally significant wetlands.
- ◆ Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program (WWRP): Funds the acquisition and development of a number of park and trail projects. Is a major funding source for park projects.
- ◆ Firearms and Archery Range Program (FARR): Funds shooting ranges and archery ranges.
- ◆ Non-highway and Off Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA): Funds a variety of motorized and non-motorized trail programs.

Real Estate Excise Tax:

A tax assessed on the sale of property and administered by local counties and cities. Revenue can only be used to finance capital facilities specified in the local government’s Capital Facilities Plan.

Parks Foundation:

Mason County Parks has a relationship with the Northwest Parks Foundation to raise funding for acquisition, development, and maintenance.

Short Term Special Levy:

A property tax for construction and/or operation levied for a set number of years (typically 1–3 years). A special levy requires 60% voter approval.

HUD Grants:

Grant Monies are available from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development for a wide variety of projects. Most are distributed in the lower income areas of a County or community. Grants can be up to 100% of project cost. Funds may not be used for maintenance or operation of existing facilities.

Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund:

This program, funded by the State Department of Natural Resources, will fund acquisition and development of waterfront parks, public access and environmental protection. A new program has been added to the Aquatic Land Enhancement Fund called “Wetland Stewardship Grant Program.” This program will fund the acquisition of locally significant wetlands.

Initiative 213 Boating Funds:

Funds recovered from boating gas taxes are allocated to marine related projects. A 50% match is required.

Certificates of Participation:

A lease purchase approach in which a County sells Certificates of Participation (COP's) to a lending institution. The County pays off the loan from revenue produced by the facility or from its own operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the COP's are repaid. This procedure does not require a vote of the public.

Volunteers:

Volunteer can be quite effective in terms of contributing cash, materials, or labor.

Transfer Development Rights:

This is a process wherein the development rights of a specific parcel of desired open space land is transferred to a second parcel of land more suitable for development. The second parcel is then permitted a higher level of development. If two parcels are owned by two different landowners, the increased value of the second parcel is given to the owner of the first parcel.

Work Release:

An alternative to jail time is for offenders to provide community services such as working on a park maintenance crew or providing other services.

Conservation Futures Levy:

Counties can levy up to \$0.065 per \$1,000 assessed valuation for the acquisition of shoreline and open space areas. In Mason County, these funds are not currently being collected.

Centennial Clean Water Program:

This is a state program administered by the Department of Ecology and financed by a tax on cigarettes. The program is designed to provide grants and loans on projects that will enhance water quality. Typical projects related to parks and open space could include lake maturation, storm water retention, wetland enhancement and other water quality mitigation measures. Grants are available for planning, design, and construction up to 70% of the total project cost.

Utility Tax:

Cities and counties can charge a tax on the gross receipts of electric, gas, garbage, telephone, cable TV, water/sewer, and storm water service providers. Revenue can be used for capital facilities acquisition, construction, and maintenance.

Urban Forestry Grants:

The Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) administers two funding programs for urban forestry. One program is for tree planting and the other is for education and technical assistance.

Tea - 21:

The Federal Transportation Enhancement Program provides funding for bicycle transportation facilities, including new or improved lanes or paths, traffic control devices, shelters, and parking facilities.

Councilmatic Bonds:

Bonds issued by a City or County. Does not require a vote of the people but must be paid out of the annual operating budget.

User Fees:

Counties can charge fees for the use of facilities or participation in programs. They are often entrance fees or registration fees.

Transportation Improvement Account:

Counties can apply for these funds through the State Transportation Improvement Board. Funding is provided annually for projects to alleviate and prevent traffic congestion caused by economic development or growth. The proposal should be multi-agency, multi-modal, congestion related, related to growth, and have a 20% local match.

Local Option Vehicle Licensing Fee:

Counties can charge up to \$15 per vehicle registered in the County, with proceeds to be used for general transportation purposes. Revenues are distributed back to the county and its cities on a weighted per capita basis. Unincorporated areas receive a larger share, per capita, than do cities.

Life Estate:

This is the donation of property to a public agency with the provision that the donor may live on the site as long as desired.

Resource Management:

The county could acquire and dedicate revenues of specified properties to certain programs or departments. For example, revenues from timber sales, grazing leases, or concessions could be allocated to recreation programs or used to acquire park properties.

Washington Community Economic Revitalization Team (WA-CERT):

The Washington Community Economic Revitalization Team was created as part of the Economic Adjustment Initiative (EAI) that began in 1993. This program provides technical assistance and financing support aimed at encouraging economic diversification in timber dependant communities.

Seattle Mariners Grants:

The Seattle Mariners sponsor a grant each year to a Washington City for the development of youth baseball field. Award is based on community need.

Hydroelectric Relicensing Opportunities:

Any project requiring relicensing must submit a new license application. Part of the application process includes a plan for mitigating open spaces and recreation opportunities lost as a result of the project. At issue is the fact that corporations intend to use Mason County's resources to generate a service for residents who live outside the County. As a result, these corporations should pay for the right to use the County's resources.

Dedications:

Developers sometimes dedicate or convey real estate to a city or county for recreational purposes. The state subdivision statute authorizes the City or County to require land dedications in certain cases. These dedications are usually practical only for large residential developments. Alternatively, developers sometimes pay a “fee-in-lieu” of land dedication.

Easements:

Easements convey specific partial property rights. Easements are often practical means of securing trail access. Conservation easements and native growth protection easements preclude land development, thereby, preserving natural resources on land encumbered by the easement.

Partnerships:

The County may enter into a partnership with a non-profit organization or government such as the school district to fund recreation and park projects.

Parks and Recreation Districts:

The Washington State Legislature recently made it easier to create park and recreation districts in Washington. Park and Recreation Districts are junior taxing districts created specifically for parks and recreation purposes. Several districts have been formed. Establishment of a district requires a vote of the people.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS & COST ESTIMATES

The following chapter contains recommended capital improvement project information for each park, facility, or program recommended for improvement. There are a few sites not referenced in this section because there are no recommended projects. These sites include Hunter Park, Mason Lake Picnic Park, and Harstine Island Park. The chapter is organized as follows:

- ◆ A master listing of parks capital projects from 2007–2012, including a section on projects beyond the initial planning period from 2013–2018.
- ◆ A year-by-year description of projects, project descriptions, estimated costs, and possible funding sources.
- ◆ Cost estimates for each park or project.
- ◆ Park concept plans for selected park sites will be developed.

In the cost estimates, “bid contingency,” means a figure accounting for the fact that the accepted bid may be 5% over the nominally projected amount. “Design contingency” is a 10% allowance for changes in quality of scope of a project (as a result of code changes, changed goals, changes in use, etc.) that may occur in the design phase. The “design contingency” may include miscellaneous amenities such as bike racks or other additions not originally anticipated. Funding sources are stated if known. Each recommended funding source is listed as a potential source and should not be viewed as a guaranteed funding option. Otherwise, any known-funding sources may not have been identified for a project as of the adoption of this plan.

All projects were scheduled with the intent of maximizing grants and other non-county sources of funding to try and leverage county funds to the greatest degree possible. The most common source of grant funds is from the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation. Staff will work diligently to supplement County funds to the greatest degree possible for each project.

The project implementation schedule also has been recommended trying to balance existing known needs and deficits with the information on emerging needs provided by the public through the County survey and public meetings, in addition to information received from Parks and Trails Department staff and the Parks Advisory Committee.

All project budgets are stated in 2006 dollars.

PARKS CAPITAL PROJECTS 2007-2012								
Park or Project	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Beyond Plan Period 2013-2018
Mason County Recreation Area (MCRA)	\$263,000	\$138,000	\$350,000		\$540,000	0	\$1,291,000	
Foothills Park	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000	0	0	\$120,000	\$4,000,000
Latimer's Landing Park	\$885,000	0	\$0	\$200,000	0	25,000	\$1,110,000	\$336,875
Latimer's Landing Overflow Parking	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	\$200,000
Mason Lake Park	15,000	\$115,000	\$230,000	\$0	0	0	360000	
Sandhill Park	\$0	\$0	0	\$10,000	0	0	\$10,000	\$1,800,000
Jacoby Park	\$0	\$20,000	\$180,000	0	0	0	\$200,000	
Walker Park	0	\$60,000	\$30,000	\$20,000	0	0	11,0000	\$300,000
Oakland Bay Historical Park	\$40,000	\$340,000	\$125,000	0	0	\$1,000,000	\$1,505,000	
Mason Lake Waterfront Park	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	0	
Park Dev. Partnership Program	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$600,000	
Trails Planning and Dev.	\$50,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$1,000,000	\$500,000	\$3,550,000	\$1,000,000
Menards Landing Park	\$70,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$70,000	
Truman Glick Memorial Park	0	0	0	\$123,000	0	0	123000	
Union Park	0	0	\$42,350	0	0		42350	
Phillips Lake Park	0	0	0	0	0	\$10,000	1,0000	
Harstine Island Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hunter Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Union Boat Launch	0	0	\$30,000	\$230,000	0	0	260000	
Watson Wildwood Park	0	0	0	0	\$25,000	\$290,000	315000	
Harvey Rendsland Park	0	\$20,000	0	\$0	\$265,000	0	285000	\$250,000

SW Area Park Scoping Study	0	\$25,000	0	0	0	0	25000	
Union Street Ends	\$16,000	0	0	0	0	0	\$16,000	
Belfair Skatepark Project	0	\$144,000	0	0	0	0	144000	
SW Area Park Development	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$2,000,000
New playground equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$150,000
New sprayparks / water parks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$400,000
Total Park Acreage								
Total Park Expenditures by Year	1,539,000	1,462,000	2,087,350	1,203,000	1,930,000	1,925,000		
Total Park Expenditures over the Planning Period 2007-2012							10,146,350	10,436,875

Capital Facilities Planning 2007-2018

Park / Project:	Project Description:	Cost Estimate:	Funding Sources:
2007:			
MCRA	New parks maintenance shop.	\$187,500	REET 2
MCRA	Overlay gravel areas and repair sidewalks.	\$62,500	REET 2, YAF
MCRA	Rebuild the existing flagpole.	\$6,000	REET 2, YAF
MCRA	Replace existing fall zone material in the play area with ADA approved fall zone material.	\$7,000	REET 2
Foothills	Park site plan, survey and design.	\$40,000	REET 2
Foothills	New basketball court.	\$25,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnership
Foothills	Upgrade and relocate the playground equipment.	\$35,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnership
Latimer's Landing	Implementation of boat launch improvements and dock renovation.	\$400,000	REET 2, BFP
Latimer's Landing	Acquisition of 2.35 acres adjacent to the boat launch.	\$485,000	REET 1, BFP, WWRP
Mason Lake Park	Site plan, design, and renovation plan for the boat launch.	\$15,000	REET 2, BFP
Walker Park	Removal of existing boat launch from tidelands area.	0	Partnership
Oakland Bay Park	Development of site plan for future development. Heritage Homestead Feasibility Study. Site plan and design = \$30,000 / Evaluation of home = \$10,000.	\$40,000	REET 2, CTED
Menards Landing	Improve water access and install a vault toilet. Project done in cooperation with WWTA. Water access = improve boat launch area.	\$70,000	NRTP, WWTA, Water Access
Park Partnership Program	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
Trail Development	Completion of the Mason County Trails Plan.	50,000	REET 2, NPS Rivers and Trails
Union Street Ends	Develop three Union Street end for use as water access parks.	\$16,000	REET 2, Partnership
Total 2007		1,539,000	

2008			
Mason Lake Park	Boat launch improvements.	\$100,000	REET 2, BFP
Mason Lake Park	Site plan and design for future park improvements.	\$15,000	REET 2
MCRA	New office building, convert existing maintenance shop to the parks and trails department office. Includes \$15,000 for planning.	\$94,000	REET 2
MCRA	Outfield drainage improvements on fields 5 and 6.	\$44,000	REET 2, YAF, Partnerships
Jacoby Park	Site plan and design for future park improvements.	\$20,000	REET 2, BFP, LWCF
Oakland Bay Park	Phase I Development -	\$340,000	REET 2, LWCF, Parks Foundation, partnerships.
Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake Park	Develop master site plan and design for the park.	\$20,000	REET 2, Donations, Park Foundation.
Walker Park	Renovation of existing play areas.	\$60,000	REET 2, Donations, partnership
Park Partnership Program	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
SW Area Park Scoping Study	Feasibility study and design for park located at Lake Nahwatzel, Lake Isabella, Star lake, Lost Lake, or in the SW area of the County. Goal of study is to provide water access and one additional SW area community park.	\$25,000	REET 2, NOVA
Trails Development	Begin of phased implementation of regional trails.	\$500,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnerships.
Belfair Skatepark	Develop Skatepark in Belfair.	\$144,000	REET 2, YAF, Donations, Partnership.
Total		\$1,462,000	

2009			
MCRA	Replace lights on fields #2 and #3, new scoreboards on fields #2 and #3.	\$350,000	REET 2, WWRP, YAF, Partnerships, Donation, Parks Foundation.
Mason Lake Park	Park improvements, including undeveloped areas of the park. Including improvements picnic area, picnic shelter, tent camping, trails, and general site amenities.	\$230,000	REET 2, WWRP
Jacoby Park	Park improvements including expanding parking, picnic area, boat launch improvements, play equipment, and general site amenities.	\$180,000	REET 2, WWRP, ALEA
Oakland Bay Park	Acquisition of 27 acres adjacent to the park.	\$125,000	Land Trust, Con. Futures, Donations, Park Foundation, WWRP.
Union Park	Renovate existing play area and other improvements	\$42,350	REET 2, WWRP
Walker Park	Site planning, design, permitting for bank stabilization.	\$30,000	REET 2, ALEA
Park Partnership Program.	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
Trails Development	Continue the phased implementation of regional trails.	\$1,000,000	REET 2, WWRP, Partnerships.
Union Boat Launch	Site plan and design for boat launch improvements, with parking improvements.	\$30,000	REET 2, BLP
Total		\$2,087,350	

2010			
MCRA	Plans and design for renovated concession – restroom building at MCRA.	\$20,000	REET 2
Foothills Park	Trailhead and trail development on the undeveloped section of the park. General site improvements, amenities, picnic shelter, signage	\$200,000	REET 2, LWCF, NRTP, Partnership.
Park Partnership Program	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
Trails Development	Continue the phased implementation of regional trails.	\$500,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnerships.

Sandhill Park	Revise existing site plan for future development phases. Site plan amendment would replace more baseball – softball fields with a multi-use athletic field.	\$10,000	REET 2
Walker Park	Remove basketball court and replace with viewing platform.	\$20,000	REET 2, Donations, partnership
Truman Glick Park	Upgrade and addition of play structure including ADA path to the area and general site improvements. Irrigation system in open grass play area. Two ADA parking stalls.	\$123,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnerships, donations.
Union Boat Launch	Improvement – renovation of the boat launch, possibly including dock, fuel station, parking, and general site upgrades.	\$230,000	REET 2, BFP, Partnerships.
Total		\$1,203,000	

2011			
MCRA	Renovate concession and restroom building, replace lights on fields #2 and #3, new scoreboards on fields #3 and #3, new bleachers on #1, #2, #3, new foul poles on #1 – #7, covered picnic shelter.	\$540,000	REET 2, WWRP, YAF, Partnerships, Donation, Parks Foundation.
Park Partnership Program	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
Trails Development	Continue the phased implementation of regional trails.	\$1,000,000	REET 2, WWRP, Partnerships.
Watson Wildwood Park	Develop site plan and design for a network of paths and trails.	\$25,000	REET 2, NOVA, WWRP
Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake	Phase I development of the park.	\$265,000	REET 2, WWRP, Partnerships, Parks Foundation, Donations.
Total		\$1,930,000	

2012			
Latimer's Landing	Site plan and design to connect Latimer's Landing with the overflow parking area.	\$25,000	REET 2
Park Partnership Program	Annual contribution for park improvements in Mason County.	\$100,000	REET 2
Trails Development	Continue the phased implementation of regional trails.	\$500,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnerships.
Watson Wildwood Park	Improve park access and also develop paths, trails, and park amenities.	\$290,000	REET 2, LWCF, NRTP, Partnerships.
Phillips Lake Park	General site improvements, picnic facilities, safety features, general park amenities.	\$10,000	REET 2
Oakland Bay Park	Phase II development. Interpretative center and environmental education.	\$1,000,000	REET 2, LWCF
Total		<u>\$1,925,000</u>	
	Total 2007	1,539,000	
	Total 2008	1,462,000	
	Total 2009	2,087,350	
	Total 2010	1,203,000	
	Total 2011	1,930,000	
	Total 2012	1,925,000	
	Total 2007-2012	<u>10,146,350</u>	
2013	<u>Beyond Planning Period. 2013-2018.</u>		
Foothills Park (2013)	Development of a multi-use community building. Completed in conjunction with the Port of Hoodspout and other local partners.	\$4,000,000	JV/Port of HP
Latimer's Landing (2013)	New vault toilet and park signage.	\$36,875	REET 2, BFP, Donations.
Latimer's Landing (2013)	Connection path from boat launch to the overflow parking area and construction of a new restroom.	\$300,000	REET 2, WWRP, Donations, BFP, Parks Foundation.
Trails Development (2013)	Continue the phased implementation of regional trails.	\$1,000,000	REET 2, WWRP, Partnerships.
Total 2013		<u>\$5,336,875</u>	

2014-2018			
Latimer's Landing Overflow Parking	Parking area improvements.	\$200,000	REET 2, BFP, Donations.
Walker Park	General Park Improvements, bank restoration, tidelands restoration, and general site improvements.	\$300,000	REET 2, Water Access, BLP, ALEA.
Lake Isabella	Development of park and water access.	\$2,000,000	REET 2, WWRP, Water Access, LWCF, ALEA, Partnership, Parks Foundation.
Addition of Play Equipment	Addition of play equipment at Sandhill Park, Mason Lake Park.	\$150,000	REET 2, WWRP, LWCF, Partnerships, Donations, Parks Foundation.
Spray Parks	Development of water spray parks. One in Shelton area and one in Belfair area.	\$400,000	REET 2, WWRP, LWCF, Partnerships, Donations, Parks Foundation.
Harvey Rendsland Jiggs Lake	Phase II development of the park.	\$250,000	REET 2, LWCF, Partnerships, Parks Foundation, Donations.
Sandhill Park	Additional site development, landscaping, perimeter trail/path, new lighted multi-use field, additional parking.	\$1,800,000	REET 2, WWRP, YAF, Partnership
Total	Total beyond the planning period, 2013 - 2018.	\$5,100,000	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Community Park Program 2007-2012	6	\$100,000	\$600,000	REET 2
Project Subtotal			\$600,000	
WSST - 8.2%			N/A	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$600,000	
Bid Contingency - 5%			N/A	
Design Contingency - 10%			N/A	
Cost Increases - 9%			N/A	
Quality Control - 2%			N/A	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			N/A	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			N/A	
Project Total			\$600,000	

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Study to determine feasibility of a new park in the SW area of the County that provides water access.	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	REET 2
Project Subtotal			\$25,000	
WSST - 8.2%			N/A	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$25,000	
Bid Contingency - 5%			N/A	
Design Contingency - 10%			N/A	
Cost Increases - 9%			N/A	
Quality Control - 2%			N/A	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			N/A	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			N/A	
Project Total			\$25,000	

Foothills Park Improvements

From 10/2006 Park Plan

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Survey (Western 10 Acres w/Topo.)	1	\$7,500 plus \$500 /A Topo.	\$40,000	REET 2, LWCF, Donations
Foothills Community Building (FCB) (60 x 120 ft.; 12,800 sq. ft.)	12,800	\$200 sq. ft.	\$2,560,000	JV/Port of Hoodsport
North Terrace –scored concrete (30 x 80)	2,400	\$4.50 sq. ft.	\$10,800	REET 2, LWCF, Donations, Port of HP
Overlook Gazebo (20 x 20 hexagon)	1	\$15,000 ea.	\$15,000	Same
FCB Parking Area (asphalt w. curbs)	48	\$1,800 ea.	\$86,400	Same
Picnic Shelter	1	\$15,000 ea.	\$15,000	Same
Play Area 1,200 sq. ft. w/ Structure	1	\$30,000 ea.	\$30,000	Same
Irrigation of Fields (180' x 240'.)	43,200	\$0.35 sq. ft.	\$15,120	Same
Basketball Court (62' x 44')	1	\$25,000 ea.	\$25,000	Same
Picnic Table	6	\$500 ea.	\$3,000	Same
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Trailhead Parking Areas (2) –clear and grade area	7,500 .17 A	\$8,900/A	\$1,513	Same
Trails (Soft Path) –6,940 ln. ft.; 1.3 mi.	6,940	\$12.50 ln. ft.	\$86,750	Same
Park Identity Sign	1	\$600 ea.	\$600	Same
FCB Identity Sign	1	\$1,500 ea.	\$1,500	Same
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Utilities Extensions (water and electric.)	700 lf	\$30 lf.	\$21,000	Same
Bridge (large 25' –40') (B1, B2)	2	\$10,000 ea.	\$20,000	Same
Bridge (small 10' –15') (B3, B4, B5)	3	\$4,000 ea.	\$12,000	Same
Information Kiosk	2	\$500 ea.	\$1,000	Same
Project Subtotal			\$2,945,483.00	
WSST – 8.3%			\$244,475	
Estimated Bid – 2006 \$\$			\$3,189,958.00	
Bid Contingency – 5%			\$160,000	
Design Contingency – 10%			\$318,000	
Cost Increases – 9%			\$286,000	
Quality Control – 2%			\$63,000	
Construction Phase Admin. – 5%			\$160,000	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee – 8%			\$280,000	
Project Total			\$4,456,958	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Site plan and design for park	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	REET 2
New Parking Area - 40 spaces -clear and grade area (100' x 100')	.3 A	estimate	\$6,000	REET 2, LWCF, WWRP Donations
New Roadbed to Parking Area (crushed rock 20' lane access road)	200	estimate	\$2,000	Same
Picnic Shelter	1	24,000 ea	\$24,000	Same
Picnic Table	6	\$600 ea.	\$3,600	Same
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Trails (Soft Path) - 1 mi.	5,280	\$12.50 ln. ft.	\$66,000	Same
Benches	8	\$500 ea.	\$4,000	Same
Improve water access for public and Non-motorized vessels	1	\$400 ln. ft.	\$12,000	Same
Park Identity Sign	1	\$800	\$800	Same
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Information Kiosk @ Trailhead	1	\$500 ea.	\$500	Same
Wetland Planting Areas (shoreline)	3,000	\$4 sq. ft.	\$12,000	Same
Water and Electric Utility	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	Same
Water Fountain	1	\$1,500	\$1,500	Same
Vault Toilet	1	\$28,000	\$28,000	Same
Note: Cost estimate is for phase I Development only.				
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$186,200.00	
WSST - 8.3%			\$15,500	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$201,700.00	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$10,500	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$20,100	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$18,000	
Quality Control - 2%			\$4,000	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$10,500	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$16,800	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$281,600	

Latimer's Landing Overflow Parking Improvements From 10/2006 Park Plan_____

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Project to improve parking at the overflow parking lot.	1	\$75,000	\$75,000	REET 2 BFP WWRP
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$75,000	
<u>WSST - 8.3%</u>			\$6225	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$81,225.00	
<u>Bid Contingency - 5%</u>			\$4,000	
<u>Design Contingency - 10%</u>			\$8,100	
<u>Cost Increases - 9%</u>			\$7,300	
<u>Quality Control - 2%</u>			\$1,600	
<u>Construction Phase Admin. - 5%</u>			\$4,000	
<u>Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%</u>			\$6,500	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$112,725	

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Purchase and installation of new restroom. Includes delivery and install.	LS	\$28,000	\$21,000	REET 2, BFP, Volunteers, Donations
Acquisition of 2.35 acres next to launch.	2.35	\$475,000	\$475,000	REET 1, Donations.
Boat Launch and Dock Maintenance, includes bidding, permits, and constructio	LS	\$380,000	\$290,000	REET 2, BFP, Volunteers, Donations
New Park signage	LS	\$1,500	\$1,500	REET 2, BFP, Volunteers, Donations
Plan and design to connect trail to the Overflow parking area.	1	\$25,000	\$19,000	REET 2, BFP, Volunteers, Donations
Trail connection to overflow parking	1	\$250,000	\$190,000	REET 2, BFP, Volunteers, Donations
Project Subtotal			\$996,500.00	
WSST - 8.3%			\$82,668	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$1,079,168.00	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$53,000	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$107,900	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$97,000	
Quality Control - 2%			\$21,000	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$53,000	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			See above	
Project Total			\$1,411,068	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Expanded Parking Area -clear and grade area (100' x 100')	.3 A	\$8,900/A	\$2,670	
Picnic Shelter	1	24,000 ea	\$24,000	
Picnic Table	6	\$600 ea.	\$3,600	
Play Area -3,000 sq. ft. w/ Play Structure	1	\$60,000	\$60,000	
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Trails (Soft Path) - 3,500 ln. ft.	3,500	\$12.50 ln. ft.	\$43,750	
Planning and design for boat launch	1	LS	\$15,000	
Improved Boat Ramp (freshwater) - 50' x	1	\$400 ln. ft.	\$75,000	
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Information Kiosk @ Trailhead	1	\$500 ea.	\$500	
Wetland Planting Areas (shore & creek)	1,000	\$4 sq. ft.	\$4,000	
Project Subtotal			\$229,320.00	
WSST - 8.3%			\$19,033	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$248,353.00	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$12,400	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$24,800	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$22,320	
Quality Control - 2%			\$4,960	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$12,400	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$19,840	
Project Total			\$345,073	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Planning and design for new shop.	LS	\$15,000	\$15,000	REET 2
Planning and design for new office.	LS	\$20,000	\$20,000	REET 2
Construction of new shop, 40' x 60' Pole building.	LS	\$150,000	\$150,000	REET 2
Renovate old shop into new office.	LS	\$75,000	\$75,000	REET 2
Overlay gravel areas and repair sidewalks	LS	\$50,000	\$50,000	REET 2
Renovate the existing flagpole.	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2
Replace fall zone material in play area.	LS	\$6,000	\$6,000	REET 2
Outfield drainage improvements on fields #5 and #6.	LS	\$30,000	\$30,000	REET 2, YAF
Renovate men's and woman's restrooms Or build a new restroom - concession Building.	LS	\$150,000	\$150,000	REET 2, WWRP, Donations, Foundation
New lights on fields #2 and #3	2	\$175,000 ea.	\$350,000	REET 2, WWRP, Donations, Foundation
New scoreboards, field #2 and #3	2	\$7,500 ea.	\$15,000	Sponsorship
New bleachers on fields #1, #2, #3.	6	\$3,500 ea.	\$21,000	REET 2, WWRP, Donations, Foundation
New foul poles on fields 1-7. (20')	14	\$1,400 ea.	\$19,600	same
Covered picnic shelter	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	same
Project Subtotal			\$946,600.00	
WSST - 8.2%			\$77,621	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$1,024,221	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$51,211	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$102,422	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$92,179	
Quality Control - 2%			\$20,484	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$51,211	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$81,937	
Project Total			\$1,423,665	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Improvement of watercraft launch	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	NRTP Water Access
New vault toilet	1	\$25,000	\$25,000	NRTP, Water Access
General site improvements	1	\$2,000	\$2,000	NRTP, Water Access
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$47,000.00	
<u>WSST - 8.3%</u>			\$3,900	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$50,900.00	
<u>Bid Contingency - 5%</u>			\$2,545	
<u>Design Contingency - 10%</u>			\$5,090	
<u>Cost Increases - 9%</u>			\$4,581	
<u>Quality Control - 2%</u>			\$1,018	
<u>Construction Phase Admin. - 5%</u>			\$2,545	
<u>Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%</u>			\$4,072	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$70,751	

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Heritage Homestead Feasibility Study structural and architectural analysis, historical research	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	CTED
Acquisition of 27 acres next to park.	1	\$125,000	\$125,000	Land Trust, Con. Futures Donations WWRP Park Foundation
<i>Park Access Road Improvements</i>				
Asphalt and curbed Agate Rd. access	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	Ma. Co. Trans.
New Roadbed to Parking Area (asphalt 20' wide)	700 lf	\$3.10 sq. ft.	\$2,170	REET 2 WWRP, LWCF Donations Partnerships
Trailhead Parking Area (unpaved) -clear and grade area (200' x 125')	.6 A	\$8,900/A	\$5,340	Same
Special Access Parking Area/Access Rd. -clear and grade area (80' x 52') -unpaved 10' wide lane (300')	.1 A 300 lf	\$8,900/A \$1.80	\$890 \$540	Same
Bridge - structural analysis and upgrade	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	Same
Picnic Table	4	\$600 ea.	\$2,400	Same
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Trails (Soft Path) - 1.0 mi.	5,280	\$12.50 ln. ft.	\$66,000	Same
Vault toilet installation	1	\$28,000 ea.	\$28,000	Same
Park Identity Sign	1	\$800 ea.	\$800	Same
Homestead Identity Sign	1	\$800 ea.	\$800	Same
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	Same
Information Kiosk	2	\$500 ea.	\$1,000	Same
Phase 2 - Site Master Plan	1	(\$40,000)	\$40,000	Same
Architectural Design & Restoration Drawings	1	(\$75,000)	\$75,000	Same
Estimated development cost	1	LS	\$750,000	Same

<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$990,000	
WSST - 8.3%			\$71,795	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$1,061,795	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$46,839	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$93,679	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$84,311	
Quality Control - 2%			\$18,735	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$46,839	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$0	
Project Total			\$1,352,198	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
3 - 10' x 6' Concrete Pads for picnic tables, Sq. ft.	180	\$4.50	\$810	REET 2 Partnership
Picnic tables	3	\$500	\$1,500	REET 2 Partnership
Park benches	3	\$500	\$1,500	REET 2 Partnership
Improved signage	LS	\$1,500	\$1,500	REET 2 Partnership
Landscaping improvements, topsoil	LS	\$750	\$750	REET 2 Partnership
Tree removal	LS	\$500	\$500	REET 2 Partnership
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$6,560	
<u>WSST - 8.2%</u>			\$545	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$7,105	
<u>Bid Contingency - 5%</u>			0	
<u>Design Contingency - 10%</u>			0	
<u>Cost Increases - 9%</u>			\$710	
<u>Quality Control - 2%</u>			\$142	
<u>Construction Phase Admin. - 5%</u>			\$355	
<u>Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%</u>			0	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$8,312	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
New Parking Area - 48 spaces paved -clear and grade area - asphalt	48	\$1,800 ea.	\$86,400	
New Roadbed to Parking Area (asphalt 20' lane access road	100	\$3.10 sq. ft.	\$310	
Parking Landscape				
- Tree's	24	\$125 ea.	\$3,000	
- Groundcover	1,000	\$3 sq. ft.	\$3,000	
- Irrigation	1,000	\$0.65 sq. ft.	\$650	
Soccer Field (full 225' x 360') -Field Turf (synthetic multi-layer system)	81,000	\$10 - \$12 sf	\$972,000	
Soccer Field - (rolled sod installed) Excavation, prep., engineering \$320,000 Sod \$220,000	81,000		(\$540,000)	
Lights (30 fc) -6 poles per field	6		\$150,000	
Goals	2	\$800 ea.	\$1,600	
Seating - Spectator (3 row 15' long)	6	\$2,500 ea.	\$15,000	
Seating - Team (15' bench)	2	\$400 ea.	\$800	
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Connecting conc. sidewalks & stairs	3,000	\$27 ln. ft.	\$81,000	
Park Identity Sign	1	\$800	\$800	
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Information Kiosk	1	\$500 ea.	\$500	
Water and Electric Extension	1		\$2,000	
Water Fountain	1	\$1,500	\$1,500	
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$1,319,360	
WSST - 8.3%			\$108,760	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$1,419,120	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$70,956	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$141,912	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$127,721	
Quality Control - 2%			\$28,382	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$70,956	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$113,530	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$1,972,577	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Parking area (paved)	12	\$1,800 each	\$21,600	
Concrete retaining wall 60'	100	\$100 lf.	\$10,000	
Crushed rock (5' x 60')	300	\$4 sq. ft.	\$1,200	
Picnic Shelter	1	\$24,000 ea.	\$24,000	
Picnic tables	6	\$600 ea.	\$3,600	
Benches	6	\$500 ea.	\$3,000	
Pedestrian soft trails	500	\$12.50 lin. Ft.	\$6,250	
Trash containers	2	\$100 ea.	\$200	
Portable toilet enclosure	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	
Park sign	1	\$800	\$800	
Directional and rules signs	4	\$200 ea.	\$800	
Information kiosk	1	\$1,000	\$1,000	
Play equipment	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$125,450.00	
WSST - 8.3%			\$10,375	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$135,825.00	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$6,700	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$13,500	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$12,000	
Quality Control - 2%			\$2,700	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$6,700	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			\$10,800	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$188,225	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
4" concrete slab - 8,000 sq. ft.	8,000	\$4.50 sq. ft.	\$36,000	REET 2, YAF Partnership.
Manufactured skateboard ramps	LS	\$70,000	\$70,000	REET 2, YAF Partnership.
Construction design and management	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2, YAF Partnership.
Park furniture - picnic table, benches	LS	\$2,500	\$2,500	REET 2, YAF Partnership.
Building permit	LS	\$1,000	\$1,000	REET 2, YAF Partnership.
Project Subtotal			\$114,500	
Project Subtotal				
WSST - 8.3%			\$9,503	REET 2, YAF Partnership
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$124,003	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$6200	
Design Contingency - 10%			N/A	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$11,160	
Quality Control - 2%			\$2480	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			N/A	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			See above	
Project Total			\$143,843	

Trails Development Improvements

From 10/2006 Park Plan_____

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Complete Trails Plan	1	\$50,000	\$50,000	REET 2
Trails Development 2008, 2010, 2012	3	\$500,000	\$1,500,000	REET 2 LWCF
Trails Development 2009, 2011, 2013	3	\$1,000,000	\$3,000,000	REET 2 WWRP
Project Subtotal			\$4,550,000	
WSST - 8.3%			N/A	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$4,550,000	
Bid Contingency - 5%			N/A	
Design Contingency - 10%			N/A	
Cost Increases - 9%			N/A	
Quality Control - 2%			N/A	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			N/A	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			N/A	
Project Total			\$4,550,000	

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Installation of new irrigation system in Open field.	7,000 sq. ft.	\$0.35 sq. ft.	\$24,500	REET 2, LWCF Donations
New and renovated play structure	1/LS	\$65,000	\$65,000	REET 2, LWCF Donations
Soft surface path from parking area to Play area.	225 LF.	\$12.50 LF.	\$2812	REET 2, LWCF Donations
Develop a two ADA parking spots	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2, LWCF Donations
Project Subtotal			\$97,312.00	
WSST - 8.3			\$8,076	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$105,388	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$5,269	
Design Contingency - 10%			0	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$9,484	
Quality Control - 2%			\$2,107	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			0	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			0	
Project Total			\$122,248.00	

Union Boat Ramp Improvements

From 10/2006 Park Plan.....

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Boat Ramp Planning and Design. Study Potential fueling station.	1	LS	\$30,000	REET 2 BFP
Boat ramp maintenance, new loading and unloading dock.	1	LS	\$150,000	REET 2 BFP
Portable toilet pad and enclosure	1	LS	\$2,500	REET 2 BFP
Project Subtotal			\$182,500.00	
WSST - 8.3%			\$15,147	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$197,647.00	
Bid Contingency - 5%			\$10,422	
Design Contingency - 10%			\$20,847	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$18,762	
Quality Control - 2%			\$4,169	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$10,422	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			See above	
Project Total			\$262,269	

Union Park Improvements

From 10/2006 Park Plan_____

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Replace existing play structure with new Structure designed for ages 5-12. To be Installed by parks staff and volunteers.	LS	\$25,000	\$25,000	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
ADA path to play structure and handicap Parking spot. 6-8 ft. soft path	60 LF	\$12.50 LF	\$750	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
Fall zone material	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
New Park sign	1	\$500	\$500	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
3 - 10' x 6' concrete pads for picnic tables	180	\$4.50 sq. ft.	\$810	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
3 picnic tables	LS	\$1,500	\$1,500	REET 2 Volunteers Donations
Project Subtotal			\$33,560	
WSST - 8.8%			\$2,953	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$36,510	
Bid Contingency - 5%			0	
Design Contingency - 10%			0	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$3285	
Quality Control - 2%			\$730	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$1,825	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			0	
Project Total			\$42,350	

Item	Units	Unit Price	Totals	Funding
Park furniture: Picnic tables, garbage Containers, Park benches.	LS	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2, Hood Canal Club, Volunteers.
Site preparation, gravel, and landscaping.	LS	\$4,000	\$4,000	REET 2, Hood Canal Club, Volunteers.
Signage for street ends	3	\$600	\$1,800	REET 2, Hood Canal Club, Volunteers.
Miscellaneous expenses	LS	\$2,000	\$2,000	REET 2, Hood Canal Club, Volunteers.
Project Subtotal			\$12,800	
WSST - 8.3%			\$1,062	
Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$			\$13,862	
Bid Contingency - 5%			0	
Design Contingency - 10%			0	
Cost Increases - 9%			\$1,247	
Quality Control - 2%			\$277	
Construction Phase Admin. - 5%			\$690	
Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%			0	
Project Total			\$16,076	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
Replace the play structure	1	\$40,000	\$40,000	REET 2 Donations
New fall zone material for play area	1	\$5,000	\$5,000	REET 2 Donations
ADA upgrades for the play area	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	REET 2 Donations
<u>Remove boat launch from tidelands</u>	1	\$0	\$0	Partnership
<u>New basketball court</u>	1	\$10,000	\$10,000	REET 2 Donations
<u>Consulting services to study park bank Erosion.</u>	1	\$30,000	\$30,000	REET 2 ALEA, IAC
<u>Project to address sea bank erosion</u>	1	\$200,000	\$200,000	REET 2, ALEA
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$295,000.00	
<u>WSST - 8.3%</u>			\$24,500	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$319,500.00	
<u>Bid Contingency - 5%</u>			\$16,000	
<u>Design Contingency - 10%</u>			\$32,000	
<u>Cost Increases - 9%</u>			\$16,000	
<u>Quality Control - 2%</u>			\$6,400	
<u>Construction Phase Admin. - 5%</u>			\$16,000	
<u>Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%</u>			\$25,500	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$430,900	

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Funding</u>
<u>Park Access Road Improvements</u>				
<u>New Roadbed to Parking Area</u> <u>(asphalt 20' wide) Corbin Ln. access</u>	700	\$3.10 sq. ft.	\$2,170	
Trailhead Parking Area (paved) -clear and grade area (200' x 125')	25,000 .6 A	\$3.10 sq. ft.	\$77,500	
Horse Docking fence 12' wood post	2	\$250 ea.	\$500	
Equestrian and Pedestrian soft trails	7,200	\$12.50 ln. ft	\$90,000	
Picnic Table	2	\$600 ea.	\$1,200	
Trash/Recycling Containers	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Vault Toilet	1	\$28,000 ea.	\$28,000	
Park Identity Sign	1	\$800 ea.	\$800	
Signs (Rules and Directions)	4	\$100 ea.	\$400	
Information Kiosk	1	\$500 ea.	\$500	
Service Road (asphalt 10' wide)	250	\$3.10 sq. ft.	\$775	
Central Green Turf Area (200" x 300') hydroseed	60,000	\$0.11 sq. ft.	\$6,600	
Water Fountain	1	\$1,500 ea.	\$1,500	
Viewpoint Improvements (site grubbing, fencing as needed)	2	\$500	\$1,000	
<u>Project Subtotal</u>			\$211,345.00	
<u>WSST - 8.3%</u>			\$17,500	
<u>Estimated Bid - 2006 \$\$</u>			\$228,845.00	
<u>Bid Contingency - 5%</u>			\$11,400	
<u>Design Contingency - 10%</u>			\$22,800	
<u>Cost Increases - 9%</u>			\$20,500	
<u>Quality Control - 2%</u>			\$4,500	
<u>Construction Phase Admin. - 5%</u>			\$11,400	
<u>Consultant Design/Survey Fee - 8%</u>			\$18,240	
<u>Project Total</u>			\$317,000	

MASON COUNTY PARKS AND TRAILS DEPARTMENT
P.O. BOX 2286
 SHELTON, WA 98584
 (360) 427-9670, ext. 535

Mason County 2006 Park and Recreation Plan Survey

Mason County Parks will update the County Parks Plan in 2006. A very important part of the planning process is to obtain input from the public. Your answers to the following questions will provide vital information to be used in the plan update process. Please take a moment to complete this survey.

1) Do you own real estate in Mason County or are you a Mason County resident? If so, which of the following best describes your situation?

1. Homeowner with permanent year around residency _____
2. Homeowner with weekend or seasonal use _____
3. Renting a residence _____
4. Other _____

2) **What is your gender? Male _____ Female _____**

3) **What is your home zip code?**

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Shelton 98584 _____ | 5. Union 98592 _____ | 9. Matlock 98560 _____ |
| 2. Belfair 98528 _____ | 6. Allyn 98524 _____ | 10. Grapeview 98546 _____ |
| 3. Hoodspport 98548 _____ | 7. Elma 98541 _____ | 11. Lilliwaup 98555 _____ |
| 4. Tahuya 98588 _____ | 8. Victor 98335 _____ | 12. Other _____ |

4) **How many persons living in your household (counting yourself) are?**

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Under age 10 _____ | 4. Ages 25-34 _____ | 7. Ages 55-64 _____ |
| 2. Ages 10-19 _____ | 5. Ages 35-44 _____ | 8. Ages 65-74 _____ |
| 3. Ages 20-24 _____ | 6. Ages 45-54 _____ | 9. Ages 75+ _____ |

5) **What do you feel are the most needed parks or recreation facilities in Mason County?**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Swim Access _____ | 13. Water Playground _____ |
| 2. Adult Softball Fields _____ | 14. Boat Launch _____ |
| 3. Adult Baseball Fields _____ | 15. Non-Motorized Watercraft Access _____ |
| 4. Youth Baseball/Softball Fields _____ | 16. Children's Play Area _____ |
| 5. Soccer Fields _____ | 17. Climbing Wall _____ |
| 6. Football Fields _____ | 18. Dog Park _____ |
| 7. Campgrounds _____ | 19. Picnic Areas/Shelters _____ |
| 8. Fishing Access _____ | 20. Natural Areas _____ |
| 9. Walking Trails _____ | 21. Wetlands (Like Theler) _____ |
| 10. Biking Trails _____ | 22. Community Center _____ |
| 11. Equestrian Trails _____ | 23. Community Swimming Pool _____ |
| 12. ORV Trails _____ | 24. Other _____ |

Which THREE of the facilities from question #5 are most important to your household? Using the numbers for the list in question #5, please write in the numbers for your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choices, or circle none.

1st _____ 2nd _____ 3rd _____ NONE

6) Do you participate in motorized off-road vehicle recreation (ORV)? Yes _____ No _____

If yes, what type of machine do you use?

- 1. Motorcycle _____
- 2. ATV _____
- 3. Four Wheel Drive _____
- 4. Other _____

7) How many times have you visited a Mason County Park in the last 12 months?

- 1. 1 to 5 visits _____
- 2. 6-10 visits _____
- 3. 11-19 visits _____
- 4. Over 20 visits _____
- 5. Unknown _____

8) If you seldom use or don't use County Parks, what are your reasons? Please check all that apply.

- 1. Parks not well maintained _____
- 2. Security/Safety _____
- 3. Too busy, no time _____
- 4. Not interested _____
- 5. Not within walking distance _____
- 6. No park where I like to recreate _____
- 7. Cannot access Parks _____
- 8. Don't know where parks are _____
- 9. Parks are too crowded _____
- 10. Other _____

9) How would you rate the overall physical condition of ALL of Mason County's parks and recreation facilities that you and members of your household have visited?

- 1. Excellent _____
- 2. Good _____
- 3. Fair _____
- 4. Poor _____

If you think some parks are in excellent shape, can you please list the park(s):

If you think some parks need more attention, can you please list the park(s)?

10) Do you feel there is a need for additional water (saltwater or freshwater) access for the general public in Mason County?

Yes _____ No _____

If you answered yes, where would you like to see additional water access?

11) Listed below are potential improvements that could be made to Mason County Parks. Please check ALL the improvements you would like to have made to the parks. (Note: If you do not currently use any Mason County Parks, please indicate the improvements that might encourage you to use them).

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Landscaping _____ | 11. Trash Removal/Cans _____ | 21. Park Signage _____ |
| 2. Walking Trails _____ | 12. Drinking Fountains _____ | 22. Shade Trees _____ |
| 3. Bicycle Trails _____ | 13. Picnic Shelters _____ | 23. Water Playground _____ |
| 4. Equestrian Trails _____ | 14. Security/Lighting _____ | 24. Horseshoe Pits _____ |
| 5. ORV Trails _____ | 15. Restrooms _____ | 25. Water Access _____ |
| 6. Parking _____ | 16. Picnic Tables - Benches _____ | 26. Non-Motor Boat Launch _____ |
| 7. Playground Equipment _____ | 17. Tennis Courts _____ | 27. Community Center _____ |
| 8. Handicap Accessibility _____ | 18. Sports Fields _____ | 28. Swimming Pool _____ |
| 9. Walkways/Sidewalks _____ | 19. Sports Field Lighting _____ | 29. Other _____ |
| 10. Bike Racks _____ | 20. Basketball Courts _____ | _____ |

12) Are you interested in seeing more recreational events offered such as athletic tournaments, special events, drop-in programs, classes, etc. in Mason County? Yes ____ No ____

If yes, what types of events would you like to see offered?

13) Potential park improvements may increase operation and maintenance costs. These increases in operating costs could be paid by taxes or through the implementation of higher or new user fees.

Which ONE of the following statements BEST describes your level of support for implementing new or increased taxes for park maintenance and operations to help pay for increased expenses.

- 1. Very Supportive ____
- 2. Somewhat supportive ____
- 3. Not sure ____
- 4. Not supportive ____

Which ONE of the following statements BEST describes your level of support for implementing new or higher user fees for park maintenance and operations to help pay for increased expenses?

- 1. Very supportive ____
- 2. Somewhat supportive ____
- 3. Not sure ____
- 4. Not supportive ____

14) Currently, the County owns several large tracts of undeveloped or partially developed parkland. If any of these parcels were developed, what type development would you like to see completed?

- 1. No development (keep natural) ____
- 2. Keep mostly natural (0-25% developed, i.e. parking and trails) ____
- 3. Selective site development (25-50% of the park developed) ____
- 4. Complete/full site development (50-100% of the park developed) ____
- 5. Not sure ____

15) If \$100,000 were available for Mason County Parks and Facilities, how would you allocate the funds among categories of funding listed below?

- \$ ____ Acquisition of new park land or natural areas
- \$ ____ Acquisition or development of walking and biking trails and bike routes
- \$ ____ Improvements/maintenance of existing parks and playgrounds
- \$ ____ Construction of new athletic facilities (i.e. soccer, softball, baseball, football, football, swimming pool)
- \$ ____ Development of waterfront parks to improve water access
- \$ ____ Development of new outdoor parks and recreation facilities (i.e. playgrounds, shelters, etc.)
- \$ ____ Other: _____

\$100,000 TOTAL

16) Can you please rate your satisfaction with the value your household receives from Mason County Parks?

- 1. Very Satisfied ____
- 2. Somewhat Satisfied ____
- 3. Neutral ____
- 4. Somewhat Dissatisfied ____
- 5. Very Dissatisfied ____
- 6. Don't Know ____

This concludes the survey; thank you for your time and comments.

Please return the completed survey by mail to Mason County Parks, East 2100 Johns Prairie Road, P.O. Box 2286, Shelton, WA 98584, or drop it off at the reception desk in Mason County Building I, 411 North 5th Street, Shelton. Questions call John Keates – (360) 427-9670, ext. 535. Johnk@co.msaon.wa.us

Your responses will remain completely confidential. Optional – Name, address, phone number, or e-mail:
