

Appendix F

Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan

PARKS, RECREATION & OPEN SPACE PLAN 2015

Monroe, Washington

Prepared By

Studio Cascade

November 2015

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Introduction

Since 1975, the City of Monroe has engaged in park planning. This park planning effort updates the 2008 parks plan by continuing to increase efficiencies, take advantage of joint opportunities, and ensure overall consistency by incorporating parks planning into the GMA required comprehensive plan. As such, a summary of the key features of this parks plan is echoed in the comprehensive plan's Parks and Recreation Element; in fact, the goals and policies of this plan, as well as relevant background data are incorporated in their entirety in the Parks and Recreation Element. The Parks and Recreation Element is intended to provide an at a glance policy guidance within the context of other City planning efforts, while this document is intended to be a complete comprehensive parks plan.

The role of the Monroe Parks & Recreation Department is to manage parks, provide recreation services, implement and maintain trails, greenways, and streetscapes, and to be an integral part of open space planning and public resource management of the community. The following is the Parks & Recreation Mission Statement, which more concisely articulates the Department's commitment to leisure public services.

City of Monroe Park, Recreation Services Mission Statement:

- *Protect and enhance the natural beauty of Monroe through the development of a vibrant system of parks, open space, and trails.*
- *Provide citizens of all ages positive recreational opportunities in clean, safe and accessible recreation facilities.*
- *Enhance health, quality living and the natural environment for future generations.*

Residents of the City of Monroe find that parks, recreation activities, trail use, open space preservation and natural resource enhancement are highly valued qualities that contribute directly to health and quality of life. In this regard a fundamental definition of public recreation and leisure activities may be stated as follows:

“Any portion of an individual's time not occupied by employment or life's essential activities is leisure time, which is pursued for its own sake, to recreate, to experience the opposite of toil and enrich the body, mind and human spirit. “

Public demand for parks, recreation services and trail systems create the need for land and facilities, which may require alteration to the natural landscape. In this regard, land designated for public parks,

trails and recreation facilities must be accessible, usable, developable and functional for recreation purposes.

Natural resource areas and greenways, designated as “open space”, provide important scenic and natural wildlife habitat, which are valued resources. The principal role of open space is that it represents important implications for quality of life and visual relief from urban development. Natural, open space areas and greenways create functional, as well as educational opportunities and uses such as nature study and linkages between neighborhoods, schools, parks and commercial retail centers.



The connection from Lewis Street Park into Al Borlin is a critical link for future trails.
Source: City of Monroe

Most open space lands, however, limit traditional recreation activities. Such lands are, in fact, often described as conservation or preservation areas, that may preclude development and restrict public access or use. Thus, it is essential to distinguish the difference between land designated as open space and land identified for public parks and recreation activities when calculating the amount of park and recreation assets that serve the public.

The Department of Parks and Recreation has stewardship and a participatory role for park planning, recreation facilities and open space/ resource management. Collaboration and cooperation between the Parks and Recreation Department, the Planning Department and Public Works must be maintained to insure the best possible result in terms of public projects, which include community development, transportation, and open space planning issues.

More specifically the Department of Parks and Recreation should maintain a stewardship role for public parks, trail systems, streetscapes, open space and recreation resource planning and management, and the development, management and maintenance of public parks, open space areas and waterways within the City of Monroe.

While the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) developed guidelines for park lands, there is no standard for “X” number of acres of parkland per 1,000 persons. Current methodology calls on each community to determine its own defining blend of natural, social, and economic characteristics, and this plan follows the standard adopted in 2008.

The City of Monroe has adopted its own Level of Service (LOS), tailored to an appropriate range, quantity and quality of recreational facilities within its fiscal limits balanced with the needs identified by the community through the public process. Identification of local standards establishes a “baseline” or

“objectives” for parks and recreation development, strengthening communication between various entities concerned with the future of the Monroe Parks System.

The Parks and Recreation Department continues to face the challenge to meet the current level of service (LOS). The *Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan-Update 2015* continues the trend established in the 2008, providing a practical and foundational basis to meet the challenge by first improving existing parks, acquiring parkland, advancing organization of the department and a city parks system, and advocating joint parks/school parks projects.

As opportunities for parkland acquisition and interlocal agreements for school/ park development occur, the Parks and Recreation Department should apply the park classification designations provided as an appendix to this plan to guide planning and specific design of new parks.

The community’s natural public lands, wetlands, streams, river and natural resource areas provide opportunities for conservation, landscape enhancement, interpretation, and outdoor recreation. Open space systems cannot and should not be equated to a numerical standard applied to recreation activities associated with city parks. Rather, the community should, through its community development and planning processes, organize and implement open space and natural resource policies.

Summary of Key Elements

The City of Monroe, through its Parks and Recreation Department, seeks to provide a functional level of service for parks and trails, and participate in the planning, management and maintenance of recreation assets.

The Department’s objective is to establish a parks system with sufficient facilities and recreation services that provide the optimum use of parks and trails while protecting and enhancing natural/ open space landscapes.

The City of Monroe *Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan Update-2015* establishes parks, trails and recreation needs, a foundation level of service, a set of development and service objectives, a six-year capital improvement program, statutory funding options and policies. The following summarizes key elements of the plan.

- *As of early 2015 the population estimate for the City of Monroe and Monroe’s UGA is **18,949**, and is projected to reach **25,119 by 2035** a net increase of **6,170** people between 2013 and 2035.*
- *As of 2015, the gross acreage of properties considered “parkland” owned and operated by the City of Monroe is **207.01** acres, which includes **14 parks and approximately 4 acres of streetscapes and roundabouts**. The net developed park space is estimated to be **57.6 acres** leaving 144.5 acres as undeveloped park lands; however, excluding lands covered by water and natural preserves only **35.4 acres** of are available for development.*
- *The current level of service for developed, operational and functional parks owned by the City of Monroe is about **4.75 acres of parkland for every 1,000 residents** (see Section 2.4 for the LOS analysis).*

- *In order to maintain a 4.75 acres/1,000 people level of service for parkland by the year **2035**, the City of Monroe will need to **develop the 46.9 acres** it owns and **acquire and develop approximately 10 more acres**.*
- *Currently, there are twelve (12) trail segments providing approximately 14 miles of trail. The adopted Level of Service for trails is **1 mile of trail per 1,000 residents** (see Section 2.5 for the LOS analysis).*
- *In order to maintain the 1 mile /1,000 people level of service for trails by the year **2035**, the City of Monroe will need to **develop/ sign about 11 miles** of trails.*
- *The initial parks and trails development objective is to improve existing parks, acquire parkland and **develop 1 new school neighborhood park, 2 special use parks, and designate/ sign approximately 11 miles of trails and pathways**.*
- *The most effective way to “acquire” parkland and develop recreation facilities is to create use and facilities improvement agreements with the Monroe school district.*
- *Near-term projects focus on improving existing parks. Improvements to the following existing parks are identified.*
 1. *Tye Lake Park*
 2. *Skykomish River Park*
 3. *Currie View Park*
 4. *Wales Street Park*
 5. *Cadman Special Use Park*
 6. *Monroe City Plaza*
 7. *Shared school district use synthetic fields at high school*
 8. *Trail and sidewalk connections at Fryelands Blvd*
 9. *Signing of Centennial Trail connection along 179th and along Main.*
- *The Monroe Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan- Update 2015 suggests that Recreation Program Services respond to demographic, population changes, provide affordable programs and services, promote recreation activities, and develop joint programs with Snohomish County, Monroe schools, Monroe Police Department, service clubs, and community groups.*
- *Monroe citizens expressed a need for a trails system, which includes trails of various classifications linking parks, the river, the downtown area, schools and providing recreation opportunities in open space/natural areas.*
- *Municipal funding for parks, recreation services and operations should be increased to a sufficient level that will effectively sustain the foundation level of service, operations and maintenance and administrative services.*
- *Land acquisition and development costs for new parks may cost **\$9.6 million**, depending on zoning, location, market values and the City’s ability to negotiate terms and secure land for new parks development.*
- *Based on improvement concepts recommended in the plan and discussed with the public and Parks Board, **improvements to existing parks is projected to cost \$7 million**.*
- *The capital development cost for trails recommended in the plan update is projected to total **\$13 million**.*

- *Administrative, Operations & Maintenance (O & M) requirements will grow as the parks and recreation development/facilities inventory and service requirements expand. The 2014 budget for the Parks and Recreation Department budget is projected to be \$1,403,808 for the coming fiscal year. Of the total budget, the annual operating and maintenance budget estimate within the next fiscal year is \$977,000.*
- ***The six-year capital improvement program (CIP) identifies projects at an estimated cost of \$3,708,125. Approximately \$1,800,000 is for the renovation of the soccer field and one ball field at Lake Tye to synthetic all-weather turf.***
- *A set of policies have been developed, which enables the Parks and Recreation Department to carry out its mission and develop, administer and maintain the City parks, recreation, trails and open space system. The policies found in Section 6 and in the Parks and Recreation Element of the Comprehensive Plan.*
- *The City of Monroe charges a Park Impact Fee consistent with its adopted fee resolution, which is updated at least once per year and sometimes more frequently. Additionally the revenue generated from the impact fees are dependent on growth can occur as projected, slower than projected, or faster than projected. However, in order to estimate general revenues for the Capital Improvement Program in Section 5.5, this plan estimates annual park impact fee revenue of \$ 174,000.*

Chapter 1: Historical & Existing Conditions

The status of parks and recreation services is an essential benchmark leading toward establishing the appropriate levels of service in terms of land, facilities, and programs. This section provides a brief historical perspective of the birth and growth of the Monroe community and updates population/demographics for Monroe and the surrounding unincorporated areas, existing parks, recreation facilities and services.

Monroe's beginnings occurred in the Skykomish River Valley which was first settled by Europeans in the 1860s and 1870s. These early settlers were attracted to the area by its abundance of trees for logging and rich land for farming and ranching. The Great Northern Railroad was working its way across the Cascades and down the Skykomish River Valley. Park Place – located near the present day Park Place Middle School- the first settlement in the valley, was established in 1889 at the foot of Reformatory Hill, near the anticipated location of the railroad right-of-way. It included a general store, post office building and a few homes.

Monroe was incorporated in 1902 with 325 citizens residing in the area. By the end of the first decade the population swelled to nearly 2,000 due, in part, to the location of two new employers in the Monroe area. Between 1910 and 1980, the population of Monroe experienced little change. However, the completion of US 2 and SR 522, linking Monroe to the metropolitan areas of Everett and Seattle served as catalysts for population growth. Since 2007, Monroe's population growth has slowed after the robust growth period of the early 2000's. As of 2014, the combined Monroe and Monroe unincorporated urban growth area population is estimated at 18,949.

In context of leisure activities, Monroe has matured to become a gateway community to the Cascade Mountains which offer a variety of quality outdoor recreation opportunities. Areas, managed by the National Forest, National Parks Service and Washington State Parks, provide winter and summer recreation. Mountain villages, ski resorts and summer cabins and chalets attract tourists to a highly desirable area for recreation experiences.

As a gateway and residential community, Monroe plays an important role in facilitating recreation for resident and visitor populations alike. As these populations grow, they will have the advantage of local community recreation assets and ready access to outdoor recreation in the abundant resource of mountains, forests, and rivers.

1.1 Population & Demographics

Population, land use, quality of life and public service issues in the Monroe community have become important matters in recent years due primarily to growth pressures generated by migration from Seattle, other Puget Sound cities and other states. In the foreseeable future, population growth will continue to influence planning, administrative and political decisions regarding community development, infrastructure; the acquisition and development of parks, recreation services and preservation of open space assets.

A brief historical perspective on population growth of Monroe, and the Urban Growth Area contiguous to the city boundaries, illustrates the growth challenges Monroe is experiencing.

Table 1-1 Monroe Population Growth 1997-2014

	1997	2000	2007	2011	2014
Monroe City Limits	6,910	13,795	16,290	17,237	17,510
Unincorporated UGA	3,812	1,569	1,461	1,569	1,439
Sub-Total	10,722	15,364	17,751	18,806	18,949
MCC Pop*					2,400
Total*					16,549

**The City of Monroe annexed the Monroe Correctional Facility in 1997, significantly increasing total population. To be consistent with other Comprehensive Plan Elements, the prison population is included in total population figures, but is removed for purposes of determining parks policy and planning in this document.*

Sources: 2008 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation Plan, Washington State Office of Financial Management, Snohomish County Buildable Lands Report 2012

Figure 1-A indicates that rapid population growth occurred between 1997 and 2000 with 5,125 new residents choosing Monroe as their home. During the year 2000 Monroe’s population grew by 20% and between 2000 and 2007 the Monroe population grew by about 18%. In the period from 2007 to 2014 Monroe’s growth has slowed considerably, gaining an additional 1,370 residents for a growth rate of 8%.

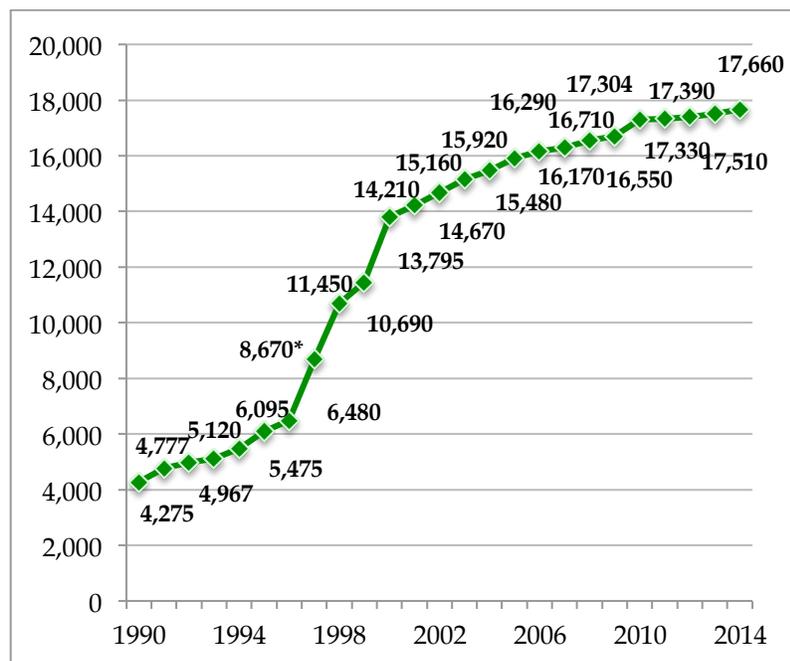


Figure 1-A: Monroe Population Growth 1990-2014

Source: WA Office of Financial Management, 2013 *Population includes inmates added in 1996.

Accounts of escalating housing costs in Seattle and the metro-communities surrounding Seattle will no doubt continue to drive housing demand and population growth within and around the City of Monroe. Concurrently, significant population growth continues in the Snohomish County un-incorporated areas and the Monroe urban growth area. When considered against existing recreation resources, the combined

Monroe and Monroe UGA population growth compounds the demand for a wide variety of recreation resources. Thus, it is reasonable to assume that accessible, useable and developable land for parks and trails, and the retention of functional open space, will become increasingly difficult to secure.

Population growth within the City of Monroe's city limits, which is about 5.4 square miles or 3,457 acres, illustrates increased living environment densities. Currently, the population density is 3,064 persons per square mile or 4.7 persons per acre. The density figure does not include the prison population which is currently 2,400.



Monroe's Parks Department has teamed up with the Snohomish Arts Guild to bring free concerts in the park at Lake Tye. Source: City of Monroe

As the population of the City of Monroe continues to grow and population densities approach 4,500 persons per square mile, such densities will test the minimum standards expressed by the *American Public Health Association, Committee on Hygiene of Housing for an Adequate Living Environment*. Key points are as follows.

- Protection against accident hazards
- Protection against contagion and provisions for maintenance of cleanliness
- Provisions of adequate daylight, sunshine and ventilation
- Protection against excessive noise
- Protection against atmospheric pollution
- Protection from fatigue and provision of adequate privacy
- **Provision of opportunities for normal family and community life, recreation, leisure activities and protection against moral and social hazards**
- Provision of possibilities for reasonable aesthetic satisfaction

The most recent City of Monroe "Buildable Lands Analysis" indicates that there are approximately 395 acres of residentially zoned land and 192 acres of commercially and/or industrially zoned land within Monroe and its UGA that is may be available for development.

This means that about 588 acres of land could be potentially developed within the next 20 years. The population target adopted by Snohomish County for the City of Monroe and its UGA for 2035 is 25,119, which is an additional population of 6,313 people. Using an average of 2.97 persons per dwelling unit, Monroe could expect approximately an additional 1,609 housing units.

For the purposes of the *Monroe Parks, Recreation & Open Space Plan-Update 2015*, it is assumed that the population figures used to develop the comprehensive plan are sufficient to apply to ratios used in the subsequent parks and recreation needs analysis, minus the prison population.

The following tables indicate the Monroe and Monroe UGA populations based on 2011 data with projections for 2021, 2027 and 2035.

Table 1-2: Monroe Population Growth Projections

	2011	2021*	2027*	2035
Monroe City Limits	17,351	19,747	21,185	22,102
Unincorporated UGA	1,455	1,954	2,253	3,017
Total *	18,806	21,701	23,438	25,119

Source: Snohomish Countywide Planning Policies and Studio Cascade

* These data points were interpolated

The following chart provides a graphic representation of population growth projections in the Monroe city limits and the Monroe unincorporated or urban growth area (UGA).

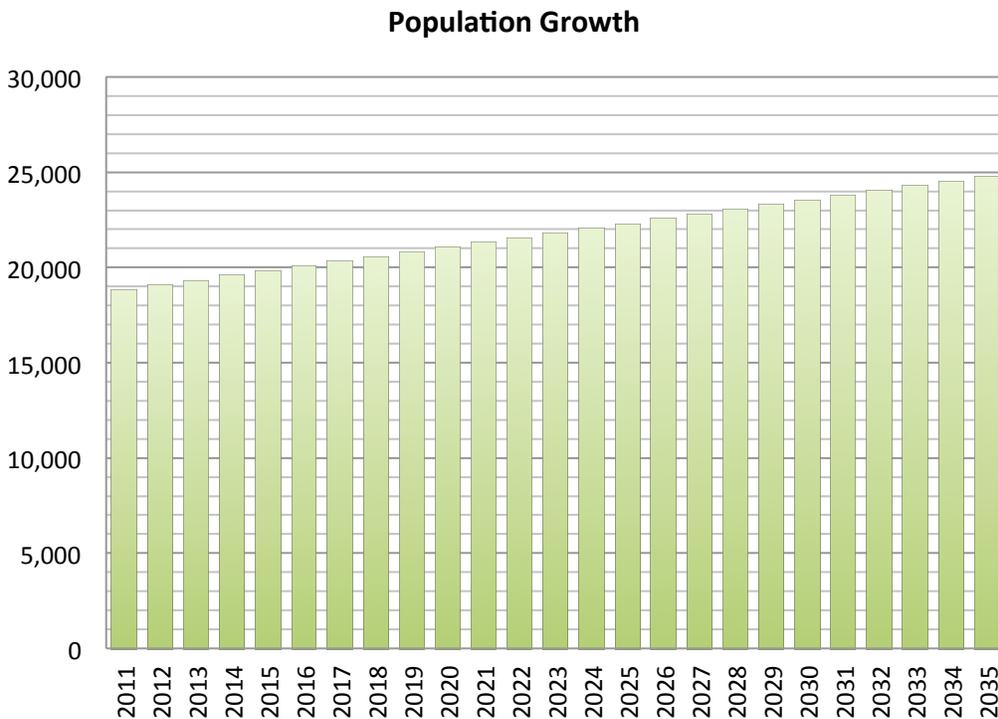


Figure 1-B: Projected Population Growth

Age group differences are used as indicators of recreation demand based on behavioral interests, recreation capabilities and participation rates for various recreation activities. The following table identifies recreation age groups living in the Monroe area (excluding the prison population of 2,207), which are structured to determine behavioral and participation patterns for recreation within the population.

Table 1-3: Recreation Age Groups Monroe Population

	Population	% of Total
Toddler (0-4)	1,278	7.43%
Children (5-14)	2,498	14.52%
Teen (15-19)	1,496	8.70%
Young Adult (20-34)	3,703	21.53%
Adult (35-54)	5,652	32.86%
Senior (55-74)	1,747	10.16%
Elderly (75)	824	4.79%
TOTAL	17,198	100.00%

Source: American Community Survey 2008-2012 5-year Estimates

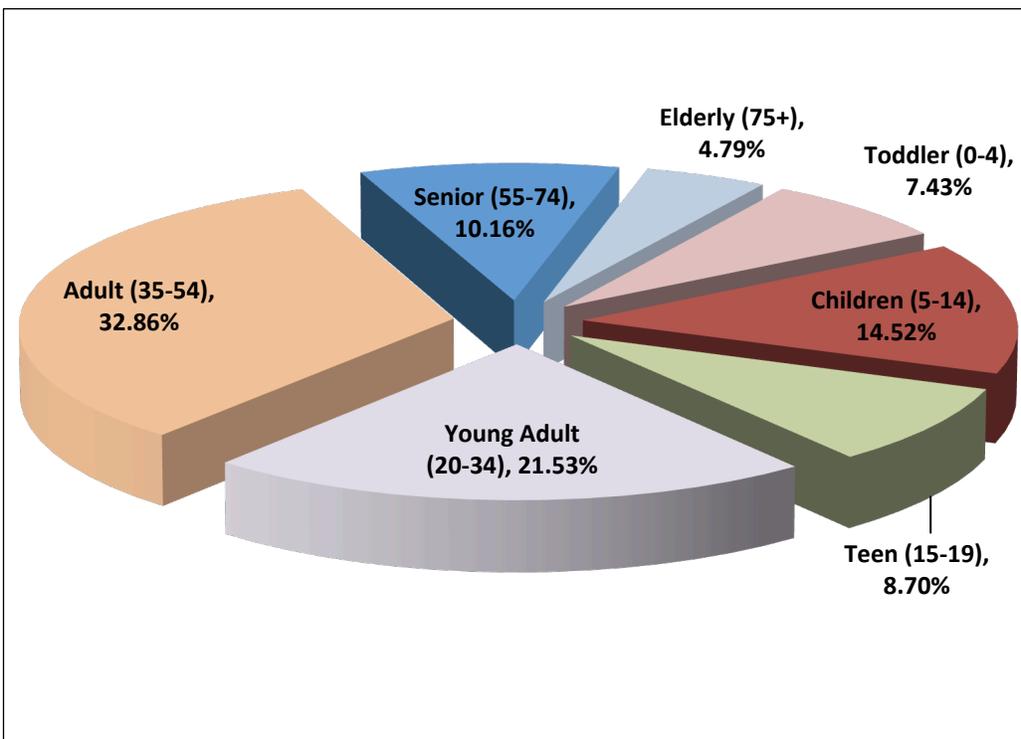


Figure 1-C: Recreation Age Group Chart

Public education for the Monroe community is administered by the Monroe School District. Since the “school age” population constitutes a predominant and active user of public parks and community recreation resources, enrollment data of K–12 students has been identified by grade and by school.

Table 1-4: School Enrollment by grade 2014

Grade	Total
Kindergarten	365
1 st	466
2 nd	503
3 rd	478
4 th	495
5 th	470
6 th	476
7 th	485
8 th	498
9 th	611
10 th	574
11 th	492
12 th	590
Total	6,610

Table 1-5: School Enrollment by School

School	Enrollment
Monroe High School	1,632
Park Place Middle School	797
Chain Lake Elementary School	576
Frank Wagner Elementary School	533
Fryelands Elementary School	512
Monroe Elementary School	399
Salem Woods Elementary School	465
Leaders In Learning	81
Sky Valley Education Center	863
Hidden River Middle School	429
Washington Virtual Academy	320
Special Education	3
Total	6,610

1.2 Recreation Programs/ Services

The Monroe Parks & Recreation Department has, at present, a limited capacity to provide programmed recreation services. Such programs are to be based on needs organized by recreation activities, park resources, and seasons of the year. Recreation program services will be administered by Department staff with the support and cooperation of other local public and private recreation service providers. The following is representative of current public recreation service providers offering programs within the Monroe area.

- Snohomish County
- Evergreen State Fair
- YMCA
- Cultural & Historical Associations
- Youth & Adult League Sports Clubs
- Private/ Commercial Recreation
- Boys & Girls Club
- Health Clubs
- Girl Scouts & Boy Scouts
- Washington State Parks
- Skyhawks
- Campfire
- Swim Clubs
- Explorers
- Brownies & Cub Scouts
- Biking & Hiking Clubs
- Nature Study Groups
- Dance Clubs
- Social, Cultural and Historical Clubs
- Neighborhood Associations
- Environmental Groups

Each recreation program service provider contributes to the supply of recreational services available to the citizens of Monroe. However, as with public recreational assets, there are a limited number of recreation service providers who own or operate recreation facilities in the immediate area.

The Monroe Parks & Recreation Department has published a listing of recreation activities presently occurring in the Monroe area. The following list provides a recreation activities menu representative of the 2014 operating year.

Skyhawks Sports Camp
 YMCA Youth & Family Activities
 YMCA Senior Aquatics/ Exercise
 Boys & Girls Club Activities
 Soccer Camp
 Basketball Camp
 Baseball Camp
 Music In the Park

Tennis Camp
 Summer Nights Entertainment Series
 Community Events
 Monroe Fair Parade
 Miracle Field Sports (“Inclusive Recreation & Sports”)
 National Night Out Against Crime
 Fun Run/ Walks
 Wake Board Events

NOTE: A monthly activities schedule is maintained by the Parks & Recreation Department indicating various activities and the parks/ facilities used.

1.3 Department Organization & Budget

The Monroe Parks and Recreation Department currently administers park management activities, facility repairs, and minor capital improvements. The Department administers maintenance services for parks, median strips, open space areas, and pocket parks scattered throughout the city. Maintenance activity is provided jointly by Public Works Department and the Parks and Recreation maintenance staff.

Among their principal functions, the Director and staff participate in public meetings, administer budgets and coordinate park usage and recreation activities with various user groups, local schools, community groups, sports leagues, individuals and non-profit organizations.

At present the Department's organization and budget is structured along functional lines of responsibility with shared personnel from other departments. The following figures indicate the organizational structure of the Parks and Recreation Department for 2014.

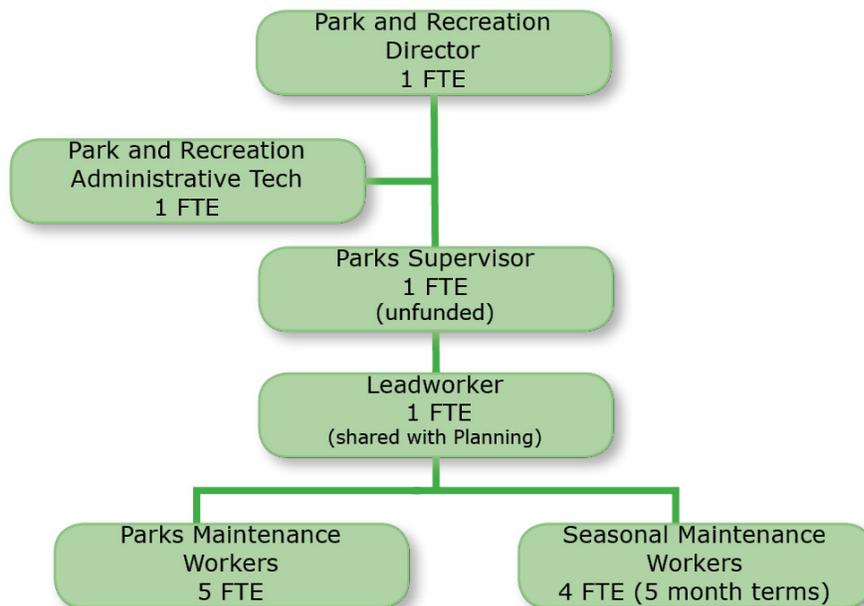


Figure 1-D: Parks and Recreation Department Existing Organization 2014

SOURCE: Monroe Department of Parks & Recreation

The Parks and Recreation expenditure budget allocation for FY 2014 was \$1,403,808 which is about eleven percent (11%) of the total Monroe General Fund Expenditures Budget. Distribution of the expenditure and revenue budget is indicated in the following tables.

Table 1-6: Parks and Recreation Budget Summary

DESCRIPTION	APPROVED AMOUNT 2014
Salaries	597,004
Payroll Taxes & Benefits	286,501
Supplies	42,200
Services/ Charges	478,013
Intergovernmental/ Taxes	90
Total Parks Budget	1,403,808

Table 1-7: Parks and Recreation Department Revenue Summary

Description	Approved Budget
Intergovernmental	5,260
Charges for Services	48,000
Interest & Other	7,600
Interfund Transfers	120,000
Total Parks Revenue	180,860

SOURCE: *City of Monroe, Parks & Recreation Department*

1.4 Existing Parkland & Facilities

Within the City of Monroe there are fourteen (14) functional parks, totaling 207.1 gross acres. The estimated net useable space within the existing parks is 62.6 acres. The parks are of various sizes, states of improvement and are owned, administered and maintained by the City of Monroe. Additionally, the Department is responsible for the maintenance of the streetscapes along Main St, Lewis St, Frylands Blvd, N. Kelsey, Hillcrest and three roundabouts, while these areas do not function as parkland they do contribute to the overall feel of Monroe.

The City operated parks have facilities which provide a range of recreation activities including softball, soccer, basketball, skate boarding, tennis, children’s and pre-school play equipment, picnic shelters, horseshoes, water sports, open play areas, trails, pathways, restrooms and other passive recreational opportunities.

Additionally, Monroe is situated next to the Skykomish River, a popular recreation resource. Snohomish County owns and operates three (3) parks within the general vicinity of the City of Monroe and an extensive trails system which extends to King County with connectivity to Washington State trails.

The following identifies existing properties classified as parks which are owned and operated by the City of Monroe. The listing includes the park name, gross acres and estimated net useable or functional space for traditional public recreation activities.

Table 1-8: Existing Parks Inventory 2014

Park Type and Name	Gross Acres	Net Developed Acres	Undeveloped Park Land
Tot Lot			
Ramblewood Tot Lot	0.1	0.1	0
Neighborhood Parks			
Blueberry Children's Park	1.1	1.1	0
Park Meadows	3	3	0
Cedar Grove Park	0.4	0.4	0
Currie View Park	4.3	2.3	2
Hillcrest Park	1.5	1.5	0
Rainier View Park	1.7	1.7	0
Stanton Meadows Park	3.5	3.5	0
Wales Street Park	0.5	0.5	0
Community Parks			
Lake Tye Park	64.5	14.4	50.1
Skykomish River Park	32	30.4	1.6
Special Use Parks			
Lewis Street Park	3.5	1.7	1.8
Travelers Park*	1	1	0
Nature Preserve			
Al Borlin Park	90	1	89
TOTAL	207.1	57.6	144.5

* Not owned by City but maintained by agreement with WSDOT as a special-use travelers rest park

Source: City of Monroe Parks and Recreation Department, Studio Cascade Inc

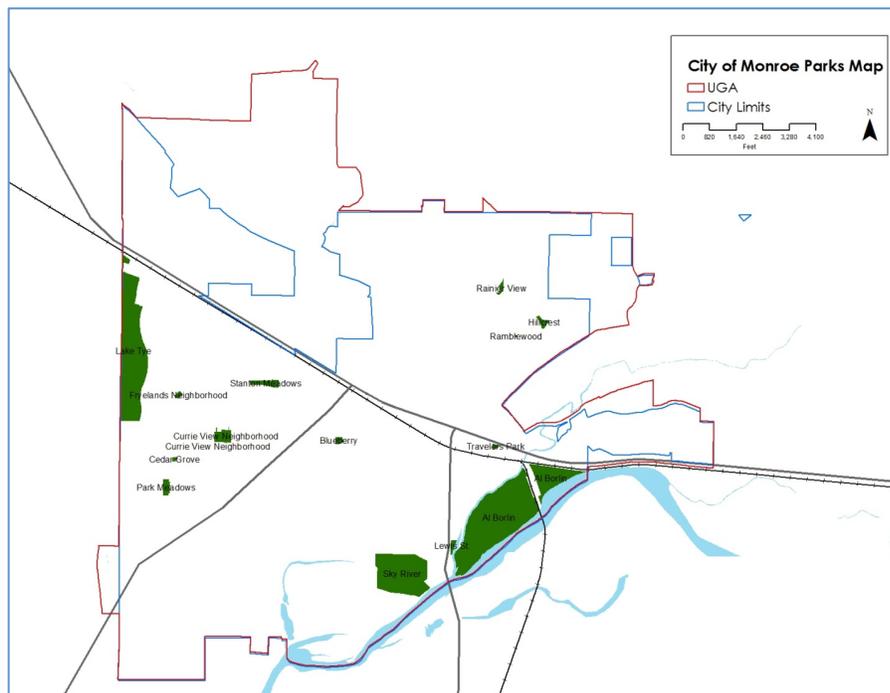


Figure 1-E: City of Monroe Park Facilities

Within the City of Monroe, there are a number of trails and street-side pathways which contribute to the recreational needs of the community. Additionally, the community is enriched by the Skykomish River which serves as a “river trail” and a visual and recreational resource with three public access points, one near the Lewis Street Bridge, another at Al Borlin Park, and a third access point near Cadman.

The following identifies existing properties classified as trails which are owned and operated by the City of Monroe. The listing includes the trail name and lineal distance in miles.

Table 1-9: Existing Trail Inventory

Trail Name	Miles
171st Ave Trail	0.55
Al Borlin Park Pedestrian	1.53
Al Borlin Park Vehicle/Ped Access	0.30
Arbor Heights	0.14
Farm @ Woods Creek Concrete Blvd	0.56
Farm at Woods Creek Trail	0.27
Fryelands Blvd Trail	1.68
Lords Lake Trail	0.68
Mountain View Trail	1.36
North Lords Lake	0.13
Park Meadows Trail	0.69
Park Place Meadows	0.17
Sinclair Heights	1.25
Sky River Park Trail	0.90
Stanton Meadows Trail	0.97
Tjerne Place Road Trail	0.53
Trombley Hill Trail	0.83
West Lake Tye	1.16
Foothills Blvd Trail	0.27
Total	13.95

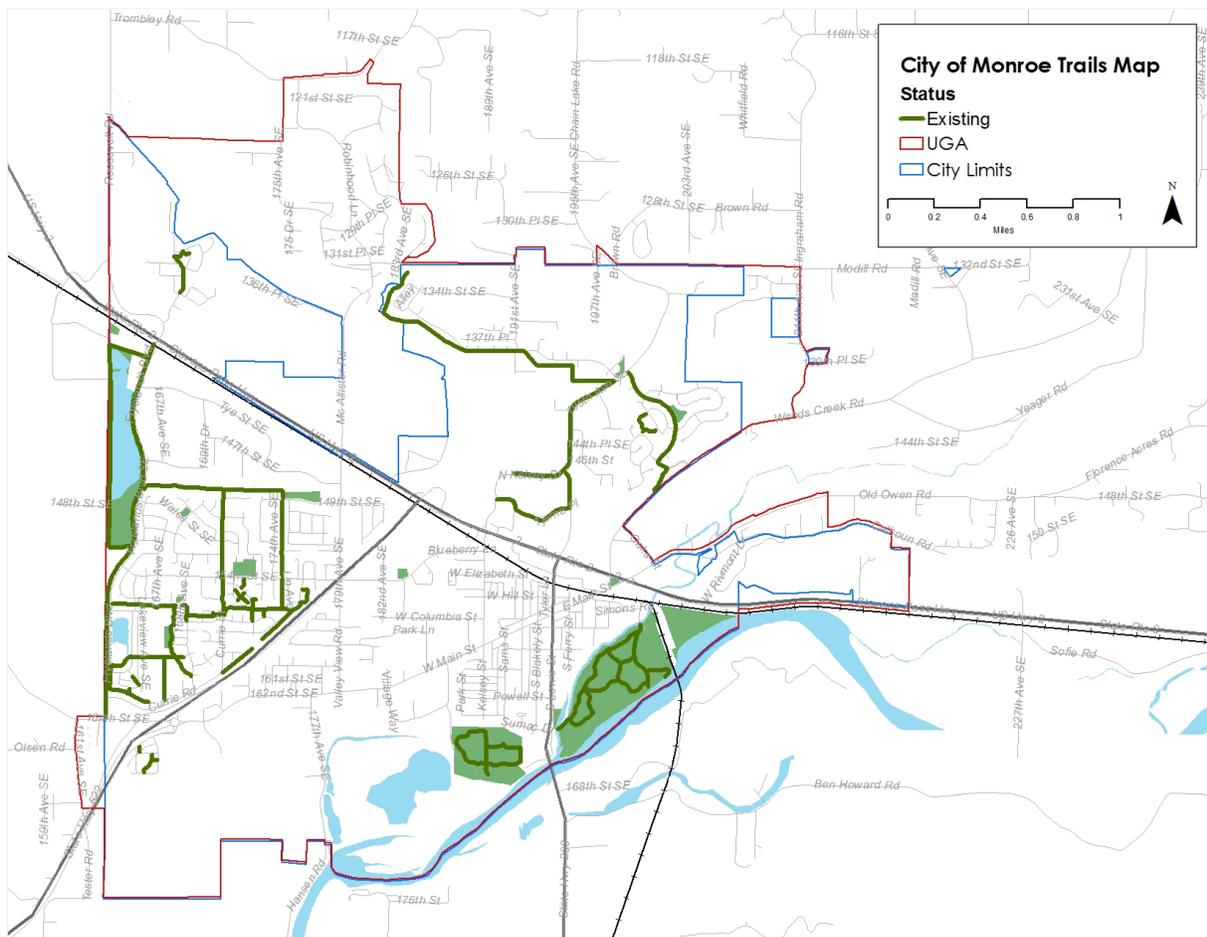


Figure 1-F: Existing Trail Network

The following identifies existing properties classified as parks or public space which are owned and operated by Snohomish County. The properties are located within the vicinity of the City of Monroe. The listing includes the property name and gross acres for events and recreation activities. Homeowners Parks (HOA) are private, therefore they are not listed.

Table 1-10: Snohomish County Parks

	Park	Gross Acres
1.	Lord Hill Regional Park	1,456.0
3.	Evergreen State Fairgrounds	185.76
3.	Fairfield	38.58
	Totals:	1680.34

The following identifies existing County owned properties classified as trails which are within the vicinity of the City of Monroe and reasonably accessible to Monroe residents. The listing includes the trail name and lineal distance for trail related uses and recreation activities.

Table 1-11: Snohomish County Trails

	Trail	Distance/Miles
1.	Centennial Trail	30
2.	Snoqualmie Valley Trail	36.0
3.	Lord Hill	6
	Total	72.0

The Monroe School District owns and operates 13 sites in the City of Monroe and the Monroe School District Area. District-owned sites which may become available for recreation use by the general public, as administered by the City of Monroe Parks & Recreation Department, are estimated to be 81.5 acres. Actual use and the assigned acreage value of School District properties and facilities is dependent on the establishment of specific interlocal agreements and the terms and operating conditions of such agreements.

The following table identifies estimated net useable space which may be suitable for recreation purposes. Such properties may be considered in the formation of interlocal agreements between the City of Monroe and the Monroe School District. Identification of the acreage listed **does not infer availability or suitability** of school lands as part of the Monroe parkland inventory or contribution to an adopted recreation level of service.

Table 1-12: Monroe School District Net Useable School Land 2007

Recreation/ School	Acres
Chain Lake Elementary	6.0
Salem Woods Elementary	6.0
Frank Wagner Elementary	6.0
Fryelands Elementary	5.0
Frank Wagner Middle School	6.0
Sky Valley Education Center	6.0
Park Place Middle School	11.0
District Office	0.5
Monroe High School	23.5
Park Place Field	2.0
Fremont Neighborhood Park	1.0
Leaders in Learning Center	0.5
School District Athletic Fields	8.0
Total	81.5

Source: Monroe School District, Monroe Parks, Recreation & Open Space Element-2003

Chapter 2: Needs Assessment

This chapter discusses the need for parks, facilities and other recreation services within the City. It contains a summary of the findings from the survey – distributed via the April 2014 utility bill and online, the public parks workshop, and focus group meetings conducted as part of a comprehensive planning process. From these exercises goals, policies, and programs for the future parks and recreation system in the City of Monroe were developed. The summary reports for the survey and workshop can be found in Appendix E and F respectively.

This Plan Update presents a current needs assessment based on the findings of the community survey, discussions with stakeholders and results of public outreach. The key findings from the survey and public workshop are:

- When it comes to parks participants found that being well-maintained was paramount; also important were youth and adult sports and being easily reached by foot or bicycle.
- Participants wanted to see more trails, river/ water access as well as baseball / softball fields; there was also demand for picnic facilities.
- Though the City does not provide a lot of direct recreation programs, there was demand for outdoor recreation programs, athletic/sports programs and youth and teen programs.
- Participants think their parks are attractive and well-maintained and while the hours of operation are convenient they would use school property if available after school hours.
- Currie View Park is relatively popular compared to other neighborhood parks, which may be do its use as a practice field for lacrosse.
- Participants want to see all-weather synthetic fields at both Lake Tye and the High School; unsurprisingly there was high demand for Centennial Trail improvements. Participants ranked the Cad Man Pit RV Park and Non-motorized boat launch as relatively low priority.
- When asked their preference for financing park improvements, participants had high support for a publically voted bond and hotel tax, but were less supportive of reducing services or not building new projects.
- 44 percent of participants were willing to pay at least \$100 annually to fund park improvements or acquisition.
- League sports and trails, and pathways, especially new trails that link to State and County networks, are the participants' highest priority.

The public process and analysis has led to an understanding of public perceptions and a determination that the most reasonable level of service standard for parks in the City of Monroe is **4.75 acres per thousand residents (4.75 ac/1,000 residents)**. The City's capacity to achieve the parks and recreation LOS objective will depend on funding, budget priorities, and administrative and political decisions over time.

2.1 Public Participation

Meeting the need for parks, trails and recreation services is tempered by community (individuals and user groups) values, preferences and priorities. A contribution to determining park and recreation needs, development objectives and priorities was facilitated through a public participation process. The update to

the 2008 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan was part of a larger city-wide Comprehensive Plan update process, and as part of that process, an entire month was devoted to parks and recreation. The process included personal interviews, a workshop, a survey, an online social media website, and consultation with the City Parks & Recreation Department, the Planning Department, other department heads. Other parks and recreation representatives such as boys and girls club and the Monroe School District were interviewed.



Rainer View Park with its newer active play equipment is a popular play destination. The Parks Department would like to upgrade other play facilities with similar equipment
Source: City of Monroe

2.1.1 Public Workshop

The entire month of April 2014 was devoted to the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space plan and at the end that month a public workshop was held to affirm a vision, consider “Big Ideas”, and identifying needs. In addition to the parks devoted workshop, parks, trails, and recreation played a significant role in the Storefront Studio week and sequent workshops, and while the comments received on parks and recreation has been incorporated into this plan, and the Comprehensive Plan, the summary below is only for the parks oriented workshop.

2.1.1.1 Vision Snippets

After a presentation discussing the scope of work, existing conditions, and the existing parks plan, participants were asked to evaluate Vision Snippets as individuals. The Vision Snippets were extracted from the January 2014 Vision Workshop held for the Comprehensive Plan and the 2008 Parks, Recreation, and Open Space plan. Participants were asked to rate the various “vision snippets” according to how critical they believed them to be to Monroe’s future ranging from “1”, indicating “least critical” to “5”, indicating “most critical”. Ratings compiled and averaged to generate the chart found in Figure 2-A.

Generally, participants were supportive of the entire range of vision ideals provided in the exercise, with none averaging less than three out of five. Interestingly, most considered seeking new or innovative means of funding parks a top priority, the idea of spending money – in the form of building new trails to link to State and County trail networks - scored equally well. And while many seemed to approve of the idea of sharing school district and park system assets, some were less supportive, reducing the average score on this particular ideal. Monroe’s “active living” branding approach also drew strong support, but the idea of utilizing natural preserve/sensitive habitat areas for passive recreational needs was less popular.

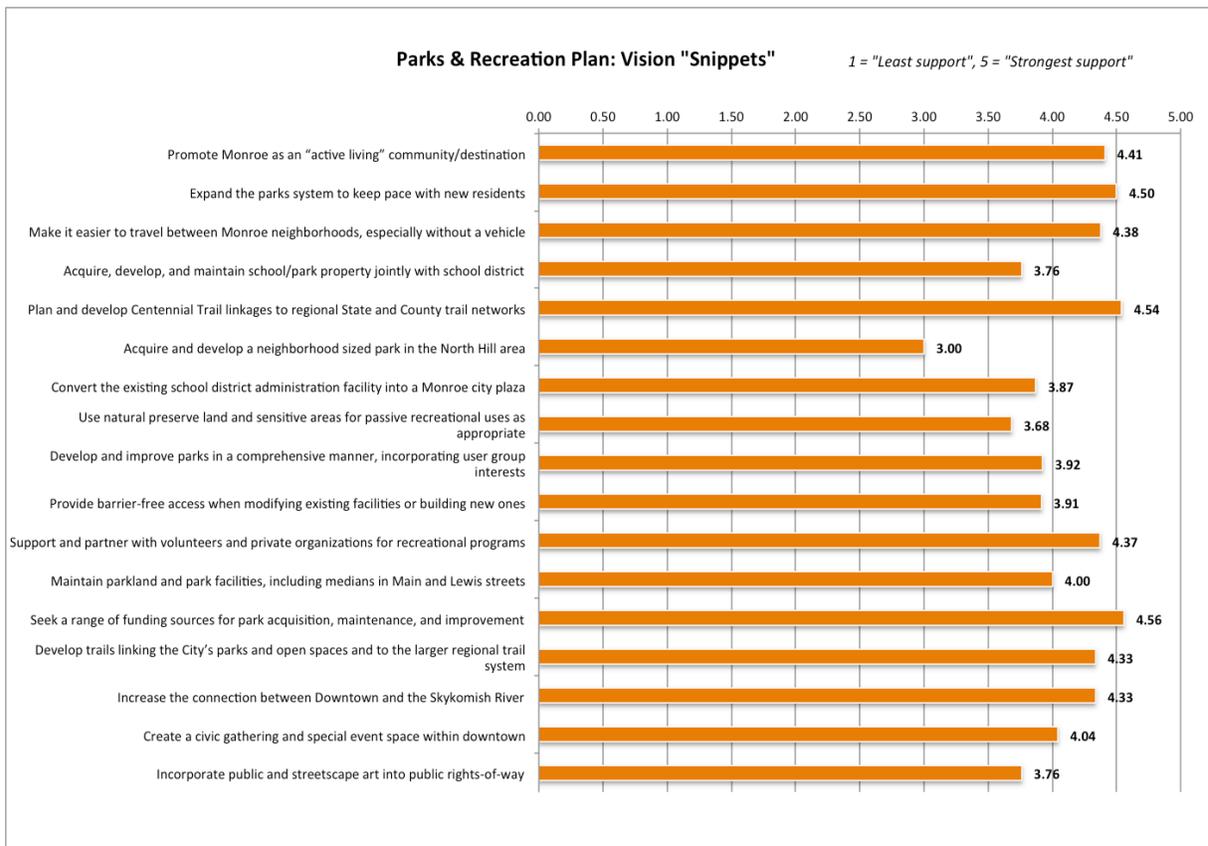


Figure 2-A: Park Vision Snippets

2.1.1.2 Big Ideas

For the Big Ideas activity, the group was asked six (6) questions where individuals were able to respond via a "pulse pad" – essentially a radio transponder. The technology allowed individuals to vote anonymously and only once and allowed everyone in the room to see the results after a brief voting period. Each of the six questions and the tabulated response are seen below in figures 2-B through 2-G.

In general, people generally favored the Big Ideas presented to them. The two highest ranking items concerned trails, either as a unifying element facilitating travel or more specifically connecting to the regional trail network, specifically the Centennial trail. The least favorable ideas were creating park personality and adding all-weather field in support of the active lifestyle brand.

- 1. Unify all existing and proposed parks with a trail system that facilitates travel between parks and between neighborhoods. May include sidewalk and bike lanes as gap fillers.**

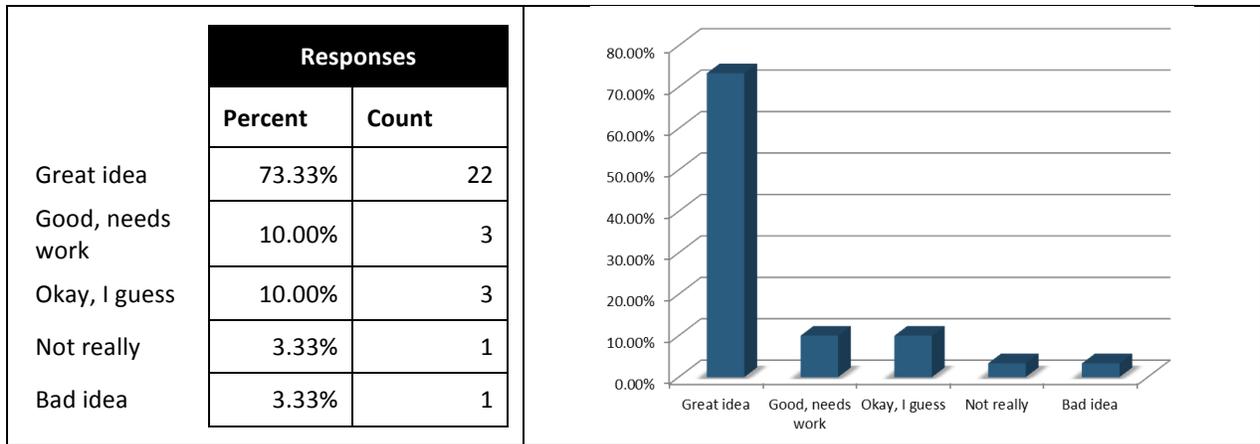


Figure 2-B: Connect the parks

2. Develop an outdoor civic center that can accommodate a variety of civic uses, such as farmers’ market, tree lighting ceremony, movies under the moon, concerts, and other similar activities

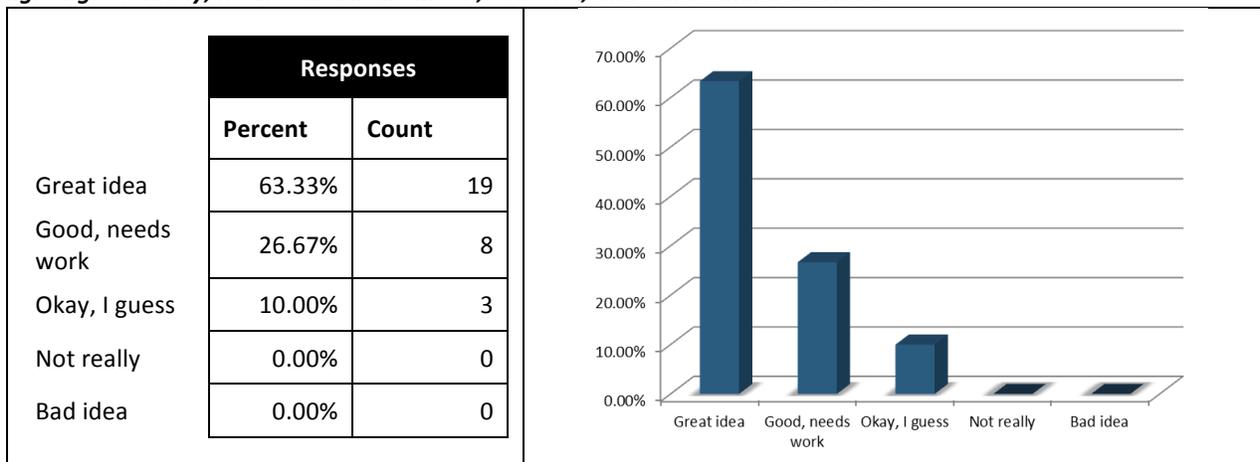


Figure 2-C: Outdoor civic center

3. Connect the local trail system to the larger regional trail network, like, connecting the Centennial Trail from northwest City limits to SR 203 and across the Skykomish River.

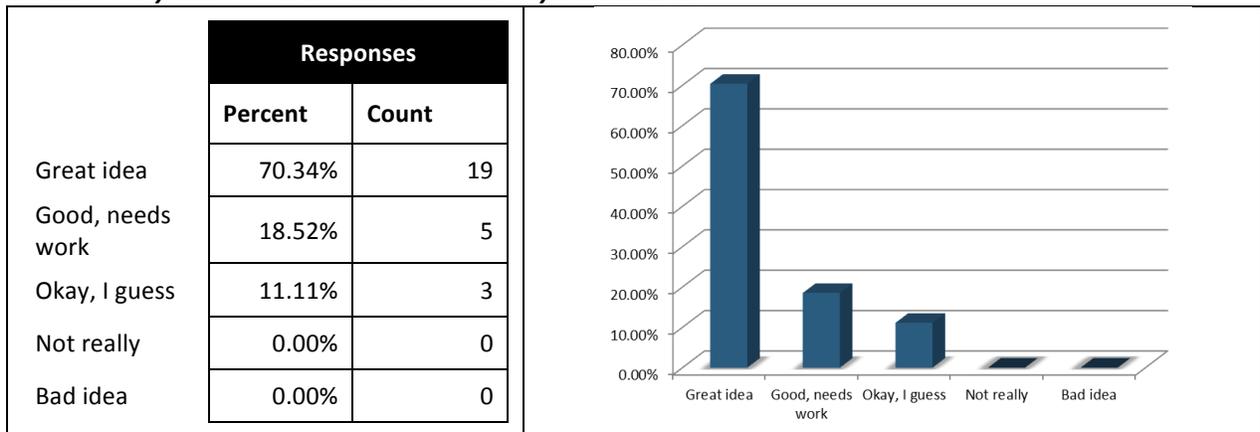


Figure 2-D: Connecting to the Centennial Trail

4. Improve visual and physical access to Woods Creek and the Skykomish River, strengthening the community’s relationship to these unique resources.

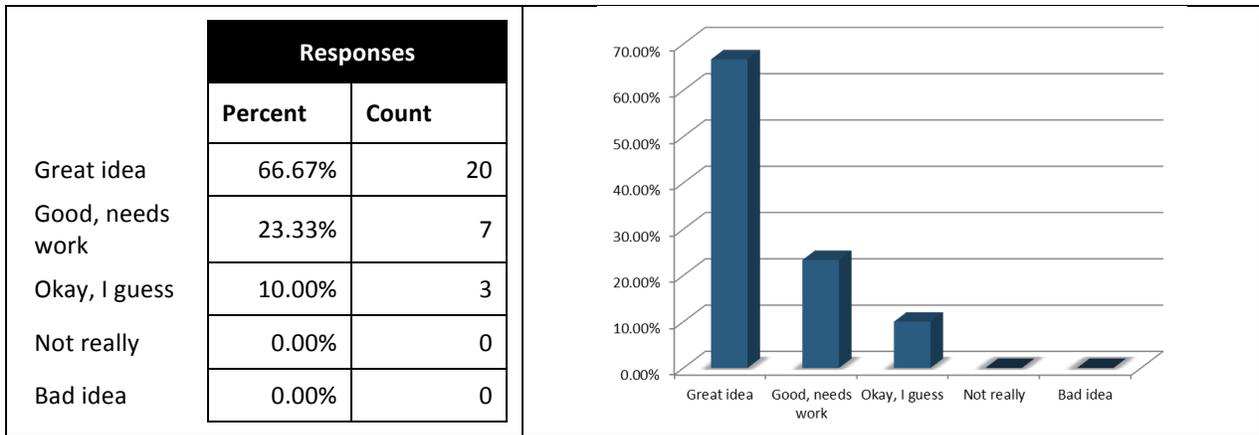


Figure 2-E: Improve river access

5. Add personality and interest to the existing parks by adding active and engaging facilities, such as active play equipment, public art, unique structures, and shelters.

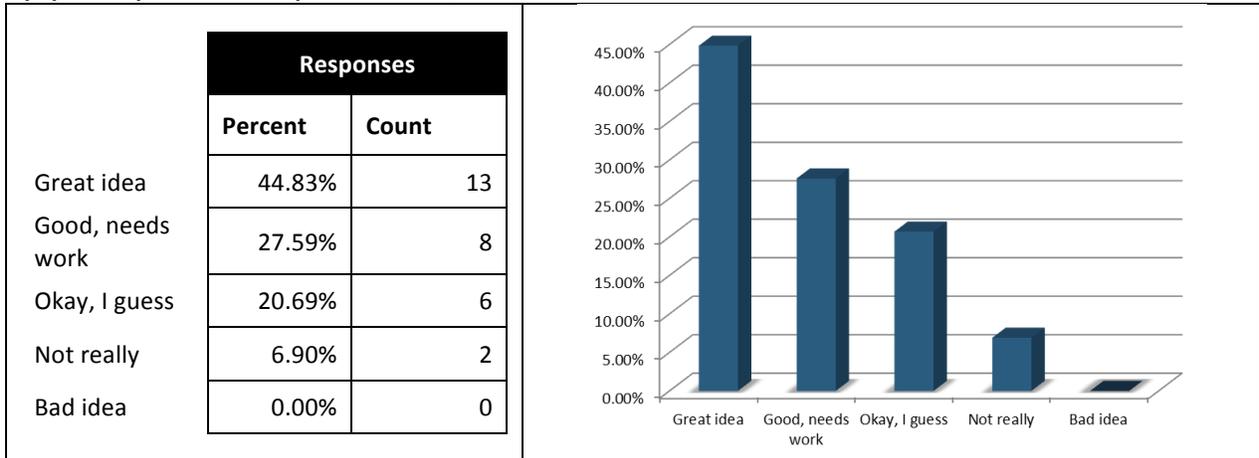


Figure 2-F: Adding active and engaging facilities

6. Support the active lifestyle brand by building year-round all weather turf in multiple locations such as Lake Tye, Monroe High School, and others for use by the school district and the public.

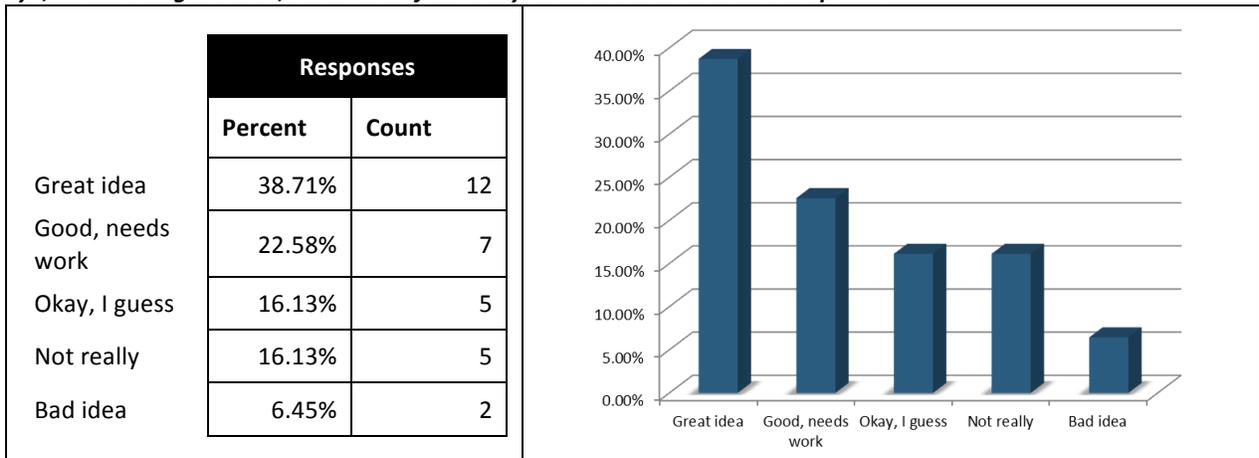


Figure 2-G: Build all-weather fields

2.1.1.3 Identifying Needs

In the final exercise of the public workshop, participants were asked to work together in groups to identify perceived needs for the City of Monroe Parks system. Each table was provided a large scale map with the existing park land and trails. Each map came with a set of instructions and about a dozen needs pre-identified with space for unidentified ones to be added.

While results were somewhat diverse there were some commonalities. First, and perhaps not surprisingly participants indicated a strong desire for new trails and trails to fill-in existing gap; notably a trail along US 2 and the US bypass right-of-way. People also indicated a uniform desire to access the shoreline, a neighborhood park in the Roosevelt Ridge area, and a Civic Space at the Monroe School District Administration building. Barrier free facilities and updates to older existing play equipment were also indicated as needs. Figure 2-H shows the aggregate responses for the exercise.

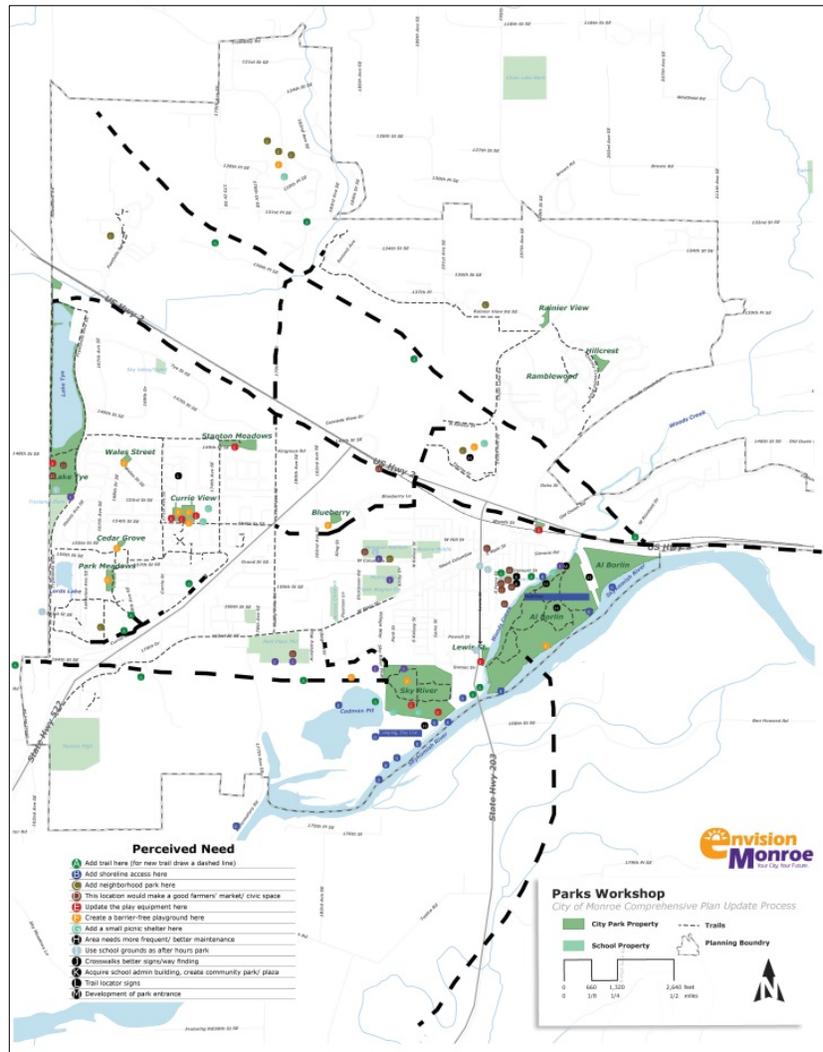
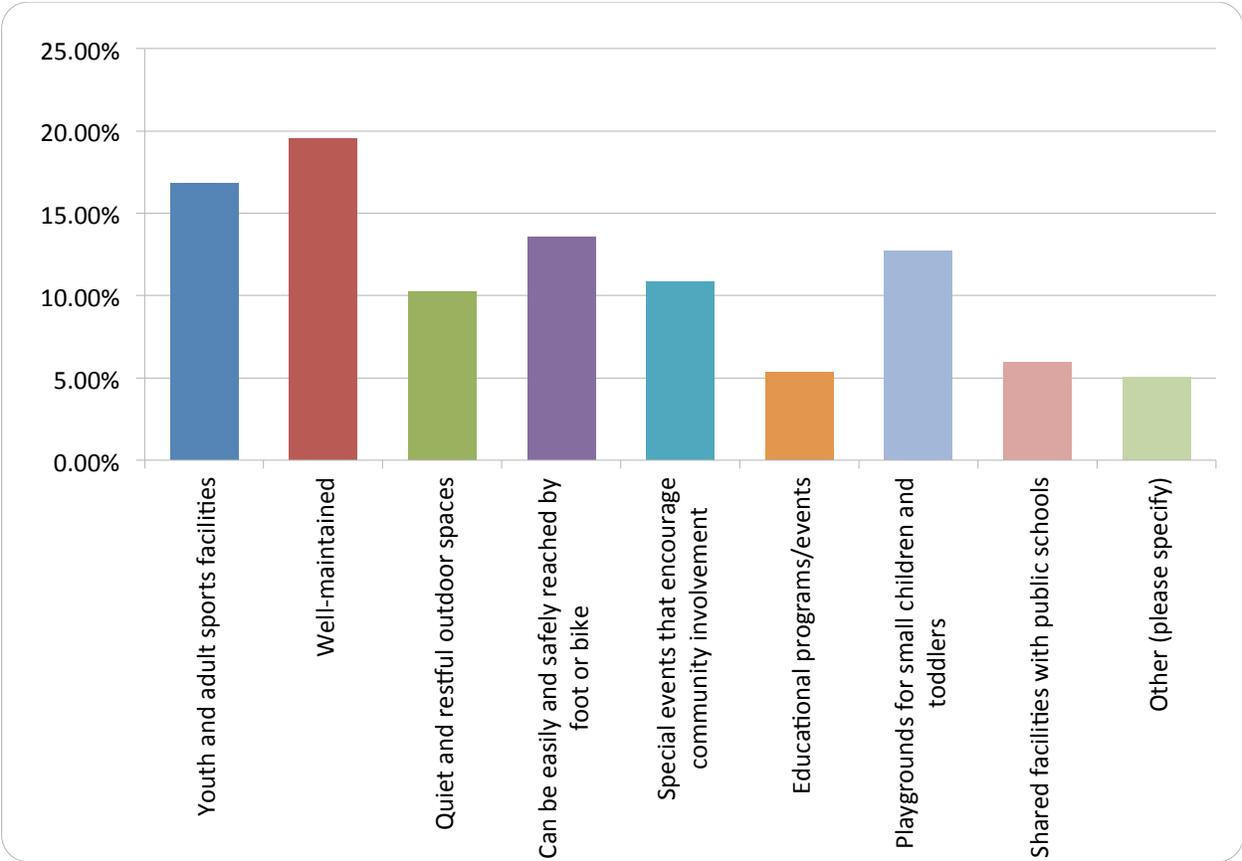


Figure 2-H: Perceived Needs Exercise Responses

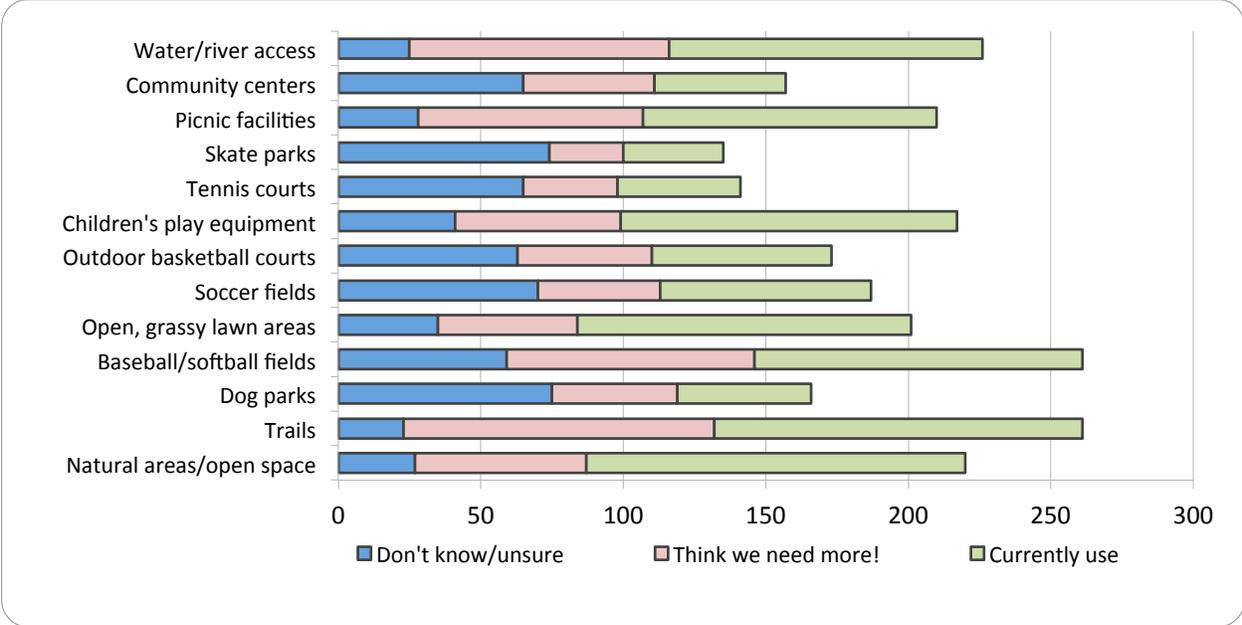
2.1.2 Community Survey

There were two identical surveys, one survey was distributed via the City's April utility bill, the other issued online with notice of its availability being emailed to a variety of user groups based on databases maintained by the City and a link on the Envision Monroe project website. In total there were 284 responses, 169 online and 116 paper copies returned. Once the paper copies were returned they were manually entered into the online software to allow a combined analysis. The charts and graphs to follow illustrate the results of the survey.

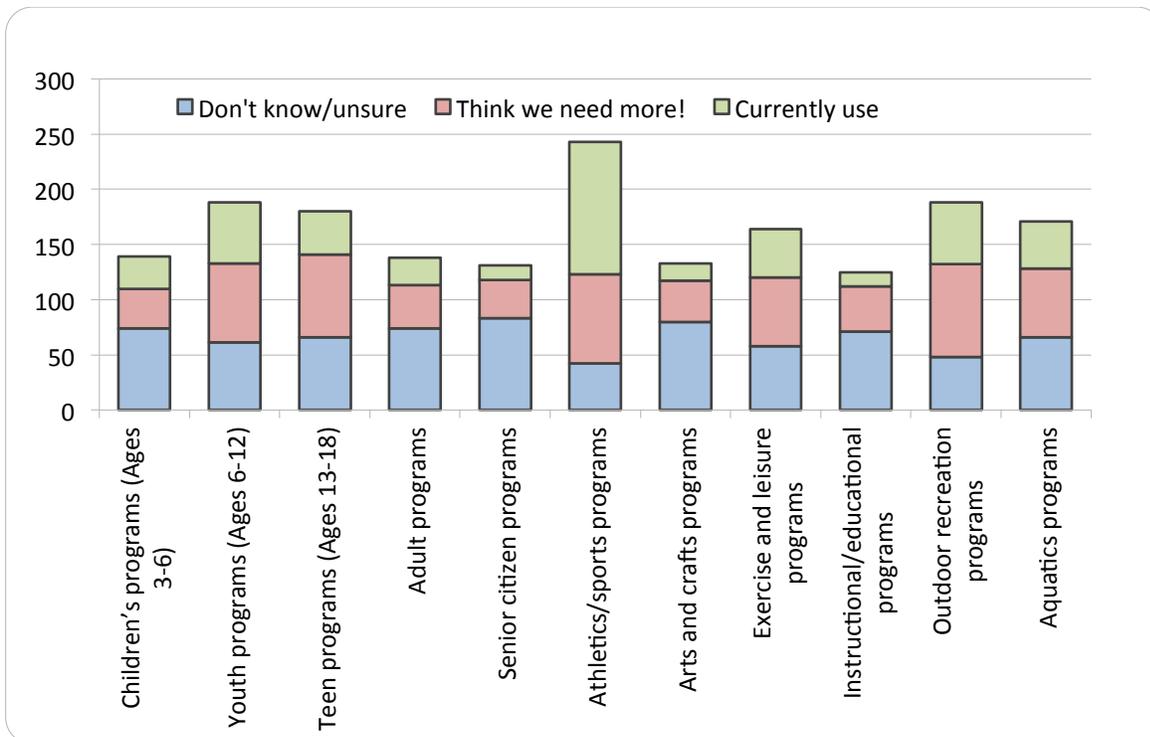
Question 1: What are the five things you consider most important regarding local park services? (Check your top five)



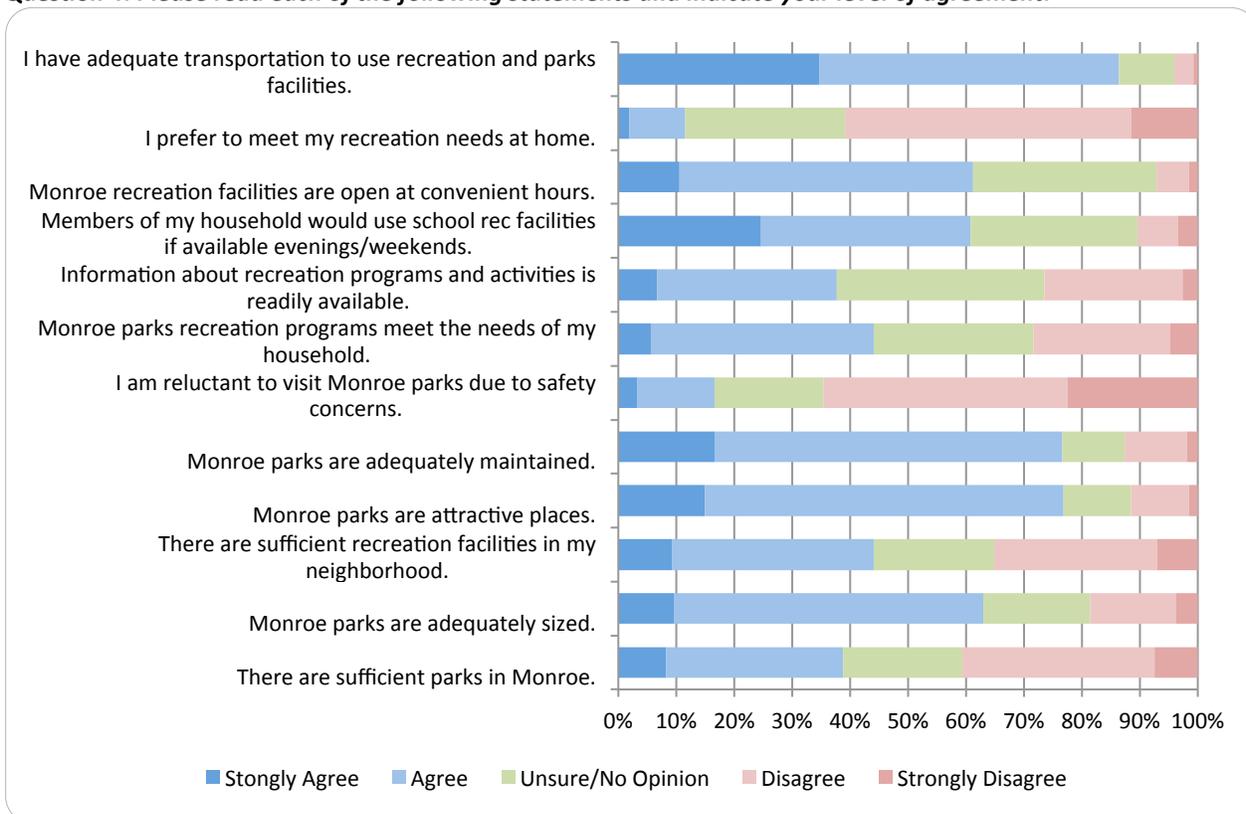
Question 2: Please indicate which of the following types of facilities you currently enjoy and which you'd like to see more of (understanding budget limitations):



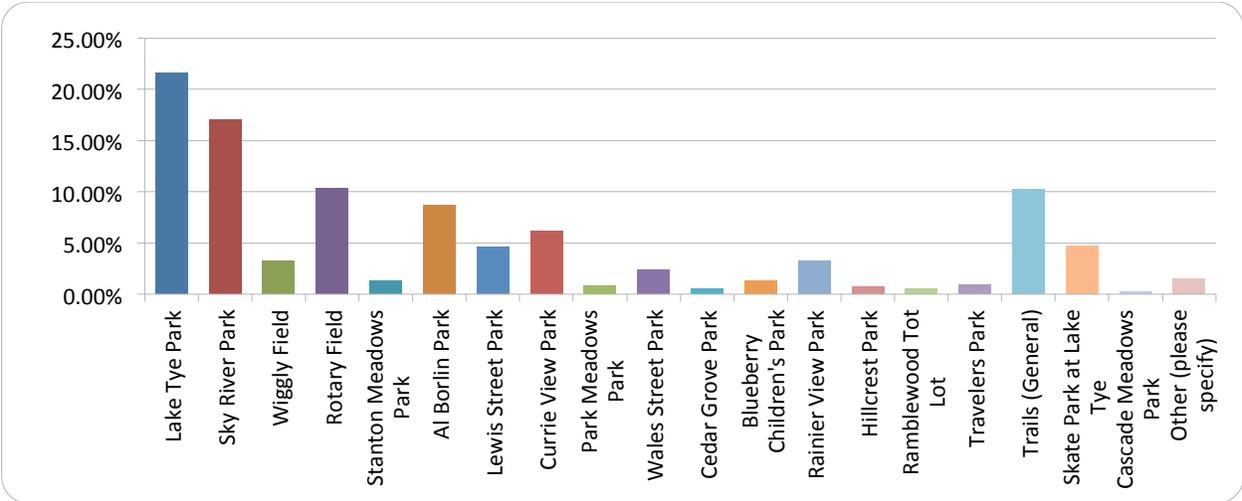
Question 3: Please let us know which of the following recreational programs you currently use and which you'd like to see more of (understanding budget limitations):



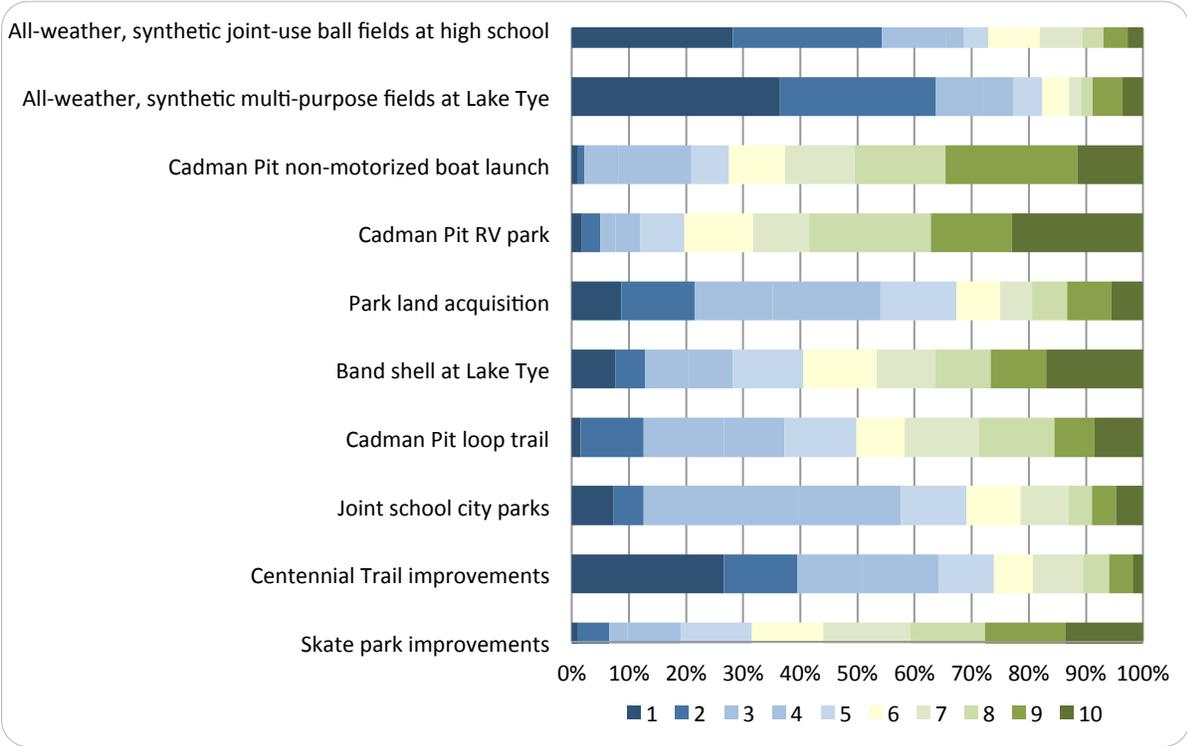
Question 4: Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement:



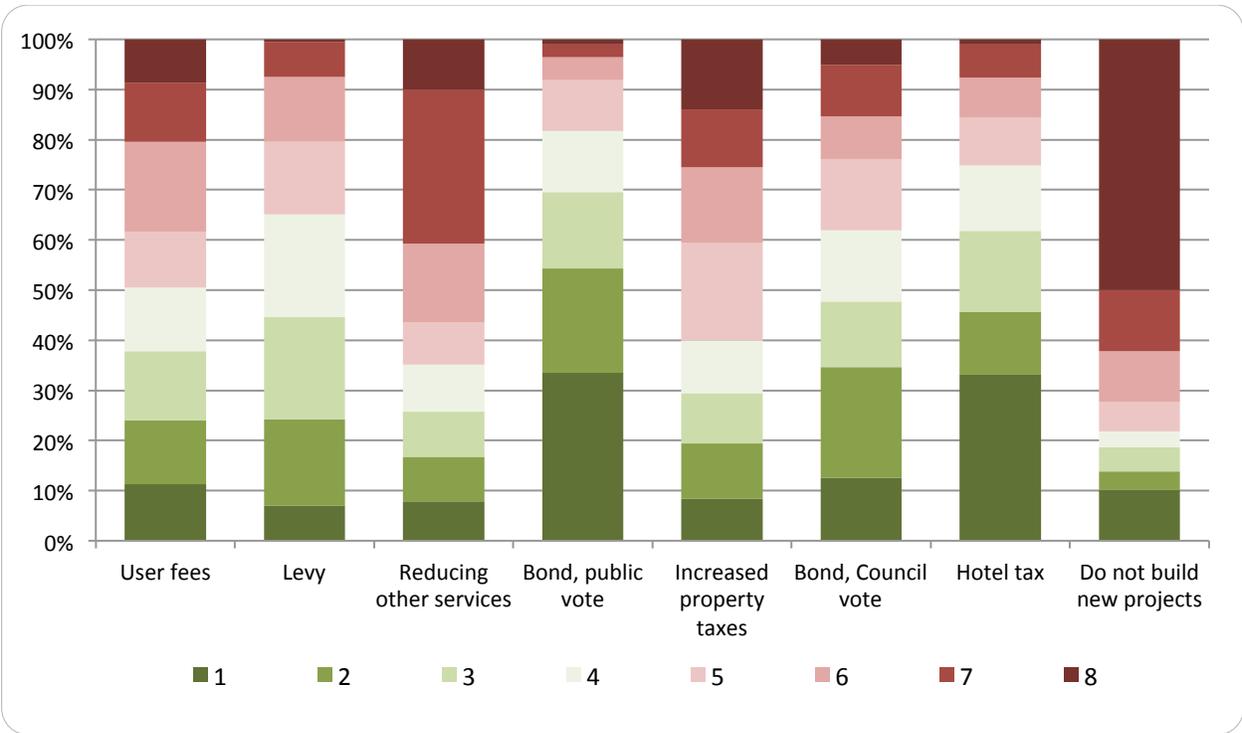
Question 5: Please indicate which of Monroe's park and recreation facilities you have used in the past 12 months



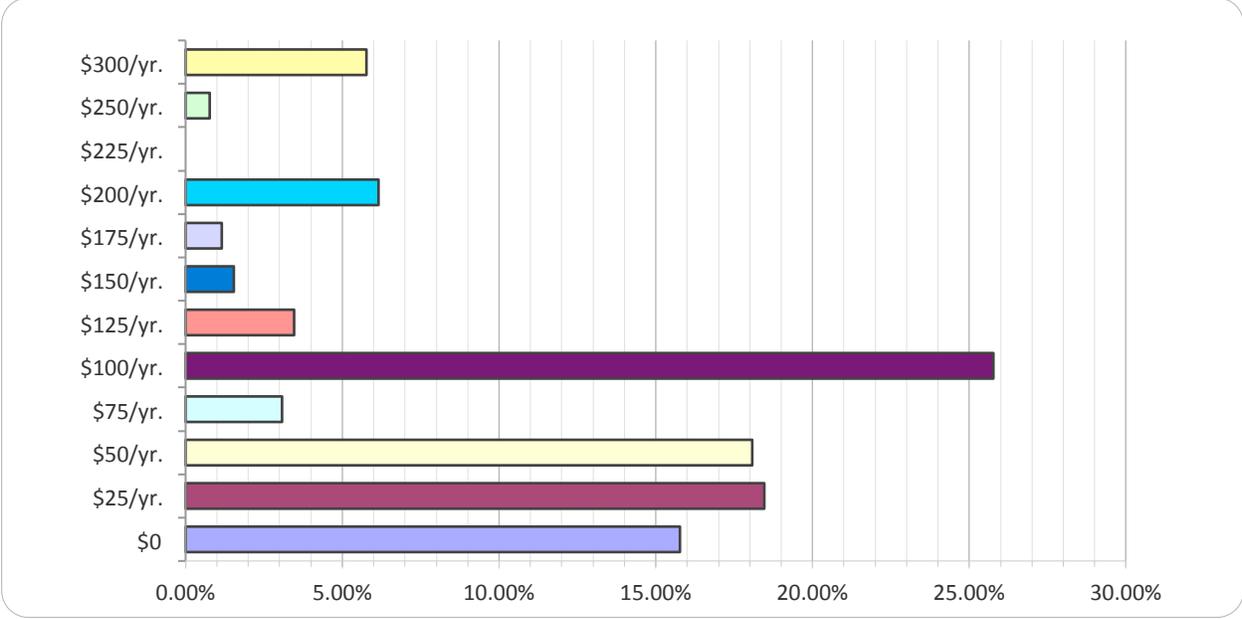
Question 6: In order of importance to you, please rank the following park projects, with "1" being most important:



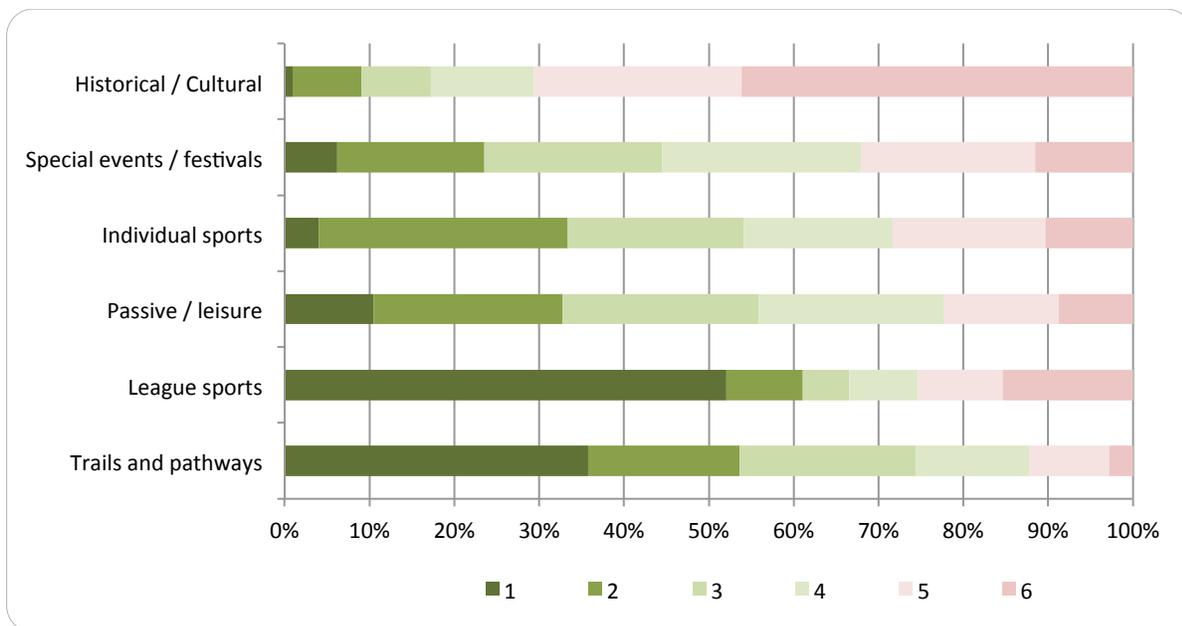
Question 7: In order of preference to you, please rank the following park project financing strategies with "1" being most preferred:



Question 8: How much more would you be willing to pay annually to fund park improvements and acquisition?



Question 9: Please indicate your recreational priorities by ranking the following, with "1" being the highest?



2.2 Recreation Demand & Needs

Information generated through the workshops and survey provide a diverse yet basic understanding of the views of user groups and individuals. This information has been combined with additional research and analysis to establish an estimate of participation rates, demand and needs for parks, trails and recreation services.

Participation rates aid in determining the demand for parks and recreation services. Data used in assessing participation rates are, in part, based on recreational/behavioral characteristics of recreation age groups. The analysis defines probable participation rates by recreation category.

It is important to note that reporting organizations, which supply participation rate data, are directly involved in recreation product sales, activities or services. Their data, collected from consumer and statistical reports, are published by individual organizations or central reporting agencies.

The following lists organizations that have supplied participation rate data used in this analysis. The information and data used has been compared with citizen interests and preferences, population demographics and the socio-economic structure of the community.

Amateur Softball Association
 Boy's & Girl's Club
 Bureau of Land Management
 National Basketball Assn.
 National Endowment for the Arts
 National Hockey League
 Specialty Vehicle Institute
 US Bureau of Economic Analysis
 US Heritage & Conservation Service
 US Tennis Association

Bicycle Manufacturers Association
 Boy Scouts of America
 Girl Scouts of America
 National Bowling Council
 National Golf Foundation
 National Sporting Goods Assn.
 Sports Assn. Participation Survey
 US Commerce Statistical Abstract
 US National Park Service Statistical Abstract
 US Travel Data Center

2.2.1 Recreation Behavior

Behavioral science indicates that "recreation age groups" and their recreational interests contribute to an understanding of recreation interests and participation in a variety of recreation activities. Behavioral analysis, combined with survey data, helps project the most probable recreational activities in which a particular age group may participate. This analysis enables statistical information to be used to project recreation participation.

The following summarizes recreation participation by age groups and their behavioral characteristics. Population data for each age group is based on City of Monroe and Monroe's UGA 2007 population (deducting prison population of 2,207).

2.2.1.1 Recreation Behavior Analysis By Age Group

- **Toddler: 0-5 Years:** (1,368 or 8.8% of population)

Primarily supervised and instructional recreation, training, play, and inter-play by instruction and example with visual aids, toys, and instructional objects. Activities generally occur in peer group settings or as supervised individuals. Individual and group creative play in outdoor and indoor settings is typically closely supervised. Toddlers are energetic, curious, engaging and have limited attention/participation spans.

- **Children: 6-12 Years:** (3,529 or 22.7% of population)

The children age group demonstrates accelerated interests in individual and group activities with a growing association with peer or group functions. Greater emphasis is placed on sports, fine arts, video games, outdoor/nature experiences and free interpretive or creative play. The use of technology and mechanical equipment, television and entertainment increases in domination of recreation participation and time spent. Instructional or structured recreation activities continue to dominate participation. However, interest's in sports is moderated by recreational activities that support or enhance individuality and self-expression. Physical capacity becomes a self-selective process in determining recreation interests and participation.

- **Teen: 13-19 Years:** (2,751 or 17.7% of population)

Transitional period formulating a selection of interests based on developing mental and physical capacities. Experience based likes and dislikes become established during this formative growth period. Strong distinctions develop between league sports/organized recreation and individual/passive recreation interests. Sports, video games and entertainment, arts, outdoor interests as well as nature/environmental, health and physical fitness are seen as predominate interests. There is a greater attraction to commercial recreation and/or school or church related functions. There is diminished participation in family activities, except during vacations, holidays, or special occasions.

- **Young Adult: 20-34 Years:** (3,171 or 20.4% of population)

Distinct change occurs as this age group enters the level of adult responsibilities and interests. There is a significant shift in leisure interests influenced by marriage, family, college, jobs, military service, or technical training environments. Greater participation in individual recreation interests, increased passive activities, camping, and spectator activities. There is a continued interest in sports, physical fitness, entertainment, electronic games and fine arts. In-home leisure time, vacations, travel, hunting, fishing and specialized summer and winter sports, as a participant or spectator, emerge as competing interests.

- **Adult: 35-55 Years:** (3,264 or 21% of population)

There is a continued shift toward individual interests, spectator, or group recreational activities as with family, church, office and league organizations. Individual sports, family events, walking and jogging, passive activities, domestic RV travel, international destination travel, camping, sightseeing, entertainment and attempting exotic, even extreme sports activities is common. Many of this age group develop an interest in supporting youth sports, community events, special events, fairs and festivals.



Children and Youth represent almost 30% of Monroe's population, as such, active play equipment is an important component of Parks. Source: City of Monroe

- **Senior: 56-69 Years:** (964 or 6.2% of population)

There is a predominance of individual and small group interests. Participation in family, civic organizations and/or church activities is increasingly dominant in terms of leisure time. Entertainment, spectator sports, walking, physical fitness, arts, travel, private recreation services and hobbies or crafts, and exotic sports remain a strong interest to this age group.

There is extensive travel, sightseeing and hobbies, activities with close friends, family and group visiting as a dominant activity and interest. Individual spectator activity and interest in sports/cultural entertainment is a strong interest level along with passive individual pursuits. There is greater participation in physical fitness through service providers, social activities and individual/group programs, and an increased focus toward in-home entertainment.

- **Elderly: 70 & above:** (497 or 3.2% of population)

There is a dominance of participation in Individual and social activities. Walks, in-home entertainment, indoor and outdoor passive family activities, gardening, table games and visiting friends are dominant. There is some exercise programs and physical fitness activities and specialized sports participation. Dining, dance, arts, games, entertainment, television and other in-door related activities are attractive where physical capacity allows. Some community service activities and travel, both domestic and foreign, remains a strong interest.

2.2.2 Recreation Participation

Participation rates are projections that establish a framework for calculating parkland requirements and facility needs by recreation category. There are six (6) recreation categories that embody various types of activities. Additional participation analysis is based on park classifications and facilities standards, which aid in considering parkland acreage requirements and a facilities menu for a particular park classification.

While individuals within the various recreation age groups may have a dominant leisure interest, many participate in multiple activities. Thus demand for public recreation is influenced by multiple recreation interests as was revealed in the workshop and survey. It is essential to understand that participation in multiple activities may occur simultaneously and are sequenced throughout the calendar year.

Based on public input, demographics, statistical participation information and recreation behavioral analysis, the following recreation participation rates are provided.

Table 2-1: Participation rates by percent of population - 2014

Recreation Category	Percent of Participation	Participation Amount
League Sports	18.50%	3,267
Individual Sports	7.00%	1,236
Passive/ Leisure	27.50%	4,857
Trails & Pathways	32.00%	5,651
Historical/ Cultural	3.00%	530
Special Events/ Festivals	12.00%	2,119
Total	100.00%	17,660

SOURCE: Participation percent rates from 2008 PROS Plan, population from April 1, 2014 OFM population numbers

2.2.3 Recreation Needs

Based on existing parkland and facilities resources compared to demand information, the most probable park and recreation facilities needs are identified. Needs are stated in terms of parkland acquisition, improvements to existing parks, and new parks, trails and facilities improvements.

2.2.3.1 Parkland

The City of Monroe owns and operates fourteen (14) parks that are available for recreation activities. The combined parks gross acreage is 207.1. The net developed area of the combined parks, which is accessible and suitable for recreation activities, is estimated to be 62.6 acres leaving a balance of 144.5 acres potentially suitable for improvements providing various types of recreation activities.

Snohomish County owns and operates three (3) parks in the Monroe vicinity. The total land area of these parks is 1,680.34 acres. The actual accessible and functional space within the County parks for recreation activities is not known but is acknowledged to be limited. The Snohomish County acreage includes Lord Hill Regional Park, Evergreen State Fairgrounds, and the recently acquired and developed Fairfield Park. Fairfield Park is located near Lake Tye Park on the west side of Monroe and contains soccer fields.

Additionally, Monroe is located at the gateway to the Snoqualmie National Forrest and is bounded on its south by the Skykomish River. Both natural and developed resources offer significant outdoor recreation opportunities.

Projected parkland needs will follow in the analysis of existing lands, facilities improvements and recreation user demands. The analysis considers all available resources and the recreation population by recreation category and projected participation rates.

2.3 Level of Service

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) recommends, but does not require, determination of a level of service (LOS) for park and recreation planning, including trails. A park LOS is recommended because using a LOS tool can indicate strengths and weaknesses of the park, recreation, and trail system and further suggest where additional resources or improvements are needed.

There is a long historic trend to use the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) LOS for park land, or some version of it, which is expressed as gross acres of

parkland per 1,000 people. Since those early days, LOS standards have been expanded to not only include quantity criteria but quality, and distribution and access criteria as well.



Neighborhood parks like Wales Street make up the backbone of Monroe's park system. Well used and well-loved Monroe will continue to maintain and upgrade its existing facilities. Source: City of Monroe

A foundational LOS of 4.0 acres per 1,000 residents for parks, and 1.0 acres per 1,000 residents for trails was adopted for the 2008 parks plan. This plan adopts an LOS for parks of 4.75 acres per 1,000 residents and adopts a **new** mileage based standard for trails (1 mile per 1,000 residents). Further, while not part of the adopted LOS, improvements and acquisitions should additionally consider distribution and access criteria. The distribution and access criteria that have been used to calculate park needs are:

- Neighborhood Parks –Service area of 1-mile radius
- Community Parks – Service area of 5-mile radius
- Special Use Area – No service area recommended as people will generally travel as far as needed to use the facilities
- Regional Park – Within 30 minutes by personal vehicle. Monroe does not have regional park facilities and these facilities are not typically provided by cities of Monroe's size.
- Natural Open Space – No service area recommended

The figure below shows the service areas for the existing Neighborhood Parks. The service area for the two Community Parks (Sky River and Lake Tye) cover the entire City and UGA and have been left off the map. Also displayed are the various park types and school facilities.

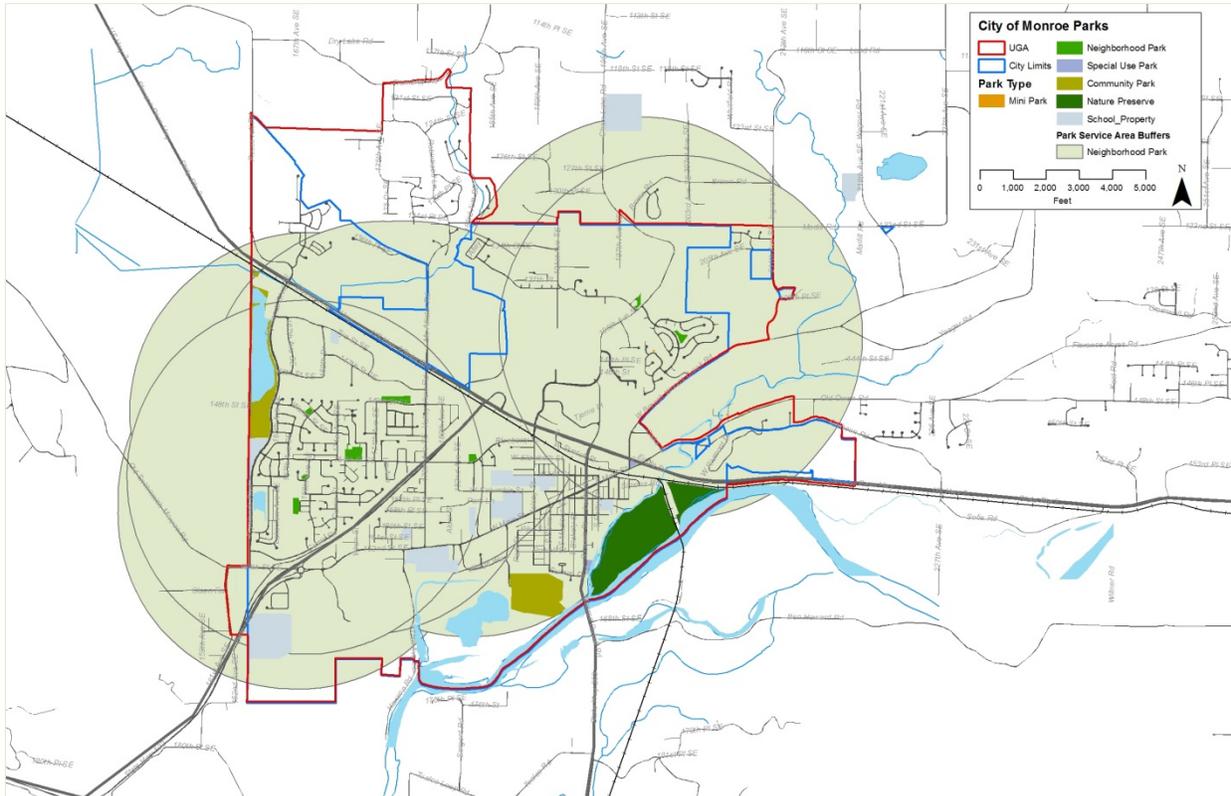


Figure 2-I: Neighborhood Park service areas

2.4 Summary of Park Land Needs

Table 2-2 shows that the City of Monroe will need an additional 50.32 acres of developed parkland by 2035 to accommodate the projected 2035 population at the adopted level of service. The following terms are used in this analysis:

- **Adopted LOS** is the level of service standard adopted by the City for park land. It is expressed as a ratio of acres per 1,000 people (4.75 ac/ 1,000).
- **2035 Projected Population** is 22,719 which is the adopted population projection found in the City’s Comprehensive Plan (25,119) minus group quartered population of Monroe Correctional Facility (2,400).
- **2035 Total Developed Park Land Need** is the number of acres of park land that will be needed to serve the City’s residents in 2035. It is determined by multiplying the adopted LOS by the quotient of the projected population divided by 1,000 ($4.75 * (22,719 / 1,000) = 107.92$).
- **Existing Developed Park Land** is the total acres of developed park land with the City it does not include park land or open spaces owned by other agencies (57.6 acres).
- **Total New Park Land Needed** is the total amount of new *developed* park land needed to satisfy LOS and is calculated by subtracting existing park land from 2035 total need ($107.92 - 57.6 = 50.32$).
- **Park Land Available for Development** is the total amount of park land that is available for development. It does not include area of parks covered by water or nature preserves land or park land or open spaces owned by other agencies or land devoted to special facilities (35.4).

- **Net Surplus/ (-Deficit) Need (2035)** is the amount of park land that will be needed by the year 2035; it's calculated by subtracting the sum of existing developed park land and park land available for development from the total developed park land need (107.92-(57.6+35.4)= -14.92).

Table 2-2: Future Parkland Demand at Adopted LOS

Adopted LOS (ac/1,000 residents)	2035 Projected Population*	Total Developed Park land Need (2035)	Existing Developed Park Land	Total New Park Land Needed	Park Land Available for Development	Net Surplus/ (-Deficit) Need (2035)
4.75	22,719	107.92	57.6	50.32	35.4	(-14.92)

* Group quartered population (2,400 estimated) has been removed for the purposes of calculating park land need

The analysis shows that the City of Monroe has a deficit of park land, approximately 15 acres. This means that in order to satisfy the total 2035 demand of 107.92 acres, the City will need to develop all available park land it owns that is available for development (35.4 acres) and acquire and develop an additional 14.92 acres for a total new developed parkland of 50.32 acres. The City should consider acquisition or joint school development opportunities (similar to Lake Tye) to meet its projected demand.

While a strict mathematical calculation indicates a need for park land, by reviewing Figure 2-I, it would seem that the City's existing neighborhood parks meet the service area consideration of 1-mile. However, Figure 2-I does not take into account barriers. Figure 2-J attempts to account for barriers by removing the service areas for parks where it would be necessary to cross US 2 or SR 522. Figure 2-J shows a gap in service in the Roosevelt Ridge area. The area not shaded in northern Monroe would be an ideal location for an additional school park/ site; however, the Monroe School District has its own criteria for school siting. Figure 2-J just shows a potential service area gap, and the Priority Park Area "School Park/Site" on Figure 2-K merely indicates the potential priority area and does not indicate the actual proposed location.

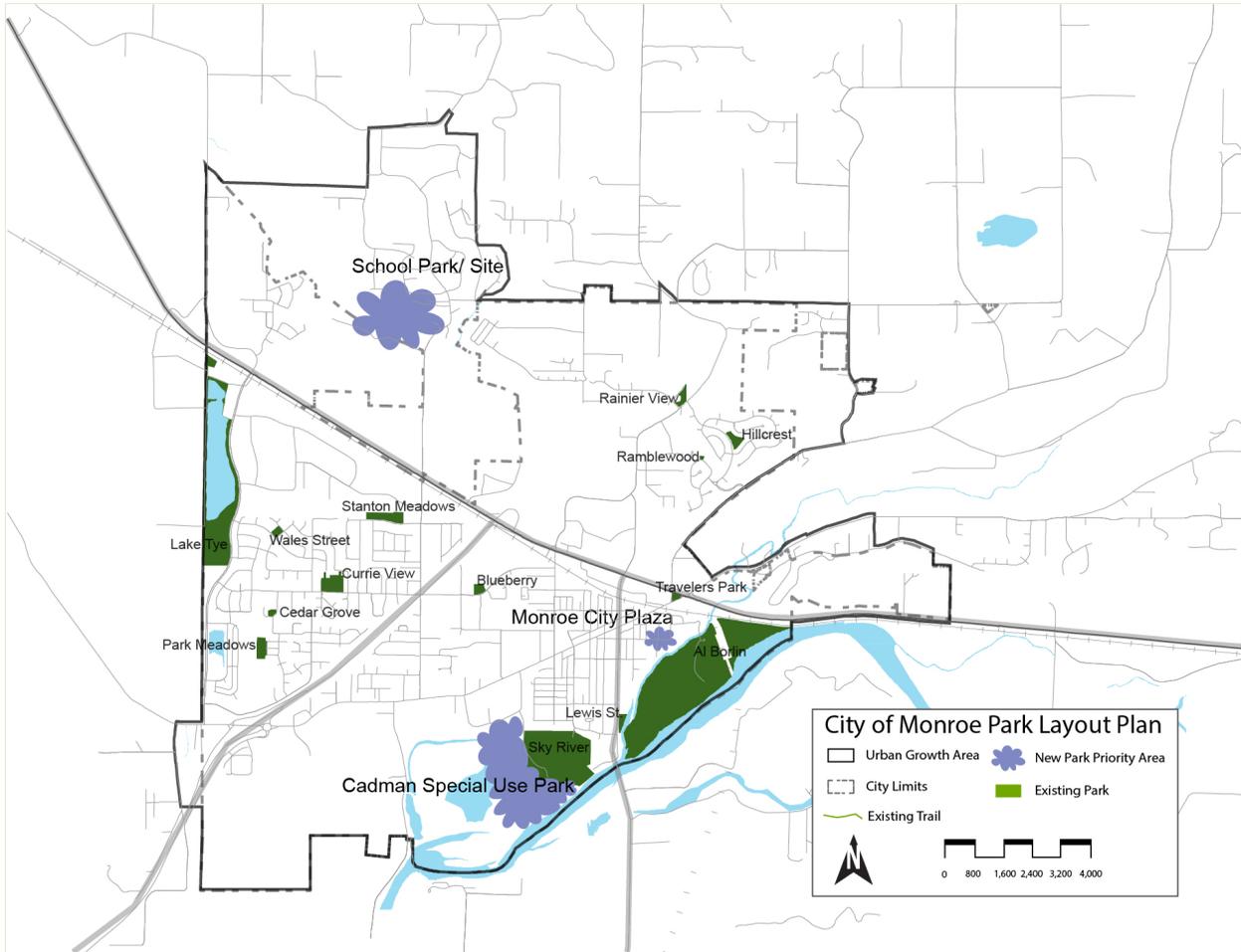


Figure 2-K: Monroe Park Layout Plan

2.5 Summary of Trail Needs

Table 2-3 shows that the City of Monroe will have a surplus of trail capacity in 2035 of approximately 18 miles. However, a total of 9 miles of trails should be developed/ designated to meet level of service standards. The following terms are used in this analysis:

- **Adopted LOS** is the level of service standard adopted by the City for park land. It is expressed as a ratio of miles per 1,000 people (1 miles/ 1,000).
- **2035 Projected Population** is the adopted population projection found in the City's Comprehensive Plan (22,719).
- **Total Need (year 2035)** is the number of miles of trails that will be needed to serve the City's residents in 2035. It is determined by multiplying the adopted LOS by the quotient of the projected population divided by 1,000.
- **Gross Existing Trails** is the total *developed* existing miles of trails within the City and includes developed trails from other agencies. It does include proposed trails.
- **Total New Trails Needed** is the total amount of new *developed* trails land needed to satisfy LOS. Note that these trails could exist along existing streets provided they are signed.

- **Net Existing and Proposed Trails** is the total mile of existing and proposed trails within the City. It includes trails owned by other agencies.
- **Net Surplus / Deficit (2035)** is the amount of trail miles that will be needed in 2035 assuming all proposed trails are built.

Table 2-3: Future Trail Demand at Adopted LOS

Adopted LOS (miles/1,000 residents)	2035 Projected Population	Total Need (2035)	Gross Existing Trails	Total New Trails Needed	Net Existing and Proposed Trails	Net Surplus/ (Deficit) Need (2035)
1	22,719	22.72	13.95	8.77	41.03	18.31

The analysis shows that the City of Monroe will have a surplus of trail capacity of approximately 18 miles by the year 2035 – capacity includes designated but undeveloped trails. However, a total of 9 miles of trails should be developed/ designated to meet level of service standards. The proposed trail network is shown in Figure 2-E below.

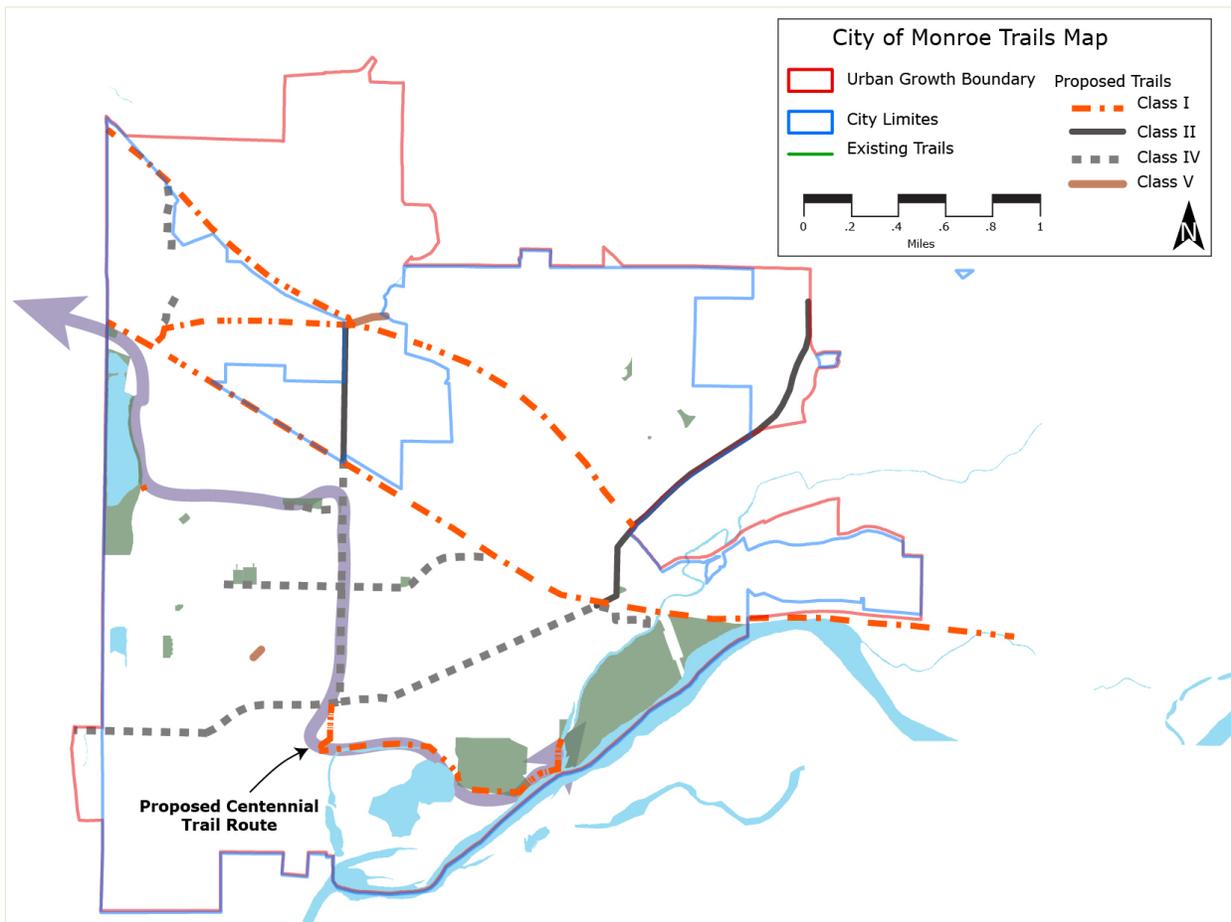


Figure 2-L: Proposed Trail Network

Chapter 3: Park Classifications

Park types (classifications), facilities standards, and location criteria are essential planning guides that help articulate acquisition and development of the parks system. Local standards establish a “foundational” basis for park development.

3.1 Park Classifications

Park classifications aid land acquisition, property size and design decisions for selecting park sites and designing recreation facilities. Classifications are the primary basis for planning new parks and trails, which are responsive to public need. Park classifications also reflect facility and space standards that help make design decisions at master planning and construction design stage of development.

Each park classification contains land use and physical development guidelines. The illustrations of park classifications used in this plan document are conceptual models used for planning and to guide recreation development decisions. These illustrations were developed for the City in 2008 and are included in this update as an appendix. Several factors must be considered in connection with the use of park classifications. They include:

- *Specific needs in neighborhood, service area or community settings.*
- *Relationship of need, design criteria, service capability and suitability of a specific site to support desired recreation activities.*
- *The feasibility of school/ park projects in terms of site development and facility use for public recreation purposes.*
- *The probability of creating public/ private partnerships or special use parks or a combination of public and private recreation, called an “enterprise park”.*
- *Operational, maintenance and program service requirements for the population to be served by a particular park unit.*

The following describes five (5) park classifications for the City of Monroe, which are modified from the NRPA and Urban Land Institute standards that effectively apply to the population, socio-economic structure, recreation needs and environmental conditions of Monroe. Additional classifications may be adopted at the discretion of the City.

3.1.1 Mini Park

Definition Summary: A play lot or playground providing space for parental supervised recreation of toddlers and young children within a neighborhood. A mini-park may also serve seniors, adults and youth as part of larger neighborhood or community parks, and urban centers including retail shopping areas.

Size Objectives: ½ acre to 1½ acres.

Service Area Objectives: Generally within a neighborhood of up to a half-mile radius or population of 2,000 - 3,000. However playgrounds (mini-parks) may be included in parks that serve a larger population or service area.

Location Objectives: Located in protected areas with separation from street traffic yet in areas with relatively high visibility; serving local neighborhoods and adjoining schools, libraries or police and fire facilities.

Orientation: Small geographic areas, sub-neighborhood or neighborhoods, when combined with larger park unit. Mini-parks also serves central business districts and inner City areas where a mix of commercial and public recreation is desired.

Function: Provides outdoor play experiences for children, under parental supervision, young families, and other age groups including seniors. Generates neighborhood communication and provides opportunity for diversion from work and domestic chores. It can promote neighborhood solidarity.



Barrier free play facilities have strong support in the City of Monroe. Source: City of Monroe

Space, Design & Service Area: The size of a play lot or playground may range from as small as one-quarter acre and up to 1.5 acres; however, standalone play lots may require more land area than play lots incorporated into larger parks. Amenities may include sand play areas, play apparatus, play equipment and other child-oriented features; also benches, game tables, small shelters and sanitation accommodations. The service radius in terms of distance from population served may range up to a half-mile unless the playground is incorporated into a larger park.

3.1.2 Neighborhood Park

Definition Summary: A neighborhood park by size, program and location provides space and recreation activities for the immediate neighborhood or neighborhoods in which it is located. It is considered an essential extension of a resident's "out-of-house and "out-of-yard" recreational use area.

Size Objectives: Five (5) acres to seven (7) acres.

Service Area Objectives: Generally a one (1) mile radius, however further defined by collector street patterns which may form the limits of neighborhoods or a recreation service area. Population served may range from 2,000 and up to 5,000.

Location Objectives: Centrally located for pedestrian and bicycle access within a definable neighborhood service area. May adjoin or located adjacent to an elementary, middle school or high school, and/or fire station/ library or other public institution.

Program Objectives: Compatible with the neighborhood setting, recreation needs, and park site constraints. Generally including the following amenities, which are determined with public input as to use and activities at the master planning stage:

- a) Parking for ten (10) to twenty (20) spaces.

- On street is acceptable if negative impact to residential units can be mitigated. On-site parking is preferable as a planning objective.
 - Bike racks with Class II trail connections where possible
- b) Restrooms
- Men's restroom with two (2) water closets, two (2) urinals, two (2) lavatories.
 - Women's restroom with three (3) water closets and two (2) lavatories.
 - Utility and park maintenance/ janitorial storage space.
- c) Tot Lot/ Children's Play Area
- d) Family Event/ Group Picnic Facility with Shelter
- e) Informal Picnic Area with barbeques, benches & tables
- f) Turf Grass Play Area/Play or Practice Field for Children, Young Adults & Families.
- g) Sport Facilities - Compatible with Neighborhood Setting, Needs & Park Site Constraints.
- Basketball: half court, full court or tri-court configuration
 - Volleyball area
 - Softball field/soccer practice or game overlay
 - Other features as needs or site conditions allow
- h) Arts, Crafts, and Recreation Programs Structure

Orientation: Serves all age groups with an emphasis on youth and families reflecting the population profile living in the neighborhood(s).

Function: To provide a combination of passive and active recreation activities, both outdoor and indoor facilities, and special features as required or needed.

Space, Design & Service Area: A minimum size of 5.0 up to 7.0+ acres. The neighborhood park should primarily serve defined neighborhoods with a population of 2,000 up to 5,000. Location and size will vary depending on community development pattern, zoning and densities within the respective neighborhood(s) served.

3.1.3 Community Park

Definition Summary: A Community Park by size, program and location provides space for outdoor and indoor recreation activities for a defined service within the community, the entire City or specific geographic/population segment of the population.

Size Objectives: Usually more than 15, and up to 50 acres.

Service Area Objectives: Generally a 2 to 5 mile radius within the City and adjacent neighborhoods outside of City limits.

Location Objectives: Centrally located if planned to serve a particular geographic segment of the City. Where possible the park should be located adjoining or immediately adjacent to a collector street. Community parks are accessed by pedestrian, by vehicle and with Class II on-street and/or off-street community trail and bike lane systems. Community parks may adjoin an elementary, middle or high school where feasible.

Program Objectives: Elements that fulfill the service area, park facilities and recreation program needs and user demands. Community parks should be compatible with the community setting and park site constraints and generally may include the following facilities:

- a) Access and Parking: Accessible from several points of entry with parking calculated to satisfy park and recreation activities provided. Includes bike racks, public transit station and both on-site and street vehicle parking.
- b) Restrooms
 - Accommodating level of park and recreation activities provided and number of people served. Restrooms should be located within reasonable walking distances of children’s play areas and other high-use areas.
- c) Community Recreation/Activities Center
- d) Park Maintenance & Equipment Storage Building
- e) Tot Lot/Children's Play Area
- f) Group Picnic Shelters
- g) Family Picnic Facilities
- h) Other Suggested improvements include:
 - Community Pool/ Water Feature
 - Soccer Fields
 - Softball, Little League Baseball, Junior Pony League Baseball
 - Football
 - Roller Hockey/ Skate Board Area
 - Tennis courts
 - Basketball courts
 - Amphitheater/ Performing Arts Stage
 - Volleyball (indoor and outdoor)
 - Jogging/Exercise Trails
 - Open Play Turf Areas
 - Concessions (Food and Beverage)

Orientation: Community-wide recreational/ multi-purpose leisure activities resource serving the needs of most or all of the population.

Function: Provides opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreation for a diverse mix of needs, uses and experiences including walking, individual and league sports, passive areas and special use areas.

Space, Design & Service Area: The minimum space for a community park is over 15 acres in size and up to 50 acres. The facilities may provide for individual and league sports activities, with a strong emphasis is on creative play, passive recreation and recreational programming designed serve a broad range of structured activities. A community park may serve populations within a 2 to 5 mile radius, which implies use by residents of unincorporated areas and other communities.

3.1.4 Special Use Park

Definition Summary: A Special Use Park is often considered a revenue generating enterprise created to satisfy the demand for a particular sport, recreational activity or special event. A Special Use Park may also accommodate specialized sports or special uses combined with enterprise activities.

Size Objective: The actual size is determined by function, land availability and facility/ market demand for special uses or recreation programs.

Service Area Objectives: Community or area-wide (tourism) populations determined by the type of recreation program, special events or use activities that occur.

Location Objectives: Determined by the functional requirements, property opportunity, service area and size objectives.

Program Objectives: Special Use Parks require facility programming that is user or market driven and based on community needs and/or economic and service principles designed to support public and private partnerships. The magnitude and type of special use facilities may include:

- a) Water Play Park/Aquatic Center
- b) Amphitheater/Entertainment/Special Events
- c) Festival/ Swap Meet/ Farmers Market
- d) League/ Individual Sports Complex
- e) Fitness/ Entertainment Center
- f) Skateboard/ In-line Hockey Park
- g) Recreation Programs & Classes

Orientation: Provides specialized recreation programming, sports and special event attractions and leisure activities to all age groups within the community and within defined service areas based on market and economic performance analysis.

Function: Special events, fairs, festivals, expositions, symposiums, sports, community gatherings, ethnic/cultural celebrations, plays and numerous other recreational programs and activities that may generate revenue.

Space, Design & Service Area: The minimum size for special parks varies depending on intent of use and programming. Accommodates parking space, audiences, performance areas and multi-use areas. A site design capacity evaluation is required to assess the space and facilities that sustain the intended functions of a special use park.



Wake board competitions are a regular feature at Lake Tye, and capture the adventure in the Adventure Starts Here. Source: City of Monroe

3.1.5 School Park

Definition Summary: By combining the resources of two public agencies, the school-park classification allows for expanded recreation service capacity, social and educational opportunities available to the community in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Depending on local conditions, school-park sites often compliment other community educational, recreational and service functions. As an example, an elementary/ middle school site could serve as a neighborhood park. Likewise, a middle or high school could serve as a community park or as youth athletic fields with community emergency response capacity. Depending on location and size, a school-park site may serve a number of community functions, which support education, recreation, institutional, cultural and safety needs.

Given the inherent variability of type, size and location, determining how a school-park site is integrated into the park system on a permanent basis will depend on case-by-case evaluations. The important outcome in the joint-use relationship is that both the School District and the park system may benefit economically and in a service capacity from shared use of facilities and land area.

Size Objective: The optimum size of a school-park site depends on its intended use. The size criteria established for Neighborhood Park and Community Park classifications may apply.

Service Area Objectives: Neighborhood Park and Community Park classifications criteria should be used to determine school-park functions and area(s) served. School lands, including buildings or facilities, should be considered part of the City Parks System level of service (LOS) only on the basis of specific agreements formed between the responsible agencies.

Location Objectives: The location of a school-park site will be determined primarily by the school district based on district education service policy. Given this, the location of a school will often dictate the population served. Correlated city and school district planning allows for siting, acquisition and facility development to be more responsive the community education and recreation needs. Service areas for school-park sites will also depend on the type of recreational uses and facilities needed to sustain such uses.

Program Objectives: The criteria established for Neighborhood Park and Community Park should be used to determine how a school-park site is programmed and developed. Where feasible, if athletic fields are developed at a school-park site, they should be oriented toward youth and adult league sports programs.

Establishing clearly defined joint-use or operating agreements between involved agencies is critical to making school-park relationships workable. This is particularly important with respect to land acquisition, facilities development, maintenance, liability, use, and programming the facilities for use on a calendared basis.

3.2 Summary of Park Classification

Park classification models are provided in Appendix B to assist the Monroe Parks & Recreation Department with a graphic definition of the potential size and character of each park classification used in this document.

Actual design and configuration for new park facilities development will be influenced by property size, topography, surrounding land uses and design criteria for the specific park to be developed. Standards for park design should be carefully followed to insure adequate facilities intended for each park.

The following table indicates existing parks within the City of Monroe by classification as determined by the Parks Department.

Table 3-1: Existing Parks by Classification - 2015

Park Type and Name	Gross Acres
Mini Park	
Ramblewood Tot Lot	0.1
Neighborhood Parks	
Blueberry Children's Park	1.1
Park Meadows	3
Cedar Grove Park	0.4
Currie View Park	4.3
Hillcrest Park	1.5
Rainier View Park	1.7
Stanton Meadows Park	3.5
Wales Street Park	0.5
Community Parks	
Lake Tye Park	64.5
Skykomish River Park	32
Special Use Parks	
Lewis Street Park	3.5
Travelers Park *	1
Nature Preserve	
Al Borlin Park	90
TOTAL	207.1

* Not owned by City but maintained by agreement with WSDOT as a special-use travelers rest park.

SOURCE: City of Monroe Parks & Recreation Department

3.2 Trail & Pathway Classifications

Whether for recreation or commuter use, the opportunity to move throughout the City of Monroe via non-motorized means has ranked high in the workshop and survey. Pedestrians, bicyclists and a wide variety of non-motorized modes need safe, convenient and direct routes linking neighborhoods with schools, parks, the river and commercial/ government centers. The ultimate goal is for Monroe residents of all ages and skill levels to have the opportunity to travel on a wide variety of trails to reach destinations within and outside of the city. The following objectives are offered as ways to enhance the non-motorized transportation system.

- Implement a Non-motorized Trails Network Plan for Monroe.
- Require designated bike lanes and sidewalks on all minor and major arterials.

- Require sidewalks on all Neighborhood Collector Streets.
- Require new developments to prepare a non-motorized circulation plan defining internal circulation and linkages to adjacent developments.
- Develop Greenbelt Trails in linear open spaces and utility corridors. Link Greenbelt Trails with connections to other trails and destinations.
- Coordinate with the Monroe School District to acquire, develop and maintain safe access routes to school facilities.
- Participate in the planning and design of the Centennial Trail and plan for trail linkages to the State and County Trails.

3.2.1 Types of Trails

The following Types of Trails are a hybrid between AASHTO standards for bicycle facilities and trail preferences of the City of Monroe.

Table 3-2: Trail Class Descriptions

Trail Type	Description
Class I Trails (Shared Use Path):	Accommodate non-motorized wheel and pedestrian use within a designated greenbelt and/or utility corridor. It is composed of an eight to sixteen foot wide asphalt paved trail with a two foot unpaved shoulder on each side of the trail.
Class II Trails (Bike Lanes):	Trails associated with roadways. Class II Trails are defined by a five foot bike lane with pavement markings and signage (six foot wide bike lane for ascending grades greater than 5% slope), a structural barrier or a green strip greater than five feet wide and a minimum five foot wide sidewalk.
Class III Trails (Bike Lanes):	Trails designed to accommodate non-motorized traffic along an existing roadway where sidewalks are not practical or where another nearby trail services pedestrians. This facility is defined by a five foot bike lane with pavement markings and signage (six foot wide bike lane for ascending grades greater than 5% slope).
Class IV Trails (Shared Roadway):	Trails intended to accommodate non-motorized traffic along Neighborhood Collectors whereby bicycles and motorized vehicles share a common surface. Shared roadway trails are defined by signage announcing the bicycle route.
Class V Trails (Neighborhood Trail):	Trails designed to accommodate access to schools and between neighborhoods. Neighborhood Access Trails are defined by a six-foot wide paved trail in a fifteen-foot wide tract or access easement connecting a cul-de-sac to another neighborhood or to a school.
Class VI Trails (Natural Pedestrian Trail):	Trails intended to provide a functional and leisurely walk within park and open space environments. This type of path is defined by 3'-6' wide unpaved surface (crushed rock, wood chips, bark mulch, boardwalk) for low use/impact in natural areas.

The equestrian trail system should be designed to draw users from within and around Monroe and accommodate property owners raising and stabling horses.

**Class VII Trails
(Equestrian Trails):**

To protect park resources and investments, equestrians should not be permitted in developed areas of parks. However, access points to parks with hitching facilities should be provided. Other facilities including horse-trailer parking and trailheads may be provided. Implementation of an equestrian trail system may require right-of-way acquisition by fee-simple or through granting access or easements on private property.

3.3 Outdoor Facility Standards

Facility standards are useful as guidelines. However, the Department should determine what mix of facilities best meets its specific needs and budget limitations after a park development program has been established on the basis of classification criteria. Please note, that the cost of strict adherence to standards is not realistic and must be tempered with careful use of tax-based resources.

In deference to the direction of local government planning and budgeting in the 1990's, the number of park units per population of a facility development has been deleted from the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA), *Suggested Facility Development Standards*. This reflects a conviction that each community must shape basic facility standards based on park classifications or definitions to fit individual circumstances in terms of land, financial resources and specific needs. The following is the current guidelines for outdoor recreation facilities as suggested by the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA). They are provided for information only and are to be used for master planning and design of specific park sites.

Table 3-3: Suggested Outdoor Facility Standards

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Recommended Service radius and location notes
Badminton	Singles-17' x 44' Doubles-20' x 44' with 5' unobstructed area on both sides	1622 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Usually in school recreation center or church facility. Safe walking or biking or biking access.
Basketball				
Youth	46' - 50' x 84'	2400-3036 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Same as badminton. Outdoor courts in neighborhood/ community parks, plus active recreation areas in other parks settings.
High school	50' x 84'	5040-7280 sq. ft.		
Collegiate	50' x 94' with 5' unobstructed space all sides.	5600-7980 sq. ft.		
Handball (3-4 wall)	20' x 40' with a minimum of 10' to rear of 3-wall court. Minimum 20' overhead clearance.	800 sq. ft. for 4-wall, 1000 sq. ft. for 3-wall.	Long axis north - south. Front wall at north end.	15 - 30 min. travel time, 4-wall usually indoor as part of unlit-purpose building. 3-2 all usually in park or school setting.
Ice hockey	Rink 85' x 200' (Min. 85' x 185') Additional 5,000 for support area	22,000 sq. ft. including support area.	Long axis is north - south if outdoors.	1/2 - 1 hour travel time. Climate important consideration affecting no. of units. Best as part of multi-purpose facility.

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Recommended Service radius and location notes
Tennis	36' x 78' 12ft. Clearance on both ends	Min. of 7,200 sq. ft. single court area (2 acres per complex).	Long axis north - south.	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Best in batteries of 2 - 4. Located in neighborhood/ community park or near school site
Volleyball	30' x 60' Minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	Min. 4,000 sq. ft.	Long axis north - south.	1/2 - 1 mile.
Baseball - Official	Baselines - 90' Pitching dist. 60.5' Foul lines - min. 320' Center field - 400'+	3.0 - 3.85 Ac min.	Located home plate so pitcher is not throwing across sun, and batter not facing it. Line from home plate through pitchers mound to run east-northeast.	1/4-1/2 mile. Part of neighborhood complex. Lighted fields part of community complex.
Baseball - Little League	Baselines -60' Pitching distance-46 Foul lines - 200' Center field - 200'-250'	1.2 Ac min.	Same as Official Baseball	Same as Official Baseball
Field Hockey	180 x 300' with a minimum of 10' clearance on all sides	1.5 Ac min.	Fall season - Long axis northwest or southeast. For longer periods, north/south	15-30 minutes travel time. Usually part of baseball, football, soccer complex in community park or adjacent the high school.
Football	160' x 360 with a minimum of 6' clearance on all sides.	1.5 Ac min.	Same as field hockey.	Same as field hockey.
Soccer	195' to 225' x 330' to 360' with 10' minimum clearance on all sides.	1.7 - 2.1 Ac.	Same as field hockey.	1-2 miles. Number of units depends on popularity. Youth popularity. Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to fields or neighborhood parks.
Golf – driving range	900' x 690' wide. Add 12' width each additional tee.	13.5 Ac for min. of 25 tees.	Long axis is southwest - northeast with golfer driving northeast.	30 minute travel time. Part of golf course complex. As separate unit may be privately operated.
1/4 mile running track	Over-all width: 276', length - 600'. Track width for 8 - 4 lanes is 32'	4.3 Ac	Long axis in sector from north to south to northwest - southeast, with finish line at north end.	15-30 minute travel time. Usually part of a high school or community park complex in combination with football, soccer, etc.

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Recommended Service radius and location notes
Softball	Baselines - 60' Pitching distance: 45' (men) 40' (women) Fast pitch field radius from plate - 225' Slow pitch radius from plate - 275' (men) 250' (women).	1.5 - 2.0 Ac	Same as baseball in dimensions for 16"	1/4 - 1/2 mile. Slight difference. May also be used for youth baseball.
Multiple use court (basketball, tennis, etc.)	120' x 80'	9,840 sq. ft.	Long axis of court with primary use north and south.	1 - 2 miles, in neighborhood or community parks.
Archery range	300' length x minimum 10' between targets. Roped, clear area on side of range minimum 30', clear space behind targets minimum of 90' x 45' with bunker.	0.65 Ac min.	Archer facing north plus or minus 45 degrees.	30 minutes travel time. Part of a regional/ metro complex.
Golf Par 3 (18 hole)	Average length varies - 600 - 2700 yards.	50 - 60 Ac	Majority of holes on north/ south axis	1/2 - 1 hour travel time Course may be located in community, district of regional/ metro park.
Golf 9-hole standard	Average length 2,250 yards.	50 Ac min.		9-hole course can accommodate 350 people/ day. Course may be located in community, district of regional/ metro park.
Golf 18-hole standard	Average length 6,500 yards.	110 yards min.		500 - 550 people/ day. Course may be located in community, district of regional/ metro park.
Swimming pools	Teaching - min. 25 yds x 45' of even depth of 3-4 ft. Competitive – min. 25m x 16m Min. of 25 sq. ft. water surface per swimmer. Ratio of 2 to 1 deck to water.	Varies on size of pool and amenities. Usually 1-2 Ac sites	None, but care must be taken in siting life stations in relation to afternoon sun	15 to 30 minute travel time. Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching competitive and recreational purpose with enough to accommodate 1m and 3m diving boards. Located in community park or school site.
Skate Court	Varies, 100' x 120', typical	12,000 sf	NA	City wide
BMX Track	200' x 400'	60,000 sf +/-	NA	County / Region
Climbing Facilities	60' x 80'	5000 sf +/-	NA	County / Region

Activity Format	Recommended Size and Dimensions	Recommended Space Requirements	Recommended Orientation	Recommended Service radius and location notes
Beach areas	Beach area should have 50 sq. ft. of land and 50 sq. ft. of water per user. Turnover rate of 3/ day. There should be a 3-4 Ac supporting area per Ac of beach.	N/A	N/A	1/2 to 1 hour travel time. Should have a sand bottom with a maximum slope of 5%. Boating areas completely segregated from swimming areas. In regional/ metro parks.

SOURCE: NRPA

3.4 Open Space Standards

In addition to providing space and facilities for active and passive recreation, the Monroe Parks & Recreation System will include open space, greenways, streetscapes and natural resource areas. Such lands serve preservation/ conservation functions and provide opportunities for recreation activities. Such activities typically occur through employment of trails, pathways, environmental learning centers and other forms of passive leisure activities, which are sensitive to carrying capacities of open space, preservation/ conservation lands.

There are no specific standards for the amount of open space/ conservation land a community ought to have. However, the Monroe community may establish a basis of open space designation. Such designation is primarily dependent on the amount and quality of natural resource areas, opportunities for greenway development or landscape enhancement, the public desire to preserve valuable open space resources and, the political will to fund acquisition, development and maintenance of open space/ conservation areas. As stated by the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA):

Natural or open lands of environmental significance cannot be included in a land-based standard because these lands have limited capability for recreational use beyond desirable and limited passive recreation and interpretation and environmental education.

It is clear that the people of Monroe hold open space, greenways and natural resource lands in high regard. Every effort should be made to identify, preserve, enhance and manage such important assets. To accomplish this objective, it is recommended that the Parks & Recreation Department, Planning Department, and Public Works collaborate and cooperate in community development and strategic planning issues which embrace greenways, open space preservation/ conservation and other public projects.

Chapter 4: Park Development Objectives

The primary Park Development Objective is to provide Monroe’s residents with sufficient developed park land, well maintained facilities and open space to meet recreation demand. It is difficult, if not impossible to determine open space demand for Monroe residents other than to gage public opinion. The public opinion gathered from workshops and questionnaires appears to focus on all-weather athletic fields, access to shorelines, trails, and shared facilities between the city and school district.

The City of Monroe will need a total of 107.92 acres of developed parkland by 2035 in order to accommodate the projected population of 22,719 (25,119 minus the 2,400 incarcerated population) at the adopted level of service of 4.75 acres 1,000 people This means that the City of Monroe will need to develop about 58 acres park and recreation facilities. Some of the park and recreation facilities development objectives are expected to be accomplished by improving existing properties such as Al Borlin Park and Skykomish Park and others by acquiring additional park land.

Additional or new park development can occur through property acquisition and development of a school/neighborhood park site, as described in the needs section above. Additional acreage for recreation purposes can be satisfied through joint-development of park land with the Monroe School District, provided they are used under specific interlocal agreements.

The park and recreation needs beyond the 2035 toward build-out of the community and its urban growth areas will require further analysis in the future. Table 4-1 provides a summary of park and trail development objectives to meet the population projection for 2035. Additional details about the objectives are found in the sections that follow.

Table 4-1: Monroe Parks and Recreation Development Objectives

Park Classification	Amount	Average Size	Total Acres
School Park Site	1	8	8
Special Use	2	32	37
Trails and Pathways*	13		13
Total Parks			45
Total Trails*			13

* Note trail and pathway amounts are in miles

4.1 Parks & Trails Development Objectives

Monroe seeks to deliver recreation opportunities and attain an acceptable Level of Service (LOS) through three categories of physical improvements; Existing Park Renovations, New Park Development, and Trail Development. Figure 4-A spatially identifies these proposed objectives.

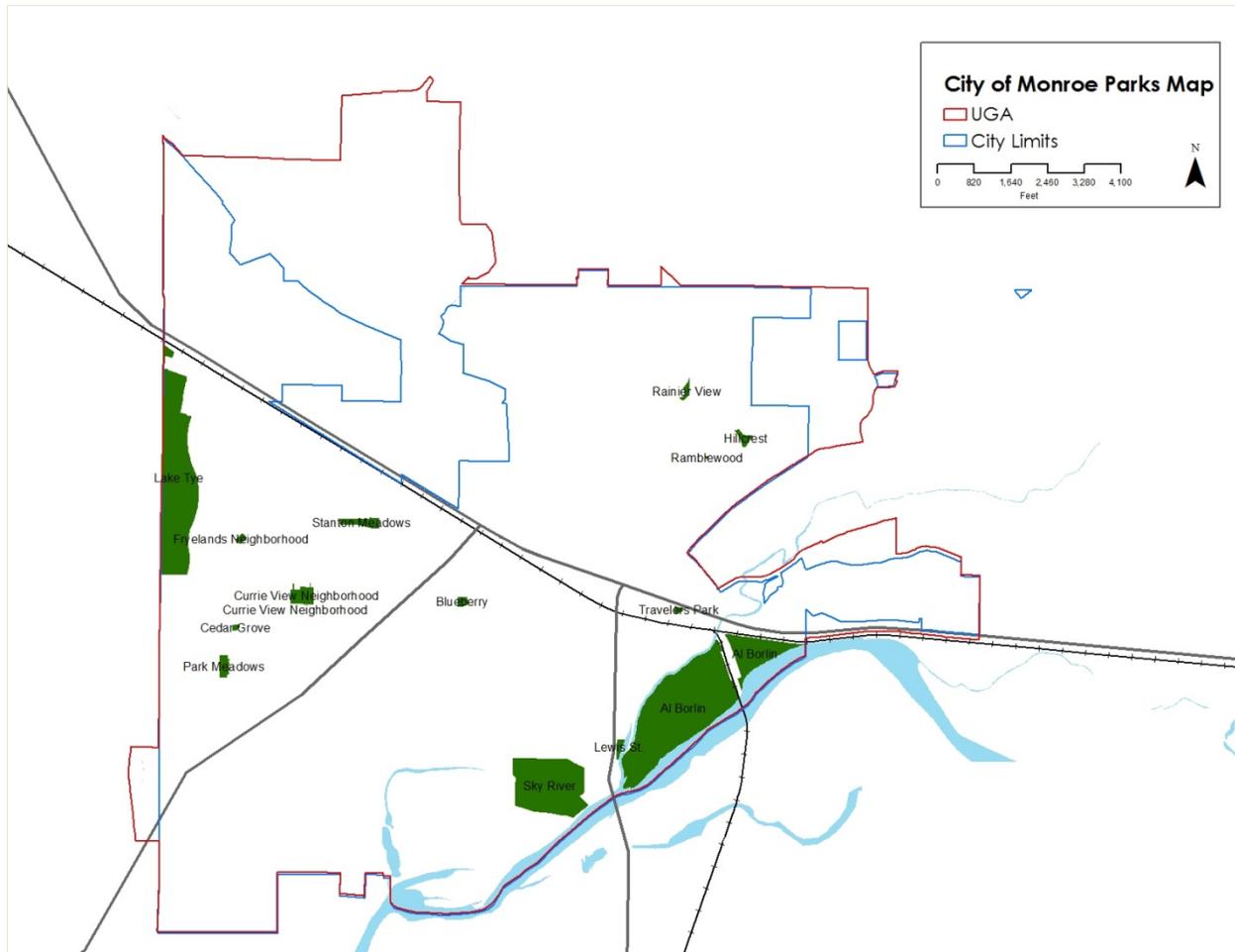


Figure 4-A: Existing Parks Map

4.1.1 Existing Parks Renovation

As described in the summary of Park Land Needs, using available lands to fulfill the Level of Service deficit appears unattainable given a lack of suitable land, high competition for property and available funding. However, the strategy to improve the quality of, and increase the offering of recreational experiences within existing parks has been determined to be a prudent use of taxpayers' dollars. As such, it's expected that all the existing parks will be improved to facilitate expanded recreation opportunities and improve the overall level of service. Park classification and their typical elements are included in Model Park Classification Appendix.

Existing Park improvements, typically provided in most municipal park systems, include irrigation, improved turf quality, vibrant and challenging play facilities, shelters, parking, court surfaces and site amenities (drinking fountains, benches, tables, etc.). A list of existing park renovations and projected costs can be found in Chapter 5, though they can be generally be summarized as updated play equipment, modernized facilities, new facilities, and maintenance upgrades.

4.1.2 New Park Development

Three new park have been identified for acquisition, master planning and development: Monroe City Plaza, School Park/ Site, and Cadman Special Use Park. Large parcels of accessible and developable properties which are suitable for park development are at a premium in Monroe. It is critical to identify and acquire specific properties for the development of a neighborhood park in the North Hill area of

Monroe, though it's expected that this neighborhood park will be in conjunction with the Monroe School District similar to Lake Tye.

Monroe has the opportunity to offer special use recreational opportunities on property the City already owns. A large portion of the Cadman quarry and concrete plant has been donated to the City of Monroe and requires master planning and development. This property has tremendous potential to be a Special Use Park for botanical displays, environmental education and as the major trailhead for the Skykomish River Waterfront and Greenway and Centennial Trail Extension.

Additionally, the City of Monroe should offer to acquire and develop the 3.0 acre property of the existing Monroe School District Administration facility. The site, located near downtown Monroe, would be designed to create a "Monroe City Plaza" where special events can be programmed thereby enhancing the downtown Monroe experience and economic opportunity for merchants.

4.1.2.1 School Park/ Site

The School Park/ Site should be 5 +/- acre Park master planned with recreational opportunities similar to those found in Illustration 3-2, Neighborhood Park Classification Model and identified by the public.

4.1.2.2 Monroe City Plaza

To fulfill the lack of a community gathering open space in the downtown core, Monroe should explore acquisition and development of the school district's administration facility. This property offers the opportunity to host urban indoor and outdoor recreational activities. With a slight increase in parking, an attractive, artful sidewalk linkage to the commercial downtown and a trail linkage east to Al Borlin Park, this urban park will prove to social hub of Monroe for residents and visitors alike.

4.1.2.3 Skykomish River Waterfront & Greenway

This shoreline linear park is envisioned to stretch from Al Borlin Park to the future park at Cadman's serving as a greenbelt with trails connecting to the river to existing parks. Improvements within this linear park or greenway, also includes picnic facilities, overlooks, turf areas, parking and sanitary services.

4.1.2.4 Special Use Park (Cadman)

The portion of the Cadman Property that has been donated to the City of Monroe is a tremendous resource for recreational opportunities. The site is proposed for master planning in 2015 and opportunities to link the site to the proposed Skykomish River Water Front and Greenway and existing facilities like Sky River park should not be overlooked. This future park site can offer fishing, picnicking, model boat racing, botanical displays, environmental education, and serve as a trailhead for the Skykomish River Greenway.

4.1.2.5 Special Use Park (Lake Tye)

The City currently has an agreement in place for a public private partnership between the City of Monroe and H3O, whereby H3O will develop and operate a cable wake park within Lake Tye. Aside from the cable wake park activity, they will also rent out paddle boards and kayaks for use in other areas of the lake. All development costs for this will be borne by H3O, and is not and is not a Park's Department project and will not show up as a capital project budget.

4.1.3 Trail Development

Establishing a city wide trails and walkway system is an essential recreation development objective and ranked very high in public workshops and outreach efforts. The Trail and Pathway Recommendations

shown in Figure 4-B—Trails Map include an inventory of current walkways and trails and additional trail designations that constitute a foundational vision for a future Monroe walkway and trail system.

The Centennial Trail, an element of the Snohomish County Regional Trails System, enters Monroe along US 2 from the west near Lake Tye. Local trails and pathways should have connectivity with the Centennial Trail and establish a loop through the city with linkage to parks, the river, schools, the downtown area, mall area and various neighborhoods.

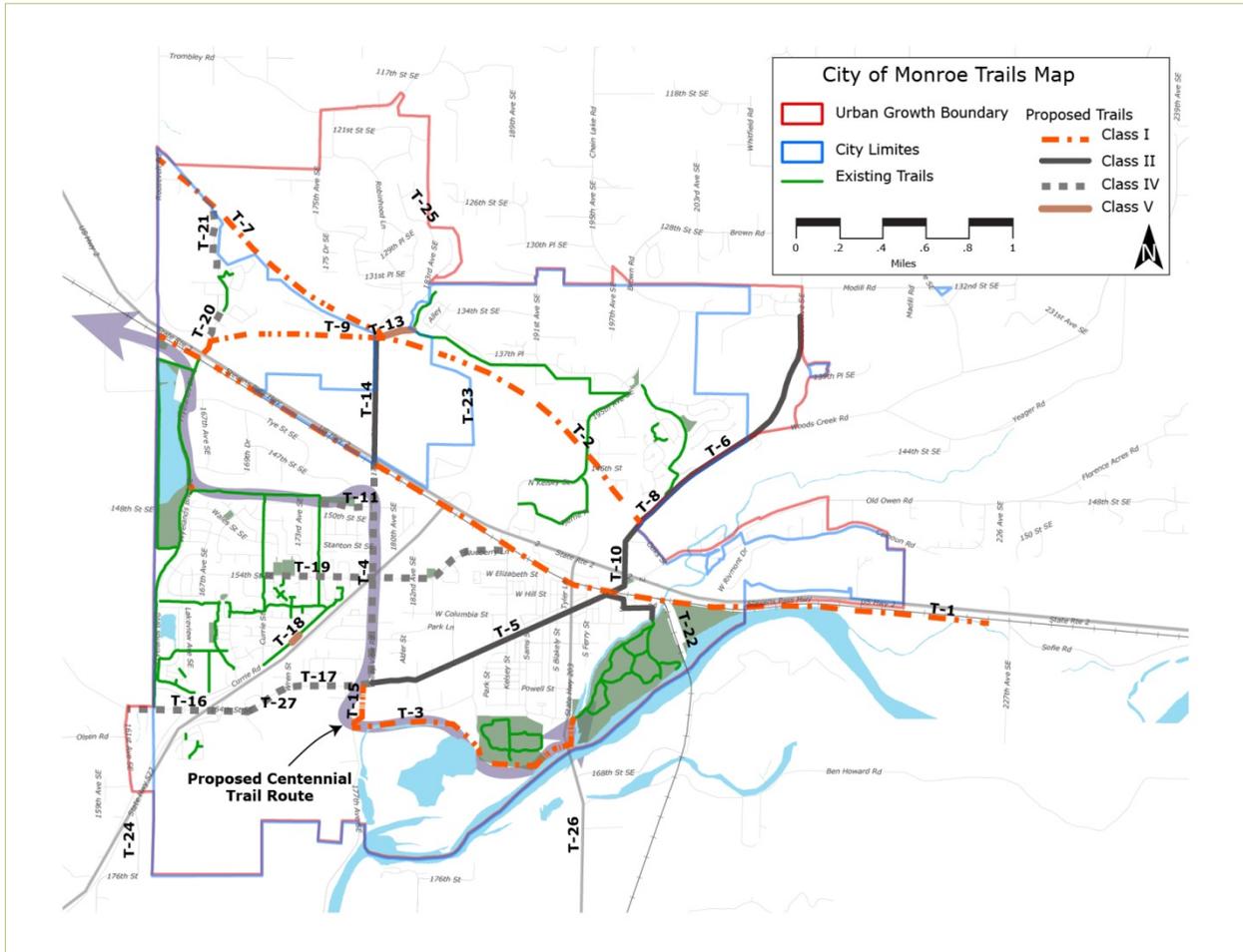


Figure 4-B: Existing and Proposed Trail Map

4.2 Interconnectivity to Other Comprehensive Plan Elements & Zoning Districts

This Plan is an element of the City’s Comprehensive Plan and as noted has been developed as part of a larger comprehensive plan update process. Policy and capital improvements recommended by this plan are intended to be interconnected as applicable to other existing and updated City Comprehensive Plan, and careful consideration has been made to take advantage of this interconnectedness.

4.3 Organization & Recreation Management

As the Monroe Parks and Recreation system matures, in terms of time, facilities and programs, it will need to establish and maintain a functional structure and the necessary positions and employment classifications that will effectively sustain service demands.

The primary functions of the Parks and Recreation Department are administrative, program management, planning, and operations and maintenance. The service requirements of these functions will change as additional parks are developed, as seasons change and as populations change in terms of numbers and recreation participation preferences. In Section an organization chart for the department as it is currently structured has been provided.

Employee classifications, job descriptions, pay scales and benefits will need to be formulated and adopted through departmental and city management evaluations, and City Council adoption procedures. The following are job description summaries for a Parks & Recreation Department as provided by the Association of Washington Cities (AWC).

- **Parks & Recreation Director** – Plans, organizes, directs and controls the functions of a parks and recreation department. Develops and implements policies, procedures and practices related to acquisition, development, construction, restoration and maintenance of parks, cemeteries, recreation facilities, fairs, and development of recreation programs. Typically requires a minimum of a four year degree and 5-8 years of experience, including some management experience.
- **Administrative Tech** – Independently performs a variety of responsible secretarial and administrative duties typically required by a department head. Requires an advanced ability to use office software and extensive knowledge of the department’s services, policies and practices. Types, proofreads, and edits content of documents; schedules meetings. Using initiative and independent judgment relieves superior of administrative details. May direct the work activities of lower classified clerical employees. Typically requires 3-4 years experience.
- **Recreation Coordinator** – Plans, organizes, leads and instructs assigned recreational, sport, social or cultural activities such as craft programs, dance instruction, sports tournaments, swimming, excursions, social events and other related functions for individuals and groups of all ages. Performs independently in accordance with departmental policies and procedures under general supervision. Directs work activities of part time and contract instructors, seasonal workers and volunteers. Typically requires four year degree and two years of experience.
- **Park Maintenance Supervisor** – Plans, schedules and monitors the work of crews performing the maintenance of public parks and the repair of related equipment. Coordinates, schedules and supervises maintenance and construction work in the parks and other recreation sites. May operate all types of equipment and accomplish the more complex problems subordinate employees cannot resolve. Typically requires 3-4 years of experience.
- **Parks Leadworker and/ or Supervisor** - Leads and supervises Park staff, participates in construction, maintenance and repair of the City’s grounds, facilities, and landscaped areas within City Parks and right-of-way. The Parks Lead Worker/ Supervisor also plans, coordinates, assigns, and supervises work of crews involved in the Parks Division. Washington Class C Drivers license is required. Having or able to obtain a Class B Commercial Drivers License (CDL) within the first year of employment is preferable. Must obtain a Washington State issued pesticide applicator license or Pest Inspectors license, within the first year of employment. Knowledge of computer maintenance systems is desirable
- **Maintenance Worker** – Performs entry-level manual labor in the parks division requiring entry level skills in the use of hand tools and the operation of simple power tools. Typically works as a

crew member under frequent supervision in installation, repair and maintenance work in areas of assignment. May operate light equipment on occasion.

- **Park Planner** – Researches and analyzes technical data to apply planning and zoning regulations to complex and/or highly sensitive development, construction, and land use issues. Supervises short and long-term planning projects and programs. Participates in the departmental goals and objectives. Provides staff support for a variety planning boards, commissions and committees. May supervise lower-level employees. Typically requires a four year degree and four years of experience.

Building on the current structure, the following functional organization chart is suggested to meet the Department’s needs over time.

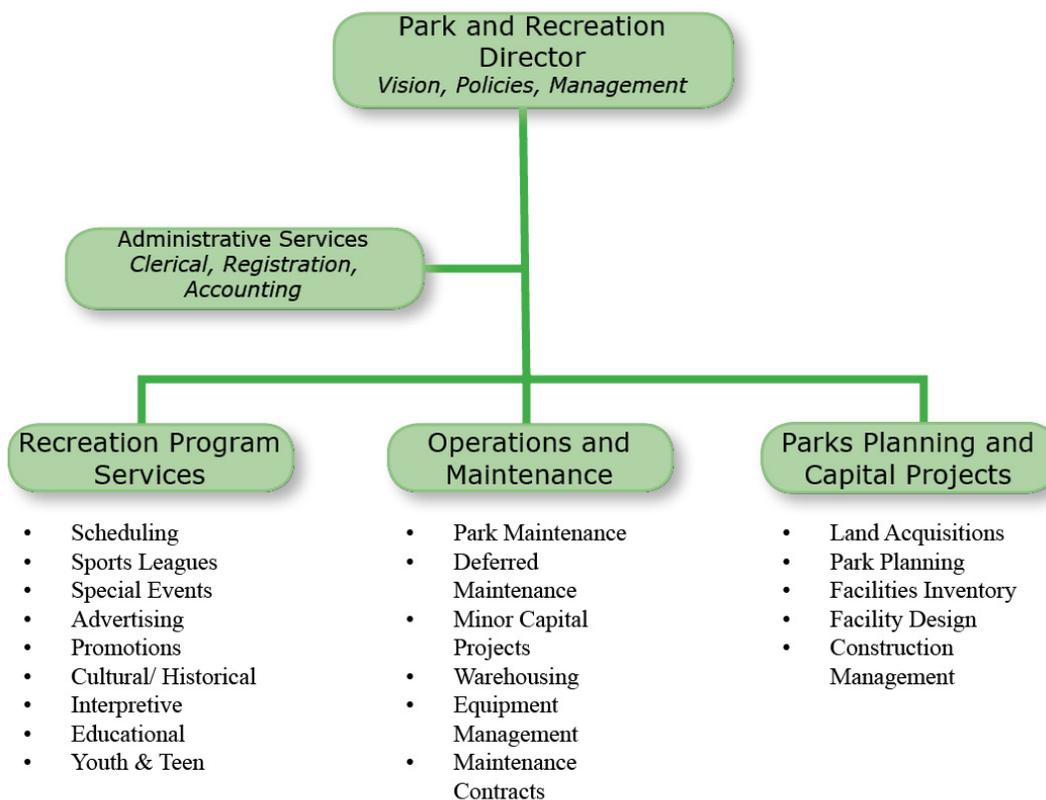


Figure 4-C: Parks and Recreation Department Functional Organization Chart

4.4 Recreational Program Services

Recreation program services create opportunities for public participation in a range of activities, which will enhance participation, access and use of facilities. By organizing recreation programs and sponsoring quality recreation classes, activities and events on a scheduled basis, either directly or through partnerships, the Parks Department will significantly improve its value to the community.

The objective of the Department’s recreation services is to organize and administer quality recreation activities and encourage community participation in outdoor and indoor leisure experiences. The functional objectives for a recreation program services are listed below.

- Establish and maintain recreation user/ preferences profile.
- Identify and promote the organization of quality recreation programs that address public needs.
- Encourage and coordinate development of organized sports and user group activities for city parks.
- Develop and maintain a calendar of scheduled uses and procedures that coordinates the use and demand for parks within the community.
- Collaborate with volunteer groups, churches, schools, and other civic organizations to improve organization and promotion of recreation activities.
- Establish and maintain a recreation programs information and advertising system.
- Participate in the development or administration of recreation activities as the landlord, producer, or co-producer for specialized recreation activities.

Recreation program management requires a functional response to service demand, which is influenced by: seasonal distribution of use, recreation activity preferences, geographic distribution of users in relation to park sites, and participation rates and demand for specific recreation activities.

The figure below describes functional requirements for recreation services which may be necessary to implement.

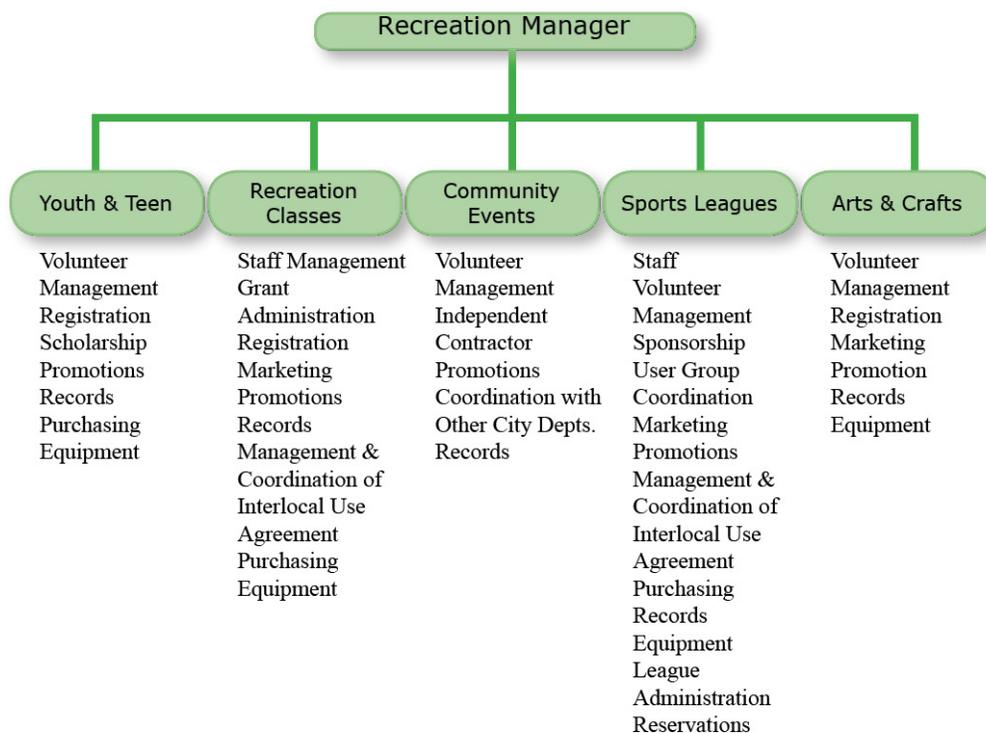


Figure 4-D: Functional Structure Recreation Programs and Services

The Department should organize recreation program schedules by season of the year (winter, spring, summer and fall), and by recreation categories.

4.4.1 Recreational Programming

Based on the needs analysis, including the workshop and participation rates, recreation programming objectives are described as follows:

League Sports

This activity has significant and continuing importance for Monroe residents. However, the functional requirements are primarily to coordinate and schedule the use of sports fields and league sports assets.

As the level of league sports activity increases through improved lighting systems and new facilities, the Department should consider participating in the promotion or sponsorship of league tournaments thus taking a more participatory role in sporting events. Also, the Department should develop agreements with various league sports organizations, thus, allowing the City to effectively improve league sports activities and services.

Trails & Pathways

This recreation activity is highly individualized and ranked very high on participants desires. There are a number of program categories that are appropriate to consider in terms of trail use, such as:

Walk-A-Thons	Bicycle Regattas/ Races
5 K or 10 K Runs	Nature Study Walks/ Tours
Marathons	Special Events

Programming trails for group participation, special events and other coordinated activities on a scheduled basis greatly enhances trail awareness and use of the trail system. Community trail maintenance and clean-up programs can be instituted which establishes greater appreciation for trails, especially when they traverse through natural or open space areas.

Individual Sports

The needs assessment indicates that programming for indoor individual sports should be increased moderately. This can be facilitated through contract classes or training programs and interlocal agreements with school districts.

Passive Leisure Activities

Classes and programs that serve the general population and neighborhood groups should be considered. The type of programs and level of services are dependent on public interest and participation, season, and the availability of facilities, instructors and supplies. There are a wide variety of programs and services that may be offered. A determination of which programs are in demand must come from information generated by periodic preference surveys conducted by the Department.

Historical & Cultural

The development of historical pageants, and themed events linked to sites of historic significance should be considered. Seminars, classes and special programs are needed in order to establish an awareness and appreciation of historical and cultural values of the community and Skykomish River Valley.

Special Events/ Festivals

There is a moderate demand for this type of recreation activity depending on the event produced. However, a greater level of participation may occur due

to the interest of residents from other surrounding communities.

Senior Programs & Services

The Monroe Senior Center is a primary service provider for senior recreation activities. Special consideration should be given to cooperation between the Senior Center and the Department. Cooperative programs that may be provided to senior citizens include classes, sports, special events and other recreation activities.

Special Populations

The needs analysis indicates that participation by special populations varies. Classes, special events and programs designed to provide physical and mental enhancement should be organized and coordinated with representatives of those members of society who manage existing programs. For example, public agencies that provide services to developmentally disabled persons. Such programs should be contracted through interlocal agreements.

The following lists recreation categories that are recommended be made available by the Department or through volunteer or private service providers.

Adult Basketball	Adult Volleyball	Adult Tap Dance	Adult Watercolor
Advanced Water-based Painting	After-school Recreation	Ballet/Jazz/Tap	Baseball Clinic
Baseball Skills	Creative Movement	Cross Training	Aerobics
Dance (Drop-in)	Dance Team	Dog Obedience	Financial Seminars
Girls Fastpitch	Hip Hop/ Jazz Dance	Hip/ Hop Step Aerobics	Home Buying Seminars
Indoor Play	Intro to Cheerleading	Little Gym Tumbling	Little League
Open Gym	Community Education	Rock Climbing	Rubber Stamping
Senior Volleyball	Softball Workshop	Pre-school Performance	Teen Challenge
Drama Club	Teen Night	Water Aerobics	

The following is a suggested list of recommended programs which would require a Community Recreation Center.

Adult Co-ed Volleyball	Aerobics/ Yoga	Arts & Crafts Classes	Boxing
Career Development	Community Workshops	Computer Classes	Concerts/ Musical Events
Dance Classes	Day Care	Exercise & Health Classes	Exhibits
Fencing Classes	Fine Arts/ Theater	Foreign Language Classes	Holiday Events
Horticulture Classes	Indoor Sports	Indoor Track	Martial Arts
Meetings/ Symposiums	Music Classes	Other Programs	Plays/ Drama Classes
Rallies	Self-defense	Sign Language to Music	Social Classes
Special Events	Tec Games	Testing Center	Toddlers Open Gym
Toddlers Special Activities	Wellness/ Fitness	Youth Lounge	Youth/ Teen Dance

4.5 Park Maintenance/ Resource Management

A stewardship requirement of the Department is to provide safe, aesthetically pleasing and usable parks and recreation facilities for public use. This requirement can be administered by organizing and implementing a maintenance management system. A maintenance management system is essential to protect the quality and value of public parks. There are three (3) basic elements of the maintenance management system: Mission and Objectives; Organizational Arrangement; and Systems and Procedure. Each of these are discussed more fully below.

4.5.1 Mission & Objectives

Mission & Objectives are organized on the basis of the four key functional categories listed below.

- Develop and implement regularly scheduled routine, reactive and preventive maintenance programs.
- Develop and implement maintenance and operation support, scheduled and coordinated with recreation programs and special events.
- Develop and administer the Department’s Capital Investment Program and identify maintenance implications for proposed repair and replacement or new capital projects.
- Develop and coordinate the City’s special projects involving new or temporary construction for special events including facility modifications, and equipment or furniture transport, set-up and removal.

4.5.2 Organizational Arrangement

Establish “program crews” by the work to be performed. For example, a routine grounds maintenance program “program crew” would be the Mowing Crew. The Mowing Crew is responsible for turf mowing, trimming and edging and the subsequent clean-up activities.

The following descriptions outline the functions of each category of maintenance services. These functions are structured for the basic alignment of park operations and maintenance services.

Resource/ Maintenance Manager

- Budget Planning & Control
- Job & Workload Scheduling
- Maintenance Performance Reporting
- Records Management
- Coordination with Recreation Program Services

Grounds Maintenance Section

- **Rounds** - safety inspection and general clean-up.
- **Turf** - mow, edge, trim, weed, create, top dress, overseed.
- **Plants** - trees, scrubs, ground cover, seasonal planting, train, trim, special watering and weed control.
- **Clinical** - fertilizer and pesticide application.
- **Sports Areas-Fields** - special maintenance and set-up, courts, cleaning and refurbishment.
- **Play Equipment** - inspect, clean, rake, groom to a constant depth.

Structures Maintenance Section

- **Custodial** - janitorial services, building room set-up, general building up-keep.
- **Carpentry** - wood construction and repairs, cabinetry, sign installation and repair and general repairs.
- **Paint & Sign** - interior and exterior painting, paint courts and parking lots stripes.
- **Plumbing** - irrigation systems, sinks, toilets, drinking fountains, faucets, dish washer and drainage systems.
- **Concrete/ Asphalt** - Form and pour concrete, lay and seal hot or cold asphalt, overlay, fog seal or slurry coat asphalt.

Electrical and Mechanical Section

- **Electrical** - wiring, conduits, switch boxes and power outlets, electrical lights.
- **HVAC** - heating, ventilation and air conditioning equipment and systems, mechanical equipment.
- **Safety** - alarms, security lights, emergency lock-ups, fire extinguishers, kitchen stove and fire systems.

Equipment and Supplies Section

- **Replacement** - automotive and equipment acquisition and replacement; trucks, tractors mowers, specialty equipment.
- **Maintenance** - scheduled maintenance and repairs needed to keep equipment in a safe and efficient working condition.
- **Fuel Management** - gasoline and diesel and lubricants used for equipment.
- **Tool Room** - Control tools distribution and maintain inventory.
- **Warehouse** - supply purchasing, storage, control and distribution (trash bags, paint, and other products)
- **Furniture Inventory & Control**

Some skilled crafts labor requirements of the Monroe parks system may be contracted with private service providers. Overall responsibility for contracting maintenance-related work should be assigned through the Park Resource/Maintenance Manager. Guidelines should be developed for identifying contract services and assessing their practicality and cost effectiveness. Major considerations include:

- *Statutory/ Legal Requirements*
- *Cost & Scope of Work Performed*
- *Manpower Availability & Special Skills Requirements*
- *Special Tool or Equipment Use Requirements*

Contracts of \$10,000 or less in value and should be covered by work order procedures, which identify the purpose of work requested. Contractor name, location of work, cost information (materials and labor) and other information relevant to the services agreement should be included.

Other contracts linked to projects with a value of \$10,001 or more should be established on the basis of bidding procedures. Those activities which may be beneficial under long-term service agreements include routine HVAC systems, mechanical/electrical services, sports lighting, major painting projects and other minor capital projects involving facilities repair and replacement.

4.5.3 Systems & Procedures

Formal systems and procedures are necessary in order to plan and control work programs involving maintenance services. Normally, a “work order” system is employed as a management tool. However, without a definition of levels of service and documentation of work load demand based on specific inventories of facilities and work performance standards, the Park Maintenance Manager will not be able to manage to the efficiency level that otherwise could be accomplished.

Several systems and procedures should be established. The following recommendations and system descriptions are provided:

(1) Develop a Facility Inventory Record System:

- Description and location of facility (site)
- Date of construction and/ or installation of improvements to site or structures.
- Areas (types) in terms of square feet, linear feet or volume
- Fixtures and mechanical/ electrical equipment descriptions
- Location of reference materials, drawings, specifications, technical data, manufacturer’s maintenance manuals and technical literature
- Other pertinent data regarding construction or maintenance of the site/ facility
- Create a facilities inventory file system including computer based data retrieval

(2) Prepare a Maintenance Workloads Schedule:

- All routine maintenance schedules should describe facilities, grounds and equipment service requirements in relation to manpower, materials and equipment or tools required to perform the required tasks.
- Define maintenance levels in order of magnitude (I, II, III & IV) with Level I being the highest service level of preventive maintenance task scheduling and Level IV being the lowest, often deferred tasks level.
- Schedule capital outlay and maintenance projects on the basis of pre-determined “project” labor and material requirements so as to reduce impacts on normal maintenance workloads.
- Develop an on-going program of routine, reactive and preventive maintenance using an inventory performance standard and calendar task spread sheet.

(3) Organize an Inspection & Reporting Procedure

Formation of a program of regular inspection of the Park System should include the following procedures.

- Identify maintenance deficiencies and make corrective recommendations for action and budgeting.
- Identify potential failures of plant life, structures, utility systems and mechanical systems.
- Organize procedures and a set of written instructions regarding what is to be inspected, measurements to be taken and service requirements.
- Establish a system of posting inspection records for follow-up on required maintenance services or repair items.

4.5.4 Maintenance Levels of Service

The following describes the functional requirements for maintenance activities on the basis of four (4) different levels of service.

4.5.4.1 Level I Services

The highest level of routine preventive maintenance services applied to high quality landscape improvements with high traffic areas such as plazas, play equipment, neighborhood parks and community parks.

- (1) TURF CARE - GRASS - Grass height maintained according to species and variety of grass. Mowed at least once every five working days, but may be as often as once every three working days. Aeration as required, not less than four times per year. Reseeding or sodding as needed. Weed control should be practiced so that no more than one percent of the surface has weeds present. Some pre-emergent products may be utilized at this level.
- (2) FERTILIZER - Adequate fertilizer level to ensure that all plant materials are healthy and growing vigorously. Amounts depend on species, length of growing season, soils and rainfall. Distribution should ensure an even supply of nutrients for the entire year. Nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium percentage should follow local recommendations from the County Extension Service. Trees, shrubs and flowers should receive fertilizer levels to ensure optimum growth.
- (3) IRRIGATION - Sprinkler irrigated. Electric automatic commonly used. Some manual systems could be considered adequate under plentiful rainfall circumstances and adequate staffing. Frequency of use following rainfalls, temperature, seasonal length and demands of plants material.
- (4) LITTER CONTROL - Minimum of once per day, 7 days per week. Extremely high visitation may increase the frequency. Receptacles should be plentiful enough to hold all trash generated between servicing
- (5) PRUNING - Usually done at least once per season unless species planted dictate more frequent attention. Sculptured hedges or high growth species may dictate a more frequent requirement than most trees and shrubs in natural, growth style plantings.
- (6) DISEASES & INSECT CONTROL - Usually done when disease or insects are inflicting noticeable damage, reducing vigor of plant materials or could be considered a bother to the public. Some preventative measures may be utilized such as systemic chemical treatments, cultural prevention of disease problems can reduce time spent in this category. some minor problems may be tolerated at this level.
- (7) SNOW REMOVAL - Snow removal by noon the day following snowfall. Gravel or snowmelt may be utilized to reduce ice accumulation on walkways.

- (8) LIGHTING - Replacement on a scheduled frequency and/ or repair of fixtures when observed or reported not working.
- (9) SURFACES - Should be cleaned, repaired, repainted or replaced when appearance has noticeably deteriorated.
- (10) REPAIRS - Repairs to all park elements of the design should be done immediately upon discovery provided replacements parts and technicians are available to accomplish the job. When disruption to the public might be major, repairs may be postponed to a time period that is less disruptive.
- (11) INSPECTION - Inspections of this area should be done daily by a trained staff member.
- (12) FLORAL PLANTINGS - Some sort of floral planting present. Normally no more complex than two rotations of bloom per year. Care cycle usually at least once per week except watering may be more frequent. Health and vigor dictate cycle of fertilization and disease control. Beds essentially kept weed free.
- (13) RESTROOMS - When in seasonal use should be maintained at least once per day as long as they are open to public. High use may dictate two services per day. Servicing period should ensure an adequate supply of paper and that restrooms are reasonably clean and free from foul odors.
- (14) SPECIAL FEATURES - Should be maintained for safety, function and high quality appearance as per established design.

4.5.4.2 Level II Services

The moderate level of maintenance services for locations with moderate level of development and visitation rates.

- (1) TURF CARE - Cut once every 5 working days. Normally not aerated unless turf quality indicates a need or in anticipation of an application of fertilizer. Reseeding or sodding done only when major bare spots appear. Weed control measures normally used when 50 percent of small areas is weed infested or general turf quality low in 15 percent or more of the surface.
- (2) FERTILIZER - Applied only when turf vigor seems to be low. Low level application done on a once per year basis. Rate suggested is one-half the level recommended for species and variety.
- (3) IRRIGATION - Dependent on climate. Rainfall locations above 25 inches a year usually rely on natural rainfall with the possible addition of portable irrigation during periods of drought. When irrigation is automatic, a demand schedule is programmed. Where manual servicing is required, two to three times per week operation would be the norm.
- (4) LITTER CONTROL- Minimum service of two to three times per week. High use may dictate higher levels during warm weather.
- (5) PRUNING - When required for health or reasonable appearance. With most tree and shrub species this would not be more frequent than once every two or three years.
- (6) DISEASE & INSECT CONTROL - Done only on epidemic or serious complaint basis. Pest, weed and rodent control measures may be put into effect when the health or survival of the plant material is threatened or where public's comfort is concerned.
- (7) SNOW REMOVAL - Snow removal done based on local law requirements but generally accomplished by the day following snowfall. Some crosswalks or surfaces may not be cleared at all.
- (8) LIGHTING - Replacement or repair of fixtures when report filed or when noticed by employees.

- (9) SURFACES - Cleaned on complaint basis. Repaired or replaced as budget allows.
- (10) REPAIRS - Should be done whenever schedules will allow, but should be done immediately when safety or function is in question.
- (11) INSPECTIONS - Once per week.
- (12) FLORAL PLANTING - Only perennials or flowering trees or shrubs.
- (13) RESTROOMS - When present, serviced minimum of 5 times per week. Seldom more than once per day.
- (14) SPECIAL FEATURES - Minimum allowable maintenance for features present with function and safety in mind.

4.5.4.3 Level III Services

A moderately low level of maintenance, deferred maintenance and remedial maintenance activity associated with sites or facilities that have low visitor rates.

- (1) TURF CARE - Low frequency mowing schedule based on species. Low growing grassed may not be mowed. High grassed may receive periodic mowing to aid public use or reduce fire danger. Weed control limited to legal requirement of noxious weeds.
- (2) FERTILIZER - Not fertilized.
- (3) IRRIGATION - No irrigation.
- (4) LITTER CONTROL - Once per week or less. Complaint may increase above one servicing.
- (5) PRUNING - No regular trimming. Safety of damage from weather may dictate actual work schedule.
- (6) DISEASE & INSECT CONTROL - None except where epidemic and epidemic condition threatens resource or people.
- (7) SNOW REMOVAL - None except where major access ways or active parking areas dictate the need.
- (8) LIGHTING - Replacement on complaint or employee discovery.
- (9) SURFACES - Replaced or repaired when safety is a concern and when budget is available.
- (10) REPAIRS - Should be done when safety is a concern and when budget is available.
- (11) INSPECTIONS - Once per month.
- (12) FLORAL PLANTINGS - None... may have wild flowers, perennials, flowering trees or shrubs in place.
- (13) RESTROOMS - When present, five time per week.
- (14) SPECIAL FEATURES - Minimum maintenance to allow safe use.

4.5.4.4 Level IV Services

Minimum maintenance- very low visitor rate and areas of undeveloped land.

- (1) TURF AREAS - Not mowed. Weed control only if legal requirement demand it.
- (2) FERTILIZER - Not fertilized.
- (3) IRRIGATION - No irrigation.
- (4) LITER CONTROL - On demand or complaint basis.
- (5) PRUNING - No pruning unless safety is involved.
- (6) DISEASE & INSECT CONTROL - No control except in epidemic or safety situations.
- (7) SNOW REMOVAL - No snow removal.
- (8) LIGHTING - Replacement on complaint basis.
- (9) SURFACES - Serviced when safety is consideration.

- (10) REPAIRS - Should be done when safety or function is in question.
- (11) INSPECTION - Once per quarter or every 3 months.
- (12) FLORAL PLANTINGS - None.
- (13) RESTROOMS - Service based on need.
- (14) SPECIAL FEATURES - Service based on lowest acceptable frequency for feature.
- (15) Safety and function interruption is a concern when either seem significant.

4.5.5 Park Maintenance Equipment & Tools

The selection, use, and maintenance of all types of grounds and structures equipment and tools are essential to park maintenance programs. Quality equipment and efficient maintenance management procedures determines economic performance and sustaining effective service capacity of City parks. The following is a representative list of equipment items to be considered for acquisition over time.

Power Sprayers	Sickle Bar Trimmer	Heavy Duty	Wheel Barrows
Hydraulic Sprayers	Brush	Mulcher/ Spreader	Utility Trailer
Surge Tank and	Cutter/Chipper	Hydraulic Tree	Golf Cart w/Trailer
Spray Nozzles	Chain Saws	Trimmer	Power Tools
Paint Sprayers	Beach & Sand	Power Landscape	Hand Tools
Mist Blowers	Cleaner	Finish Rake	Safety
Power Dusters	Debris Blowers	Pulverizer/ Seeder	Equipment/Supplies
General Purpose	Aerating Equipment	Versatile Cutting	Skill, Table and
Tractor w/PTO	Power Post Hole	Decks	Miter Saws
Gang Mowers	Digger	¾ Ton Utility Pickup	Pipe Cutter Set
Rotary Cutter	Portable	1 ½ Ton Flatbed	
Power Reel Mower	Generators	Truck w/lift	
Soil Shredder	Power Sweeper	Power Edger’s	

4.6 Long-term Objectives

Continued efforts to improve park facilities, acquire park land and develop new parks and trails should remain a priority objective. Since all capital improvements identified in the initial six-year CIP may not be completed, an updated inventory compared with population growth will be necessary. Annual updates will establish a new six-year CIP with priorities for their implementation through 2035.

The priority objective between 2015 and 2021 should remain to improve existing parks, acquire parkland for new Monroe City Plaza, Centennial Trail signs and improvements, and complete the recommended park master planning so as to establish development programs, budgets and implementation priorities.

The land acquisition and master planning activities undertaken in the Six-Year CIP will become a foundation to continue improvements to existing parks and the development of new parks and trails. The following lists the projects that will be considered for inclusion in the Parks Capital Improvement Program, as it advances over time.

- Existing neighborhood and mini-park improvements.
- Trail linkages and new trail systems improvements.
- Lake Tye Park improvements.
- Al Borlin Park improvements.

- Skykomish River Park improvements.
- Monroe City Plaza Park development.
- School Park/ Site development
- Skykomish River Waterfront & Greenway improvements
- Cadman’s Special Use Park development.

Chapter 5: Costs & Funding

This section describes proposed park land acquisition, development, maintenance and operating costs, and suggests potential funding programs. Many of the items carry over from the 2008 plan, but many are new reflecting the community’s changing needs.

The amounts shown are “*projections of probable costs*” and do not represent actual costs due to variables in pricing and the fact that specific project architectural, landscape architectural and engineering services have not been performed. When design and engineering is complete actual cost estimates for capital budgeting procedures should be undertaken.

5.1 Basis for Estimating Costs

Development costs can vary widely depending on the location, facility type, construction method, off-site costs, quality of development, and other constraints on the project. For purposes of estimating cost, the following assumptions were made:

- Land Acquisition: For development, land prices were estimated at \$110,000 per acre for residential land and 800,000 for non-residential land. However, land acquisition costs are not firm numbers due to the requirement to be site specific, zoning variations, status of infrastructure and the confidential nature of land acquisition procedures.
- Development: Potential costs were established for each element of park development for each park site. These costs excluded street improvements and any other off-site costs. For typical neighborhood and community parks, an assumption of \$350,000 per acre was used.
- School Park Improvements: An estimated cost of \$100,000 per site was used.
- Design: The figures assume a project designed by a professional design firm and bid through a competitive public bidding process. Design costs were estimated at 20 percent of construction cost.
- Contingency: A contingency of 20 percent was used.

5.2 Capital Projects

Table 5-1 below identifies all the expected and desired capital improvements over the planning horizon of this plan, the year 2035. It’s important to note that the estimated costs are for planning purposes only and actual costs may be different. Further, the list below can be thought of as a 20-year wish list based on existing available information and those identified through the public process. In later sections of this chapter, a 6-year project list is identified; it’s expected that as projects from that 6-year plan are completed, projects from table 5-1 will be “moved up” to the 6-year project list. As this is done, estimated costs should be reevaluated.

Table 5-1: Park and Recreation Capital Project List

Project #	Site/ Park	Project/ Description	Estimated Cost
1	Al Borlin	master plan	72000
2	Al Borlin	expand/improve trails	97200
3	Al Borlin	entrance enhancement	14,400
4	Al Borlin	restoration	57,600
5	Al Borlin	signage	7,200

Project #	Site/ Park	Project/ Description	Estimated Cost
6	Al Borlin	road grading and top course	72,000
7	Blueberry	picnic shelter	64,800
8	Blueberry	trail	28,800
9	Cedar Grove	park signs	5,760
10	Cedar Grove	play facilities	144,000
11	Cedar Grove	benches	17,280
12	Currie View	enhanced trail system	129,600
13	Currie View	turf renovation	57,600
14	Currie View	shade trees	28,800
15	Currie View	play facilities renovation	144,000
16	Currie View	shelter	72,000
17	Hillcrest	play equipment	144,000
18	Lake Tye	master plan	86,400
19	Lake Tye	Sports court resurfacing	15,840
20	Lake Tye	Skate park	100,800
21	Lake Tye	fitness stations	80,640
22	Lake Tye	Install electric power to shelter #2	14,400
23	Lake Tye	Ballfield safety surfacing	3,600
24	Lake Tye	subsurface drainage (not needed if project 29 is built)	57,600
25	Lake Tye	play facilities	288,000
26	Lake Tye	park ID electronic sign	57,600
27	Lake Tye	Building improvements (concession and stage area)	172,800
28	Lake Tye	Ballfield dugout covers	10,368
29	Lake Tye	Renovate soccer and 1 ball field to multi-use synthetic turf	1,800,000
30	Lewis Street	play equipment/	86,400
31	Lewis Street	view point picnic shelter	129,600
32	Lewis Street	enhance river views	21,600
33	Lewis Street	site amenities	28,800
34	Lewis Street	trail to DNR boat ramp	115,200
35	Lewis Street	city ID signs	17,280
36	Lewis Street	Restroom renovation	115,200
37	Park Meadows	interpretive signs	36,000
38	Park Meadows	drinking fountain	9,360
39	Rainer View	shelters	57,600
40	Rainer View	benches and tables	17,280
41	Ramblewood	seating	3,600
42	Sky River	master plan	64,800
43	Sky River	parking improvements	478,080
44	Sky River	Inclusive play facilities	216,000
45	Sky River	Ballfield safety surfacing	6,912
46	Sky River	Ballfield dugout covers	34,560
47	Sky River	east parcel acquisition	588,000
48	Sky River	Ballfield plaza renovations	103,680
49	Sky River	Ballfield safety netting	6,336
50	Sky River	restroom renovations	86,400
51	Sky River	Class I trail	194,400
52	Stanton Meadows	subsurface drainage	50,400
53	Stanton Meadows	loop trail	5,760
54	Stanton Meadows	new play facilities	144,000
55	Wales Street	shelters	57,600

Project #	Site/ Park	Project/ Description	Estimated Cost
56	Wales Street	sports court	21,600
57	Wales Street	playground facilities	144,000
58	New Park	School Park/ Site	2,300,000
59	New Park	Monroe City Plaza	3,600,000
60	New Park	Develop and plan Cadman restoration site	3,600,000
61	New Park	Monroe High School Synthetic Fields	100,000
62	New Park	Cadman Master Plan	40,000
63	Trail Project	SR2 Centennial Trail Extension	3,754,429
64	Trail Project	SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-1	1,387,636
65	Trail Project	Centennial-Skykomish Trail	601,223
66	Trail Project	179th Ave Walkways	381,939
67	Trail Project	Main St./Old Snohomish Monroe Rd	545,551
68	Trail Project	Woods Creek Trail Phase 2	1,522,861
69	Trail Project	SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-4	1,198,427
70	Trail Project	Woods Creek Trail Phase 1	223,471
71	Trail Project	SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-3	753,204
72	Trail Project	SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-2	562,396
73	Trail Project	Centennial Trail (Stanton Meadows)	88,636
74	Trail Project	Stanton Meadows to Fryelands	10,765
75	Trail Project	Trombley Hill Extension	61,300
76	Trail Project	McAllister Rd Walkways	772,883
77	Trail Project	179th Centennial Extension	187,018
78	Trail Project	Main Centennial Extension	209,185
79	Trail Project	Main St./Old Snohomish Monroe Rd	223,234
80	Trail Project	Mountain View Trail	16,768
81	Trail Project	Blueberry Bypass	432,092
82	Trail Project	Unnamed	54,044
83	Trail Project	Unnamed	112,425
84	Trail Project	SR522 Trail Corridor	-
85	Trail Project	Tester Rd/Lord Hill Trail Extension	-
86	Trail Project	Cutthroat Creek Trail?	-
87	Trail Project	Snoqualmie Valley Trail Extension	-
88	Trail Project	Main Centennial Extension	-

5.3 Preliminary Project Priorities

The total cost for all the improvements identified in Table 5-1 is currently estimated at nearly \$28 million. This is more than the City can, or will, finance in the near term. To be able to direct funding toward the most significant projects in terms of meeting community needs, all projects recommended in the plan were prioritized. The recommended actions are:

- Various renovations to existing park facilities
- Master planning and acquisition of the Special Use Cadman Park, including coordinating a portion of the Centennial Trail extension to Sky River
- Master planning processes for Lake Tye and Sky River parks
- Centennial Trail markings/ signs from Stanton Meadows along 179th to Park Place middle school.
- Coordinate with the Monroe School District on the development of all-weather fields at the high school and Centennial Trail Extension at Park Place Middle School.

- The acquisition and development of the Monroe City Plaza in/ near the downtown, preferably to take advantage of river views of Woods Creek and Al Borlin Park

5.4 Capital Costs

This section summarizes the project list in Table 5-1 by organizing the project by the type of project it represents. The categories are Land Acquisition and Development, Existing Park Renovations, and Trails. Table 5-2 summarizes probable capital costs for all project listed in this plan according to these three categories. The following sub-sections discuss the categories in more detail.

Table 5-2: Summary of Costs for All Improvements

Item	Cost
New Park Development and Acquisition	9,640,000
Existing Park Renovations	7,045,536
New Trail Development	13,099,450
Total*	29,784,986

**Land acquisition and park development costs assume a total of 9 acres of new parkland, which is based on the total acreage needed for new park development.*

5.4.1 Land Acquisition and Development Costs

The recreation needs analysis and foundational level of service objective or guideline for 4.75 acres per 1,000 residents indicates a requirement for 107.92 acres of developed parks to meet the needs of a 2035 Monroe UGA population of 22,719 (25,119 projection minus 2,400 incarcerated population) residents. The table below identifies the plans recommendations for park and acquisition and development.

Table 5-3: Park Land Acquisition and Development Costs 20-year Plan

Project #	New Parks	Acquisition and/or Development Costs
58	School Park/ Site	2,300,000
59	Monroe City Plaza	3,600,000
60	Develop and plan Cadman restoration site	3,600,000
80	Monroe High School Synthetic Fields (joint City/School use)	100,000
61	Cadman Master Plan	40,000
	Total	\$9,640,000

5.4.2 Existing Park Renovations

Improvements to the existing City-owned parks have been projected on the basis of suggested improvements provided by the public and user groups and recent and/or similar improvements to public recreation facilities. The focus of the recommended capital improvements is to increase the quality of recreational experiences by improving the quality of recreational facilities and increasing the number of recreation activity opportunities.

Table 5-4: Existing Park Renovation*

Existing Park	Renovation Costs
Al Borlin	\$320,400
Blueberry Children's	\$93,600
Cedar Grove	\$167,040
Currie View	\$432,000
Hillcrest	\$144,000
Lake Tye	\$3,048,048

Lewis Street	\$514,080
Park Meadows	\$45,360
Rainier View	\$74,880
Ramblewood Totlot	\$3,600
Sky River	\$1,779,168
Stanton Meadows	\$200,160
Wales Street	\$223,200
Total	\$7,045,536

* To see specific recommendations for each park, please reference Table 5-1. The renovation costs listed here are roll-ups of those projects.

5.4.3 Trails

To fulfill the Trail Development Objective of linking all parks, schools, neighborhoods, the river and the downtown area together, 17.39 miles of new trails are proposed. In concert with existing trails, the new trails, primarily in the form of Class I and Class II trails, which are described in the needs assessment. The trails will provide connections north and south, east and west, complete missing links, provide a trail in connection with the SR Bypass Road and provide connections across US 2. Most of the Type II trails will be improved as a component of road widening projects whereas most of the Type I trails can be planned and implemented by the Parks Department.

Throughout the public process the Centennial Trail and its path through the City was always at the top of people's desire. In order to recognize its importance those projects associated with the Centennial Trail have been separated out into their own table. This separation is intended to imply priority by providing easy identification of Centennial Trail project actions.

Table 5-5: Proposed Trail Improvements

New Trails	Acquisition and/or Development Costs
Class I*	\$7,093,760.00
Class II	\$3,081,520.00
Class IV*	\$1,576,540.00
Class V	\$78,067.42
Undetermined	\$0.00
Total	\$11,829,887.42

*Costs exclude those projects associated with the Centennial Trail.

Table 5-6: Proposed Centennial Trail Improvements Projects

Project #	Centennial Trail Projects	Total Acquisition and/or Development Costs
T-3	Centennial-Skykomish Trail	601,223
T-4	179th Ave Walkways	381,920
T-11	Centennial Trail (Stanton Meadows)	88,636
T-12	Stanton Meadows to Fryelands	10,765
T-15	179th Centennial Extension	187,018
Total		\$1,269,563

5.5 Capital Improvement Program

Land acquisition, parks master planning, improvement of existing park facilities and trail development is formatted into a six-year capital improvement program (CIP). The CIP has been formulated by selecting the most relevant projects from the facilities park development menu, and considering fiscal limitations, the public's desires, and opportunities for establishing a Parks Revenue Bond.

Thus, the Monroe Parks Department has established a proposed Six-Year Capital Improvement Program that identifies parkland acquisition, master planning, improvements for existing parks, and trail development projects. The Monroe City Plaza project, a new park development is contemplated in this six-year CIP provided additional funding can be secured. The following is the Six-Year Capital Improvement Program. Since all capital improvements identified in this six-year CIP may not be completed, an updated inventory compared with population growth will be necessary. Annual updates will establish a new six-year CIP with priorities for their implementation through 2035.

Table 5-7: Six-year Capital Improvement Program

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Park Renovation Projects							
Currie View							
shelter		\$72,000					
Lake Tye							
Ball field dugout covers	\$10,368						
Building improvements (concession and stage area)					\$172,800		
Install electric power to shelter #2			\$14,400				
master plan		\$86,400					
play facilities			\$288,000				
Skate park	\$100,800						
Renovate soccer and 1 ball field to multi-use synthetic turf							1,800,000
Lewis Street							
view point picnic shelter						\$129,600	
Sky River							
Ball field plaza renovations				\$103,680			
Ball field safety netting	\$6,336						
master plan		\$64,800					
play facilities				\$216,000			

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Wales Street							
sports court	\$21,600						
New Parks							
Cadman Master Plan	\$40,000						
Monroe High School Synthetic Fields	\$100,000						
Trail Projects							
179th Ave Walkways			\$381,939				
Centennial Trail (Stanton Meadows)				\$88,636			
Stanton Meadows to Fryelands		\$10,765					
Total	\$279,104	\$233,965	\$684,339	\$408,316	\$172,800	\$129,600	\$1,800,000

5.5.1 Financing Strategy

The short-term capital improvement plan presented below represents the City’s current Capital Improvement Plan plus some additional outside sources. However, recognizing the magnitude of need, a more aggressive funding plan, should be considered as soon as practicable. This larger funding package would be used to acquire land and develop the new neighborhood park, develop trails as well as park renovations.

The City has an adopted Capital Improvement Program that will be primarily funded through the General Fund, Park Impact Fees, and grants. This plan also recommends that the Parks and Recreation Department consider a bond for park improvements; this recommendation is based on the results of the public questionnaire. For parks, the funding allocation is as follows:

Table 5-8: Funding Allocation/ Projections for Parks

Project	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Total
Expenditures								
Park Acquisition	\$100,000							100,000
Master Planning	\$40,000	\$151,200						191,200
Park Renovations	\$139,104	\$72,000	\$302,400	\$319,680	\$172,800	\$129,600	\$1,800,000*	2,935,584
Trails		\$10,765	\$381,939	\$88,636				481,341
Total Expenditures	\$279,104	\$233,965	\$684,339	\$408,316	\$172,800	\$129,600	\$1,800,000	3,708,125
Revenues								
REET #1	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$250,000	\$1,750,000
Grants			\$381,939				\$1,500,000*	\$1,881,939
Impact Fees	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$174,000	\$1,218,000
Path and Trails	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$17,500
Loans/Levies /Bonds							*	\$0
Total Revenues	\$326,500	\$326,500	\$708,439	\$326,500	\$326,500	\$326,500	\$1,826,500	\$4,167,439
Surplus/ (Deficit)	\$47,396	\$92,535	\$24,100	(\$81,816)	\$153,700	\$196,900	\$26,500	\$459,314

* The project in 2021 is the renovation of the soccer field and one ball field at Lake Tye to a synthetic all weather fields. The 6-year CIP identifies a grant as a funding source as an alternate funding source the City may consider running bond for the improvements.

5.6 Administration, Operations & Maintenance Costs

Administrative, recreation program services and maintenance costs may be stated as a per capita ratio based on population. These costs are not considered capital cost and are provided here to assist the Park and Recreation Department in its management and operations.

Future administrative, operating and maintenance costs will depend on level of service and facilities improvements, inflation, growth in program services and general economic conditions. Parks administrative, operations and maintenance budgets are also influenced by the following key factors:

- *Administration and maintenance workload performance standard for routine and preventative service with recreation program support requirements, including equipment/ facility prep, clean-up and special events activities.*
- *Recreation program service standards established as a matter of policy.*
- *Maintenance and operations resource requirements based on a level of service standard and facilities inventory, including permanent and temporary staffing, contracted services, and adequate materials, supplies and equipment.*
- *The level of parks and facility use, program schedules and event attendance levels.*

Maintenance costs are also influenced by design, type and level of facilities developed within a park, climatic conditions, use intensity and operating status of a maintenance management system.

The following are projections of administration, operations and maintenance costs for 2020, 2025, and 2035 for the Monroe Parks and Recreation System. The cost projections assume a property acquisition and development program that achieves the 4.0 acres per 1000 population level of service and development objectives for improvements of existing parks and new park development as recommended in the plan update. The projection uses a straight-line growth of approximately 3% from the 2014 budget.

Table 5-9: Parks and Recreation Department Operation Cost Projections

	2015	2020	2025	2035
Administration	297,625	345,245	405,662	469,057
Planning	127,553	147,962	173,855	201,025
Recreation Services	254,567	295,924	347,711	403,452
Operations/Maintenance	737,515	854,891	1,004,498	1,160,069
Total	1,417,260	1,644,022	1,931,726	2,233,603

5.5 Potential General Funding Sources

The Parks & Recreation Department is eligible for funding through tax-based sources, user fees, developer fees and grant programs. The following indicates funding programs available for the Department to fulfill its mission. Funding programs identified in the previous Parks Plan apply to the extent they are available. Changes are recommended for the Monroe Impact Fee Ordinance pertaining to parks. Additional revenues may be generated from public/ private partnerships in the form of rents or fees generated through enterprise recreation activities administered by the Parks Department.

5.5.1 Special Funding Methods

Concession Contracts

The Department may consider concession service agreements for selected categories of recreation programs. Contracts negotiated on a service level, per capita basis, or percentage of gross revenues against a guaranteed minimum could be considered as the need or opportunity becomes apparent.

Concession contracts may be multi-year, renewed annually or for a single activity. Audit procedures and strict performance standards should be established as conditions of an agreement. Such contracts may also provide concessionaire participation in site and/or facility improvements, where long-term relationships are to be established between the Department and the contractor.

User Fees

The fee structure typically preferred by recreation agencies is a system of individual activity fees. This reflects the common desire to offset certain traditional activities free of any fees or charges while allowing the Department to defray operating costs and expenses for intensive activities such as league sports, aquatics or specialized recreation activity.

Additionally, there may be fees for "special use" park facilities and entrance fees, plus activity fees, at other facilities such as sports parks, recreation centers and golf courses.

The actual fee schedule is a function of policy and may be subject to periodic review. Adoption of user fee schedules should consider "market values" for public recreation services, which has a modifying effect on the fee amount charged. User fees typically do not offset all public costs for parks and recreation and, thus, should be considered an offset of a portion of program operations and maintenance expenses.

Special Fund for Parks & Recreation

The City may approach the public to request their support for parks and recreation through creation of a special or Benefit District Assessment. The funds are available exclusively for parkland acquisition and development. This revenue source is normally on going and assessed annually on an "assessment unit" basis for residential parcels with clearly defined public benefits within a specific service area and for a specified amount and timeframe.

Parks & Recreation Service Area (PRSA)

Section 36.68 RCW provides for the creation of park and recreation service areas, which can consist of all or a portion of a county. PRSA's may include cities within their boundaries, although this is not a requirement. PRSA's may be initiated by passage of a county resolution or by petition on the part of the City . In either case, simple majority approval by voters within the proposed service area is required. If approved by the voters, PRSA's may issue bonds or enact special levies for the construction and maintenance of recreation facilities. PRSA's are considered to be taxing authorities in their own right, and any debt incurred, following voter approval, does not count against a city or county's debt limit. The statute allows a county to assign operational responsibility for facilities developed by a PRSA to a city, through an interlocal agreement.

Bond Financing

There are several bonding mechanisms used for parks and recreation. The creation and flow of bond revenues involves a public debt financing requiring legal and/or voter consideration in some instances. These funding mechanisms should be considered for use as a function of enterprise activity where public/ private recreation development opportunities are identified.

General Obligation Bond Funds

Primarily used for development of public facilities where long-term debt financing based on a new revenue source is deemed appropriate. Typically, is funded through an increase in property tax for a specified time. This financing is subject to voter approval. Under a voted general obligation bond, voters would authorize a city issue bond and simultaneously authorize the city to increase property taxes to pay debt service on the bond. To be approved, the ballot measure must receive a 60% approval and the total number of "Yes" votes must at least be equal to 40% of the number of voters who voted in the most recent general election. State law limits the amount of voted general obligation bonds that a city can issue to 2.5% of the City's assessed valuation.

Councilmanic (Limited Tax) Bonds

The governing body of a city can authorize the issuance of limited tax bonds. While these bonds would not have a dedicated source of payment, such as an excess property tax levy, they would be secured by pledge of the city to pay debt service out of existing revenues. State law limits the amount of limited tax bonds that a city can issue to 1.5% of the City's assessed valuation.

Joint Powers Authority

Normally a public authority formed from two or more governmental or non-profit entities and based on lease agreements, project revenues and insurance programs. Most often these projects are public facilities, however, they can be joint public and private.

Certificates of Participation

Used for the acquisition of real property, facilities development and equipment in projects designed for revenue generation. The "C.O.P.'s" may be used to finance public/private ventures where lease agreements, project revenues and project insurance programs become the form of security. While cities have the authority to enter into lease purchase contracts, in Washington state they have apparently not used this authority to secure lease revenue bonds or COPs. Part of the reason for this is that bond counsels in Washington require that the city at least count the principal amount of the lease against their debt limitation. As a result, there would be no benefit for a city to issue lease revenue bonds or COPs rather than to simply issue limited tax general obligation bonds.

Lease Revenue Bonds

Like certificates of participation, are based on a lease agreement and are not subject to the constitutional debt limitation. However, lease revenue bonds require that the lessor be either a governmental entity approved to issue the bonds or a non-profit corporation that issues the bonds on behalf of a government body. Lease revenue bond proceeds may be combined with tax based revenues to support the cost of land acquisition, facilities and operational expenses. Thus a private discretionary resource of funds and a public resource of funds combine to achieve a financing objective.

Special Assessment

Special assessments may be created where the public benefit of the assessment can be clearly defined and there is a public purpose and the total assessment does not exceed the cost of the improvement and related bond financing. The Real Estate Excise Tax (REET) is a form of special assessment, which may be used to establish a "Parks Bond".

Revenue Bond Funds

Revenue bonds encompass a broad category of financing mechanisms. For the purposes of project development, revenue-bonding procedures may be used based on authorizing statutes or based on leasehold values of land, facilities and operating entities that create a cash flow. Cities also have authority to issue revenue bonds for utility purposes such as water service, sewer service, refuse and storm water drainage.

The following are agreements possible through Revenue Bond funding programs:

- *Land lease/development agreements with private corporations for the development of commercial recreation.*
- *Land lease/development agreements with public and private entities for the development and operations of special events and entertainment facilities.*
- *Concession or operating agreements for promotion and administration of festivals, pageants or cultural events.*
- *Land lease/development or co-development agreements for development and operations of a sports complex and sports tournament center.*
- *Land lease/development agreements for community recreation and aquatics center, family health and fitness centers, water slide parks, corporation picnic centers, and other forms of joint development projects.*
- *Operating and concession agreements for merchandising, food and beverage concessions and other retail sales venues linked to recreation activities.*

5.5.2 Optional Funding Programs

The following identifies other agreements and/or enterprise activities, which may be beneficial in creating new sources of revenue.

Joint Development

Public/ private or public/ public partnerships designed to leverage each dollar through the added economics of joint development in areas of acquisition, O & M, infrastructure development, joint use parking/ drainage, etc. Examples include commercial recreation such as miniature golf or standard golf courses, themed attractions, aquatic centers, amusement parks, sports centers, theater or performing arts facilities, arenas and other forms of enterprise tied to recreation services.

Joint Use

While not actually considered joint development, there may be opportunities for maximizing facility value, such as joint use parking from an adjacent public or private facility that will reduce the effective capital cost of the new facility (parking, surface water retention, etc.)

Philanthropy

Contributions from private donors may provide an excellent source of capital and operation funding as well as potential leverage to attain matching funding.

Easements

Utility corridors, public and private rights-of-way, conservation areas and property that is used for utilities or other public domain where parks and recreation assets such as trails, pathways and open playfields may be developed.

Other

- Transfer of Development Rights
- Purchase of Development Rights
- Public Benefit Rating System
- Trading Public Benefits:

For example, a new development may reduce its affordable housing requirement and use the dollars required for that subsidy for park capital or O & M subsidy, if in the view of the municipal jurisdiction, a park subsidy is more valuable or critical to the community.

5.5.3 Public Statutory Funding Programs

The principal public funding sources applicable to the parks and recreation development are found in the categories of local, state, and federal programs commonly referred to as “Statutory Funding”. One example is that the Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office: Recreation and Conservation Funding Board administers funding programs useful for implementation of park projects on a competitive basis. Also, the Federal Government has several funding agencies that provide funds for projects, which promote recreation and leisure activities.

The following identifies current statutory funding programs that may be considered for parks and recreation development.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Local Funding Programs: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Property Tax• Retail Sales Tax• Interest Earnings• Real Estate Excise Tax (½ annual REET dedicated to acquisition and development)• CDBG• Snohomish County Open Space• General Obligation Bonds• Sale of Land• WSDOT• Surface Water Management – Capital• Conservation Futures• Growth Impact Fees (see Section 5.5.3.1) |
| State Funding Programs: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Boating Facilities Program - Marine Recreation Land Act 1964 (Initiative 215)• Washington Wildlife & Recreation Program (WWRP)• Firearms & Archery Range Recreation Program (FARR)• National Recreation Trails Act Fund• Non-Highway & Off-Road Vehicle Activities Program (NOVA)• Department of Natural Resources (DNR)• Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office |
| Federal Funding Programs: | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• LWCF (Land & Water Conservation Fund)• ISTEA Surface Transportation Enhancement Activities Program (STP)• ISTEA National Recreational Trails Fund• National Highway Safety Act• Recreation & Public Purposes Act• Surplus Real Estate Program• Economic Development Administration Grants & Loan Programs |

Most or all of the public funding sources listed are highly competitive. Participation in funding programs, administered by federal and state agencies, is dependent upon meeting the basis criteria of the funding program, including time frames and participation requirements.

Comments made by members of the public and Monroe Parks staff suggest that a non-profit corporation, 501-C(3), may be considered as a vehicle for creating public partnerships where enterprise recreation development or privatization of selected recreation activities are considered appropriate.

The City may also wish to consider formation of a “Parks Foundation”, (non-governmental organization or NGO) which serves as a repository for funds donated by individuals and corporations or granted by private universities or other philanthropic organizations involved in public recreation and open space preservation, conservation and environmental education.

5.5.3.1 Park Impact Fees

As indicated in section 5.5.1 Financing Strategy the City has adopted an impact fee ordinance. Impact fees are authorized under the State Environmental Policy Act and the Growth Management Act to help offset the cost of capital facilities brought about by new growth and development. The impact fees collected under Chapter 20.10 of the Monroe Municipal Code will be used to acquire and/or develop parks, open space, and recreation facilities that are identified in Capital Project list of this chapter.

Chapter 6: Parks and Recreation Policies

The administration, governance and empowerment of the Monroe Department of Parks & Recreation should be founded on a set of policies, which serves the public’s interest, promotes and protects public parks, trails, recreation and functional open space assets. The following are suggested policies, which, when adopted, will guide the Department and the community in carrying out essential stewardship responsibilities.

A note about the park and recreation policies, the goals and policies in this section are duplicates from Chapter 2 of the City of Monroe’s Comprehensive Plan. They have been extracted based on their relevance to parks and recreation; however, additional polices may be related to parks and recreation. The numbering is identical to the numbering in Chapter 2 and therefore may not be sequential. Keeping the same number was done in order to ensure consistency between documents.

6.1 Parks & Recreation Policies

It is generally recognized that land acquisition for recreational purposes has a positive influence on the local economy and quality of life. Parks and recreation assets are of public interest and deliver proven benefits in terms of social, economic and environmental qualities. As population growth and urbanization continues, land for parks and recreation purposes becomes an increasingly limited resource, which must be conserved where possible.

In this regard, one of the missions of the Department is to establish and maintain public policies that address recreation resources within its jurisdiction. In order to consistently carry out its mission and serve the recreation needs of the people, the Department must set forth policies, which are designed to guide development, administration and maintenance of parks and provide quality recreation program services.

Goal 1: Establish and maintain a safe, secure environment in Monroe for residents, businesses, and visitors

Discussion:

Maintaining public safety and protecting property underpin nearly all governmental activities. This goal articulates Monroe’s pledge to promote high standards in police and fire protection, maintain safe public facilities and infrastructure, and strive to minimize risk to life and property.

Policies

- P.015** **Coordinate and develop level of service (LOS) standards consistent with other entities that provide police and fire services within the Monroe planning area.**

- P.016** Maintain park use rules and regulations that support public access and safety, environmental protection, and protection of park resources and assets.

- P.017** Include "Americans with Disabilities Act" compliant access in the design of all new public facilities. Modify existing facilities where readily achievable.

- P.018** Maintain parkland, facilities and open space areas in a manner that:
 - Preserves natural habitat
 - Promotes community pride
 - Exhibits cleanliness and security
 - Reduces or mitigates public liability

Goal 2: Manage Monroe’s environment and natural resources, supporting the health, safety, welfare, recreational needs, and economic well-being of current and future generations.

Discussion:

Clean water and air, access to healthy food supplies, and responsible waste disposal are essential components of urban life. This goal focuses on conserving Monroe’s natural resources, serving current and future needs. Monroe’s natural setting, seen in undeveloped shoreline areas, hillsides, mountain views and surrounding agricultural lands is one of its most valuable assets.

Policies

- P.027** Promote new commercial landscaping consist of native, evergreen species requiring minimal water and maintenance. Encourage similar residential practices.
- P.030** Promote alternative modes of transportation.
- P.031** Coordinate transportation planning with regional trail network plans, enabling future connections to projects including the Centennial Trail and the Stevens Pass Greenway.
- P.032** Encourage street design that provides localized stormwater management, reducing the need for stormwater collection and remote treatment.
- P.034** Recognize, plan for and actively promote the Skykomish River and Woods Creek and associated shorelines as an important part of Monroe’s economic development strategy.
- P.035** Preserve open spaces through techniques such as conservation easements and density bonuses.
- P.039** Manage surface water areas for multiple use, to include:
- Flood and erosion control
 - Wildlife habitat
 - Open space
 - Recreation
 - Groundwater recharge functions
- P.041** Consider flood control strategies that preserve full function and do not negatively impact adjacent properties when evaluating development proposals.
- P.043** Identify and designate areas where a contiguous system would provide greater benefit than a series of isolated areas, including but not limited to:
- P.044** Participate in regional efforts to recover species listed under the Endangered Species Act through activities including watershed planning and restoration.
- P.049** Develop a parks and open space system that provides for passive and active recreation, protects unique features, and defines and links city neighborhoods.
- P.050** Provide environmental education sponsored by the Parks Department or in partnership with other groups, organizations or institutions.
- P.051** Develop procedures to acquire open space, conservation land, working with public agencies, private sector and conservation groups.
- P.053** Maintain and enhance access to shorelines, particularly the Skykomish River, Woods Creek, and Lake Tye.
- P.054** Improve physical access to the Skykomish River and Woods Creek from the downtown area.

Goal 3: Grow as regional center and destination, providing employment opportunities while sustaining a balanced, diverse, resilient economy for Monroe.

Discussion:

Residents understand the need to maintain economic diversity while capitalizing on all of Monroe’s assets. This goal works to build a diverse and balanced economic base, improve quality of life and commercial assets, and promote fiscal health.

Policies

- P.063** Incorporate art features as part of public infrastructure projects in downtown, the North Kelsey area and in parks projects throughout the city.
- P.072** Stimulate economic development and tourism through natural resource preservation and enhancement.
- P.077** Explore opportunities with Snohomish County/WSDOT to coordinate facility and transportation improvements, corridor beautification and development/redevelopment.
- P.078** Actively promote recreational activities as an important part of Monroe’s economic development strategy.
- P.083** Consider using special assessment (local improvement districts), revenue and other self-supporting bonds and impact fees instead of tax-supported general obligation bonds.

Goal 4: Provide for and appropriately locate the types, quality, and quantities of development in Monroe to assure land use compatibility, enhance neighborhood character, and facilitate the City’s long-term sustainability.

Discussion:

While the City can’t drive growth, it can influence the type and character of development patterns. Residents prize the overall scale and feel of Monroe. This goal works to keep the community safe, active, and compatible with Monroe’s character.

Policies

- P.091** Require buffering where new commercial or industrial uses abut residential neighborhoods.
- P.102** Seek to expand proposed annexations where such expansions help implement policies regarding natural features or open spaces, or would serve to make city boundaries more regular.
- P.103** Require development proponents to mitigate service and utility impacts, ensuring that proportional costs are borne by new development rather than present residents and ratepayers, and that level of service standards are not degraded.
- P.104** Develop and adopt new, or refine existing GMA-compliant impact fees as part of financing public facilities, balancing between impact fees and other sources of public funds.

Goal 5: Provide for a wide range of housing types for all Monroe residents.

Monroe is a diverse community with a wide range of incomes and housing needs. This goal works to provide an equally diverse range of housing options.

Policies

- P.107** Encourage the provision of higher density housing in close proximity to retail, health-care services, parks and transportation routes.

P.116 Seek investment in streetscape improvements, transportation infrastructure, and public facilities.

Goal 6: Provide and promote both utility and transportation infrastructures that coincide with need, growth, and long-term objectives.

Discussion:

All cities require functional, resilient utility and street networks providing for the flow of services, people and materials. This goal works to realize a more connected Monroe, improve crossing conditions at major arterials, and other measures supporting the type of infrastructure that Monroe needs as part of its future.

Policies

P.120 Work with Snohomish County to manage development within the Rural Urban Transition Area (RUTA) to foster a more coordinated approach to the development of infrastructure.

P.122 Integrate streetscape/art into street design to enhance community character and identity.

P.130 Promote alternative modes of transportation by providing:

- Sidewalks
- Walking and biking paths
- Interconnected street networks
- Improved transit systems

P.140 Conserve unimproved public rights-of-way to assure availability for future transportation needs, including non-motorized routes connecting neighborhoods, employment, shopping, and transit centers.

P.144 Design streets that control localized stormwater, reducing the need for stormwater collection and remote treatment.

P.148 Encourage improved pedestrian connectivity between the Fryelands industrial parks and residential areas to the south.

P.151 Prioritize the preservation and maintenance of existing facilities over the construction of new ones.

P.161 Promote the growth of trails and trail networks within Monroe, facilitating in-town connectivity and ties to regional trail networks.

Goal 7: Provide parks and civic facilities, recreational opportunities, and arts and cultural activities on pace with need, growth and long-term objectives.

Discussion:

Monroe residents value their parks, recreational services, arts and cultural activities, and wish to retain or improve these qualities as the community grows. This goal directs the City to consider parks and recreational needs, the arts, and cultural activities in related plans and actions, including land use decisions, regulatory requirements and budgeting.

Policies

P.164 Promote investment in parks and civic facilities.

P.165 Strive to provide an access point to the Skykomish greenbelt at the southern terminus of 179th Avenue.

P.166 Identify and implement ways that use usable open space and parks to enhance community character and identity.

- P.169** Promote the planting of native evergreen species that are low-maintenance in parks and usable open space.
- P.172** Work with Snohomish County and WSDOT, exploring opportunities for corridor beautification.
- P.173** With WSDOT and Snohomish County, work to evaluate opportunities for the creation of a permanent trail along WSDOT-owned lands held for the proposed US 2 bypass.
- P.174** Preserve usable open spaces through techniques such as conservation easements and density bonuses.
- P.175** Manage surface water areas for multiple uses, including flood and erosion control, wildlife habitat, usable open space, recreation and groundwater recharge functions.
- P.176** Identify and designate open space corridors connecting environmentally sensitive areas, view-sheds, recreational and wildlife corridors, or other areas where a contiguous system would provide greater benefit than a series of isolated areas.
- P.178** Allow the incorporation of agricultural lands into City limits only when such incorporation supports:
 - Land use needs and goals
 - Parks and recreation policies
 - Open space policies
- P.179** Encourage the shared use of community facilities such as parks, libraries, and schools.
- P.180** Develop a parks and usable open space system that provides for passive and active recreation, protects unique features, and defines and links city neighborhoods.
- P.181** Maintain Level of Service (LOS) standards indicated for provision of open space and parks features.
- P.182** Maintain park use rules and regulations that support public access and safety, environmental protection, and protection of park resources and assets.
- P.183** Offer recreation programs that utilize the unique resources and variety of facilities provided within Monroe’s park, recreation and usable open space system.
- P.184** Offer recreation programs that are responsive to population demographics, cultural qualities and growth needs.
- P.185** Offer recreation programs and services that are charged as appropriate to recover costs.
- P.186** Promote park design and development that is high quality, aesthetically pleasing and sensitive to the opportunities provided by the built and natural environment.
- P.187** Work to ensure park design conforms to local ordinances and accepted state and national standards for public access, health, safety and welfare.
- P.188** Provide appropriate and responsive parks services through specific planning and through coordinated planning with other City of Monroe departments.
- P.189** Provide appropriate and responsive parks services through coordinated planning with related agencies.
- P.191** Provide for the needs of special populations in park facility planning, design and program services to include but not limited to:
 - Economically disadvantaged
 - Physically challenged
 - Developmentally disabled

- P.192** Develop joint recreation programs and participate in joint recreation services with school districts, law enforcement, social agencies other community groups and associations, and surrounding communities or neighborhoods within the local or sub-regional area.
- P.193** Promote historical and cultural education through the preservation of historical sites, and through support for events that promote the historic and cultural heritage of the City of Monroe.
- P.197** Maintain an impact and service fee schedule to finance needed parks and recreation projects.
- P.198** Participate in federal and state loan and grant programs to take full advantage of park and recreation financial assistance.
- P.199** Identify land available for exchange, purchase or long-term lease for parks, recreation or usable open space: Sources for such opportunities are:
- Derelict land
 - Easements
 - Tax delinquent land
 - Surplus roadway/highway
 - Surplus railway rights-of-way
 - Other land not presently in productive use
- P.200** Where appropriate, encourage joint use of City-managed facilities in providing recreation services.
- P.201** Encourage joint-use of facilities, including county or state properties and properties belonging to private entities in providing recreation services.
- P.202** Utilize school sites and buildings for recreation services, utilizing joint purchase and/or use agreements.
- P.204** Encourage the participation of schools, civic groups, churches, service clubs and youth organizations in trail cleanup and maintenance programs.
- P.205** Conduct a demographics analysis and citizen/user group recreation survey every three to five (3-5) years to establish park service needs.
- P.208** Improve Lake Tye and adjoining park facilities, including working with the County on trail and park improvements.
- P.209** Promote the development of new civic and cultural facilities in Downtown and along the Main Street corridor.

Goal 8: Establish downtown Monroe as a thriving commercial, civic, and residential area.

Discussion:

A thriving downtown enhances the value and function of the entire City. Downtown should represent much of Monroe’s civic identity. Making downtown vital requires supporting its numerous and necessary operations including a strong commercial and retail base, community services, public spaces and housing options. This goal highlights the importance of a healthy downtown.

Policies

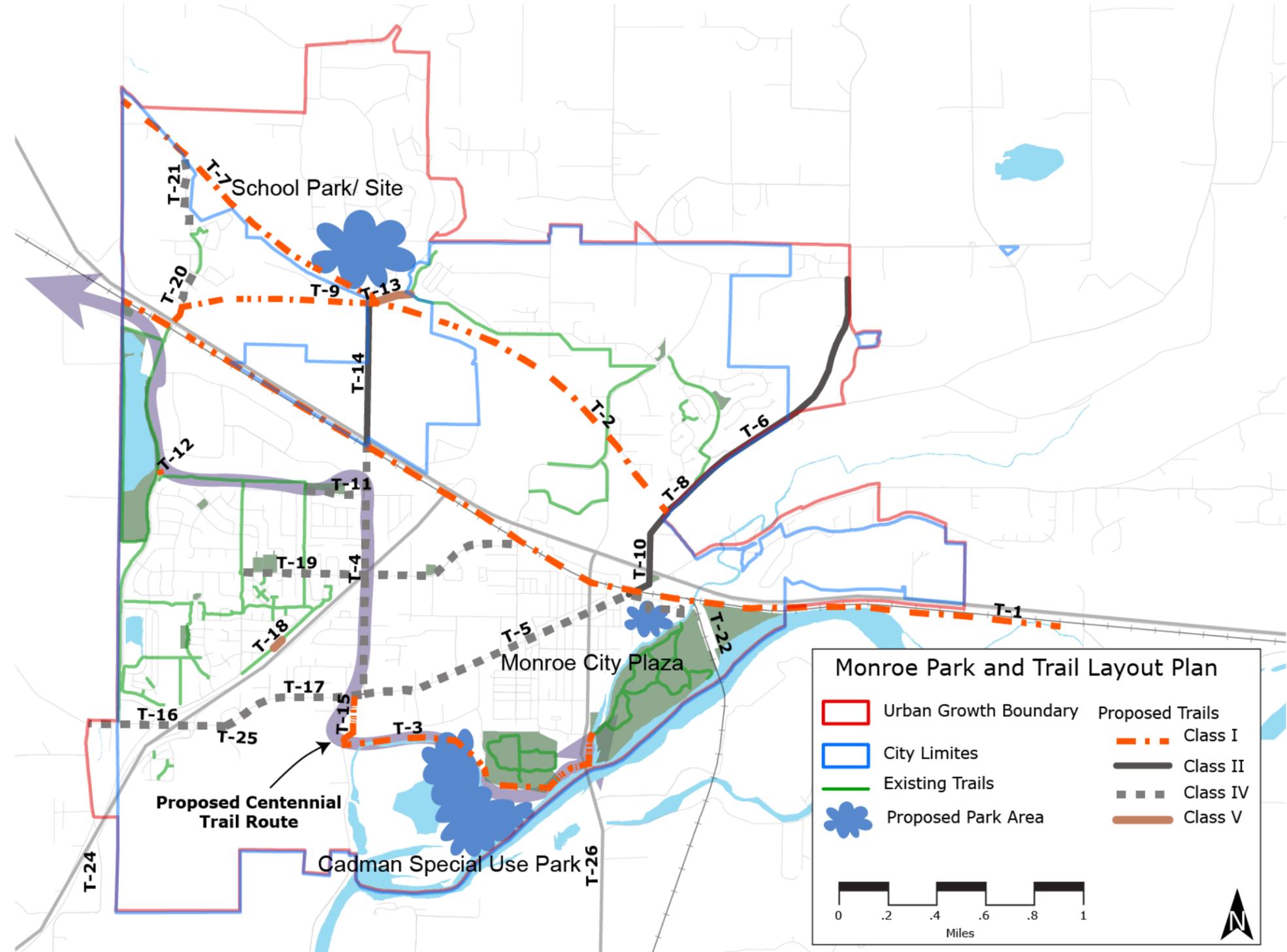
- P.210** Encourage new development and redevelopment in the downtown area, including related investment in streetscape improvements, transportation infrastructure and public facilities.
- P.212** Prioritize the construction and maintenance of improvements commensurate with downtown’s role as the focal point of the community.

- P.214** Create gateway features marking entries into key areas of Downtown Monroe and improve overall wayfinding using creative signage and urban design solutions.
- P.218** Promote the development of new regional draw/destination civic and cultural facilities in Downtown and along the Main Street corridor.

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Appendix A - Large format Parks and Trails Map

- T-1 SR2 Centennial Trail Extension
- T-2 SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-1
- T-3 Centennial-Skykomish Trail
- T-4 179th Ave Walkways
- T-6 Woods Creek Trail Phase 2
- T-7 SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-4
- T-8 Woods Creek Trail Phase 1
- T-9 SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-3
- T-10 SR2 Bypass ROW Trail Corridor P-2
- T-11 Centennial Trail (Stanton Meadows)
- T-12 Stanton Meadows to Fryelands
- T-13 Trombley Hill Extension
- T-14 McAllister Rd Walkways
- T-15 179th Centennial Extension
- T-16 Main Centennial Extension
- T-17 Main St./Old Snohomish Monroe Rd
- T-18 Mountian View Trail
- T-19 Blueberry Bypass
- T-20 Unnamed
- T-21 Unnamed
- T-22 SR522 Trail Corridor
- T-24 Tester Rd/Lord Hill Trail Extension
- T-25 Main Centennial Extension
- T-26 Snoqualamie Valley Trail Extension

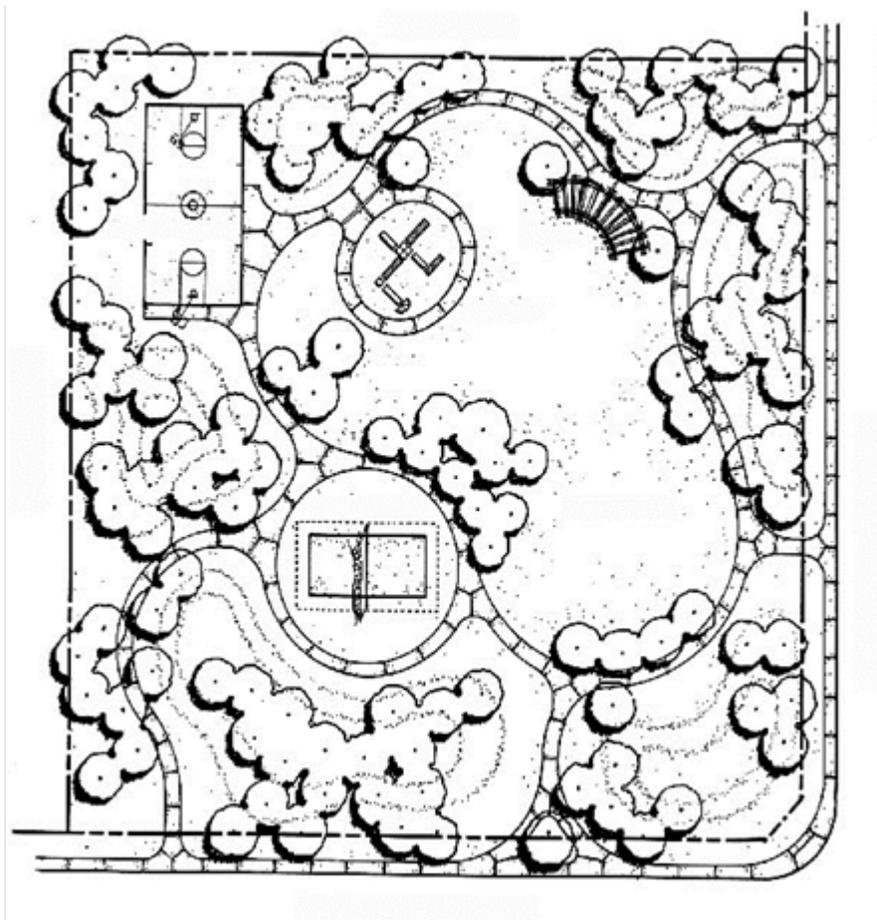


Appendix B – Park Classification Models

Mini Park Classification Model

Mini Parks are the smallest park classification and are used to meet limited or isolated recreational needs. Examples included isolated development areas, limited populations, unique recreational opportunities, urban plazas, scenic overlooks and other public use areas.

Typical Mini-Park Layout



Typical Mini Park Elements

Active Uses (varies with size)

- Volleyball Courts
- Playgrounds/ Equipment
- Horseshoe Pits
- Skateboard Areas
- Game Tables/Benches
- Small Shelters

Passive Uses

- Picnic Areas
- Arbors
- Seating Areas
- Fountains
- Scenic Overlooks
- Themed Gardens

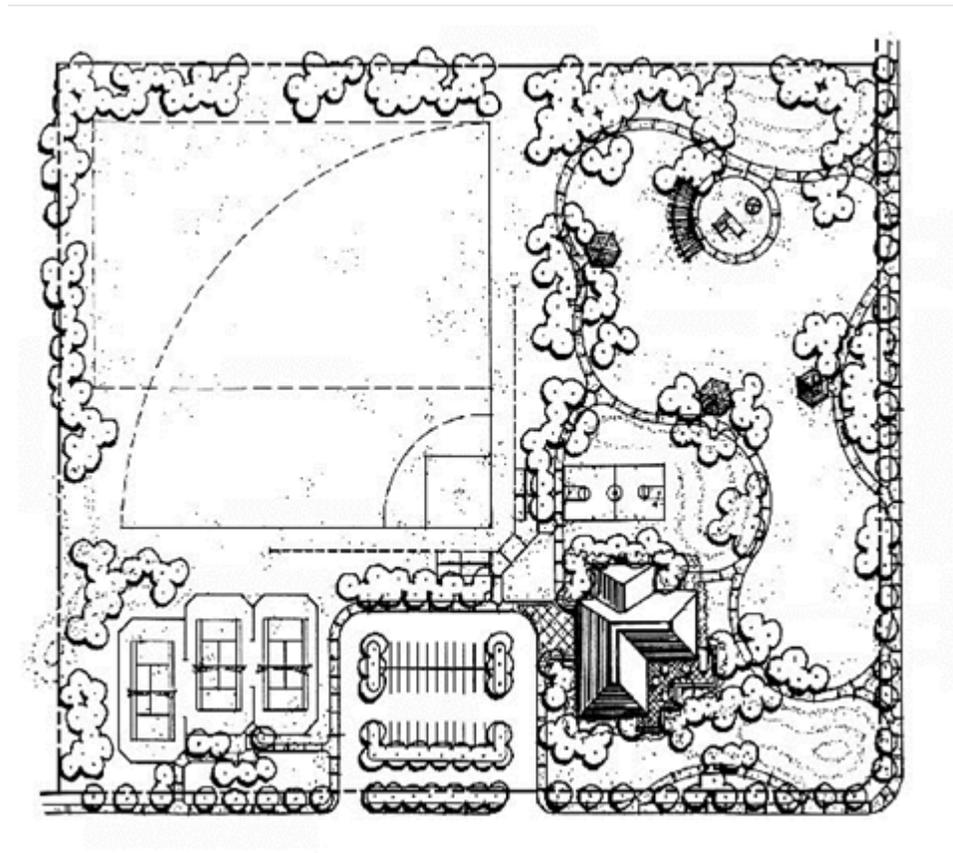
Typical Development and Maintenance Costs:

Development Cost Range: \$150,000 - \$200,000 per acre
Annual Maintenance Cost Range: \$15,000 - \$20,000 per acre

Neighborhood Classification Model

Neighborhood Parks remain the fundamental element of the park system, serving as the recreational and social focus of neighborhoods. Neighborhood Parks are developed for recreational activities for those living within the immediate area. Successful park design accommodates a wide range of age groups and creates a sense of place by fusing the site's unique character with the surrounding neighborhood.

Typical Neighborhood Park Layout



Typical Neighborhood Park Elements

Active Uses

- Multipurpose Ballfields
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- Playgrounds
- Open Play Areas
- Volleyball Courts
- Horseshoe Pits
- Skate Courts (beginner)

Passive Uses

- Individual/Group Picnic Area
- Trails
- Open Spaces/Fields
- Gardens
- Seating Areas/Pavilion

Typical Development and Maintenance Costs

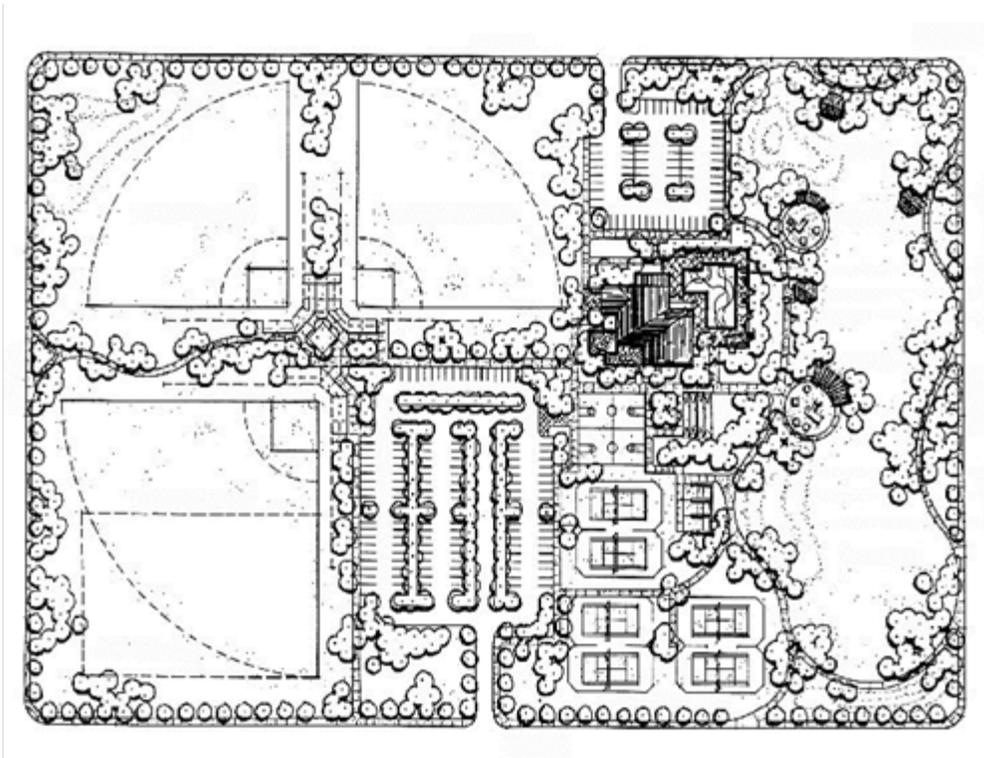
Development Cost Range: \$130,000 - \$180,000 per acre

Annual Maintenance Cost Range: \$10,000 - \$15,000 per acre

Community Park Classification Model

Community Parks serve the recreational needs of several neighborhoods or large areas of the municipality – within a 2.0 to 5.0 mile radius, as well as preserving open spaces and unique landscapes. Community Parks accommodate a wide range of group and individual activities, neither found - nor perhaps wanted - in smaller parks. Community Parks are developed for both passive and active uses.

Typical Community Park Layout



Typical Community Park Elements

Active Uses

- Ballfields
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- Playgrounds
- Open Spaces/Fields
- Swimming Pools
- Volleyball Courts
- Swimming Beaches
- Archery Ranges
- Handball Courts
- Horseshoe Pits
- Shuffleboard Courts

Passive Uses

- Individual/Group Picnic Area
- Trails
- Open Spaces/Fields
- Gardens
- Cultural Activities Facilities
- Seating Areas/Pavilions
- Nature Study Areas

Typical Development and Maintenance Costs

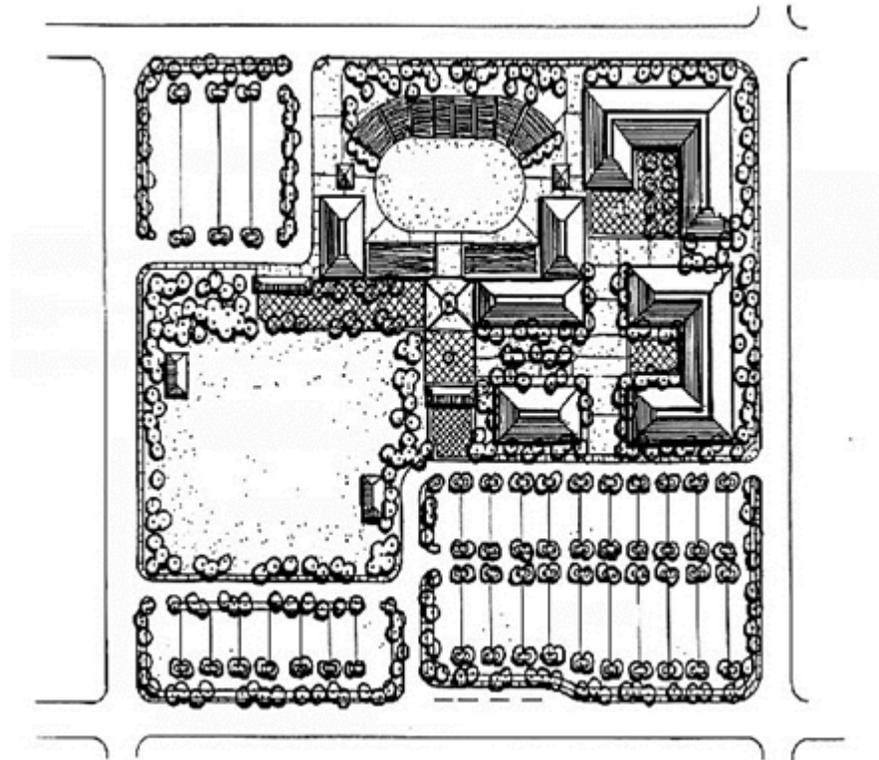
Development Cost Range: \$120,000 - \$180,000 per acre

Annual Maintenance Cost Range: \$8,000 - \$13,000 per acre

Special Use Classification Model

Special Use Parks cover a wide range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single purpose use. Special Use Parks generally fall into three categories: (1) historic/cultural/ social sites; (2) recreation facilities; (3) outdoor recreation facilities

Typical Special Use Park Layout



Typical Special Use Park Elements

Historic/Cultural /Social

- Performing Arts Parks
- Arboretums
- Gardens
- Indoor Theaters
- Amphitheatres
- Churches
- Historic Downtown Areas

Recreation Facilities

- Community Centers
- Senior Centers
- Theaters
- Hockey Arenas
- Marinas
- Golf Courses
- Aquatic Parks
- Community Plazas

Outdoor Rec. Facilities

- Tennis Centers
- Softball/Baseball Complexes
- Sports Stadiums
- Extreme Sports
- Traveler/Tourism Parks

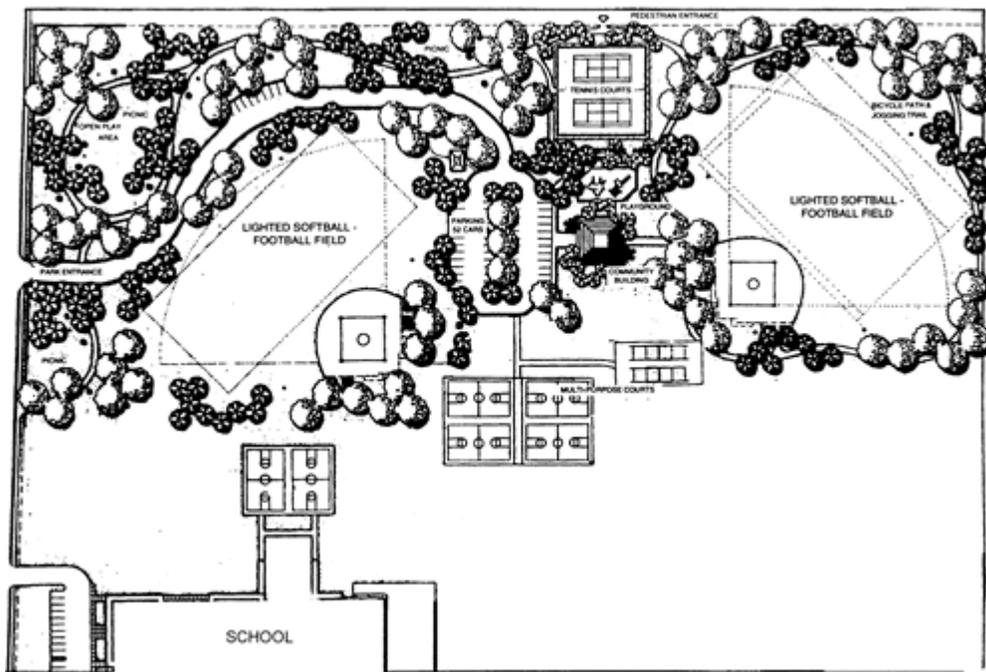
Typical Development and Maintenance Costs

Development Cost Range: varies, depending on program
Annual Maintenance Cost Range: varies, depending on program

School Park Classification Model

Community Parks serve the recreational needs of several neighborhoods or large areas of the municipality – within a 2.0 to 5.0 mile radius, as well as preserving open spaces and unique landscapes. Community Parks accommodate a wide range of group and individual activities, neither found - nor perhaps wanted - in smaller parks. Community Parks are developed for both passive and active uses.

Typical School Park Layout



Typical School Park Elements

Active Uses

- Ballfields
- Basketball Courts
- Tennis Courts
- Playgrounds
- Soccer Fields
- Swimming Pools
- Festivals
- Volleyball Courts
- Running & Jogging
- Gymnastics
- Handball Courts
- Fencing
- Boxing
- Martial Arts

Passive Uses

- Individual/ Group Picnic Areas
- Dance
- Open Spaces/ Fields
- Plays/ Fine Arts
- Cultural Activities
- Recreation Classrooms
- Nature Study Areas

Typical Development and Maintenance Costs

Development Cost Range: \$120,000 - \$180,000 per acre

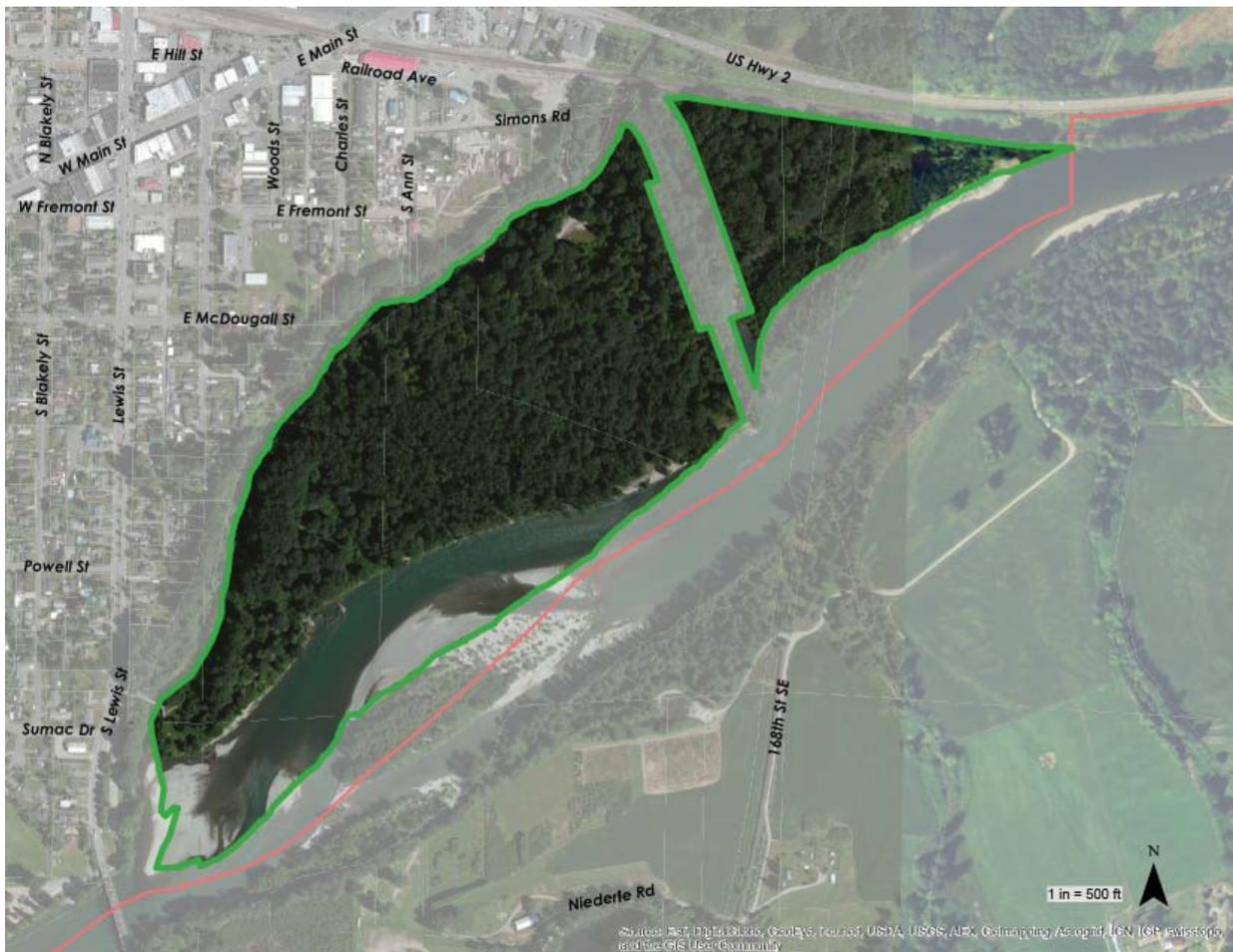
Annual Maintenance Cost Range: \$6,000 - \$12,000 per acre

Appendix C – Park Snapshots

Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Al Borlin Park

Address:	615 Simon Road
Size:	90.00 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Nature Preserve
Existing Facilities:	Parking lot, 1.2 miles of trails, picnic tables, barbecues, bench
Proposed Improvements:	Master plan, expand/improve trails, entrance enhancement, restoration, signage, road grading and top course
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$320,400
Maintenance Level:	III
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$90,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Blueberry Children's Park

Address:	18399 Blueberry Lane
Size:	1.10 acres
Zoning:	Multi-family Residential
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Playground equipment, benches, picnic tables, bench and small grass play area
Proposed Improvements:	Picnic shelter and trail
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 78,000
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 15,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Cedar Grove Park

Address:	15554 168th Ave S.E.
Size:	.40 acres
Zoning:	Urban Residential
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Play area, picnic tables, walking trails, and drinking fountain
Proposed Improvements:	Park signs, play facilities, and benches
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 167,040
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 8,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Currie View Park

Address:	7260 153rd Street S.E.
Size:	4.30 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Play area, picnic table, open space, parking area, and basketball court
Proposed Improvements:	Enhanced trail system, turf renovation, shade trees, play facility renovation, shelter
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 432,000
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 52,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Hillcrest Park

Address:	14175 Country Crescent Road
Size:	1.50 acres
Zoning:	Residential 4 Dwellings per Acre
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Playground equipment, picnic shelter, basketball court, and parking area
Proposed Improvements:	Playground equipment renovation
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 144,000
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 20,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Lake Tye Park

Address:	14964 Fryelands Boulevard
Size:	64.50 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Community Park
Existing Facilities:	Play area, 2 picnic areas, 5 tables, 11 benches, 5 barbecues, 1.5 basketball courts, 2 tennis courts, soccer field, 2 baseball fields, skate park, restrooms, concession stand, swimming area, boat launch, fishing area, open space, trail, parking, and drinking fountain
Proposed Improvements:	Master plan, skate park improvements, fitness stations, electrical power to shelter #2, subsurface drainage, play facilities, ball field safety surfacing, electronic sign, ball field dugout covers, concession and stage improvements, sport court resurfacing, and renovate soccer and 1 ball field to synthetic turf
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 3,048,048
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 150,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Lewis Street Park

Address:	561 South Lewis Street
Size:	3.50 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Special Use Park
Existing Facilities:	Play equipment, 4 picnic tables, 4 barbecues, 1 shelter with 3 tables and 5 benches, restrooms, drinking fountain
Proposed Improvements:	Play equipment, view point picnic shelter, enhance river views, site amenities, trail to DNR boat launch, park signs, restroom renovation
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 514,080
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 35,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Park Meadows Park

Address:	16842 Chinook Lane S.E.
Size:	3.00 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Play facilities, tables, garbage cans, parking area
Proposed Improvements:	interpretive signs and drinking fountain
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 45,360
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 32,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Ramblewood Tot Lot

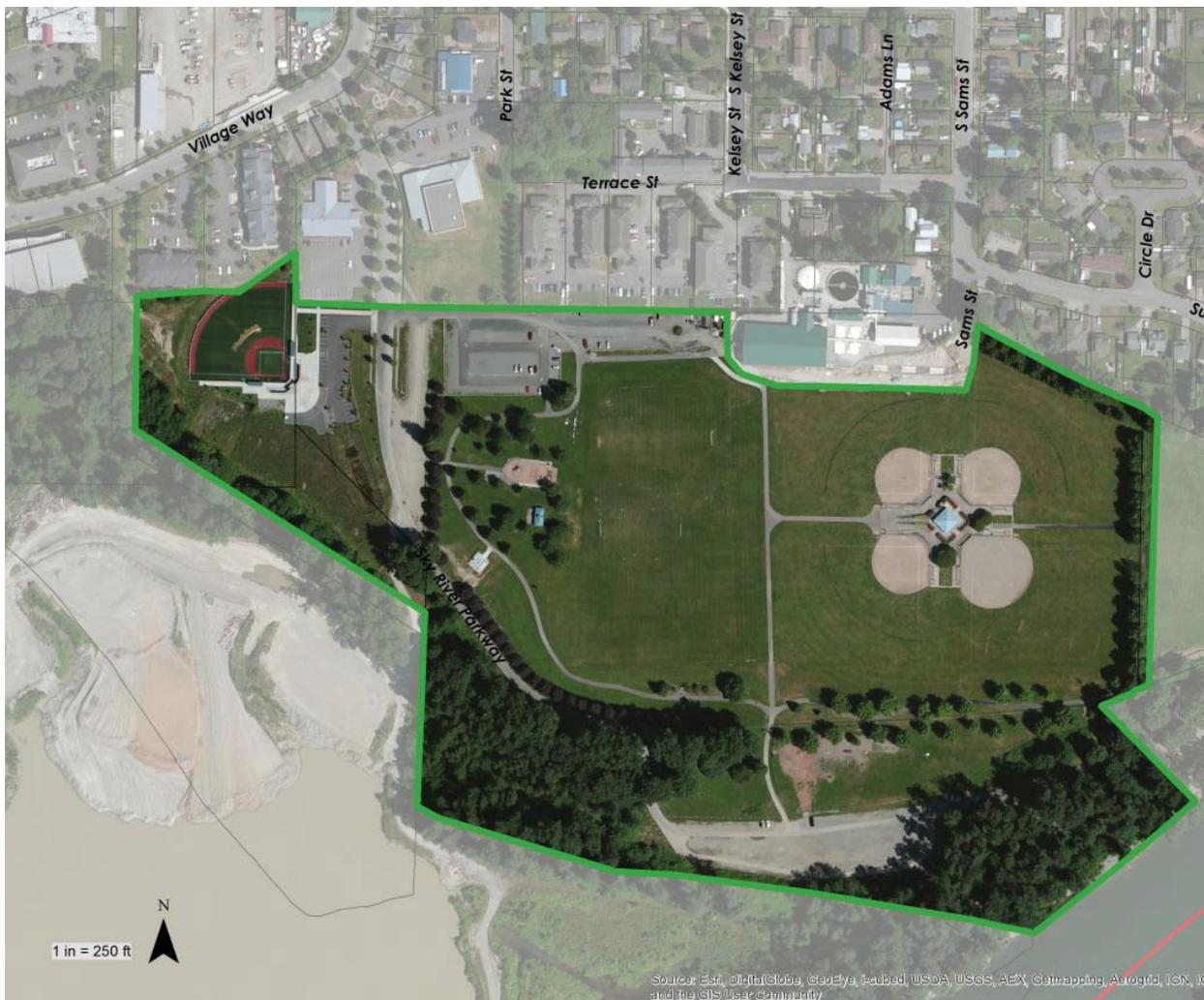
Address:	20019 Ramblewood Road S.E.
Size:	0.10 acres
Zoning:	Residential 4 Dwellings per Acre
Park Classification:	Tot lot
Existing Facilities:	Play facilities
Proposed Improvements:	Seating
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 3,600
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 8,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Skykomish River Park

Address:	413 Sky River Parkway
Size:	32.00 acres (excludes the approximately 6 acres of Rotary Field)
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Community Park
Existing Facilities:	Play facilities, picnic tables, benches, 2 shelters, 3 soccer fields, 3 softball fields, baseball field, concession stand, 2 restrooms, parking area, all-weather synthetic youth ballfield (Rotary Field), dog park with dog agility equipment (Wiggly Field)
Proposed Improvements:	Master plan, parking improvements, renovated play facilities, ballfield improvements (safety surfacing, dugout covers, safety netting, east parcel acquisition, restroom renovations, seating and landscape renovations, Class I trail
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 1,779,168
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 160,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Stanton Meadows Park

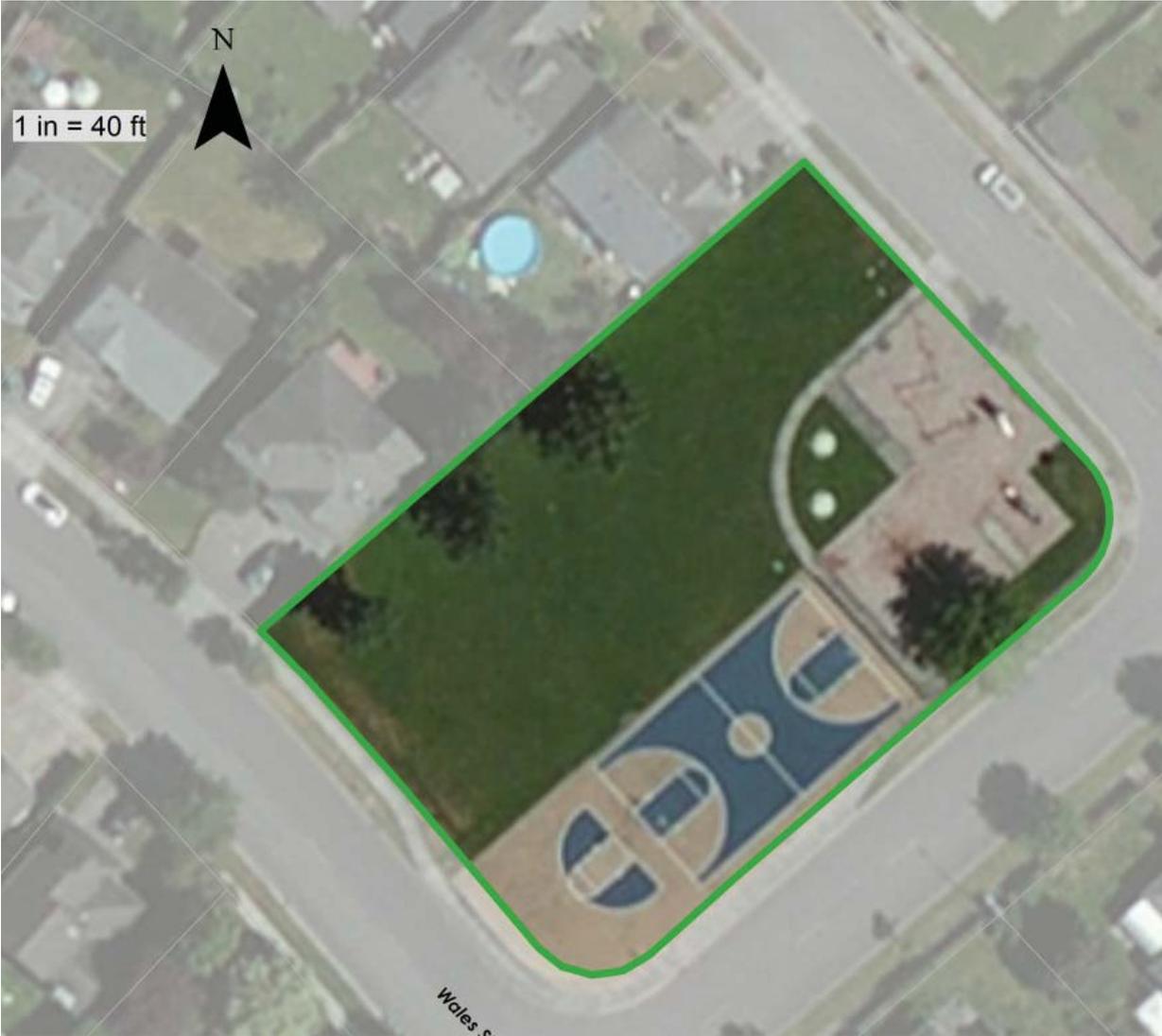
Address:	17701 149th Avenue SE
Size:	3.50 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Play facilities, picnic shelter, picnic area, 3 barbecues, and parking area
Proposed Improvements:	Subsurface drainage, loop trail, new play facilities
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 200,160
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 50,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Wales Street Park

Address:	Wales and Van Street
Size:	0.50 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Neighborhood Park
Existing Facilities:	Play facilities, 2 picnic tables, and 1.5 basketball courts
Proposed Improvements:	Shelters, sports court, and play facilities
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$ 223,200
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 15,000



Monroe Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Plan

Travelers Park

Address:	501 E Main
Size:	1.00 acres
Zoning:	Public Open Space
Park Classification:	Special Use Park
Existing Facilities:	1 Picnic area, parking lot, welcome sign
Proposed Improvements:	none
Estimated Improvement Costs:	\$0
Maintenance Level:	I
Annual Maintenance Cost:	\$ 1,000

Not owned by City but maintained by agreement with WSDOT as a special-use travelers rest park



Appendix D – Park Renovations

Al Borlin Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
master plan	\$ 60,000.00	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
expand/improve trails	\$ 81,000.00	lf	1,500	\$ 45.00	\$ 67,500.00	\$ 13,500.00
entrance enhancement	\$ 12,000.00	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
restoration	\$ 48,000.00	ls	1	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
signage	\$ 6,000.00	ls	1	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 1,000.00
road grading and top course	\$ 60,000.00	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 267,000.00				\$ 222,500.00	\$ 44,500.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 53,400.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 320,400.00					

Blueberry Children's Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
picnic shelter	\$ 54,000.00	ls	1	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
trail	\$ 24,000.00	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 78,000.00				\$ 65,000.00	\$ 13,000.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 15,600.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 93,600.00					

Cedar Grove Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
park signs	\$ 4,800.00	ls	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 800.00
play facilities	\$ 120,000.00	ls	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
benches	\$ 14,400.00	ls	1	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 2,400.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 139,200.00				\$ 116,000.00	\$ 23,200.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 27,840.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 167,040.00					

Currie View Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
enhanced trail system	\$ 108,000.00	lf	1,500	\$ 60.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
turf renovation	\$ 48,000.00	sf	80,000	\$ 0.50	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
shade trees	\$ 24,000.00	ls	80	\$ 250.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
play facilities renovation	\$ 120,000.00	ls	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
shelter	\$ 60,000.00	ls	1	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 10,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 360,000.00				\$ 300,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 72,000.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 432,000.00					

Hillcrest Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
play equipment	\$ 120,000.00	ls	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 120,000.00</i>				<i>\$ 100,000.00</i>	<i>\$ 20,000.00</i>
<u><i>Design & Construction Administration</i></u>	<u><i>\$ 24,000.00</i></u>					
Project Development Total	\$ 144,000.00					

Lake Tye Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
master plan	\$ 72,000.00	ls	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Skate park improvements	\$ 84,000.00		1	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 70,000.00	\$ 14,000.00
fitness stations	\$ 67,200.00	each	7	\$ 8,000.00	\$ 56,000.00	\$ 11,200.00
Install electric power to shelter #2	\$ 12,000.00	ls	1	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
subsurface drainage	\$ 48,000.00	field	1	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
play facilities	\$ 240,000.00	ls	1	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 40,000.00
Ball field safety surfacing	\$ 3,000.00	ls	2	\$ 1,250.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 500.00
park ID electronic sign	\$ 48,000.00	each	2	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
Ball field dugout covers	\$ 8,640.00	each	2	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 7,200.00	\$ 1,440.00
Building improvements (concession and stage area)	\$ 144,000.00	sf	400	\$ 300.00	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 24,000.00
Sports court resurfacing	\$ 13,200.00	ls	1	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 11,000.00	\$ 2,200.00
renovate soccer and one ball field to multi-use synthetic turf	\$ 1,800,000.00		1	\$1,500,000.00	\$ 1,500,000.00	\$ 300,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 2,540,040.00</i>				<i>\$2,116,700.00</i>	<i>\$ 423,340.00</i>
<u><i>Design & Construction Administration</i></u>	<u><i>\$ 508,008.00</i></u>					
Project Development Total	\$ 3,048,048.00					

Lewis Street Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
play equipment/	\$ 72,000.00	ls	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
view point picnic shelter	\$ 108,000.00	ls	1	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 90,000.00	\$ 18,000.00
enhance river views	\$ 18,000.00	ls	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
site amenities	\$ 24,000.00	ls	1	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
trail to DNR boat ramp	\$ 96,000.00	ls	1	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 16,000.00
city ID signs	\$ 14,400.00	ls	1	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 2,400.00
Restroom renovation	\$ 96,000.00	ls	1	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 16,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 428,400.00				\$ 357,000.00	\$ 71,400.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 85,680.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 514,080.00					

Park Meadows - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
interpretive signs	\$ 30,000.00	ls	1	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 5,000.00
drinking fountain	\$ 7,800.00	ls	1	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 1,300.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 37,800.00				\$ 31,500.00	\$ 6,300.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 7,560.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 45,360.00					

Rainier View Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
shelters	\$ 48,000.00	ls	1	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
benches	\$ 14,400.00	ls	1	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 12,000.00	\$ 2,400.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 62,400.00				\$ 52,000.00	\$ 10,400.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 12,480.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 74,880.00					

Ramblewood Tot lot - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
seating	\$ 3,000.00	ls	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 500.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	\$ 3,000.00				\$ 2,500.00	\$ 500.00
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	\$ 600.00					
Project Development Total	\$ 3,600.00					

Skykomish River Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
master plan	\$ 54,000.00	ls	1	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 9,000.00
parking improvements	\$ 398,400.00	sf	83,000	\$ 4.00	\$ 332,000.00	\$ 66,400.00
play facilities	\$ 180,000.00	ls	1	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Ball field safety surfacing	\$ 5,760.00	ls	4	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 4,800.00	\$ 960.00
Ball field dugout covers	\$ 28,800.00	ls	4	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 4,800.00
east parcel acquisition	\$ 490,000.00	sf	140,000	\$ 3.50	\$ 490,000.00	\$ -
Ball field safety netting	\$ 5,280.00	ls	4	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 880.00
restroom renovations	\$ 72,000.00	ls	1	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 60,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
seating and landscape renovations	\$ 86,400.00	ls	1	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 72,000.00	\$ 14,400.00
Class I trail	\$ 162,000.00	lf	1,500	\$ 90.00	\$ 135,000.00	\$ 27,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 1,482,640.00</i>				<i>\$1,317,200.00</i>	<i>\$ 165,440.00</i>
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	<i>\$ 296,528.00</i>					
Project Development Total	\$ 1,779,168.00					

Stanton Meadows Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
subsurface drainage	\$ 42,000.00	ls	1	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 35,000.00	\$ 7,000.00
loop trail	\$ 4,800.00	ls	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 800.00
new play facilities	\$ 120,000.00	ls	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 166,800.00</i>				<i>\$ 139,000.00</i>	<i>\$ 27,800.00</i>
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	<i>\$ 33,360.00</i>					
Project Development Total	\$ 200,160.00					

Wales Street Park - Renovations

Cost Item	Item Total	unit	quantity	unit cost	subtotal	mobilization, contingency, taxes & escalation @ 20%
shelters	\$ 48,000.00	ls	1	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 40,000.00	\$ 8,000.00
sports court	\$ 18,000.00	ls	1	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 15,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
playground facilities	\$ 120,000.00	ls	1	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
<i>Project Development Subtotal</i>	<i>\$ 186,000.00</i>				<i>\$ 155,000.00</i>	<i>\$ 31,000.00</i>
<i>Design & Construction Administration</i>	<i>\$ 37,200.00</i>					
Project Development Total	\$ 223,200.00					

Appendix E – Community Questionnaire Report

Results: Park Survey

Parks & Recreation Month

Thursday, April 1 – May 6, 2014



Introduction

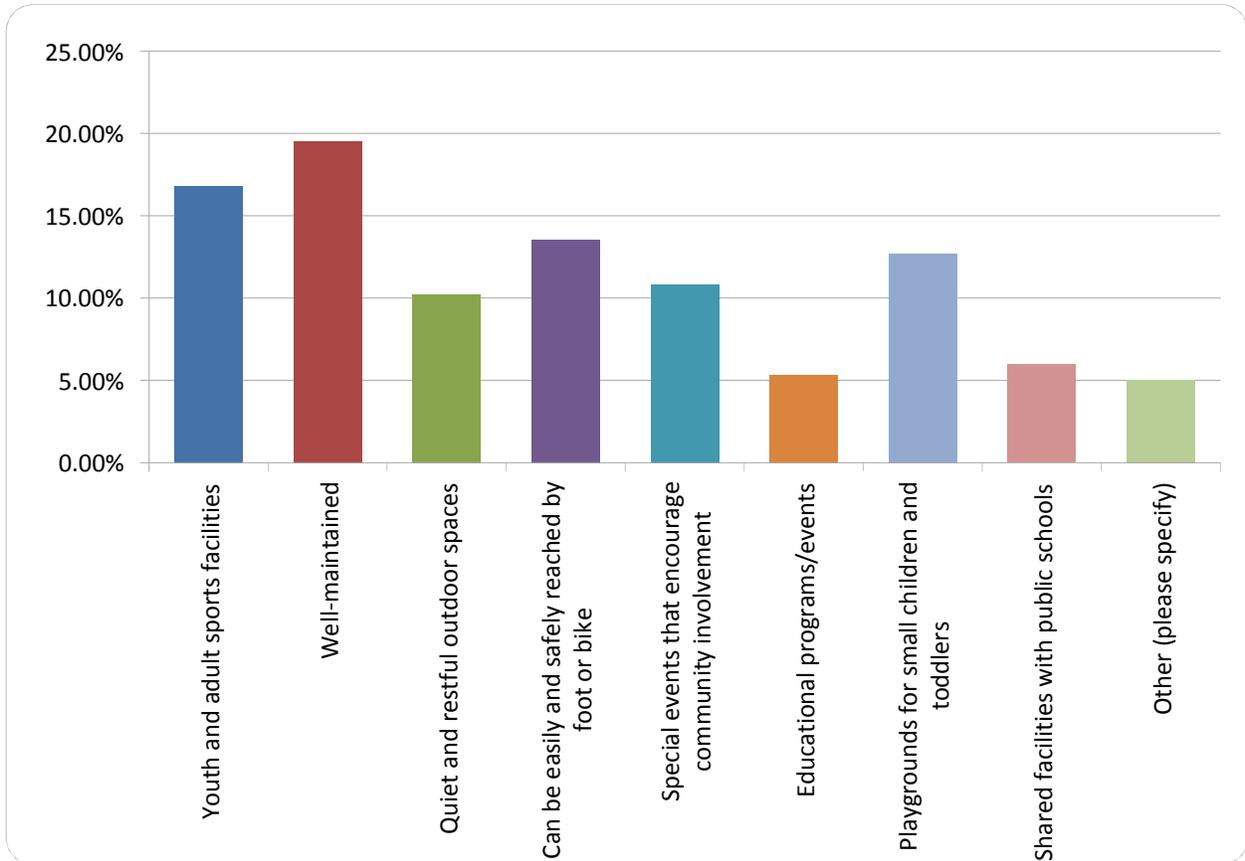
The following charts and tables were generated from survey about Monroe's Park system. There were two identical surveys, one survey distributed in the City's April utility bill, the other issued online with notice of its availability being emailed to a variety of user groups based on databases maintained by the City; a link to the survey was also on the Envision Monroe website. In total there were 284 responses, 169 online and 116 paper copies returned. Once the paper copies were returned they were manually entered into the online software to allow a combined analysis. The survey results in combination with the public workshops will be used to develop goals, policies, and programs for the future parks and recreation plan.

Key Findings

- When it comes to parks participants found that being well-maintained was paramount; also important were youth and adult sports and being easily reached by foot or bicycle.
- Participants wanted to see more trails, river/ water access as well as baseball / softball fields; there was also demand for picnic facilities.
- Though the City does not provide a lot of direct recreation programs, there was demand for outdoor recreation programs, athletic/sports programs and youth and teen programs.
- Participants think their parks are attractive and well-maintained and while the hours of operation are convenient they would use school property if available after school hours.
- Currie View Park is relatively popular compared to other neighborhood parks, which may be do its use as a practice field for lacrosse.
- Participants want to see all-weather synthetic fields at both Lake Tye and the High School; unsurprisingly there was high demand for Centennial Trail improvements. Participants ranked the Cad Man Pit RV Park and Non-motorized boat launch as relatively low priority.
- When asked their preference for financing park improvements, participants had high support for a publically voted bond and hotel tax, but were less supportive of reducing services or not building new projects.
- 44 percent of participants were willing to pay at least \$100 annually to fund park improvements or acquisition.
- League sports and trails, and pathways are the participants' highest priority.

Question 1

What are the five things you consider most important regarding local park services? (Check your top five)



Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Youth and adult sports facilities	16.81%	217
Well-maintained	19.52%	252
Quiet and restful outdoor spaces	10.22%	132
Can be easily and safely reached by foot or bike	13.56%	175
Special events that encourage community involvement	10.84%	140
Educational programs/events	5.34%	69
Playgrounds for small children and toddlers	12.70%	164
Shared facilities with public schools	5.96%	77
Other (please specify)	5.03%	65

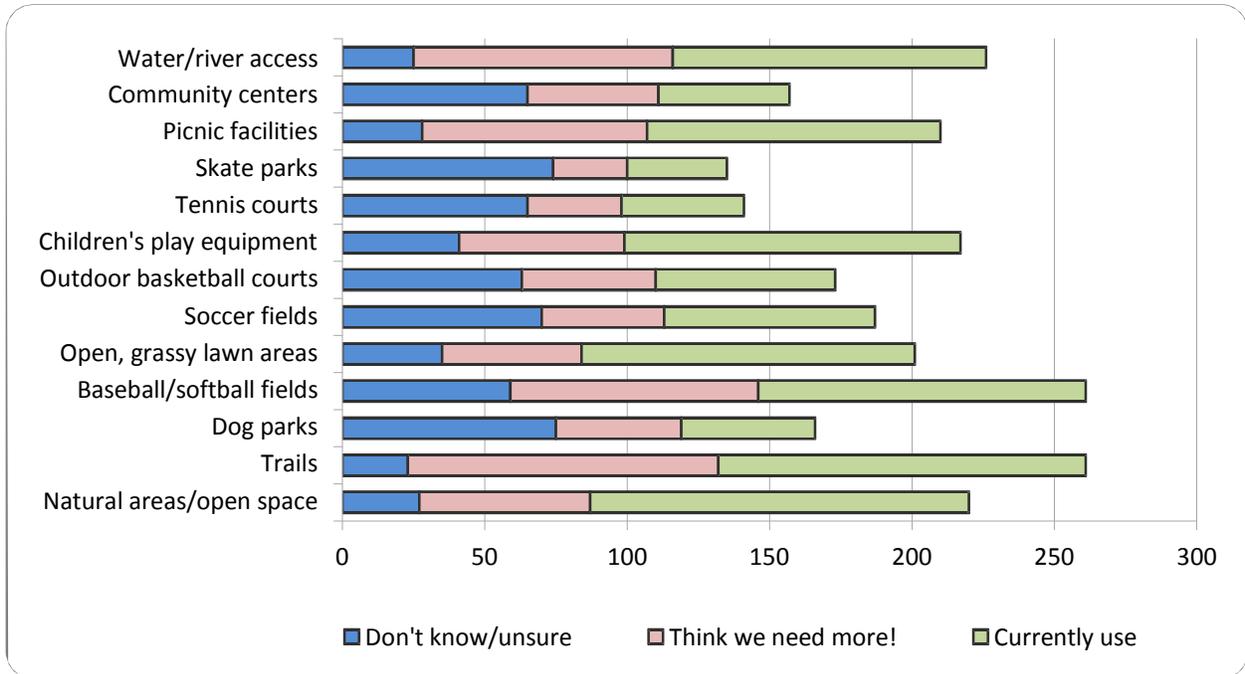
Other Responses

- walking trails
- Year round multi-sport fields
- Playground for Elem age kiddos
- Safe
- Basketball courts covered from rain
- Sports fields
- Lights
- Year round playing fields i.e. baseball and soccer
- Baseball/softball fields
- Year round use for sports
- we really need an all-purpose turf field with lights
- Real baseball fields for little league? high schoolers. not multi-use
- baseball field improvement both youth and high school facilities
- Pet friendly
- Sports facilities that we can be proud of when we host tournaments.
- something for all sports
- Ample parking for both compact and larger vehicles
- Year Round Use
- Turf fields with lights!
- More turf fields
- Allows for animals
- More (nice) baseball & soccer fields
- Shade and greenery
- No wakeboard park in our community lake
- Dog friendly
- Trails/walking paths
- Running trail
- Good trails
- Unique and interesting features/equipment
- Safety
- that the PD will keep the meth heads out
- Safety. Currently there is nothing being done about the homeless "Camps" in the woods along the river. The presence is growing on our streets (panhandling), in our parks, around our children. Including increased drug usage in the bathrooms at the baseball fields. Unsafe for children to go in the bathrooms alone because of what they might find (needles, etc.) Yes, this is happening. I have witnessed this during our baseball practice.
- Quiet, restful, pet friendly
- Trees, plants as barrier to traffic or building views
- Accessibility for older adults, disabled
- Trail between Lake Tye and Al Borlin Park
- Off leash dog area
- Attract visitors to Monroe
- More Athletic Tournaments into City
- Restrooms
- Enforce Park hours at night
- Promote civic mindedness, "Public Common" w/out private sector exploitation
- Not-for-profit use, period
- No Wake Boards
- Safe place
- Events/Community involvement that is not money maker for outside groups
- keep cost to families down, scholarships for Sky Hawks & expensive concerts, water boarding, etc.
- Dog park
- Upgrade fairgrounds to current standards & events plus raise track upgrade
- Safety concerns
- ATV access and trails
- Well-maintained park trails, no mud puddles
- No dogs allowed
- Safety!
- Free events/Art for teens
- No wake board park at Lake Tye
- Have safety features and lights
- More artificial fields (weather tolerant)
- Dog friendly

- *Safety-well lit, family friendly*
- *No more parks, reduce costs/budget*
- *No private businesses!*
- *Connect to Centennial Trail*
- *More trails*
- *Park off Rainier needs bathroom, Park off houses at end of Rainier is hidden.*

Question 2

Please indicate which of the following types of facilities you currently enjoy and which you'd like to see more of (understanding budget limitations):



Answer Options	Currently Use	Think we need more!	Don't Know/unsure	Response Count
Natural areas/open space	133	60	27	191
Trails	129	109	23	211
Dog parks	47	44	75	153
Baseball/softball fields	115	87	59	191
Open, grassy lawn areas	117	49	35	183
Soccer fields	74	43	70	163
Outdoor basketball courts	63	47	63	157
Children's play equipment	118	58	41	186
Tennis courts	43	33	65	135
Skate parks	35	26	74	127
Picnic facilities	103	79	28	181
Community centers	46	46	65	144
Water/river access	110	91	25	185
Other (please specify)				49

Other Responses

- *Football / Lacrosse fields*
 - *It be nice to have an awareness day for parks in Monroe for community involvement & education about nature and parks*
 - *Lacrosse Fields - think we need some good ones*
 - *Lacrosse fields*
 - *Field we can use for lacrosse and football*
 - *Lacrosse and football fields*
 - *Lacrosse field*
 - *Covered basketball courts with lights*
 - *Turf fields for lacrosse soccer*
 - *It would be nice to connect to the Centennial Trail*
 - *Soccer field have drainage issues, more turf fields for baseball.*
 - *Lacrosse/football fields*
 - *we need better fields for football in lacrosse we need turf the boys are always rolling their ankles on the fields we have and we need lights for at night like all these other towns have*
 - *We need baseball and softball fields in Monroe with LIGHTS to increase their availability and ability to be used by youths in the community and to raise money by hosting tournaments that bring in visitors*
 - *Football and lacrosse fields*
 - *Really in need of more baseball fields Especially the High school. The current High school field is a mess. Holes in the outfield not to mention it is nowhere close to the high school.*
 - *We have so many kids in Monroe who play soccer! However many choose to play elsewhere because to the state of our fields. Better quality fields, would bring a strong soccer program back to our community helping us build a strong program and stimulate the economy.*
 - *With the Weather, turf fields would be ideal*
 - *access to HS track and football field. It needs to be available for public use*
- (obviously when not being utilized by the school or rented out)*
- *Year-round high quality fields for sports*
 - *Any new sports field should be multi-purpose to include all sports, including lacrosse. Check out City of Bothell near Home Depot and City of Woodinville sports fields that encompass many sports, not just a select few elite sports*
 - *Lacrosse field*
 - *Lacrosse Fields*
 - *Splash park*
 - *I'd like to see more multi-use fields such as Soccer/Lacrosse or possibly Soccer/Lacrosse/Football.*
 - *Community multi-sport turf field*
 - *Need good locations for sports like Lacrosse*
 - *multi use turf fields (football, lacrosse, soccer)*
 - *More turf fields for youth sports*
 - *Multi-Use Fields that would be able to support sports like Lacrosse, soccer, etc with multi-field capacity. Tournaments could be organized and held in the Monroe area.*
 - *Lighted sports fields, turf*
 - *Access to all of Lake Tye for swimming, boating, fishing and not having a big chunk of the prime use area of the lake given to outsiders.*
 - *"I think we need more rock climbing walls (bouldering)*
 - *exercise stations*
 - *fun and interesting playground structures*
 - *and other things to make the parks we have more fun.*
 - *Restrooms*
 - *I have witnessed dogs in the dark park, jump fences because they aren't great fences for dogs, owners have dogs off leash in walking areas by baseball fields, and owners can get their dogs back. One Rottweiler recently was chasing our kids on the field, and felt hopeless to this dog who*

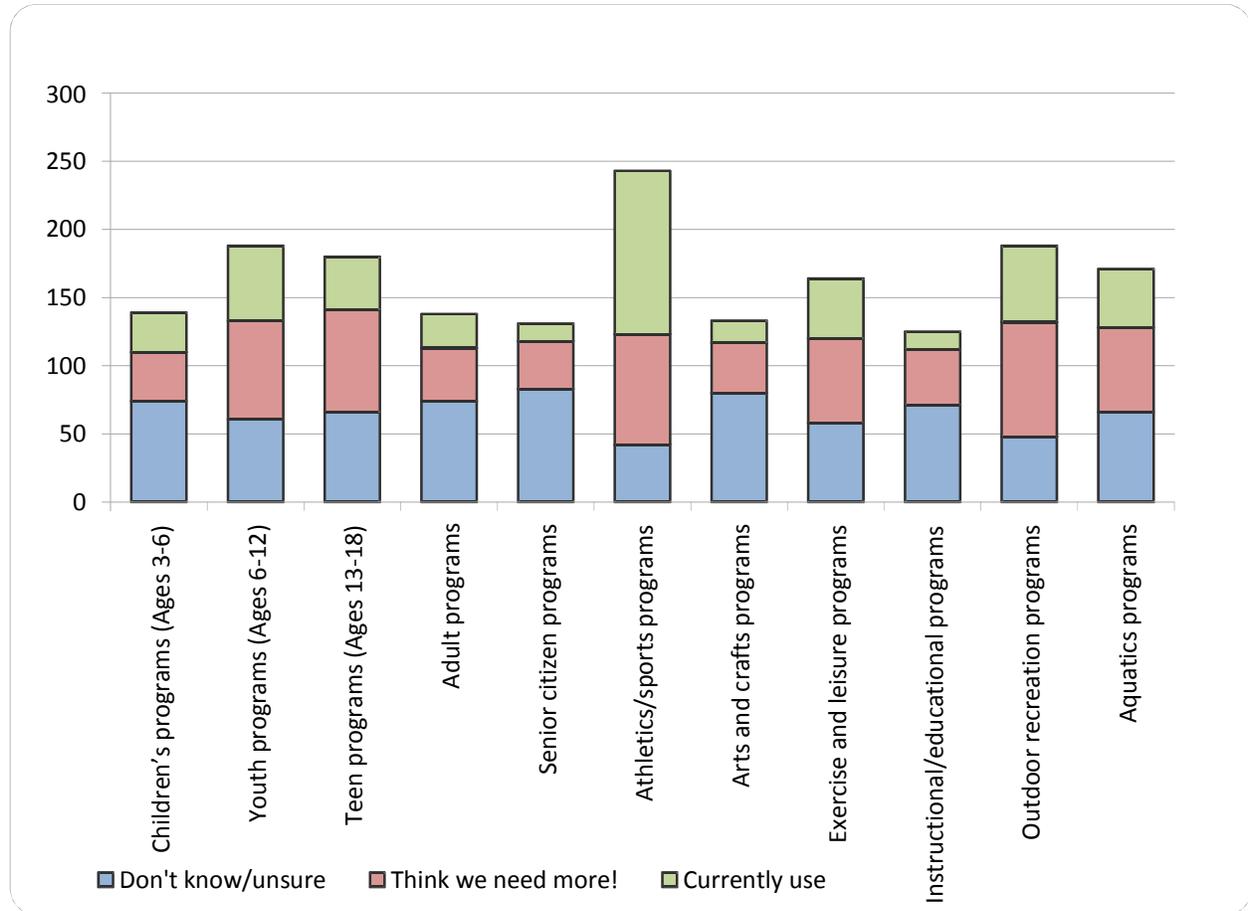
wasn't listening to any commands given by the owner. I would propose signs stating dogs must be ON LEASHES except in the dog park. I have a dog, and would never take him off leash in a public setting. I see too many irresponsible dog owners at the park as it is. I would like to either see improvements to contain the dogs to one area only, or do away with the dog park altogether, as it starts becoming a nuisance to others trying to peacefully enjoy what the community offers.

- *More trails along the river*
- *Keep public restrooms available, and clean.*
- *Turf Baseball/softball/Soccer/ Lacrosse Fields*
- *No Wake Boards*

- *Bike path between Monroe and Snohomish*
- *Bike paths/trails connecting parks*
- *Well-maintained running track.*
- *None*
- *Art Centers*
- *Turf multi-purpose*
- *Don't think we need more*
- *A foot wide gravel path along the sidewalks for soft jogging*
- *Indoor fun center w/bowling & climbing wall, outdoor music stage w/electricity & covered, w/open space around for people to watch & listen.*
- *Turf, multi-purpose*

Question 3

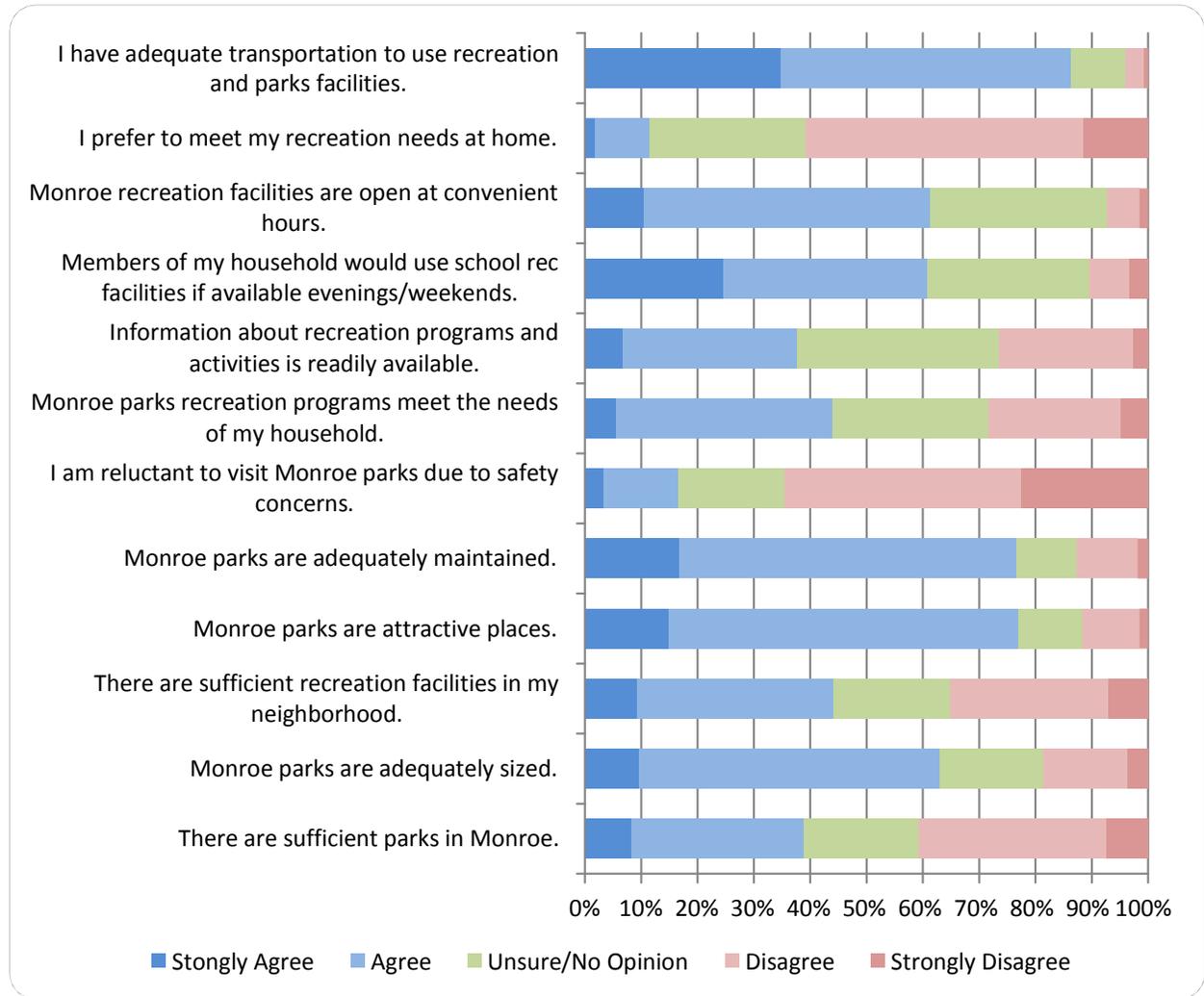
Please let us know which of the following recreational programs you currently use and which you'd like to see more of (understanding budget limitations):



Answer Options	Currently use	Think we need more!	Don't know/unsure	Response Count
Children's programs (Ages 3-6)	29	36	74	129
Youth programs (Ages 6-12)	55	72	61	163
Teen programs (Ages 13-18)	39	75	66	160
Adult programs	25	39	74	134
Senior citizen programs	13	35	83	126
Athletics/sports programs	120	81	42	198
Arts and crafts programs	16	37	80	126
Exercise and leisure programs	44	62	58	155
Instructional/educational programs	13	41	71	122
Outdoor recreation programs	56	84	48	167
Aquatics programs	43	62	66	154
Other (please specify)				17

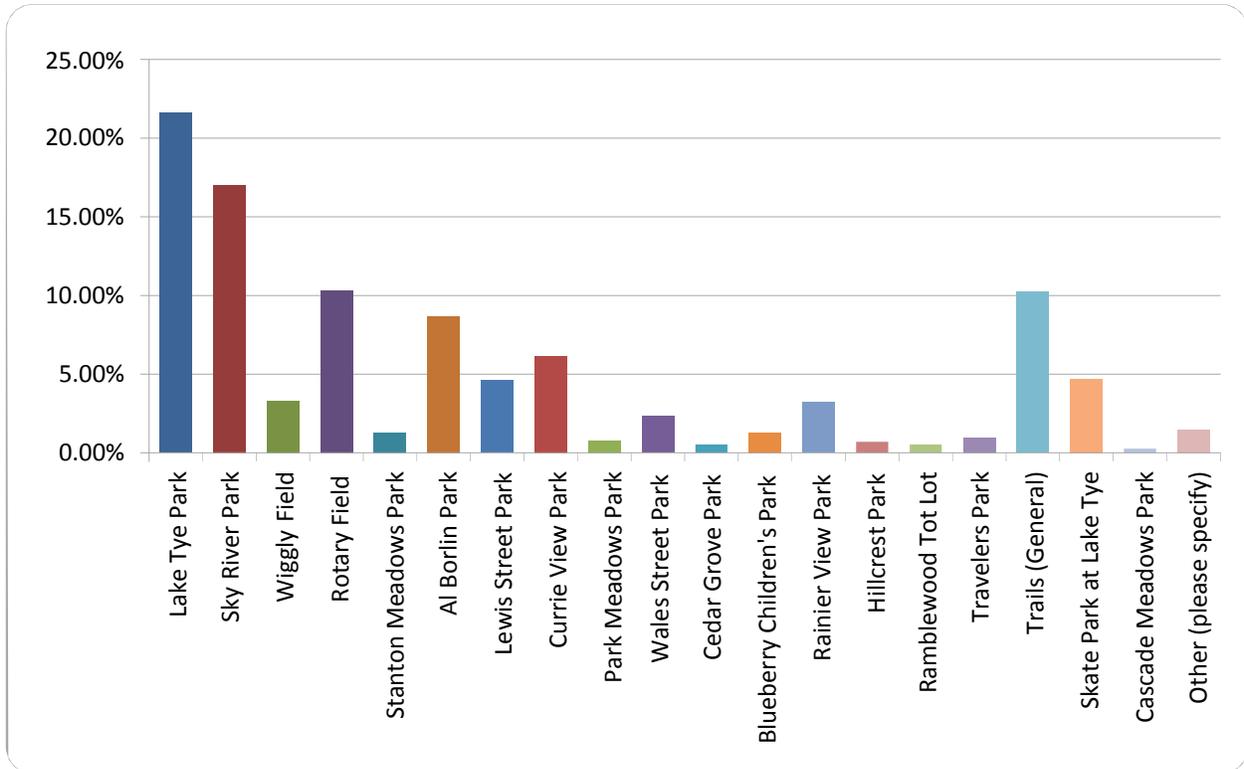
Question 4

Please read each of the following statements and indicate your level of agreement:



Question 5

Please indicate which of Monroe's park and recreation facilities you have used in the past 12 months: (skip question if you haven't used any Monroe parks in the past 12 months)



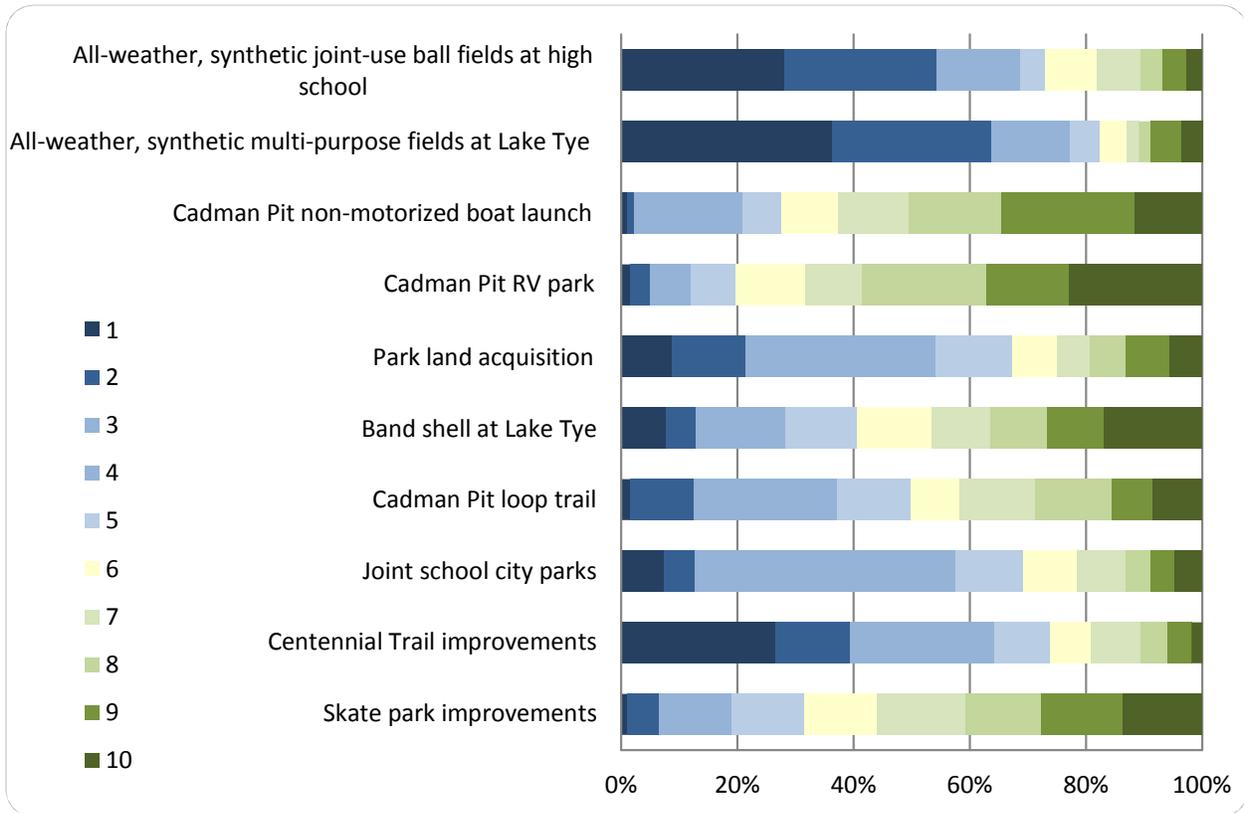
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent
Lake Tye Park	249	93.26%
Sky River Park	196	73.41%
Wiggly Field	38	14.23%
Rotary Field	119	44.57%
Stanton Meadows Park	15	5.62%
Al Borlin Park	100	37.45%
Lewis Street Park	53	19.85%
Currie View Park	71	26.59%
Park Meadows Park	9	3.37%
Wales Street Park	27	10.11%
Cedar Grove Park	6	2.25%
Blueberry Children's Park	15	5.62%
Rainier View Park	37	13.86%
Hillcrest Park	8	3.00%
Ramblewood Tot Lot	6	2.25%
Travelers Park	11	4.12%
Trails (General)	118	44.19%
Skate Park at Lake Tye	54	20.22%
Cascade Meadows Park	3	1.12%
Other (please specify)	17	6.37%

Other Responses

- Wagner Fryelands bball fields
- Marshall fields;
- The Farm;
- Marshall Fields;
- Park place field,
- Marshall field;
- Marshall fields;
- Lake Tye baseball fields;
- Rainier View Park;
- Soccer field;
- All of Lake Tye including boating and swimming in the area of the wakeboard park;
- Fryelands Neighborhood Park;
- No Wake Boards;
- Lord Hill;
- Walk, sidewalks;
- None;
- Lordo Lake;
- Trombly

Question 6

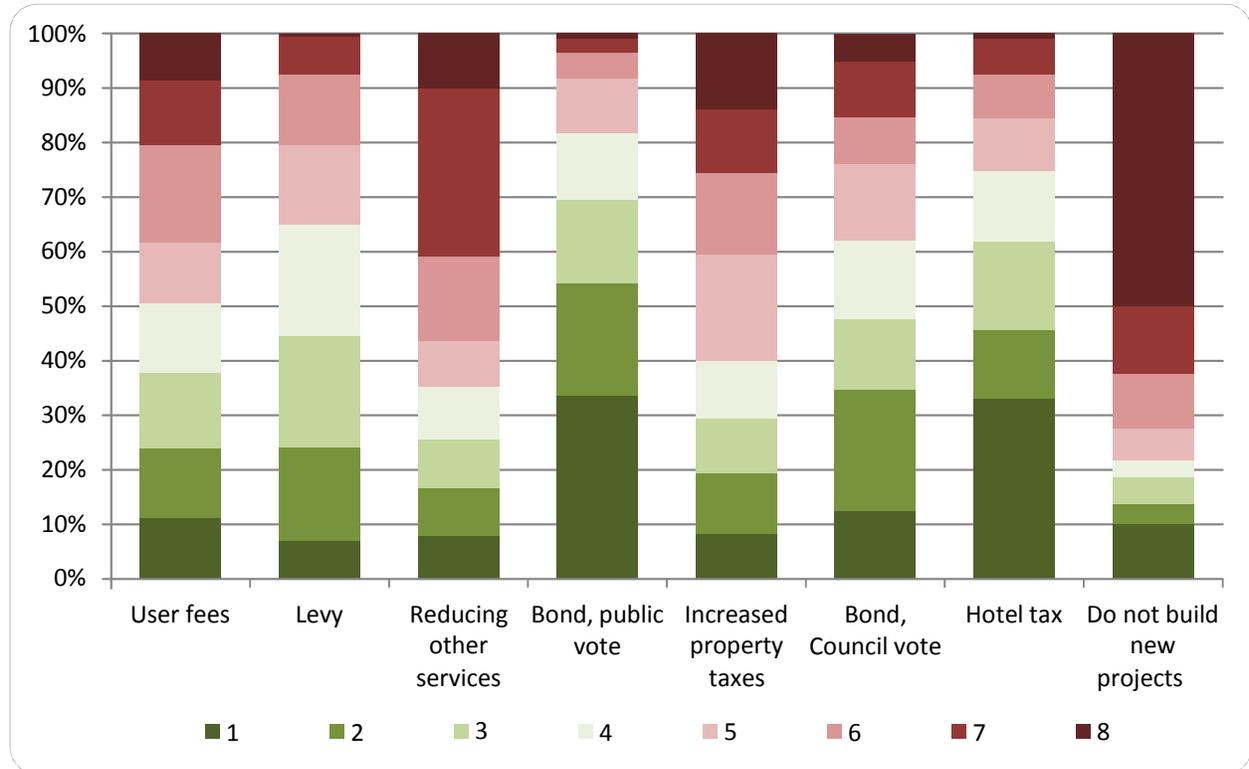
In order of importance to you, please rank the following park projects, with "1" being most important:



Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Skate park improvements	2	10	6	17	23	23	28	24	26	25
Centennial Trail improvements	58	28	25	29	21	15	19	10	9	4
Joint school city parks	14	10	52	34	22	18	16	8	8	9
Cadman Pit loop trail	3	22	28	21	25	17	26	26	14	17
Band shell at Lake Tye	15	10	15	15	24	25	20	19	19	33
Park land acquisition	17	25	27	37	26	15	11	12	15	11
Cadman Pit RV park	3	6	5	8	14	22	18	39	26	42
Cadman Pit non-motorized boat launch	2	2	11	23	12	18	22	29	42	21
All-weather, synthetic multi-purpose fields at Lake Tye	70	53	16	10	10	9	4	4	10	7
All-weather, synthetic joint-use ball fields at high school	53	49	21	6	8	17	14	7	8	5

Question 7

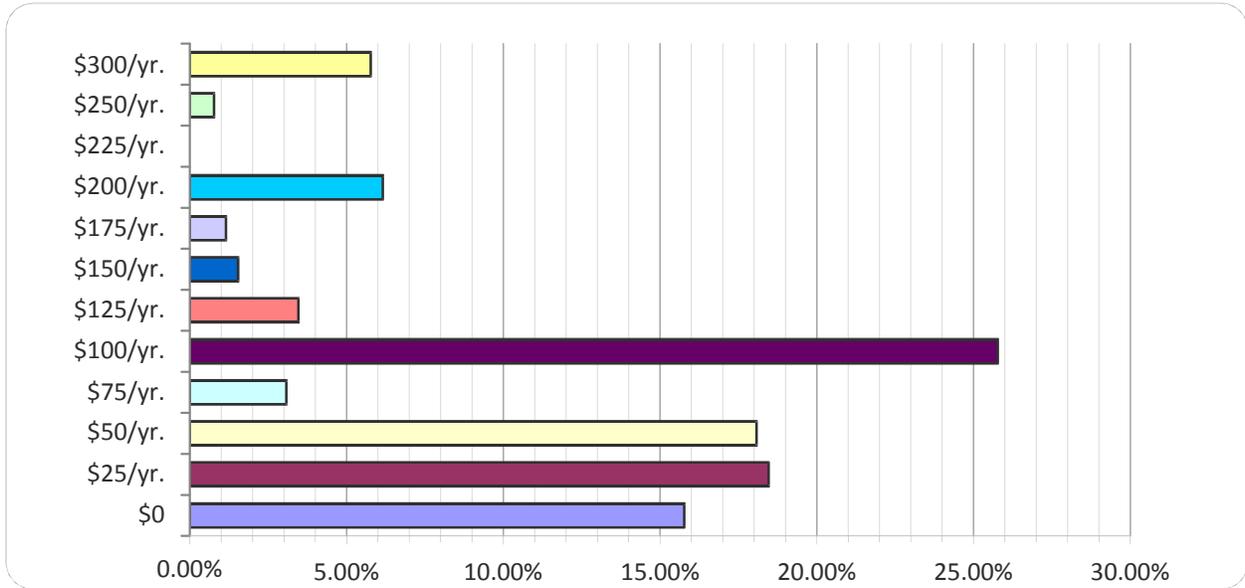
In order of preference to you, please rank the following park project financing strategies with "1" being most preferred:



Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
User fees	22	25	27	25	22	35	23	17
Levy	13	32	38	38	27	24	13	1
Reducing other services	14	16	16	17	15	28	55	18
Bond, public vote	66	41	30	24	20	9	5	2
Increased property taxes	15	20	18	19	35	27	21	25
Bond, Council vote	22	39	23	25	25	15	18	9
Hotel tax	66	25	32	26	19	16	13	2
Do not build new projects	19	7	9	6	11	19	23	94

Question 8

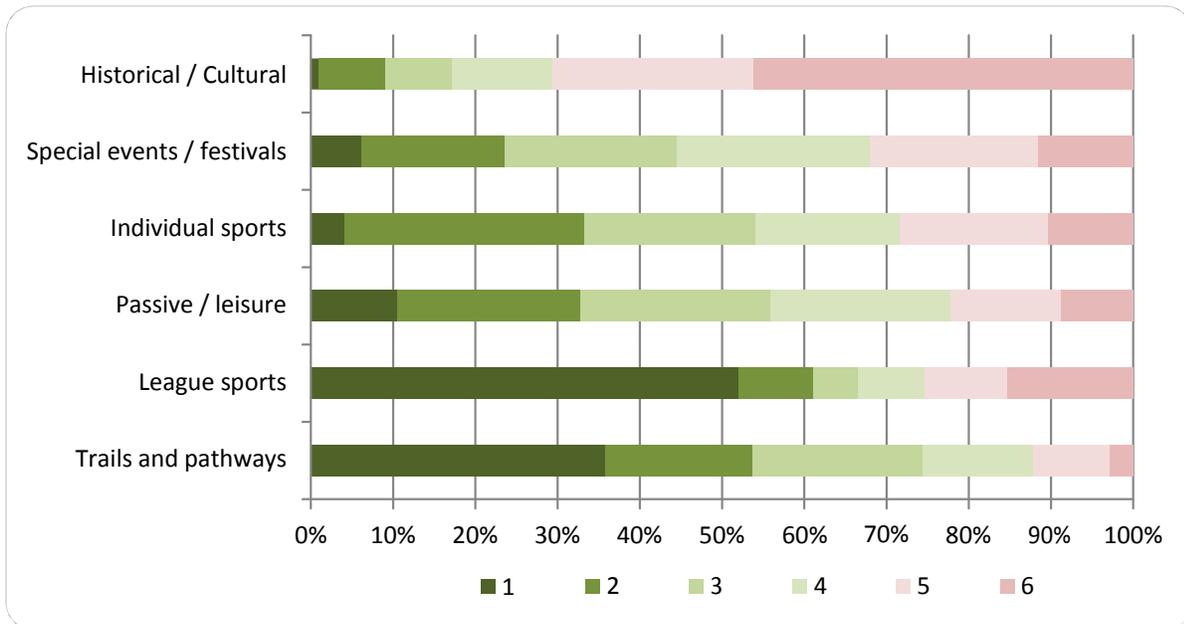
How much more would you be willing to pay annually to fund park improvements and acquisition?



Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
\$0	15.77%	41
\$25/yr.	18.46%	48
\$50/yr.	18.08%	47
\$75/yr.	3.08%	8
\$100/yr.	25.77%	67
\$125/yr.	3.46%	9
\$150/yr.	1.54%	4
\$175/yr.	1.15%	3
\$200/yr.	6.15%	16
\$225/yr.	0.00%	0
\$250/yr.	0.77%	2
\$300/yr.	5.77%	15

Question 9

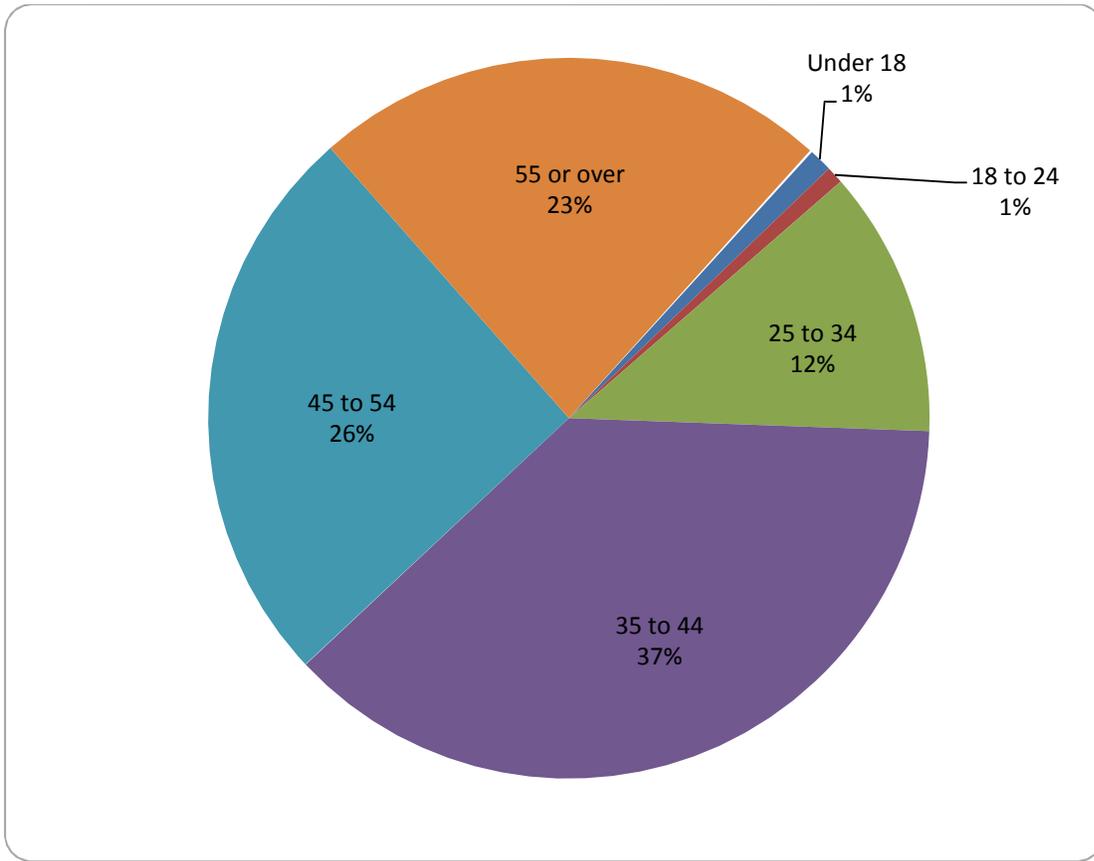
Please indicate your recreational priorities by ranking the following, with "1" being the highest?



Answer Options	1	2	3	4	5	6
Trails and pathways	88	44	51	33	23	7
League sports	115	20	12	18	22	34
Passive / leisure	24	51	53	50	31	20
Individual sports	9	65	46	39	40	23
Special events / festivals	14	39	47	53	46	26
Historical / Cultural	2	18	18	27	54	102

Question 10

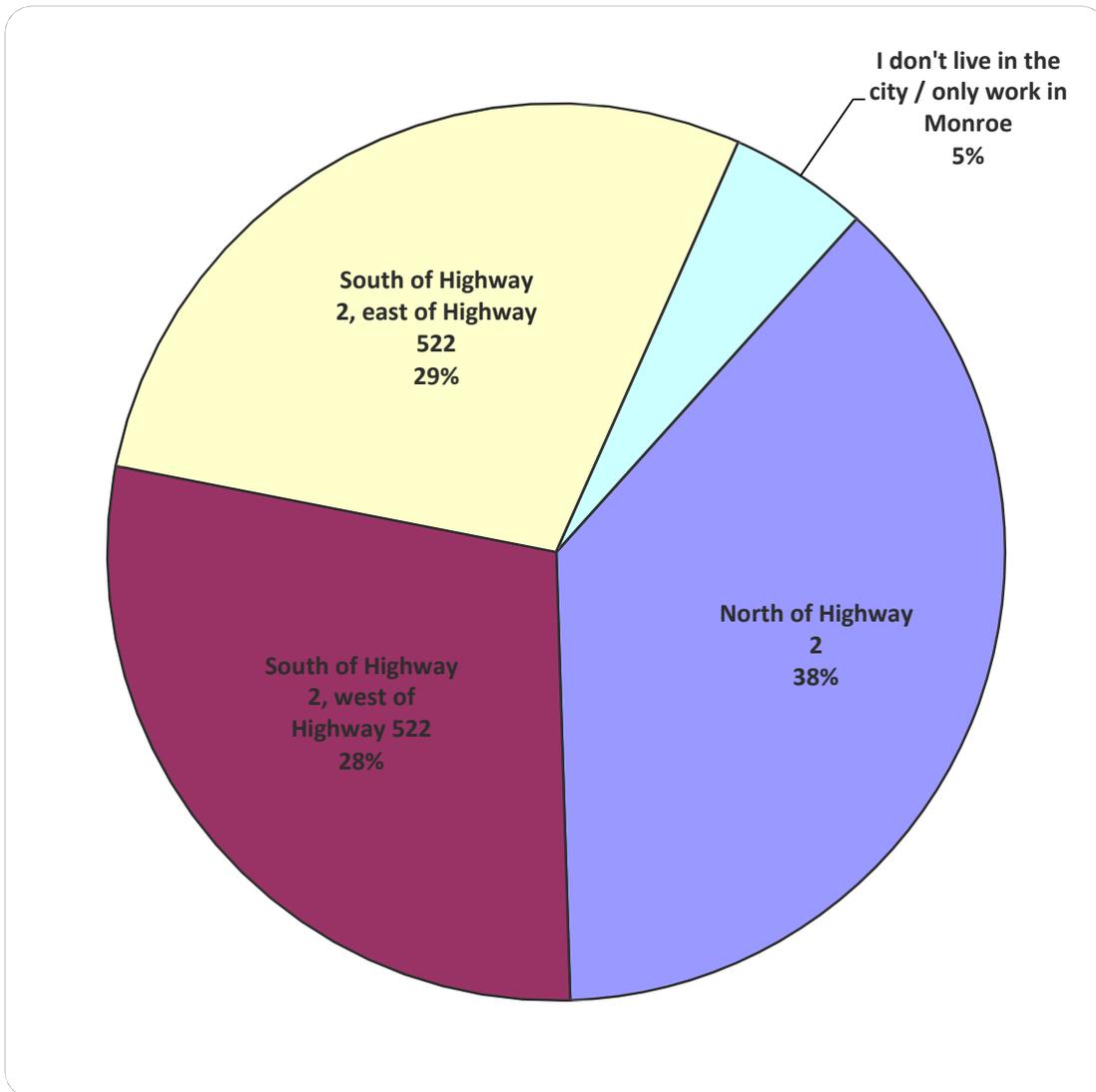
What is your age group?



Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent
Under 18	3	1.16%
18 to 24	2	0.77%
25 to 34	31	11.97%
35 to 44	97	37.45%
45 to 54	66	25.48%
55 or over	60	23.17%

Question 11

Where in Monroe do you live?



Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent
North of Highway 2	66	37.84%
South of Highway 2, west of Highway 522	35	28.57%
South of Highway 2, east of Highway 522	40	28.57%
I don't live in the city / only work in Monroe	11	5.02%

Appendix F – Public Workshop Report

Results: Activity 1

Parks & Recreation Workshop

Thursday, May 29, 2014, 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Park Place Middle School, 1408 W Main



Introduction

The following charts and transcribed comments were generated from participant input provided at the Parks & Recreation Workshop held Thursday, May 29 at the Park Place Middle School, 1408 W Main Street. In this exercise, participants were given large-format worksheets listing vision elements or goals expressed in two existing Monroe plans and from the January 2014 Vision Workshop. Participants were asked to rate various “vision snippets” related to parks according to how critical they believed them to be to Monroe’s future. For each snippet, participants were also asked to check a range from “1”, indicating “least critical” to “5”, indicating “most critical.” Ratings from the 28 forms returned were compiled and averaged to generate the chart found here. Participants were also asked add notes and/or express why they rated them as they did; these responses are provided in the tables that follow each chart. Ratings will be used to develop goals, policies and programs for the future parks and recreation plan.

Respondents were also asked to provide additional ideals for the updated parks plan to consider. These are provided in the summary section below.

Summary

Predictably, participants were generally supportive of the entire range of vision ideals provided for this exercise, with none averaging less than three out of five. Interestingly, while most considered seeking new or innovative means of funding parks a top priority, the idea of spending money – in the form of building new trails to link to State and County trail networks - scored equally well. And while many seemed to approve of the idea of sharing school district and park system assets, some were less supportive, reducing the average score on this particular ideal. Monroe’s “active living” branding approach drew strong support, but the idea of utilizing natural preserve/sensitive habitat areas for passive recreational needs was less popular.

Parks & Recreation Plan: Vision "Snippets"

1 = "Least support", 5 = "Strongest support"



Vision Ideal	Comment
Promote Monroe as an "active living" community/destination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Active sports destination/outdoor."</i> • <i>"Not extreme sports."</i> • <i>"'Static' playgrounds outdated. Need fresh; new, more parks would be good."</i>
Expand the parks system to keep pace with new residents	
Make it easier to travel between Monroe neighborhoods, especially without a vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Bike along Highway 2 from 179th to North Kelsey."</i> • <i>"Direct connect to bike/walk trails."</i> • <i>"Signage is needed."</i> • <i>"More sidewalks and walkability by new Providence Clinic."</i>
Acquire, develop, and maintain school/park property jointly with school district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"We have trails. Need to expand more."</i> • <i>"Money?"</i> • <i>"At the school district property, could be a focal point w/a play structure."</i>
Plan and develop Centennial Trail linkages to regional State and County trail networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"High priority!"</i> • <i>"Yes."</i> • <i>"Yes."</i>
Acquire and develop a neighborhood sized park in the North Hill area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Strongly support a community-sized (larger) park."</i> • <i>"Make the developers do it instead."</i>
Convert the existing school district administration facility into a Monroe city plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Only if district is moving."</i> • <i>"Clever idea!"</i> • <i>"In conjunction with the school district."</i> • <i>"Side area."</i> • <i>"Yes! This is a perfect idea. Like Seattle - University District, old school-house with farmers market."</i>
Use natural preserve land and sensitive areas for passive recreational uses as appropriate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Preserve quiet nature trails."</i>
Develop and improve parks in a comprehensive manner, incorporating user group interests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Yes! Better park playground equipment."</i>
Provide barrier-free access when modifying existing facilities or building new ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Depends, re; turf-sports field need to be barrier-free in order to maintain quality of field."</i> • <i>"Yes; strollers, bikes and wheelchairs."</i>
Support and partner with volunteers and private organizations for recreational programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"More programs, (like) the ones the Monroe public schools offer."</i>

Vision Ideal	Comment
Maintain parkland and park facilities, including medians in Main and Lewis streets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Them looking nice does help with people respecting it."</i>
Seek a range of funding sources for park acquisition, maintenance, and improvement	
Develop trails linking the City's parks and open spaces and to the larger regional trail system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Along Highway 2 from 179th to Kelsey."</i> • <i>"This would be great."</i> • <i>"Crosswalks to link up the east and west sides of Lewis Street, crosswalks with high-visibility flags."</i>
Increase the connection between Downtown and the Skykomish River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"With signs pointing people to river."</i>
Create a civic gathering and special event space within downtown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"Really need an 'identity' for Monroe."</i> • <i>"School district administration building space?"</i> • <i>"Yes. This could be the school administration building."</i>
Incorporate public and streetscape art into public rights-of-way	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"At traveler's park?"</i>

General Comments

- *"Improve sports fields (i.e., turf fields) to increase use for local group and regional users. Competitions bring revenues to the City, need year-round use. This could be included already in one of the vision snippets above."*
- *"One of my dreams is a truly accessible park for people with all abilities, especially for wheelchair users. I'd like to see a park similar to Miracle Field dedicated for children w/disabilities, but accessible by all. Check out 'Give Kids the World' in Florida."*
- *"Farmers market; Memorial field (Kelsey Street) as a park facility?"*
- *"Beautify the arm-pit area around Borlin."*
- *"With WalMart coming, it means more traffic. We need safe trails since traffic will be worse. I want to be able to bike safely."*
- *"Regional 'center' with multi-use/greenspace. Flag football, frisbee golf, skateboarding, pool (indoor/outdoor), open space. Thank you for all your hard work and dedication."*
- *"Multi-purpose turf field (soccer, football, lacrosse, etc. Make it affordable to use."*
- *"Multi-purpose turf field for sports interest groups, and make it affordable."*
- *"Finding ways to fund parks."*
- *"Sidewalks/crosswalks at Lewis. No wakeboard park at Lake Tye."*
- *"Possibly use existing facilities at fairground to save money for City, avoiding duplication."*
- *"Replace and repair swings, slides and water fountains. Some sort of water-based activity to draw children away from the Skykomish River."*
- *"Fairgrounds as part of the community."*
- *"Publicize Monroe parks in rest of Sky Valley area. I'm from Sultan and I haven't heard of many of the parks you listed in the slides – a map of parks and trails?"*
- *"Increase parking for community parks, consider parking facilities (stacked garage?) for potential downtown plaza."*
- *"Adding play structures and dog park things around will bring people to any area you put them. They will automatically become great hangout places, and keeps out bums and unwanted activity."*
- *"Add a play structure to Traveller's Park and a dog water/play area."*
- *"Fix Sky River Park play-set, and add more."*
- *"Add crosswalks to north and south Lewis Street! Add more crosswalks throughout downtown, Main Street. Add the flag system at crosswalks at Main by Union Bank."*
- *"A park at 'Eagles Park.' It may be for sale."*
- *"Mini golf would get families and friends out to the park. Pedestrian access to and around fairgrounds."*

Results: Activity 2 Parks & Recreation Workshop

Thursday, May 29, 2014, 6:30 pm – 8:30 pm
Park Place Middle School, 1408 W Main

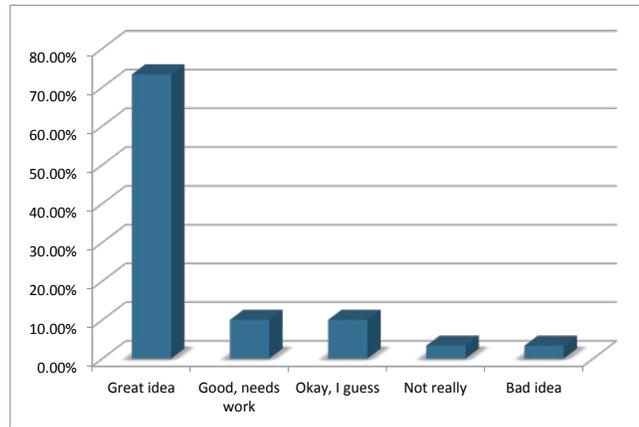


Date Created 5/1/2014 7:23:48 PM	Active Participants 31	Total Participants 31
Average Score 0.00%	Questions 6	

Results by Question

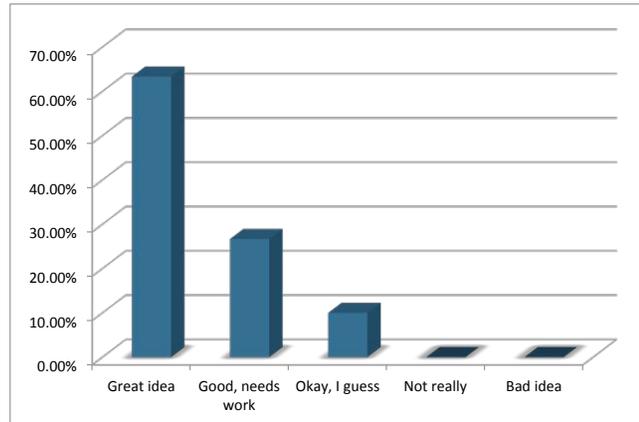
1. Unify all existing and proposed parks with a trail system that facilitates travel between parks and between neighborhoods. May include sidewalk and bike lanes as gap fillers. (Multiple Choice)

Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	73.33%	22
Good, needs work	10.00%	3
Okay, I guess	10.00%	3
Not really	3.33%	1
Bad idea	3.33%	1
Totals	100%	30



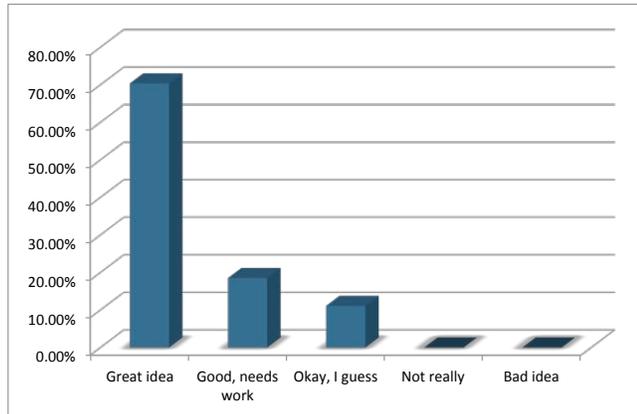
2. Develop an outdoor civic center that can accommodate a variety of civic uses, such as farmers' market, tree lighting ceremony, movies under the moon, concerts, and other similar activities. (Multiple Choice)

Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	63.33%	19
Good, needs work	26.67%	8
Okay, I guess	10.00%	3
Not really	0.00%	0
Bad idea	0.00%	0
Totals	100%	30



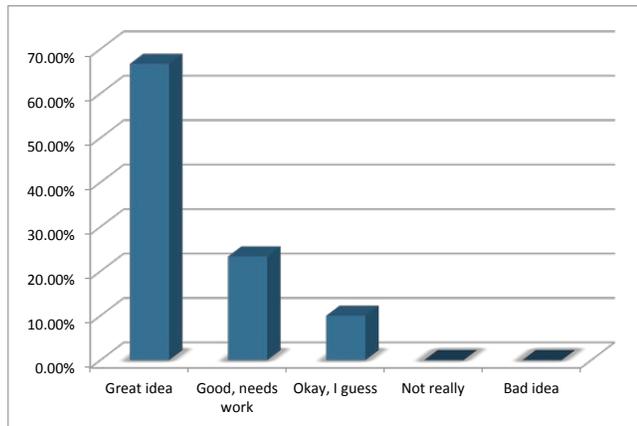
3. Connect the local trail system to the larger regional trail network, like, connecting the Centennial Trail from northwest City limits to SR 203 and across the Skykomish River. (Multiple Choice)

Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	70.37%	19
Good, needs work	18.52%	5
Okay, I guess	11.11%	3
Not really	0.00%	0
Bad idea	0.00%	0
Totals	100%	27



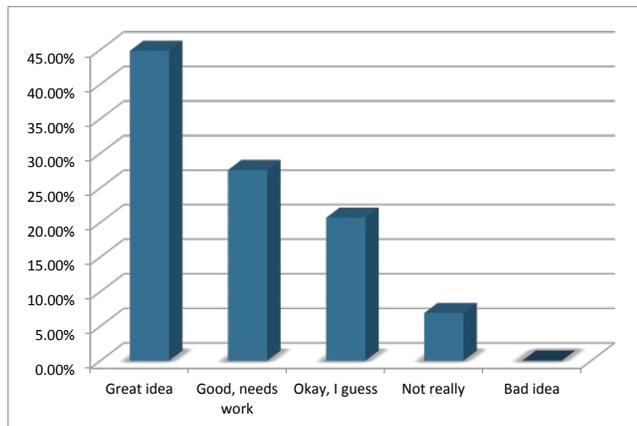
4. Improve visual and physical access to Woods Creek and the Skykomish River, strengthening the community's relationship to these unique resources. (Multiple Choice)

Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	66.67%	20
Good, needs work	23.33%	7
Okay, I guess	10.00%	3
Not really	0.00%	0
Bad idea	0.00%	0
Totals	100%	30



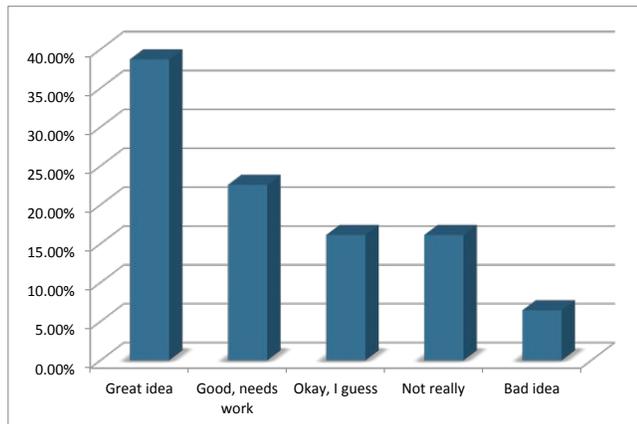
5. Add personality and interest to the existing parks by adding active and engaging facilities, such as active play equipment, public art, unique structures, and shelters. (Multiple Choice)

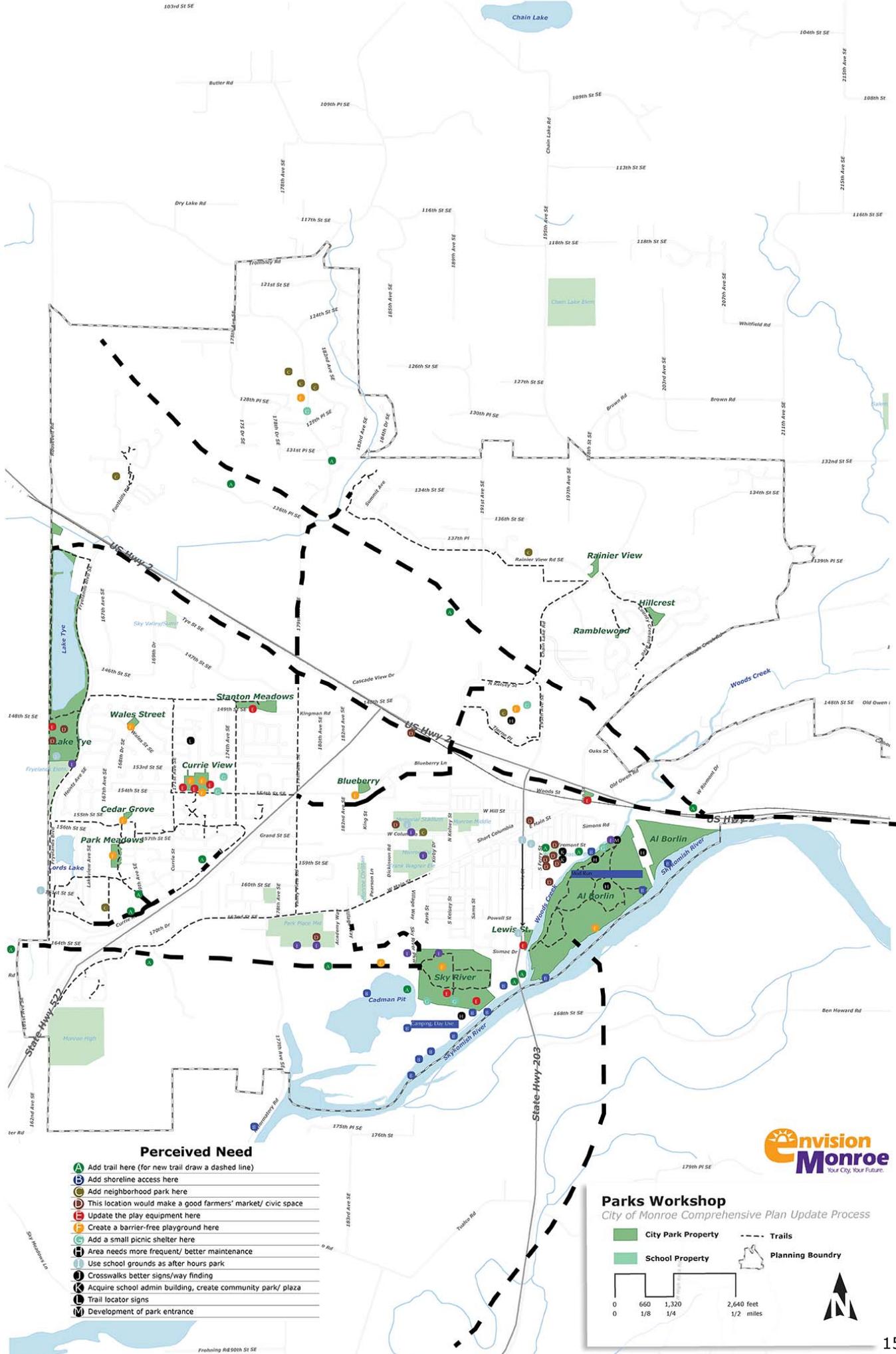
Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	44.83%	13
Good, needs work	27.59%	8
Okay, I guess	20.69%	6
Not really	6.90%	2
Bad idea	0.00%	0
Totals	100%	29



6. Support the active lifestyle brand by building year-round all weather turf in multiple locations such as Lake Tye, Monroe High School, and others for use by the school district and the public. (Multiple Choice)

Responses		
	Percent	Count
Great idea	38.71%	12
Good, needs work	22.58%	7
Okay, I guess	16.13%	5
Not really	16.13%	5
Bad idea	6.45%	2
Totals	100%	31





Perceived Need

- A Add trail here (for new trail draw a dashed line)
- B Add shoreline access here
- C Add neighborhood park here
- D This location would make a good farmers' market/ civic space
- E Update the play equipment here
- F Create a barrier-free playground here
- G Add a small picnic shelter here
- H Area needs more frequent/ better maintenance
- I Use school grounds as after hours park
- J Crosswalks better signs/way finding
- K Acquire school admin building, create community park/ plaza
- L Trail locator signs
- M Development of park entrance



Parks Workshop
City of Monroe Comprehensive Plan Update Process

- City Park Property
- School Property
- Trails
- Planning Boundry

