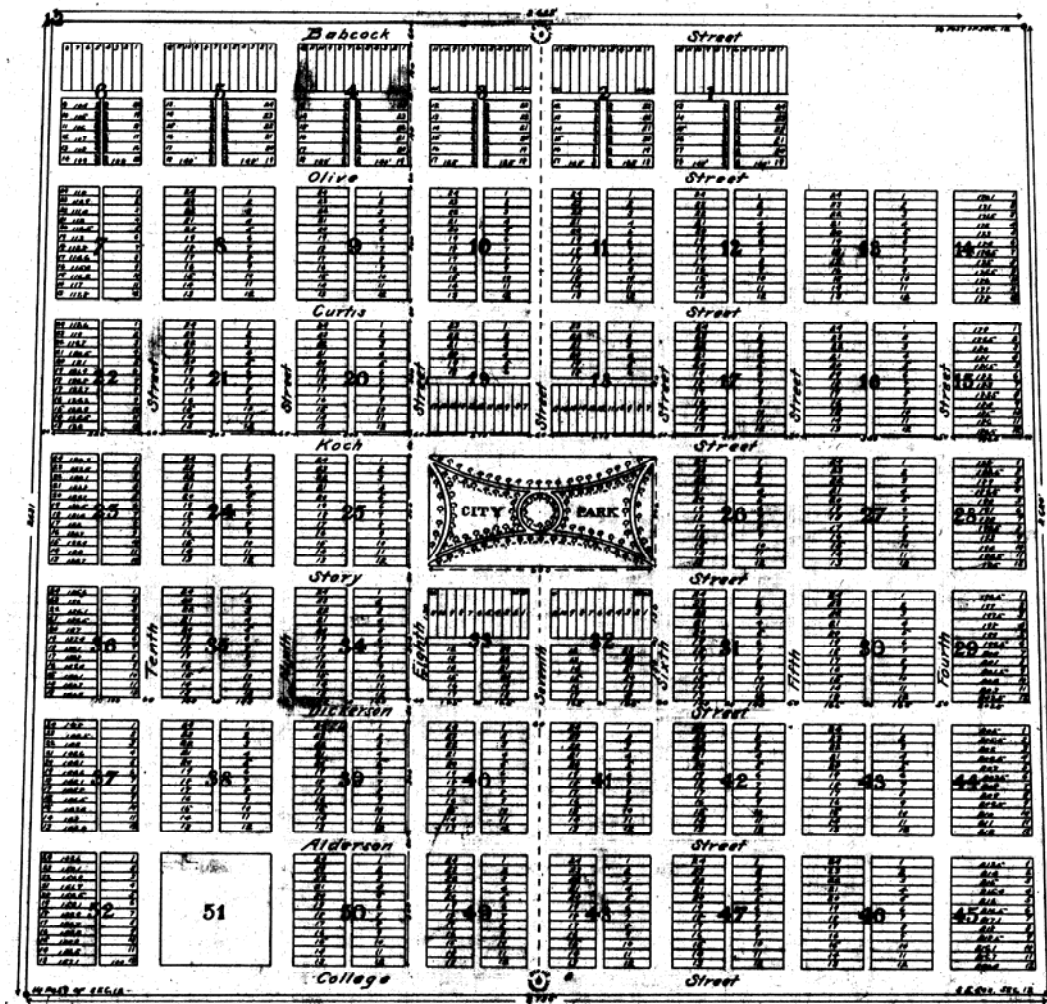


CHAPTER 3 Parks/Recreation Facilities Existing Conditions

3.0 INTRODUCTION

City parks and recreation facilities provide the cornerstone of the City’s recreation system. Bozeman’s first park, or at least the first park that was labeled as such, was Cooper Park. The park was platted by Nelson Story, John Dickerson and Walter Cooper in 1883 as a part of the Park Addition to the City of Bozeman, Territory of Montana. The park was dedicated as “City Park” on May 27, 1890, and was renamed Cooper Park in 1924 upon Walter Cooper’s death. Cooper was a prominent local pioneer, businessman, and politician.



Park Addition to the City of Bozeman, 1883

Bozeman Avant Courier newspaper ran an article entitled “Bozeman’s First, but Not Last Park” on May 10, 1883. That article provided the following description of the park:

“Improvements on the City Park have so far progressed that the ground will soon be ready to dedicate to the municipality. The ground was seeded early this week, and is now being fenced and set in trees. This most eligible ground...is 660 x 330 feet, and consists of about six acres, donated by Story, Cooper, and Dickerson from the center of their new Park Addition. Water from Story’s spring on the hill will course through the enclosure, furnishing a steady supply to stimulate the growth of trees and grass...Walks have been staked out from each of the four corners in curved lines, with a circle in the center and trees are being set out every alternate twenty feet on either side...In after years this will be one of but a series of parks about this beautiful and picturesque city...”

Other early parks in Bozeman include Southside, Lindley and Bogert Parks, which were dedicated in the early 1920’s. Bogert Park is named for John Bogert, the original owner of the land and Bozeman’s first mayor.

3.1 INVENTORY OF EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES

At the end of 2005, there were approximately 667 acres of park within the City of Bozeman, and another 166 acres of County park within the planning area, for a total of approximately 833 acres of park in the planning area. Table 3-1 contains park and recreation facilities information for City parks, and Table 3-2 contains similar information for County parks. The following classifications are used to define Bozeman’s parks. Information regarding locational and size criteria is drawn from the National Recreation and Park Association’s *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines*.¹

Mini Park. Mini parks are used to address limited, isolated or unique recreational needs. They are often developed as tot lots to provide recreational opportunities for young children with slides, swings, spring toys and the like. They may also function as landscaped public use areas in commercialized parts of town. The service area for a mini park is a ¼-mile radius around the park in a residential setting. Accessibility by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets increases use opportunities. Recognizable public access should be provided with at least 50 feet of frontage on a public or approved private street. In terms of size, they are generally between 2,500 square feet and one acre in size. Soroptomist and Creekside Parks are good examples of mini parks.

Neighborhood Park. Neighborhood parks are the basic unit of the park system, and serve as the recreational and social focus of the neighborhood. Focus is on informal recreation for all age groups and geared towards those living within the service area. Neighborhood parks should be centrally located within their service area, with access uninterrupted by non-residential roads and other physical barriers. The service area of a neighborhood park has a ¼- to ½-mile radius.

The site should be accessible from throughout its service area by way of interconnecting trails, sidewalks, or low-volume residential streets. Ease of access and walking distance are critical factors in locating a neighborhood park. A neighborhood park should have a minimum of 50 percent frontage on a public or approved private street. Neighborhood parks are generally 3 to 10 acres in size. Leftover parcels of land that are undesirable for development are also generally undesirable for neighborhood parks and should be avoided. It is more cost-effective to select a site with inherent aesthetic qualities, rather than trying to recreate them through extensive development. Facilities include playgrounds; informal playfields or open space; basketball, tennis and volleyball courts; ice skating; trails; and picnic and sitting areas. Cooper, Jarrett and Southside Parks are good examples of neighborhood parks.

Table 3-1: Inventory of Parks within the City of Bozeman

NAME	ACRES	LOCATION	ACCESS	OWNERSHIP	CLASSIFICATION	DEVELOPED?	BEACH	BASEBALL/SOFTBALL	BASKETBALL	DOG PARK	FOUNTAIN	HORSESHOES	ICE SKATING	IRRIGATION	MULTI USE FIELD	PARKING LOT	PICNIC TABLE	PICNIC SHELTER	PLAYGROUND	RESTROOMS	SIDEWALK	SOCCER	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRAILS	VOLLEYBALL COURT	OTHER ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
ALDER CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 1	0.098	S 3RD AVE & BROOKDALE DR	Public	City	L	x								W							x				x			
ALDER CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 2	0.5401	S 3RD AVE & ALDER CREEK DR	Public	City	L	x								W							x				x			
ALDER CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 3	0.5166	S 3RD AVE & CAMBRIDGE DR	Public	City	L	x								W							x				x			
ALDER CREEK, PHASE 2, PARK 1	0.568	SUMMERSET DR & BROOKDALE DR	Public	City	M																							
ALLISON	3.001	ARNOLD ST	Public	City	N																				x			
AASHEIM FIELDS	5.255	W BABCOCK ST & FOWLER AVE	Public	City	S	x		1						W	P	x					x						x	RECYCLING CENTER
BABCOCK MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 1	0.08	WEST BABCOCK STREET	Public	City	B																x							
BABCOCK MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 2	1.98	W BABCOCK ST & VIRGINIA WY	Public	City	L	x															x				x			
BABCOCK MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 3	0.35	DONNA AVE	Public	City	L	x															x				x			
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 1	0.41	BOSAL ST & GALLATIN GREEN BLVD	Public	City	M	x								W							x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 2	0.63	EQUESTRIAN LN & GALLATIN GREEN BLVD	Public	City	M	x								W					x		x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 1, PARK 3	1.69	VAQUERO PKWY & BAXTER LN	Public	City	N									W							x				x			
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2A	1.7363	VAQUERO PKWY & EQUESTRIAN LN	Public	Private	O	x															x				x			
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2C, PARK 1	3.677	VAQUERO PKWY	Public	City	N																x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2C, PARK 2	0.1358	FERGUSON AVE & LASSO AVE	Public	City	L																x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2C, PARK 3	0.2442	MILKHOUSE AVE	Public	City	M																x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2D, PARK 1	0.0568	LASSO AVE	Public	City	L																x							
BAXTER MEADOWS, PHASE 2D, PARK 2	0.7243	EQUESTRIAN LN	Public	City	N																x							
BAXTER SQUARE, PHASE 1, PARK 1	1.2644	SARTAIN ST	Public	City	N									W							x							
BAXTER SQUARE, PHASE 1, PARK 2	0.6262	BAXTER LN	Public	City	M									W							x							
BEALL	2.2	N BOZEMAN AVE & E VILLARD ST	Public	City	N	x			1		x		1	C	x		x	x	x	C	x						x	BEALL ART CENTER
BOGERT	7.4915	S CHURCH AVE & BOGERT PL	Public	City	C	x			1				1	W	x	P	x	x	x	C	x		x	2	x		x	PAVILLION, STAGE
BOZEMAN POND	16.5	HUFFINE LN & FOWLER AVE	Public	FWP	C	x	x			x	x			P		P	x	x		C/V	x				x	2	x	FISHING
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 1, PARK 1	2.571	BRENTWOOD AVE & ANNIE ST	Private	Private	L									W							x				x			
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 1, PARK 2	0.262	WOODLAND DR & W OAK ST	Private	Private	B	x															x							
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 1, PARK 3	0.508	ANNIE ST & BRENTWOOD AVE	Private	Private	M	x								C			x		x		x							
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 2, PARK 1	0.321	WOODLAND DR	Private	Private	B									W														
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 2, PARK 2	1.3414	MOUNTAIN ASH AVE	Private	Private	B									W														
BRENTWOOD, PHASE 2, PARK 3	0.079	MAPLEWOOD ST & W OAK ST	Private	Private	B									W							x							
BRIDGER CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 1	3.15	BOYLAN RD	Private	Private	N																x				x			
BRIDGER CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 2	0.47	PAR CT & STORY MILL RD	Private	Private	O																				x			
BRIDGER CREEK, PHASE 2	1.7	AUGUSTA DR	Private	Private	N	x								W							x							
BRIDGER CREEK, PHASE 3	4.8	STORY MILL RD & MCILHATTAN RD	Public	City	L																				x			
BRONKEN	39.06	COTTONWOOD RD	Public	City	S/O	x								W	x	P	x			C		5			x			
BROOKSIDE	0.504	N 25TH AVE & W BABCOCK ST	Public	City	B																							
BURKE, PART 1	40.6497	S CHURCH AVE	Public	City	O											G									x	x		SLEDDING HILL
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK A	3.001	CATTAIL ST	Public	City	L	x								W							x				x			
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK B	5.763	CATTAIL ST & CATRON ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x				x			

Park Classification Legend: M – Mini Park; N – Neighborhood Park; C – Community Park; S – Special Use Park; O – Natural Areas/Open Lands; L – Linear Park; R – Regional Park; B – Buffers Irrigation Legend: W – Well; C – City water Parking Lot Legend: G – Gravel; P – Paved Restroom Legend: C – City sewer; V – Vault

Table 3-1: Inventory of Parks within the City of Bozeman

NAME	ACRES	LOCATION	ACCESS	OWNERSHIP	CLASSIFICATION	DEVELOPED?	BEACH	BASEBALL/SOFTBALL	BASKETBALL	DOG PARK	FOUNTAIN	HORSESHOES	ICE SKATING	IRRIGATION	MULTI USE FIELD	PARKING LOT	PICNIC TABLE	PICNIC SHELTER	PLAYGROUND	RESTROOMS	SIDEWALK	SOCCER	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRAILS	VOLLEYBALL COURT	OTHER ACTIVITY	COMMENTS	
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 2, PARK C	0.707	BLACKBIRD DR & CATRON ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x				x				
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 2, PARK D	0.965	BLACKBIRD DR & CATTAIL ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x				x				
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 2, PARK F	0.802	TYPHA CT & BLACKBIRD DR	Public	City	L																				x				
CATTAIL CREEK, PHASE 3	4.4	BLACKBIRD DR & CATAMOUNT ST	Public	City	N																x				x				
CENTENNIAL	2.5151	N TRACY AVE & W COTTONWOOD ST	Public	City	N	x								W			x	x			x								
CHRISTIE FIELDS	8.2918	S BLACK AVE & E MASON ST	Public	City	S	x		3			x			C			x	x		C	x								
COOPER	4.1	S 8TH AVE & W KOCH ST	Public	City	N	x					x			C			x				x				x				
CREEKSIDE	0.1716	N ROUSE AVE & E LAMME ST	Public	City	M	x								C			x				x								
EAST GALLATIN RECREATION AREA	89.1735	MANLEY RD	Public	FWP	R	x	x					2		P	G	x	x	x		V	x				x	2	x	FISHING	
FERGUSON MEADOWS, PARK 1	0.6	CASCADE ST & MINERAL AVE/SANDERS DR	Public	City	M	x								C							x								
FERGUSON MEADOWS, PARK 2	0.113	DURSTON RD & SANDERS DR	Public	City	B	x								C							x								
FERGUSON MEADOWS, PARK 3	0.108	DURSTON RD & FERGUSON AVE	Public	City	B	x								C							x								
FERGUSON MEADOWS, PARK 4	0.226	DURSTON RD & MINERAL AVE	Public	City	B	x								C							x								
GALLAGATOR LINEAR 1	0.8309	E COLLEGE ST	Public	City	L																x					x			
GALLAGATOR LINEAR 2	0.6143	E GARFIELD ST & S BLACK AVE	Public	City	L																x					x			
GALLAGATOR LINEAR 3	0.0122	W LINCOLN ST & S WILLSON AVE	Public	City	L																x					x			
GALLAGATOR LINEAR 4	1.3594	W LINCOLN ST & SOUTH 3RD AVE	Public	City	L																x					x			
GARDNER PARK	17.72	GARDNER PARK DR	Public	City	O																								
GLENWOOD MEADOWS	0.6454	MEAGHANS WY	Private	Private	O									W															
GRAFS EAST	14.4084	GRAF ST	Public	City	O																x					x			
GREENWAY, PARK 1	1.588	DURSTON RD & N HUNTERS WY	Public	City	L	x															x					x			
GREENWAY, PARK 2	1.049	DURSTON RD & N HUNTERS WY	Public	City	L	x															x					x			
HARVEST CREEK, PHASE 1, PARK 1	2.3721	DURSTON RD & ROSE ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x					x			
HARVEST CREEK, PHASE 2, PARK 2	2.4388	ROSE ST & ANNIE ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x					x			
HARVEST CREEK, PHASE 3 & 4, PARK 3	4.8673	ANNIE ST & W OAK ST	Public	City	N	x								W							x					x			
HARVEST CREEK, PHASE 5, PARK 4	3.0686	FARMALL ST & DURHAM AVE	Public	City	N	x			1					W							x					x			
HAUSER	2.064	E KAGY BLVD	Public	City	O																					x			
HEADLANDS, PARK 1	0.677	HEADLANDS DR & POWDER PARK CT	Public	City	M									W															
HEADLANDS, PARK 2	0.561	HEADLANDS DR & POWDER PARK CT	Public	City	L	x								W												x			
HEADLANDS, PARK 3	1.208	HEADLANDS DR	Public	City	L	x								W												x			
HEADLANDS, PARK 4	0.766	HEADLANDS DR & BUCKS RUN CT	Public	City	L	x								W												x			
JARRETT	1.886	WESTRIDGE DR	Public	City	N	x								C			x	x	x		x								
JOSEPHINE	4.32	KENYON DR	Public	City	O																							x	CITY WATER TOWER
KIRK	13.3	N 20TH AVE & W BEALL ST	Public	City	C/S	x		2	1		x			W	P	x	x	x		C	x						x	SKATE PARK	
LANGOHR	4.41	S TRACY AVE & W MASON ST	Public	City	N	x											x				x					x			
LANGOHR GARDENS	12.361	S TRACY AVE & W MASON ST	Public	City	N/S	x								W			x				x					x		COMMUNITY GARDEN, CLIMBING ROCK	
LAUREL GLEN, PHASE 1, PARK 1	3.0607	ANNIE ST & GLENWOOD DR	Public	City	N																x								
LAUREL GLEN, PHASE 1, PARK 3	0.43	GLENWOOD DR & DURSTON RD	Public	City	N																x								

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NAME	ACRES	LOCATION	ACCESS	OWNERSHIP	CLASSIFICATION	DEVELOPED?	BEACH	BASEBALL/SOFTBALL	BASKETBALL	DOG PARK	FOUNTAIN	HORSESHOES	ICE SKATING	IRRIGATION	MULTI USE FIELD	PARKING LOT	PICNIC TABLE	PICNIC SHELTER	PLAYGROUND	RESTROOMS	SIDEWALK	SOCCER	SWIMMING POOL	TENNIS COURT	TRAILS	VOLLEYBALL COURT	OTHER ACTIVITY	COMMENTS
LEGENDS, PHASE I	0.764	PINNACLE STAR ST	Public	City	O																x				x			
LINDLEY	15.483	E MAIN ST & BUTTONWOOD AVE	Public	City	C	x				x				C	x	P	x	x	x	C	x					x	x	CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING
NE NEIGHBORHOOD POCKET PARK	1.0975	N WALLACE AVE & FRONT ST	Public	City	N	x																			x	x	SMALL POND	
NEW HYALITE VIEW, PARK 1	11.7402	N SPRUCE DR	Public	City	N	x													x									
NEW HYALITE VIEW, PARK 2	3.341	CHERRY DR	Public	City	O																							
NEW HYALITE VIEW, PARK 3	27.6751	CHERRY DR	Public	City	O																							
NORTH 9TH, PARK 1	0.5042	W OAK ST & N 9TH AVE	Public	City	O																							
NORTH 9TH, PARK 2	1.5101	N 9TH AVE	Public	City	O																							
NORTH GRAND FIELD	2.3636	N GRAND AVE & W COTTONWOOD ST	Public	City	S	x		4					W															
NORTH MEADOWS	1.017	MICHAEL GROVE AVE & W VILLARD ST	Public	City	N	x			1					C					x		x							
OAK SPRINGS	10.6218	FERGUSON AVE & ANNIE ST	Public	City	N																							
REGIONAL PARK	100	BAXTER LN & FERGUSON AVE	Public	County	R																							
ROSE	20.512	W OAK ST & WOODLAND DR	Public	City	C/S																						x	DISC GOLF
SACAJAWEA	0.19341	N 7TH AVE	Public	City	M/S	x								C													x	VISITOR/INFO CENTER
SANDAN PARK	3.1228	FEN WY & DOWNY LN	Public	City	N	x								W														
SOROPTMIST	0.2089	E MAIN ST & S ROUSE AVE	Public	City	M	x								C			x											
SOURDOUGH TRAIL	4.5404	GRAF ST	Public	City	L																							
SOUTHSIDE	2.4173	W COLLEGE ST & S 5TH AVE	Public	City	N/S	x				x			2	C	x		x		x	C	x				3			
SPORTS COMPLEX	28.8154	HAGGERTY LN	Public	City	S	x		5		x	x			C		P	x		x	C	x						x	RECYCLING CENTER (PARKING LOT)
SPRING MEADOWS	2.2411	GRAF ST	Public	City	L																							
STORY MILL	2.7849	STORY MILL RD	Public	City	L																							
SUNDANCE SPRINGS, PARK 1	1.4471	GRAF ST & E FIELDVIEW CIR	Public	City	L																							
SUNDANCE SPRINGS, PARK 2	2.4763	GRAF ST & SILVER CLOUD CIR	Public	City	L																							
TUCKERMAN	10.02	GOLDENSTIEN LN	Public	City	O											G												
VALLEY COMMONS	0.54	VALLEY COMMONS PARK DR & FALLON ST	Private	Private	N	x								W														
VALLEY CREEK, PARK 1	0.32989	RAVALLI ST & GOLDEN VALLEY DR	Public	City	L																							
VALLEY CREEK, PARK 2	0.05854	RAVALLI ST	Public	City	L																							
VALLEY CREEK, PARK 3	0.05854	GOLDEN VALLEY DR	Public	City	L																							
VALLEY UNIT	8.594	DURSTON RD & CASCADE ST	Public	City	N	x		1					W	x		x		x			x							
VALLEY WEST	4.81	W BABCOCK ST & CLIFDEN DR & HANLEY AVE	Public	City	N	x								W			x		x		x							
VALLEY WEST, PHASE 2	7.49	CASCADE ST & CLIFDEN DR	Public	City	N	x								W							x							
VILLAGE DOWNTOWN	0.7663	VILLAGE DOWNTOWN BLVD	Public	Private	L									C														
WALTON HOMESTEAD	1.1153	N 15TH AVE & JUNIPER ST	Public	City	N	x								W					x		x							
WEST BABCOCK (HRDC), PARK 1	0.79	W MENDENHALL ST & N 24TH AVE	Public	City	O																							
WEST BABCOCK (HRDC), PARK 2	0.81	NORTH 24TH AVE	Public	City	M									W													x	HRDC HEADSTART PLAYGROUND
WEST BABCOCK (HRDC), PARK 3	1.12	N 24TH AVE & W BABCOCK ST	Public	City	O																							
WEST MEADOWS	0.887	CANDLE LN & E FIELDVIEW CIR	Public	City	L																							
WEST WINDS, PHASE 1A, PARK 1	1.9	W OAK ST & BUCKRAKE AVE	Public	City	N									W														

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WEST WINDS, PHASE 1A, PARK 2	1.085	HUNTERS WY & TSCHACHE LN	Public	City	N									W							x				x			
WEST WINDS, PHASE 1B, PARK 1	0.2786	GALE CT & TSCHACHE LN	Public	City	L									W							x				x			
WEST WINDS, PHASE 1B, PARK 2	0.2486	TEMPEST CT & TSCHACHE LN	Public	City	L									W							x				x			
WEST WINDS, PHASE 1B, PARK 3	0.2755	N 24TH AVE & TSCHACHE LN	Public	City	L									W							x				x			
WESTFIELD	4.3973	WAGONWHEEL RD & OXFORD DR	Public	City	N	x								C		x					x							
WESTGATE, PARK 1	0.415	W MENDENHALL ST & W BABCOCK ST	Public	City	O																							
WESTGATE, PARK 2	0.84	W MENDENHALL ST & HUNTERS WY	Public	City	O																							
WESTGLEN	0.75	DROULLIARD AVE & MERIWETHER AVE	Public	City	M																x							
WESTLAKE	5.9	N 5TH AVE & W TAMARACK ST	Public	City	N/S	x											x				x					x	BMX PARK, COMMUNITY GARDEN, CHILDRENS MEMORIAL GARDEN	
WESTRIDGE EAST	0.86	SPRING CREEK DR	Public	City	N																			x				
WESTRIDGE NORTH	1.6	HIGHLAND CT & HILL ST	Public	City	N																							
WESTRIDGE NORTH	2.3	WESTRIDGE DR & HILL ST	Public	City	N																							
WESTRIDGE SOUTH	1.05	SPRING CREEK DR & CIRCLE DR	Public	City	N																							
WILLOW	0.3574	MICHAEL GROVE AVE	Public	City	O																x					x	DETENTION POND	
YELLOWSTONE PEAKS PARK	0.6033	SUNLIGHT AVE	Private	Private	M									W														
TOTAL	667.3																											

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Notes:

1. Park acreages were obtained from subdivision final plats on file in the Bozeman Engineering Department. Where no final plat figures were available, the City's GIS system was used to calculate park acreages. This inventory includes all parks in the City on December 31, 2005.
2. A "developed" park is a park that satisfies the City's basic requirements for dedicated parkland. These basic requirements include leveling any park areas, amending the soil, seeding disturbed areas to allow mowing, and installing an underground irrigation system.

Table 3-2: Inventory of County Parks within the Planning Area

NAME	ACRES	LOCATION	ACCESS	CLASSIFICATION	DEVELOPED?	AMENITIES	BASEBALL	BENCH	BRIDGE	COVERED BENCH	IRRIGATION	PARKING	PICNIC TABLE	PLAYGROUND	MULTI USE FIELD	TRAILS	VISTA	WATER	COMMENTS
ANNETTE PARK	4.7800	ANNETTE PARK DR & SOURDOUGH RD	PUBLIC	N												x	x	SEASONAL STREAM	
ARROWLEAF HILLS	9.5700	ARROWLEAF HILLS DR & ARNICA DR	PUBLIC	N												x	x	WETLAND, SEASONAL	
BLUEGRASS MEADOWS	4.2500	NEWMAN LN & COMFORT LN	PUBLIC	N		x						G			x			NONE	
BRIARWOOD HILLS	1.2900	BRANDON TRAIL RD	PUBLIC	N												x	x	DITCH	
BUCKSKIN WILLIAMS	10.2200	WAGON BOSS DR & ANNETTE PARK DR	PUBLIC	N	x	x				x	P				x		x	DITCH	
BURKE, PART 3	0.8349	S CHURCH AVE	PUBLIC	O		x		x	x		G					x			SLEDDING HILL
CASHMAN	0.9884	BOGART DR	PUBLIC	N														DITCH	
CLOVER MEADOWS	3.5950	FORT ELLIS RD	PUBLIC	N	x	x							x				x	SEASONAL STREAM	ADJACENT TO FREEWAY
FORT ELLIS LEISURE COMMUNITY, PARK 1	6.7451	FORT ELLIS RD & GOLDEN TROUT WY	PUBLIC	L													x	SEASONAL STREAM	
FORT ELLIS LEISURE COMMUNITY, PARK 2	0.3000	FORT ELLIS RD & GOLDEN TROUT WY	PUBLIC	L													x	SEASONAL STREAM	
FRANKLIN HILLS	2.0400	FRANKLIN HILLS DR & DULOHERY LN	PUBLIC	N	x	x							x	x				DITCH	
GENESIS BUSINESS PARK	1.5200	STUCKY RD & DISCOVERY DR	PUBLIC	N	x	x		x	x		P	x						STREAM, POND	
HYALITE HEIGHTS	11.1740	WILDFLOWER WY & PARK VIEW PL	PUBLIC	N							P					x	x		
JAMES	3.4354	HAGGERTY LN	PUBLIC	N													x	SEASONAL STREAM	
LAZY TH ESTATES	14.5470	TERRENCE LOOP RD & PATTERSON RD	PUBLIC	N												x	x	DITCH	
MCLEOD	7.7400	SUNDANCE DRIVE	PUBLIC	O		x		x	x		x					x	x	STREAM	
MINDER	3.2015	CHESTNUT GROVE AV	PUBLIC	N	x	x					P			x		x	x	LAKE	
NASH	19.1070	NASH RD & S 3RD AVE	PUBLIC	N		x						x			x	x	x		
NORDTVEDT	1.4540	ERIK DR & DONEGAL DR	PUBLIC	N	x					x	P								
PAINTED HILLS TRAIL	24.6810	BOZEMAN TRAIL RD	PUBLIC	L	x						G					x	x	SEASONAL STREAM	
RIVERSIDE MANOR	2.1295	RIVERSIDE DR	PUBLIC	N															
SHAKIRA	2.0880	HARPER PUCKETT RD	PUBLIC	N															
SPRINGHILL PARK	1.4627	SPRINGHILL LN	PUBLIC	N															
STONEGATE	6.3760	STONEGATE DR	PRIVATE	N													x		
STONEGATE LINEAR PARK	5.3680	STONEGATE DR & BARCLAY DR	PUBLIC	L													x	STREAM	
VALLEY CENTER	6.3890	STUBBS LN & DURANGO LN	PUBLIC	N													x	x	
WILLIAMS	4.6739	GOLDENSTIEN LN	PUBLIC	N	x	x	x			x									
YELLOWSTONE PEAKS	6.0470	SUNLIGHT AVE	PRIVATE	O						x									NORTH PORTION OF THESE LOTS
TOTAL	166.0																		

Park Classification Legend: M – Mini Park; N – Neighborhood Park; C – Community Park; S – Special Use Park; O – Natural Areas/Open Lands; L – Linear Park; R – Regional Park; B – Buffers Parking Lot Legend: G – Gravel; P – Paved

Notes:

1. Park acreages were obtained from Gallatin County's parkland inventory that was prepared in 2005 by County staff. This inventory includes all County parks within the Planning Area included in the 2005 inventory.

Community Park. Community parks are larger in size and serve a broader purpose than neighborhood parks. Their focus is on meeting the recreational needs of the entire community. They allow for group activities and offer other recreational opportunities not feasible – nor perhaps desirable – in a neighborhood park.



Bogert Park, an example of a Community Park

Optimally, the site should be between 20 and 50 acres in size; however the actual size should be based on the land area needed to accommodate desired uses. The site should be serviced by arterial and collector streets, as well as the community trail system. Parking lots should be provided as necessary to accommodate user access. The site's natural character should play a very significant role in site selection, with emphasis on sites that preserve unique landscapes within the community and/or provide recreational opportunities not otherwise available.

Potential recreation facilities include playgrounds; basketball, tennis and volleyball courts; informal ballfields for youth play; ice skating rinks (temporary); swimming pools or swimming beaches; trails, including cross-country ski trails; individual and group picnic/sitting areas; general open space; unique landscapes and features; nature study areas; and ornamental or native plant gardens. Lindley Park is a good example of a community park in terms of size and mix of uses. Bogert Park is a good example of a community park in terms of the mix of uses.

Special Use Park. The Special Use classification covers a broad range of parks and recreation facilities oriented toward single-purpose or specialized use. Special uses generally fall into three categories:

- Historic/Cultural/Social Sites – Unique local resources offering historical, educational, and cultural opportunities. Examples include historic downtown areas, performing arts facilities, arboretums, ornamental/native plant gardens, sculpture gardens, indoor theaters, public buildings, and amphitheaters.

- Indoor Recreation Facilities – Examples include community centers, senior centers, sports stadiums, community theaters, indoor hockey arenas, and indoor swimming pools.
- Outdoor Recreation Facilities – Examples include tennis centers, sports complexes, golf courses, disc golf courses, hockey arenas, BMX parks and skate parks.



Bronken Park, an example of a Special Use Park

Recreation need, community interests, the type of facility, and land availability are the primary factors influencing location and size. Special use facilities should be viewed as strategically located community-wide facilities rather than as serving well-defined neighborhoods or areas. The site should be accessible from arterial and collector streets where feasible. The Adam Bronken Sports Complex is a good example of a Special Use Park.

Natural Areas/Open Lands. Natural resource areas are lands set aside for preservation of natural resources, remnant landscapes, open space, and visual aesthetics or buffering. These lands typically consist of:

- Individual sites exhibiting natural resources;
- Lands that are unsuitable for development but offer natural resource potential. Examples include parcels with steep slopes and natural vegetation, drainage ways and ravines; and
- Protected lands, such as wetlands, riparian areas and ponds.

Resource availability and opportunity are the primary factors determining location and size. Although natural areas are resource rather than user based, they can provide some recreation opportunities such as trails, and nature viewing and study. They can also function as greenways. Development should be kept to a level that preserves the integrity of the resource. Tuckerman and Burke Parks are examples of Natural Areas/Open Lands.



Tuckerman Park, an example of a Natural Area/Open Lands Park

Linear Parks. Linear parks contain pathways that serve a number of important functions:

- They tie park components together to form a cohesive park, trail, recreation, and open space system;
- They allow for uninterrupted and safe pedestrian and bicycle movement between parks and throughout the community; and
- They provide an opportunity for resource-based outdoor recreation.



Gallagator Trail, an example of a Linear Park

Land availability and opportunity are the primary factors determining location. Many linear parks will follow natural features such as watercourses, while others will follow man-made features such as abandoned railways. Linear parks should be at least 25 feet wide for general trail use, with additional width required for parks used for cross-country skiing.

Linear parks can be developed for a variety of different recreational activities. Most notable are hiking, walking, jogging, bicycling and cross-country skiing. The Gallagator and Story Mill Spur Trails are examples of Linear Parks.

Regional Parks. Regional parks are similar to community parks in terms of uses and facilities but are scaled to meet the recreational needs of a region. Regional parks are generally larger in size (50 acres or more), with larger and/or more numerous facilities. The scale and service area of a regional park makes possible more extensive facilities that may be cost prohibitive at the community level. The service area for a regional park is generally countywide for most uses, but would draw from a multi-county area for special events such as concerts and sports tournaments.

The site should be serviced by arterial and collector streets, as well as the countywide trail system. Parking lots should be provided as necessary to accommodate user access. The East Gallatin Recreation Area is a good example of a regional park.



East Gallatin Recreation Area, an example of a Regional Park

Buffers. Strips of land used to buffer residential development from busy streets or incompatible adjacent uses, but not providing recreational uses. Buffers are frequently landscaped but may, in some cases, remain as natural areas. Buffers have been counted as parkland in the past. Current City policy instead designates these areas as common open space to be owned and maintained by the property owners association.

It should be noted that not all existing parks comply with these service area or size requirements. Instead, these classifications provide guidance for the creation of new parks. Also, some parks are a combination of types. For example, Bronken Park is both a Special Use Park due to the sports fields, as well as a Natural Area/Open Lands park due to the natural portion of the park.

Table 3-3 outlines the quantity of Neighborhood, Community and Special Use parks in the planning area by type and level of development, in 1997 and in 2005. This table illustrates the tremendous increase in the amount of parkland in the planning area since 1997. This large increase is attributable to the considerable amount of residential land development that has occurred since the mid 1990s.

Table 3-3: Acres of Existing Parkland by Type in Acres – 1997 and 2005

Neighborhood Parks	1997			2005		
	Undeveloped	Developed	Total	Undeveloped	Developed	Total
Planning Area Total	63	4	67	129	129	258
Community Parks						
Community Parks	1997			2005		
	Undeveloped	Developed	Total	Undeveloped	Developed	Total
Planning Area Total	31	70 ¹	101	21	53 ¹	78
Special Use Parks						
Special Use Parks	1997			2005		
	Undeveloped	Developed	Total	Undeveloped	Developed	Total
Planning Area Total	4	37	41	21	118	139

¹It appears that there were more acres of development Community Park in 1997 than in 2005 because many of the parks designated as Community Parks in 1997 have been redesignated as Neighborhood Parks in 2005, including Beall, North Grand, Cooper, Southside, Langohr, and Graf Parks.

3.2 ADDITIONAL FACILITIES

In addition to recreation facilities in the City parks, the Recreation Division operates and manages these recreation facilities.

3.2.1 Bozeman Swim Center

The Swim Center is located at 1211 West Main Street on School District #7 property and is connected to the Bozeman Senior High School. The pool was built by the City of Bozeman in 1975. The indoor aquatic facility construction is of cinder block with a floor area of 21,000 square feet. The facility features a 50-meter X 58-foot pool that ranges in depth from 3½ to 9 feet. There are two shower/locker rooms; a mechanical room which houses the pumps, motors, three heat exchangers, chlorination and filtration systems; and hot tub equipment. The electrical and chlorine rooms are attached to the exterior of the facility. There is a cleaning supply storage room and a front heater room, two offices and a south facing tot-lot with a small piece of playground equipment and a picnic table for birthday parties. The facility has a hot tub, fitness equipment corner, 10-foot platform, a ¼-meter diving board, and various fitness equipment. The facility is used seven days a week all year round; hours vary with times of year and programs scheduled.

Existing Condition. Fair. The Swim Center is 30 years old which is older than pools typically last. The facility has had energy efficient updates and has been well maintained, including the installation of a new pool shell and front-end heating and ventilation system in 2007.

3.2.2 Bogert Pool

Bogert Pool is located at 325 South Church Street and was completed in July of 1938. The bath house is of cinder block construction. The pool heating system was added in 1949. In 1959, fire badly damaged the facility resulting in major reconstruction of the building and heating system. In 1975, the facility was remodeled to the current configuration of two pools. The small pool is 20- X 25-yards, and ranges in depth from 1 to 2.5 feet. The larger pool is 25- X 25-feet, and ranges in depth from 3 to 9 feet. Seven feet were added to the west deck in the 1990s, and 22 feet were added to the south deck in 2001. The facility offers lounge chairs, picnic tables, shade structures, a small duck slide in the shallow pool, a 7-foot drop slide and a 26-foot tower slide with three tubes in the large pool. The bath house offers shower and locker rooms and a large guard station. The front restrooms have been converted into restrooms/family change rooms. The mechanical/filter room houses the pumps, motors, boiler, heat exchanger, filtration system and sanitation system. The facility is open seven days a week from the second Saturday in June through Labor Day in September.

Existing Condition. Poor. The pool was constructed 70 years ago and last renovated 32 years ago. There is a fracture in the walls that runs around the gutter line, which impacts the structural integrity of the pool. The plumbing system under the pool shell could also fail at anytime. The shower and locker rooms are dated, and parking at Bogert Park is unsafe and inadequate for the facility.

3.2.3 The Lindley Center

The Lindley Center is located at 1102 East Curtiss Street, and was built by the Elk's Country Club for a golf course clubhouse. In the early 1950s, the club split and formed the Riverside Country Club and Valley View Country Club golf courses. At this time, the Moose Lodge took over use of the facility. The City acquired the Elks Country Club, now called the Lindley Center, and all of its land (68 acres) on December 12, 1962. City Commission Resolution 1062, authorized "...the purchase of lands for cemetery and park purposes..." The 1972 Master Plan outlines the development of a large park on the old Elks Country Club land. The current building is located on a portion of the land designated for recreational uses. The United Commercial Travelers operated the facility for 25 years as a club house and rented the facility out for community use. The City of Bozeman took over operations of the facility in 1990, and remodeled the facility as needed to comply with building and fire codes. The Lindley Center is a 3,000 square foot log structure with a basement for storage. The facility has a small office, two restrooms, a large kitchen and storage space in the kitchen. The facility is used 7 days a week with varying hours depending on recreation office hours, programs and rentals.

Existing Condition. Fair. The Lindley Center needs improvements to the landscaping, flooring, windows, entry and decks, exterior walls, and the basement.

3.2.4 Beall Park Recreation Center

The Beall Park Recreation Center is located at 415 North Bozeman Avenue, and was built by Ella Martin in 1927 as a recreation center for community-wide use. The only conditions Ms. Martin placed on the use of the building was that the "house be used for the purpose of which it is built, namely, a community center, where young and old of Gallatin Valley may gather and enjoy

themselves and indulge in wholesome recreation...and that the City of Bozeman accept the responsibility of ownership and take suitable care of the building thereafter.” The City Commission adopted Resolution No. 81 which set aside funds to maintain the facility for 15 years. The 2,400 square foot rock and wood framed structure was the first playground building in the City of Bozeman. It was used as a recreation center until 1937 when a childcare center was added. Starting sometime before 1970 only the childcare center use existed in the building. From 1983 to the fall of 2006 the facility housed the Beall Park Art Center. In 2006-2007 the building was renovated back to its original design, and to comply with building and fire codes to the greatest extent possible. Recreation Division offices were added to the northeast corner of the building, and a small kitchen has been added in the center of the facility. The facility is used seven days a week with varying hours depending on recreation programs and rentals.

Existing Condition. Excellent. In 2006-2007 the building was renovated back to its original design as much as codes allow. Recreation Division offices were added to the northeast corner of the building and a small kitchen was been added in the center of the facility. Renovations will be completed by July 1, 2008.



Beall Park Recreation Center

3.3 NON-CITY/NON-COUNTY RECREATION FACILITIES

3.3.1 School District #7

The School District’s land holding and facilities — specifically their playing fields and playgrounds — provide important recreation amenities within the City. In fact the School District’s policies state that “because of the value of the district’s playing fields and the community’s total recreational opportunity, the fields may be used by all residents.” The district does charge a fee for organized use of their facilities to cover the costs for maintenance, capital expenses and energy. The following school facilities are available for public use:

- High school gym and track;
- Chief Joseph/Sacagawea Middle Schools gyms, softball fields and tennis courts;
- Elementary school gyms, playgrounds and ice skating rinks;
- Emerson Fields (West Babcock Street, west of the Emerson Cultural Center).

The Willson School Auditorium is also available to the community for a fee, with preference given to school-related activities. Because Bozeman currently lacks a performing arts center the Willson School Auditorium provides an important venue for the performing and cultural arts in our community.

Of course district-sponsored activities, including curricular and co-curricular functions, retain first priority in the use of district facilities. Further, the use of district facilities must be compatible and appropriate to the facility and its surrounding area. The use cannot result in construction, damage or undue wear, or pose a hazard to children or others. Activities which endanger others or cause damage to fields and lawns are prohibited. If damage occurs, the school district will make a reasonable effort to obtain restitution for the damage.

During the 2005 Legislative Session, state law was amended to allow subdividers to donate their required parkland dedication to the School District, subject to approval by the City Commission and acceptance by the School District Trustees. The land to be donated must be adequate for use as school facilities or buildings.

Currently, the School District limits the use of school property and recreational facilities during non-school hours and during the summer. For example, the School District will remove nets from basketball courts or fence off playground equipment on District property to discourage their use. On the other hand, the District has legitimate concerns about liability, and wear and tear on their grounds and facilities. The District is also concerned about damage to their facilities such as graffiti. The City should continue to work with the School District to establish mutually beneficial and acceptable agreements and arrangements to meet the recreational needs of the community.

The City and School District should continue to work cooperatively to share existing facilities, and to collocate new school and park facilities wherever possible. The need for cooperation and collaboration will be even more acute should the School District seek to use parkland dedications to secure land for new schools. The mutual benefits accrued from joint school and park properties will likely far outweigh the challenges described above. An opportunity to operate a joint school and park property may come sooner instead of later as the School District considers constructing a new elementary school on their property on West Babcock Street, property that is adjacent to Aasheim Fields Park. It is interesting to note that the 1979 Gallatin County Outdoor Recreation and Open Space Plan included the following finding, "it is recommended that the County acquire, develop, and maintain park sites on a cooperative basis with other agencies or groups, such as school systems, when possible."

3.3.2 Montana State University

Montana State University's recreational facilities are also of great importance to the community. Most of the University's facilities are available for use by non-University groups subject to usage fees and prioritization of scheduling for University-related activities. The following are some of the University facilities most often used by the community:

- Lambert Fields (8 Fields)
- Roskie Fields (4 Fields)

- Gatton Field
- 7th & Kagy Fields (4 Fields)
- Outdoor running track
- Outdoor and indoor tennis courts

The University also provides indoor gymnasium facilities for the use of students, faculty and staff. These facilities meet the day-to-day exercise needs of the University community.

3.4 LAND ACQUISITION, DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

3.4.1 Acquisition

The City is able to acquire land for parks and recreational facilities through a variety of means. The first method is provision of land through the land development process, and the vast majority of recreational lands within the City's are provided in this manner. The procedures and requirements for providing land for parks and recreational facilities through land development are outlined in the City's development regulations. The development review process provides a predictable and equitable, although somewhat piecemeal, means of acquiring new land for recreational uses where the demand is met by those creating the demand. Land acquisition through land development usually results in the dedication of land to the City; however land may be provided for parks and recreational facilities without being dedicated to the City as follows:

- The development is a planned unit development or other development with land permanently set aside for park and recreational uses sufficient to meet the needs of the persons who will ultimately reside in the development. The park and recreational land in these developments is frequently private; however the City's development regulations provide incentives for the provision of public access. An example of this is the Sundance Springs Subdivision, which is a planned unit development. Sundance Springs contains a significant amount of open space provided through the planned unit development process, which is owned and maintained by the property owners in the development. Most of the open space is private and is provided for the enjoyment of Sundance Springs residents.
- The development is a land subdivision created by rent or lease – for manufactured housing communities, condominiums, recreation vehicle parks – with land permanently set aside for residents of the development. The park and recreational lands in these developments are typically private with no public access and are maintained by the property owners in the development.
- The developer provides for land outside of a development to be set aside for park and recreational uses. This land could be dedicated, but it could also be a public access easement on privately-owned land. The easements will be held by the City of Bozeman. The City's responsibilities for these easements would be same as for dedicated land.

The City also obtains land for park and recreational uses through fee simple acquisition by purchase or donation. Land can be purchased using a variety of funding sources, including cash-in-lieu fees, grant monies, private donations, etc. The City can also engage in more innovative arrangements to purchase land such as land swaps. Tuckerman Park was obtained by fee simple acquisition from a developer. A variety of funding sources were used to purchase Tuckerman Park, including donation of some of the value of the land by the developer.

Finally, the City acquires land for park and recreational uses by obtaining authority over lands owned by other public entities. An example of this type of arrangement is a part of the East Gallatin Recreation Area and the Bozeman Ponds. Both sites are owned by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, but are leased, operated and maintained by the City.

Most of the County parkland that is within the planning area but outside the City of Bozeman was also obtained through the land development process. The County is subject to the same State law specified parkland dedication requirements as the City.

3.4.2 Development

The City's development regulations require that the following minimum improvements be made before land is dedicated to the City: leveling, amending the soil, seeding disturbed areas to allow mowing with turf type mowers, installing an underground irrigation system including a well. The Parks Division has established Design Guidelines for parks and playgrounds (please see Appendix C).

The City makes improvements to parks and other recreational lands as part of the capital improvements program. For example, during FY05 the Parks Division installed restrooms and storage at the Softball Complex, installed and seeded berms at Rose Park, developed the North Meadows Park, installed a trail to the Children's Memorial Park, and installed a dog beach at the Bozeman Ponds. The City uses a variety of funding sources and mechanisms to develop recreational lands, most of which are described in Chapter 11.

The City also partners with a variety of groups to improve City parks and other recreational lands, including: Gallatin Valley Land Trust, property owners associations, user groups, service organizations, nonprofit organizations, and clubs. Development is accomplished with a variety of funding sources and combinations, including budgeted capital improvement funds, cash-in-lieu funds, City Park Improvement Grant funds, private donations, and grant monies. Many improvements are also completed with the use of donated time, labor and materials.

Park and recreational land improvements are typically made in conformance with an adopted individual park master plan. Individual park master plans exist for many of the City's older parks. In 2002, the City's development regulations were amended to require the preparation and adoption of individual park master plans for all newly dedicated parkland to guide development of the land. Individual park master plans will eventually need to be prepared for all of Bozeman's parks to provide guidance for the development of each park.

Most of the County parkland that is within the planning area but outside the City of Bozeman remains undeveloped. The few parks that are developed were developed by the property owners associations.

3.4.3 Maintenance

Most existing City parks are maintained by the City Parks Division. A more thorough description of the Parks Division's maintenance responsibilities are described in Section 3.4 below. The Parks Division also partners with a variety of groups for assistance in maintaining City parks and other recreational lands, including: Gallatin Valley Land Trust, property owners associations, user groups, service organization, and nonprofit organizations and clubs.

Most parks dedicated since the beginning of 2004 are being maintained by property owners associations because the City Parks Division lacks the funds, equipment and personnel to maintain new parks while maintaining an acceptable level of service for existing parks. It is expected that park maintenance by

property owners associations would cease if and when a Citywide park maintenance district, or an equivalent alternative, is created.

The City's development regulations require the preparation of a park maintenance plan for all newly dedicated parks. These plans are required to contain the following information, including identification of a responsible party:

- Maintenance information, including levels of maintenance and a maintenance schedule;
- Weed control plan; and
- Plan for garbage collection, snow removal and leaf removal.

Gallatin County does not have a Parks Department. Therefore, most of the County parkland that is within the planning area, but outside the City of Bozeman, is maintained by the property owners association.

3.5 CITY OF BOZEMAN PARKS DIVISION

3.5.1 Overview

The City's Parks Division is responsible for operating, developing and maintaining City parks and other City property. The Division's major objectives include:

- To maintain the City's parks in a condition of which the City would be proud;
- To participate in the implementation of adopted individual park master plans;
- To acquire and develop new parks;
- To continue adding, upgrading, and maintaining safe, quality playground equipment in the parks;
- To provide expanded maintenance to restrooms, litter control, turf care, and playground equipment;
- To improve, maintain and expand the trail system;
- To oversee and coordinate volunteer, grant funded and neighborhood park improvement projects; and
- To assist other divisions and departments in the City of Bozeman as needed or directed.

3.5.2 Structure

The City has a Parks and Recreation Department, with the Parks and Recreation Director serving as the department head. The Parks Division is part of the Parks and Recreation Department, with a Parks and Cemetery Superintendent having responsibility for park and cemetery administration, and the development and maintenance of City parks, Sunset Hills Cemetery and all public lands and facilities associated with these.

3.5.3 Operations

The operations and maintenance services provided by the Parks Division, including their level of service standards, are presented below. The City maintains approximately 250 acres of formal turf and approximately 230 acres of natural areas, as well as 5 ice skating rinks.

In addition to operations and maintenance services provided by the Parks Division, they participate in approximately 20 Park Improvement Grant projects, manage approximately 15 user group agreements, and oversee an average of 12 volunteer projects each year. The Parks Division also maintains 30+ dog sanitation stations. The Parks Division employs 6 permanent employees; approximately 15 additional employees are hired seasonally. The Parks Division has had only 6 fulltime, permanent employees since 1968.

3.5.4 Funding and Budget

The Parks Division budget was approximately \$1.2 million in FY06, almost all of which comes out of the City's general fund. Therefore, in FY06 the City will spend about \$2,500 per acre of park maintained by the City (280 acres) or \$1,800 per acre of park for all City park acreage (667). The City will spend about \$33.50 per capita on parks in FY06.

Table 3-4: Parks Division Maintenance Activities and Standards

Operations and Maintenance Services	Level of Service Standards
Mowing	
Core Parks	1 time per week
Sports Fields	2 times per week
Natural Parks	2 times per year
Fertilization	
Developed Parks	3 times per year
Sports Fields	4 times per year
Natural Parks	2 times per year
Activate all irrigation systems	By May 15 for all parks
Winterize all irrigation systems	By October 31 for all parks
Leaf mulch and pick-up	All parks
Playground inspection – 18 playgrounds	1 time per week
Playground repairs	Same day
Trails – 50 miles of trails	
Inspections	2 times per month
Maintenance	2 times per year
Weed Control – 170 acres	
Round-Up	3 times per year
Broadleaf	2 times per year
Noxious	2 times per year
Weedeating	2 times per week
Garbage collection – 130 garbage cans	7 days per week
Police all grounds	5 days per week
Building maintenance and repairs – 18 buildings	Same day

Operations and Maintenance Services	Level of Service Standards
Restrooms cleaned and maintained	7 days per week
Response to complaints	Within 2 days
Sidewalk plowing – 8 miles	Complete walks by 10:00 am

3.6 CITY OF BOZEMAN RECREATION DIVISION

3.6.1 Overview

The City's Recreation Division is responsible for operating, developing and maintaining the City's recreation facilities. The Division's major objectives include:

- To operate, maintain and remodel as necessary the Bozeman Swim Center in order to keep the facility looking and functioning like new for the community;
- To operate, maintain and remodel as necessary Bogert Pool in order to extend the functional life of the facility as long as possible;
- To operate, maintain and renovate the Lindley Recreation Center as needed in order to keep the building functional for recreation programs and community events;
- To operate, clean, maintain and renovate the Beall Park Recreation Center in order to have a top notch community center and headquarters for the Recreation Division;
- To acquire land for and develop new aquatic facilities; and
- To acquire land for and develop a Community Recreation Center and aquatic facility.

3.6.2 Structure

The Recreation Division's structure has changed numerous times in the history of its operations. Currently, the Division is part of the Parks and Recreation Department, with the Parks and Recreation Director serving as the department head. The Recreation Superintendent is responsible for recreation administration, the recreation programs and the aquatic programs. The recreation programs are operated by the Recreation Program Manager and recreation leaders, and the aquatics programs are operated by the Aquatics Director, Assistant Aquatic Director and lifeguards/instructors.

3.6.3 Operations

The operations and maintenance services provided by the Recreation Division include the recreation programs as described in Chapter 4; maintenance and repairs to the Bozeman Swim Center and Bogert Pool; the Lindley Center; and the Beall Park Recreation Center.

In addition to programs, and operations and maintenance services for recreation facilities, the Recreation Division handles approximately 400 facility reservations for the Lindley Center and the Beall Park Recreation Center, 9 major user agreements for the pools, over 100 contracts for reservations for general public group usage of the pools, and over 300 bookings for birthday parties. The Division also assists recreation user groups in their requests to use the facilities, publicize their programs and events, and operate their programs. The Division operates as a center for information distribution regarding recreation opportunities in Bozeman. The Division currently has 6 full-time employees, approximately

20 part-time aquatic staff members who work year round, 10 summer seasonal lifeguards and recreation leaders, 3 winter seasonal recreation leaders, and 2 part-time recreation leaders who work year round. The part-time and seasonal employees amount to 8.65 full time equivalent employees.

3.7 USER GROUPS

The City issues licenses to various user groups for the use of City parks. A list of licensed user groups, and a sample contract, is contained in Appendix D. The contracts typically stipulate, amongst other things, the following:

- Dates of use
- A hold harmless agreement for the City
- Required fees

Appendix D also contains the Field Use Policies for user groups which outlines the following requirements:

- Conditions of premises, field preparation, lights, restrooms, litter control and snow removal
- Security deposit requirements
- Liability insurance requirements
- Utilities and concessions
- Process for improvements in parks

Not all groups that use City parks and/or recreation facilities for organized activities have contracts with the City. The City should seek to obtain contracts with any groups where such an agreement would be appropriate. The contracts would allow the City to better schedule the use of parks and/or recreation facilities, ensure proper use and care of City lands, and to protect against liability issues.

3.8 PROST SURVEY RESULTS

A community survey was conducted as part of the preparation of the PROST Plan. Of the 315 survey respondents, 161 listed parks as one of the recreational facilities that are most often used by members of their household; this is 51 percent of the respondents. In addition, many respondents selected facilities that are featured at some City parks, including: baseball fields (17), beaches (40), dog parks (54), football fields (7), ice rinks (31), soccer fields (27), softball fields (14), swimming pools (80), and tennis courts (22).

Of those who selected parks as a recreational facility most often used by members of their household, and rated the adequacy of the parks, 17 percent found them to be Excellent, 49 percent rated them as Good, 21 percent indicated Adequate, and 13 percent found them to be Inadequate.

When asked how often City parks were used by members of their household respondents answered as follows: 31 percent Very Frequently, 29 percent Frequently, 29 percent Occasionally, 9 percent Seldom, and 2 percent Never.

When asked to rate the maintenance of City parks used by members of their households, respondents indicated the following: 15 percent Excellent, 42 percent Good, 30 percent Adequate, 4 percent Inadequate, 2 percent Poor, 5 percent Did Not Use, and 2 percent No Response.

When asked to list specific park maintenance problems, the following were listed: dog waste, unleashed dogs, garbage, more restrooms, open restrooms, better restroom maintenance, weeds, tennis court repair, playground equipment maintenance, and general park maintenance.

Of the 315 survey respondents, 77 listed swimming facilities as one of the recreational facilities that are most often used by members of their household; this is 24 percent of the respondents.

Of those who selected swimming facilities as a recreational facility most often used by members of their household, and rated the adequacy of the pools, 17 percent found them to be Excellent, 40 percent rated them as Good, 30 percent indicated Adequate, 7 percent found them to be Inadequate and 6 percent found them to be Poor.

When asked to list a recommendation to improve the City's recreation opportunities, more and/or better pools was the 7th most often noted recommendation (11 people gave this suggestion). However, when asked which recreational activities are most important to members of their household, 75 out of 315 respondents listed swimming as one of the activities most important to their household.

When asked what additional recreational facility would you like to see developed in our community, several respondents (10 out of 315) indicated more and/or better pool facilities. Finally, when asked what recreation activity and related facility should be the highest priority for the City, 17 respondents (out of 315) answered more and/or better pool facilities.

More detailed descriptions of specific facility and maintenance needs, as described in the Community Recreation Needs Survey, are provided in Chapter 7, Service Levels and Chapter 8, Policy Issues. All responses to the survey are contained in Appendix A.

ⁱ *Parks, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines, National Recreation and Park Association, 1996.*