

2011 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan



Parks & Recreation

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Executive Summary

Citywide Vision:
Making Boise the most livable city in the country

Department Mission:
 Boise Parks and Recreation's mission is to enhance Boise's quality of life by working in partnership with the community to foster and support citizen well being and healthy community environments.

Alignment with Citywide Goals:
 Ensure a safe, healthy, and livable city
 Foster an environment where learning, the arts, culture, and recreation thrive

FIVE-YEAR COMPREHENSIVE PLAN LAYS FOUNDATION FOR PARK DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION OF RECREATION PROGRAMS

A revision to the Boise Parks and Recreation Department's (Department) Comprehensive Plan (2011 Comprehensive Plan) will provide a five-year blueprint for land acquisition, park development, wellness programs, and recreational opportunities for citizens of the City of Boise (City or Boise).

Developed by staff members working closely with a 15-member citizen steering committee, the 2011 Comprehensive Plan is the second update to the original Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan created in 1993.

The 2011 Comprehensive Plan outlines dozens of recommendations for future developments in park operations, recreation, partnerships, volunteerism, safety and security, facility reservations, customer service, dogs in parks, and other topics. New themes include wellness; sustainability; and foothills, trails, and urban open space.

The 2011 Comprehensive Plan was created with data from demographic projections, an extensive analysis of Department operations, and public meetings. Public feedback was gathered from 13 communitywide meetings, including 3 public open houses, 6 neighborhood presentations, and monthly updates to the Parks and Recreation Commission.

The Department also conducted a statistically accurate Household Survey in fall 2009 (Appendix A). More than 1,000 adult surveys were collected with a return rate of 33%; 120 youth surveys were also gathered (Appendix B). The surveys were distributed throughout all of the city planning areas and were weighted according to population. Several key issues were identified from responses to the 2009 Household Survey.

If funding was available, what should be the highest priority for additional park improvements?

- Acquire more open space and park property
- Complete existing parks
- Better maintain existing parks

With limited local funding available, please pick the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Trails for walking or jogging
- Neighborhood park close to home
- Playgrounds
- Dog parks
- Youth sports fields

What is preventing children from spending more time outdoors?

- 78% – Electronic devices
- 20% – Lack of sidewalks/pathways to parks, schools, and recreation facilities
- 12% – Unsafe neighborhood (high crime)
- 12% – Transportation

Following are descriptions of the themes and highlighted recommendations in the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.

Theme 1 – Community Recreation Needs Analysis

Three national trends are impacting the future of community recreation: the availability of safe and secure activities while children are out of school, demand for parent/guardian and child or family activities, and youth wellness.

In 2010, the Department received 1.2 million visits from children and adults using recreational activities and programs. Nearly 710,000 of those visits were from youth. The programs are facility-based (e.g., adult sports, IceWorld, and art classes) and neighborhood-based (e.g., school-based neighborhood community centers, open gym, and youth/teen outreach).



Goal: Contribute to the health and well being of City residents – particularly youth – by increasing access to and participation in recreational and educational opportunities, and addressing increased demand for community centers, swimming pools, skate parks, ice sports, and golf facilities.

Objective: Develop at least three more school-based community centers in neighborhoods in greatest need¹ within the next five years in order to provide safe, affordable out-of-school programs to a greater number of Boise's youth.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in number of youth visits, programs, and activities; decrease in juvenile crime rates; and decrease in childhood obesity within the City.

Objective: Expand the delivery of mobile recreation services to neighborhoods identified as being in greatest need in order to provide safe, affordable recreation; develop deeper relationships between staff and youth; and provide nutrition and environmental education to a greater number of Boise's youth.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in number of youth participating in mobile recreation programs and activities, decrease in juvenile crime rates, and decrease in childhood obesity within the City.

Objective: Reconstruct Lowell and South pools within the next five years at suitable sites to best serve their respective North River and Central Bench planning areas.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in number of youth participating in aquatic activities, decrease in juvenile crime rates, and decrease in childhood obesity within the City.

¹ GIS disinvestment after school programming data indicate high priority areas include the Comba location, a North River location, and a location within the 30th Street extension area.

- Objective:* By leveraging partnerships, develop recreational programming and nutrition curriculum that promotes the four pillars of the “Let’s Move Boise” Initiative.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased use of Parks and Recreation facilities; decrease in adult and youth obesity.
- Objective:* Increase indoor space for the AdVenture program in order to provide recreational programming to more individuals with disabilities.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased participation in AdVenture programs.
- Objective:* Accommodate the demand for hockey and figure skating programs and skate time by building a third ice rink outdoors within the next five years.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Youth skate times more conveniently scheduled and aligned with school schedules, increased ice program participation, and reduction in unmet demand.
- Objective:* Renovate Fort Boise Community Center to address current deficiencies in volleyball and basketball court standards, and provide functional locker space.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Compliance with national federation standards that allows for regulation volleyball and basketball games to be hosted at the Fort Boise Community Center.
- Objective:* Construct skate parks to serve the Southeast, Southwest, and Central Bench park planning areas within the next five years.
- Objective:* Construct another pool to serve additional population in the event of an annexation with the Southeast or Southwest area of impact.
- Objective:* Construct a 3-par junior golf course at the Warm Springs Golf Course to meet recreational program needs of youth golf at reduced greens fees.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in participation in youth golf, and increase in adult tee times previously used by youth golfers.
- Objective:* Construct a new clubhouse at the Warm Springs Golf Course to accommodate tournaments and banquets, expand food and beverage opportunities, expand the pro shop, and provide additional community meeting space.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased revenues for rentals, food and beverage, and pro shop to further sustain golf program.
- Objective:* Plan for a new municipal golf course at airport property to meet future demand and increase revenue opportunities to sustain the golf program.
- Objective:* Implement a capital campaign in cooperation with the Friends of Zoo Boise to improve the Asia section of the Zoo.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Determine the amount of funding needed and timing of the campaign. The goal would be to surpass 400,000 visitors annually with the completion of the Asia section of Zoo Boise.
- Objective:* Expand the Zoo by completing the Asia plan to keep pace with growth and the demand for exhibits and educational programs. This will take seven to eight years to complete.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase attendance to 400,000 visitors per year with the completion of the Asia plan.
- Objective:* Enable the community to actively participate in conservation in Idaho and around the world by increasing awareness and raising funds for conservation through increased participation in expanded conservation programming.
- Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Zoo Boise will generate approximately \$1 million for wildlife conservation every four to five years.

Theme 2 – Park Operations and Resource Management

The City owns and manages more than 1,937 acres of “green” parks, neighborhood pathways, road rights-of-way, and 4,380 acres of open space maintained by the Department. An additional 16 properties totaling 377.90 acres have not yet been developed into parks.

The Department also maintains the Greenbelt, a popular linear park that stretches approximately 22.5 total miles along the Boise River.

More than 23,000 trees on public rights-of-way, more than 11,000 park trees, and an estimated 10,000 Greenbelt trees are all under the management and jurisdiction of the Department’s Community Forestry Unit.



Goal: Protect existing parks and recreation assets, and ensure the continuation of Boise’s quality parks, open space, and recreation service levels by investing in the acquisition and maintenance of capital facilities, and managing park resources in a sustainable manner.

Objective: Identify and acquire park acreage as it is needed to support growth and annexation, and further develop the City’s system of community gardens and mini parks.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Continued service level of at least 5.66 acres of developed parkland per 1,000 population.

Objective: Continue to implement adopted resource management plans such as the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, and Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Master Plan. When plans become 10 years old, update one plan per year pending funding resource availability.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Use best practices in stewardships to protect community investments.

Objective: Develop a plan in concurrence with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate goose population impacts on park-owned properties.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Tag and do yearly surveys to measure geese populations in the parks. Measure and record citizen concerns/complaints annually.

Objective: Develop or retrofit all parks for dual-source irrigation systems with priority on development and use of 1) subsurface rights, 2) surface rights, 3) United Water Idaho, and 4) other potential water sources such as reuse of municipal waste waters. Retrofit three parks prior to the next plan update or one park every other year, or as resource funding is available.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Five percent reduction in the use of culinary water for park irrigation over five years.

Objective: Implement xeriscape® principles through design service levels, materials, and specifications, as well as through maintenance practices and service levels per the Water Conservation Plan.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Five percent reduction in water use in City parks and other maintained areas over five years.

Objective: Implement the Les Bois Tree Task Force recommendations, including completion of a tree canopy analysis study by 2012.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Replace 1.5 trees for every tree lost.

Objective: Develop separate and distinct Integrated Pest Management strategies for open space reserves and all City owned parks.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Create an Integrated Pest Management strategy within five years.

Objective: Develop a Perpetual Care Funding Plan to provide for cemetery maintenance once all lots are sold.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Develop a Perpetual Care Plan within five years.

Theme 3 – Partnerships and Volunteerism

The Department has a successful track record forming partnerships with individuals, organizations, and businesses in addition to using hundreds of volunteers for park projects annually. From 2005 through 2009, Department partnerships had a value of approximately \$17.25 million.

Goal: Leverage the success of Parks and Recreation services and programs by developing community-based partnerships aligned with Citywide goals, increasing volunteer program participation, and maximizing donations.

Objective: Create a Partnership and Donation Policy outlining the process for developing partnerships.

Objective: Decrease the cost of capital improvement projects through targeted partnerships and donations.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase the number of capital projects that are funded from partnerships/donations by 5% over five years.

Objective: Increase the use of volunteers on conservation-related projects recommended by the Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Zoo Boise Master Plan, and Les Bois Tree Task Force Plan.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in volunteer participation in these projects and create more supporters of Department efforts and conservation issues.

Objective: Expand partnerships with school districts, and other parks and recreation providers to provide cost-effective facilities and expand services that most meet the needs of the community in disinvested neighborhoods or neighborhoods with Title 1 schools.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decreased operational costs.

Theme 4 – Sustainability

The Department has adopted the definition of sustainability outlined in the Citywide Blueprint Boise: “A sustainable community is one where the integrated economic, social, and environmental systems are structured to support healthy, productive, and meaningful lives for its residents, while laying the foundation for a high quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The Department’s sustainability focus emphasizes:

- Waste management
- Alternative energy and reduced energy consumption
- Water conservation
- Reducing and eliminating the use of pesticides
- Composting
- Landscaping with native plants
- Facility design incorporating green practices
- Tracking and reporting current practices

Goal: Support the health and quality of life for our residents by taking measures to ensure the quality of our air and water, and the sustainability of our natural, park, and recreation resources.

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Objective: Reduce vehicle emissions in and around parks and facilities by implementing voluntary “no idle” zones for visitors and Department vehicles, and developing a plan to replace the Department’s fleet with lower emission vehicles and equipment, including bicycles.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decrease in vehicle emissions; City meets or exceeds 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target; and 40% reduction in City’s use of fossil fuels by 2014 or within five years of completion of baseline database.

Objective: Reduce vehicle emissions by creating, identifying, and enhancing safe routes for bicyclists and pedestrians to traverse the City.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements - Decrease in vehicle emissions; City meets or exceeds 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target.

Objective: Reduce vehicle emissions by using locally sourced construction and plant materials.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements - Decrease in vehicle emissions; City meets or exceeds 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target.

Objective: Increase local urban food production and reduce vehicle emissions by implementing the Department’s Community Garden Policy, developing youth-based community gardens as part of out-of-school programming, and purchasing nutritious snacks for youth participants from local producers.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – City meets or exceeds a 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target. Keep City dollars in the local community and support local businesses, and increase youth awareness of seasonality of food.

Objective: Reduce waste of stormwater and prevent flooding through improved design, use of porous construction materials, and passive stormwater treatment.

Objective: Decrease water use through improving design, monitoring actual water needs, replacing sprinklers and fixtures with low-flow and more efficient options, capturing and reusing storm and rainwater, eliminating continuous flow water features, and developing demonstration gardens for water conservation.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decrease in annual water consumption by the Department of 5% over five years.

Objective: Retrofit all fixtures in all park buildings and recreation facilities to conserve water.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Five percent reduction in water usage within park buildings and recreation facilities over five years.

Objective: Protect water quality and community health by reducing dog waste in parks and open space; and reducing the use of chemicals and pesticides in parks maintenance activities and pest control management.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase trend monitoring annually in park water bodies and rely on best management practices to protect ground and surface water.

Objective: Reduce the City’s carbon footprint, improve air quality, provide shade, decrease stormwater runoff, and contribute to the physical and mental well-being of Boise residents by increasing the health and number of trees in the urban forest as outlined in the Les Bois Tree Task Force recommendations; facilitating the planting and proper maintenance of trees; and incorporating the recommendations of the Treasure Valley Tree Canopy Analysis as a sustainability indicator.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – City meets or exceeds 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target; Air Quality Indicator remains in the good to moderate categories (100 and below).

Objective: Divert waste from the landfill through increased use of paperless technology; recycling in City parks, facilities, and administrative offices; composting; using biodegradable materials; reusing wood and greenwaste; and using recycled materials in construction.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in City waste diversion rate. The Climate Protection Task Force recommended a 30% increase by 2012, 50% increase by 2016, and 70% increase by 2020. (Note: The City is currently developing a baseline and diversion data for City facilities.)

Objective: Decrease energy use through improving the design of parks and facilities, conducting energy audits on all parks and facilities, retrofitting lighting fixtures and windows with energy-efficient sources and timers, using alternative energy sources such as solar and wind, and producing Sustainable Sites demonstration projects.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – City meets or exceeds 7% reduction in greenhouse gas emission level by 2012 according to Kyoto protocol target and Kyoto protocol targets; 10% decrease in Department energy use over five years.

Objective: Model the sustainable use of resources and educate the public through public outreach opportunities including signage, websites, social media, and other sustainable communication techniques.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increases in recycled materials in parks by 10% over five years.

Theme 5 – Community Wellness

Boise Mayor David Bieter has accepted the National League of Cities' Mayors' Action Challenge for Children and Families. As outlined in the challenge, key outcomes in the "Healthy Lifestyle and Environment" section are:

- Transportation and land use policies that encourage biking and walking
- Neighborhood park and playground development
- Sports and recreation programs
- Food stamp, school lunch, and school breakfast outreach campaigns
- Incentives for supermarkets and farmers' markets to open in low-income neighborhoods
- Collaboration with schools to educate youth about healthy food choices and expand access to nutritious foods
- Communitywide fitness and wellness campaigns



Goal: Improve the physical wellness of Boise's children and families.

Objective: Develop a youth obesity coalition as part of the Mayor's Council on Children and Youth and create an action plan for fighting obesity among the City's children and youth.

Objective: Develop a plan for connectivity of paths and sidewalks from neighborhoods to parks and schools in areas of highest need, as identified through 2009 Neighborhood Engagement meetings and 2009 Household Survey results.

Objective: Improve the nutritional value of snacks offered by the after school program to include whole grains, 100% juice, low-fat milk, and fresh fruits and vegetables.

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Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Reduction of obesity indicators for Boise youth².

Objective: Adopt a City resolution in partnership with the local health department to prohibit smoking within a certain distance of playgrounds in all City parks and youth sports complexes.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decrease in incidence of youth smoking, and decrease in incidence of secondhand smoke-related illnesses in Boise youth³.

Objective: Partner with Boise Urban Garden School to develop educational programs and facilitate partnerships that encourage good eating habits.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Reduction of obesity indicators for Boise youth.

Objective: Improve access to program participants and community members to nutritious, locally sourced food by purchasing snacks for recreation and after school programs from local farmers and produce growers, and providing farmers and growers with access to City parks and facilities to sell their produce during sports and recreational activities.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Reduction of obesity indicators for Boise youth and adults.

Objective: Integrate at least 10 minutes of physical activity and nutrition education in all Department youth activities and programs.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Reduction of obesity indicators for Boise youth.

Objective: Develop public partnerships with area businesses to provide the community with access to equipment to measure health indicators including physical fitness, weight, heart rate, and blood pressure.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Reduction of obesity indicators for Boise youth and adults.

Theme 6 – Dogs in Parks

The Department receives numerous comments about dogs off-leash in green parks and the need for more dog off-leash (DOLA) parks. Input has varied significantly from no leash requirements in parks to prohibiting dogs in parks.

Public comments also suggest that certain hours be set aside for dogs to be off-leash in developed parks. The 2009 Household Survey indicated 67% of respondents favor dog on-leash/off-leash times in their neighborhood park.

At the request of the Parks and Recreation Commission, staff members developed a preliminary list of park sites for potential DOLAs. Evaluation criteria were established that included minimum site size, existing uses, scheduled activities, drop-in use, site access, parking, and site layout, among other considerations.

Goal: Meet the community's demand for designated DOLAs in City parks that do not interfere with the public's enjoyment of the parks.

Objective: Develop designated DOLAs in Pine Grove and Sterling Park.

Objective: Identify two to four pilot sites for off-leash use during designated and posted off-leash hours, assess the pilots, and determine the desirability of continuing the program.

² 2008 Idaho 3rd Grade Body Mass Index Assessment, conducted by the Department of Health and Welfare's Bureau of Community and Environmental Health in conjunction with Central District Health Department. 10.3% of Central District 3rd graders participating were overweight, with an additional 17% at risk of being overweight. In 2009, 25.1% of Idaho adults were considered obese. Source: 2009 Idaho BRFSS, Department of Health and Welfare.

³ In Idaho, 17% of adults and 17% of youth aged 18 to 24 are current smokers (2008 BRFSS). In 2009, the high school student smoking rate was found to be 15%. Source: Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Department of Health and Welfare. Developing lungs of young children are severely affected by exposure to secondhand smoke. Children are more likely to get colds, allergies, respiratory infections, asthma, and earaches if their parents smoke. It is estimated that 3,000 nonsmokers die from lung cancer caused by secondhand smoke each year.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in community satisfaction with DOLAs as evidenced by the 2011 Community Survey.

Objective: Support responsible dog ownership by partnering with stakeholders in implementing an educational media campaign.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in community satisfaction with DOLAs as evidenced by the 2011 Community Survey.

Objective: Conduct a thorough review of the function and public perception of DOLAs in 2012 and revise requirements, criteria, and management accordingly.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in community satisfaction with DOLAs as evidenced by the 2011 Community Survey.

Objective: Evaluate alternatives for funding expenditures related to developing and maintaining DOLAs, including increased dog license fees, voluntary check-offs on license registration, donations, and fines.

Theme 7 – Safety and Security in Parks and Recreation Programs

A majority of residents indicated in the 2009 Household Survey that they feel safe at park sites but they would like to see improvements in safe routes to schools and parks for bicycles and pedestrians. The 2009 Household Survey results show that 85% of residents feel there are safe areas to be physically active near their homes; however, 19% say the lack of bike lanes and sidewalks are contributing factors to an unsafe environment for physical activity.

Goal: Provide the highest level of safety and security in City parks and recreation facilities through coordination, communication, design, and maintenance efforts.

Objective: Partner with the Boise Police Department to respond to crime trends in City parks and facilities, and increase patrol in public open space reserves.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decrease in criminal activity in City parks and facilities; and maintain or increase in public's perception of safety in City parks, facilities, and open space⁴.

Objective: Address signage and curb painting needs within City parks to allow for quick identification by emergency response personnel, and promote adherence to adopted rules and regulations for park conduct.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in public's perception of safety in City parks, facilities, and open space.

Objective: Ensure that the design and maintenance of City parks and facilities promotes public safety and security by incorporating principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Decrease in criminal activity in City parks and facilities; and maintain or increase public's perception of safety in City parks, facilities, and open space.

Objective: Develop a plan for connectivity of paths and sidewalks from neighborhoods to parks, as identified through 2009 Neighborhood Engagement meetings and 2009 Household Survey results.

Theme 8 – Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space

The current inventory of open space land covers 4,380 acres in the foothills. The City has spent \$10.8 million – including interest – from the 2001 serial levy to protect 2,000 acres valued at \$34 million.

⁴ In 2009 Household Survey, 85% of participants felt there were safe places to be physically active near their homes.

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The foothills open space reserves are far reaching – extending from north of downtown Boise from Highway 55 to Highway 21.

In the 2009 Household Survey, residents indicated that acquiring and protecting open space and parks are a high priority for the City – with an emphasis on protection of habitat and wildlife.

Goal: Sustain the high quality and service level of the City's open space, trails, and environmental education resources.

Objective: Update the 2000 Foothills Open Space Management Plan to include all recent and future acquisition and management strategies.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Acres of open space per 1,000 population remains above 15.

Objective: Evaluate the feasibility of initiating a new levy, and obtain other funding including impact fees; federal, state, and private grants; and donations to acquire additional open space, and develop trails and trailhead facilities.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Acres of open space per 1,000 population remains above 15.

Objective: Preserve trail corridors and sites for future public trailheads through the public planning process with City planners and developers.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Continuation of current level of service of 1 mile of trail for every 100 acres of open space.

Objective: Collaborate with private landowners, trail and open space advocacy groups, citizens, and other agencies to sustain and enhance the Ridge to Rivers trail system, promote user education, and maintain the recreational and natural resource values associated with the trail system.

Objective: Increase the community's awareness of and accessibility to environmental education at the Foothills Learning Center by providing environmental education training to teachers and identifying transportation options for students to access the center.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase in participation from new users.

Objective: Develop a native plant garden and native vegetation restoration project at the Foothills Learning Center in partnership with the Agricultural Research Service and local high schools.



Theme 9 – Marketing, Communications, and Customer Service

In the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A), 89% of residents gave the Department good to excellent ratings. Despite the economic downturn, participation has increased for youth and adult activities. However, the Department must continue to seek better ways to communicate with residents while providing a high-quality customer service experience.

Goal: Ensure every Parks and Recreation customer has a positive experience while taking full advantage of the City's parks and recreation opportunities.

Objective: Improve communication between parks employees and the public by educating all parks employees about the programs offered by the Department, and providing customer service training to all Department staff.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase customer satisfaction in 2011 Citywide Survey to at least 90%⁵.

Objective: Routinely survey customers about their experiences after the use of reserved sites, participation in a recreation program or class, after using online registration, and other points of service.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increase customer satisfaction in 2011 Citywide Survey to at least 90%.

Objective: Improve web-based technology to better market programs, capture information about current and future customer demands, survey satisfaction, and enable customers to access programs and services easier.

Theme 10 – Park Facility Use, Scheduling, and Reservations

The Department offers economical, guaranteed reservations for picnic shelters and other recreation facilities for short-term use.

Approximately 2,350 reservation permits were issued through the Department's online system. Additionally, 108 were for the Boise Depot in 2009.

The 2009 Household Survey ranked new, covered group picnic shelters as a high priority when asked to identify "the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise."



Goal: Ensure opportunities for the efficient use of parks, facilities, and open spaces, while protecting resources and providing the public an opportunity for quality leisure and recreational experiences.

Objective: Develop and implement a new master plan for Municipal Park that includes additional shelters and more parking to address demand.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased reservations.

Objective: Develop a master site and management plan for Platt Gardens and the Boise Depot.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased reservations.

Objective: Pursue the possibility of constructing shelters on school properties for public use.

Outcomes/Performance Measurements – Increased reservations.

Objective: Adopt the Park and Facility Use Scheduling Policy to consistently manage and prioritize facility use.

Conclusion

The 2011 Comprehensive Plan must be reviewed and adopted by:

⁵ 2009 baseline is 89% of residents rating the Boise Parks and Recreation Department as good to excellent.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Comprehensive Plan Steering Committee
- Parks and Recreation Commission
- Boise City Planning and Zoning Commission
- Mayor and City Council
- Ada County Commission

Implementation of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan is contingent on availability of general funds, partnerships, and other sources of revenue.

This plan was updated in June 2015 to incorporate new park planning areas. The Parks and Recreation Commission approved the reformatting of the plan on June 18, 2015.

Sources Mentioned

City of Boise, 2011 Community Survey

2008 Idaho BRFSS

2009 Idaho BRFSS, Department of Health and Welfare.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey, Department of Health and Welfare

Theme 1. Community Recreation Needs Analysis

Background

The update process for the 2011 Comprehensive Plan provides an opportunity to evaluate and refine the City's role in providing recreational services to the community. Three key emerging trends in society are impacting how and what recreational services are being provided. The first trend is the desire of parents/guardians to supplement their children's day with a variety of quality, safe, and secure activities while their children are out of school. This includes activities after school, on weekends, and during breaks from school. The second trend is toward increased interest in programs that are offered for shared participation by a parent/guardian and child, or by the whole family. The third trend is youth wellness. More youths are leading a sedentary lifestyle supported by societal changes in technology, fast food diets, and accessibility restrictions that prohibit activity participation due to transportation and/or cost. This is resulting in health issues for our youth.



The challenges faced by modern households include finding programs that do not require excessive travel and that fill specific blocks of available time. Another is finding time to sort through all of the public and private recreational program offerings and determine which programs are the best recreational value and fit a person's interests. Finally, parks and recreation providers are being challenged to offer programs and activities that teach new skills, instill interest in physical activity, and are both convenient and competitive for people's limited amount of discretionary time and financial resources. Youth recreational programs will need to offer parents affordable and fun opportunities for their children, fill their discretionary time, and encourage them to be physically active. The City, in conjunction with area youth providers, launched the After3boise.com website in 2008. This interactive website solves the challenges of locating youth activities that fit household budgets, youth interests, and accessibility considerations from the comforts of home.

The results of the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) indicate that passive recreation (e.g., walking, reading, and bird watching) ranked highest (53%) in the types of recreational programs residents are most interested in. Adult/child or family activities ranked second at 51%, followed by lifetime sports at 47%. The age group ranking the highest in the passive recreation category was the 18 to 24 group followed by the 55+ group. The highest age group seeking adult/child or family activities was 18 to 24 and 34 to 44 at 66%, and the 45 to 54 age category ranked highest in lifetime sports.

The City's recreational programs cover a wide variety of facilities and services for both youth and adults. In 2004, the City's only dedicated indoor recreation space was the Fort Boise Community Center. In 2008, the City partnered with the Boise School District and opened two school-based neighborhood community centers in two newly constructed elementary schools. Construction for the two new schools, Morley Nelson and Grace Jordan, and the subsequent community centers, was funded through the school bond passed in 2007. In 2009, the City also opened a third school-based community center in the newly constructed Whitney elementary school, which opened in August 2009. The construction cost for the Whitney community center was funded by the City with general fund dollars. All operation costs are funded by the City through the general fund.

A list of recreational activities and programs and their visits, and drop-in and enrollment attendance figures for 2007 through 2010 are provided in Table 1-1.

THEME 1. COMMUNITY RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

Table 1-1. Visits, drop-in attendance, and enrollment for various recreational activities and programs, fiscal years (FY) 2007–2010.

Recreational Visits				
Activity Category	Total Visits in FY07	Total Visits in FY08	Total Visits in FY09	Total Visits in FY10
Adult Art	5,631	5,233	6,196	5,313
Adult Dance	6,849	6,456	6,034	1,951
Adult Fitness	7,560	6,988	7,932	8,768
Adult Performing Arts				1,720
Adult Tennis	1,158	1,272	1,225	1,467
AdVenture	4,145	3,839	4,464	5,468
Camps	4,340	3,197	3,780	3,612
Drama	528	676	954	288
FBCC Drop-in	29,371	28,655	24,387	40,730
Idaho IceWorld	550,442	629,773	574,247	525,202
Mountain Biking	n/a	937	1,085	146
OutReach Programs	36,365	74,074	126,240	146,513
Play Camp	15,000	12,806	12,465	12,613
Pool Drop-in	119,791	107,745	101,824	105,704
Sports	118,110	124,798	122,675	124,637
Swimming	30,821	34,659	34,517	31,964
Warm Springs Golf Course	49,406	46,685	53,541	48,979
Youth Art	6,044	6,500	7,179	6,472
Youth Dance	8,067	7,393	7,826	3,614
Youth Fitness	2,220	2,200	2,289	802
Youth Outreach	1,522	7,326	10,118	11,030
Youth Performing Arts				6,077
Youth Sports and Fitness				3,286
Youth Tennis	2,435	3,032	3,088	2,570
Zoo	2,172	2,209	2,113	2,288
Zoo Drop-in	295,346	276,687	367,015	329,084
Total Visits	1,297,323	1,393,140	1,471,116	1,430,298

Drop-in Attendance				
Location / Facility	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Catch-Them-While-They're-Young Youth Centers	5,642	6,121	7,314	7,262
Fort Boise Community Center*	91,190	91,101	90,573	87,812
Freestyle Figure Skating Drop in Sessions	858	852	823	1,125
Golf Rounds Played	49,141	45,935	46,009	45,875
Hockey Drop In Sessions	4,288	4,623	4,944	4,843
Kid City (at School Community Centers)		1,224	9,587	20,883
Mobile Recreation Unit		28,259	38,501	35,707
Pioneer Community Center	324	1,856	2,771	4,139
Public Skating (Idaho IceWorld)	38,176	38,244	31,192	39,586
School Community Centers (other use *)		not tracked	25,633	35,580
Teen Center (at School Community Centers)		762	8,666	13,710

THEME 1. COMMUNITY RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

Drop-in Attendance				
Location / Facility	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Vista Youth Community Center	5,213	10,148	7,215	no longer open
Volleyball (outdoor at Julia Davis)	696	959	1,035	1,001
Weekend Open Gyms	5,555	4,041	5,445	4,831
Youth Outreach	10,385	7,069	5,443	4,584

*includes class participants

Enrollments / Registrations				
Activity Category	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10
Adult Art	906	820	962	840
Adult Fitness	811	723	856	988
Adult Performing Arts	964	924	923	587
Adult Tennis	225	251	229	279
AdVenture	1,044	1,108	984	1,282
Basketball	1,290	1,305	1,296	
Camp	1,081	801	1,053	1,145
Figure Skating Learn to Skate	1,012	919	838	1,193
Flag Football	396	456	485	
Hershey's Track and Field Games	128	85	86	131
Hockey Learn to Skate	169	263	82	245
Hockey Adult Leagues	627	712	615	
Hockey Youth Leagues	680	634	601	
Play Camp	3,212	2,796	2,757	2,897
Softball Leagues	8,119	8,570	8,287	
Softball Tournaments (hosted by the Department)	4,459	5,057	5,031	
Swimming	2,083	2,152	2,153	2,124
Volleyball Leagues	1,980	1,893	1,907	
Youth Art	1,115	1,184	1,360	1,213
Youth Fitness/Sports	169	413	530	633
Youth Performing Arts	1,378	1,271	1,442	1,594
Youth Tennis	360	446	435	383
Zoo	1,353	906	844	833

The adopted 2004 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan emphasized improving delivery of park and recreational services to youth. In 2010 (fiscal year), an estimated 702,911 youths participated in City-sponsored programs such as summer play camps, after school programs, sports activities, and performing arts. In addition, City parks have hosted thousands of youths participating in sports programs sponsored by Boise Noon Optimist Youth Football, local city-based soccer clubs, Idaho Youth Soccer Association, Treasure Valley Lacrosse, and Idaho District II Little League Baseball, among others.

Boise's park and recreational services provide a wide variety of program activities and facilities. In general, the City is actively involved in providing park facility space in partnership with private nonprofit recreational programs, or is evaluating new services for facility-based and neighborhood-based recreational programs and services:

- Facility-based Recreational Services
 - Department-organized youth sports programs (golf, hockey, ice skating, indoor volleyball camps, and basketball camps)

THEME 1. COMMUNITY RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

- ☐ Organized youth sports partnership programs (football, soccer, and Little League)
- Adult sports programs (softball, volleyball, golf, hockey, basketball, flag football, and tennis)
- Warm Springs Golf Course
- Idaho IceWorld
- ☒ Recreation, arts, adapted recreation, and social activities (play camps, AdVenture program, teen centers, dance, and drama)
- Neighborhood-based Recreational Services
 - ☐ Pioneer neighborhood community center
 - ☐ Elementary school-based neighborhood community centers at Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney schools
 - ☐ Youth and Teen Outreach activities based primarily in school facilities when those facilities are not in use (after school and evening activities, Weekend Open Gyms)
 - ☐ Neighborhood-based after school programs (Northwest Pointe, Stewart/Davis Neighborhood housing apartments, and all neighborhood community centers)
 - ☐ Educational programs (Foothills Environmental Education Center, Projects Wet/Wild, and Wetlands Education Center)
 - ☐ Mobile Recreation Program

Facility-Based Recreational Services

Organized Youth Sports Programs

The City manages four special use park facilities dedicated mainly for organized sports activities: Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex, Optimist Youth Sports Complex, Simplot Youth Sports Complex, and Willow Lane Athletic Complex. A fifth site, Milwaukee Park, is designated as a 10-acre neighborhood park that is fully developed with five Little League fields. The major organized private youth sport organizations that use City parks extensively are Capitol Youth Sports Association (Idaho Rush Soccer), Idaho Youth Soccer Association, Optimist Youth Football, Treasure Valley Youth Lacrosse, Cal Ripken Youth Baseball, and Little League Baseball. The Boise School District uses some City park facilities; however, a majority of schools have their own facilities. Boise's 2009 inventory of sports facilities and service level are shown in Table 1-2.



Table 1-2. Recreation facility inventory, service level, and projected needs.

Recreation Facility	2010 City Inventory	Current Resident Service Level (1/n residents)	Adopted Service Level (1/n residents)	Projected 2030 City Needs^{a,b}
Youth baseball fields	35	1 per 6,049	1 per 3,906	85
Softball fields	15	1 per 14,115	1 per 7,069	47
Soccer/Lacrosse fields (multiuse) ^c	48	1 per 4,411	1 per 3,093	107
Football fields (multiuse)	16	1 per 13,232	1 per 12,908	26
Gymnasiums	1	1 per 211,720	1 per 13,495	25
Tennis courts	81	1 per 2,614	1 per 1,546	214
Outdoor basketball	24.5	1 per 8,642	1 per 5,938	56

^aThe “Current Resident Service Level” is based on a 2010 population projection of 211,720 divided by the 2010 “City Inventory.”

^bThe “Adopted Recommendation” is based on a 2030 population projection of 330,983 per the adopted COMPASS Community Choices Forecast, 2010.

^cOnly three fields are dedicated to Lacrosse.

In general, Boise’s park system is used heavily for both practices and games by various competitive sports programs. Practices typically occur on any open green area a team can find, such as a neighborhood or community park. Most games are played on public (Boise parks or schools) facilities that are specifically developed and scheduled for that sport. Although adult sport games are scheduled mostly in special use or community parks, youth games may be scheduled in neighborhood parks depending on the park and the age group of the youth. The City permits some youth organizations to provide their own maintenance, while others choose to pay the Department for facility maintenance. In addition, some sports programs have limited use of fields, as determined by the number of games per field per season, while others have no game limit on fields. For example, soccer games are limited to 101 games per field per year at the Simplot Youth Sports Complex. However, practice is prohibited at Simplot, while it is accommodated at Ann Morrison Park. The City has determined that a game limit is necessary to maintain the competitive play value of Simplot fields and limit incurring exceptional public costs to restore overused fields.

Soccer—Area schools have organized soccer programs, but the majority of their needs are handled by school fields. High school soccer is mostly played on school fields, but three of four Boise School District high schools (Boise, Borah, and Capital) all use or have used Boise parks as their home fields. Boise High’s use of Willow Lane Athletic Complex precludes most uses of that field in the spring since reducing “wear and tear” on the field is important for maintaining the quality of play. Some area soccer clubs have purchased their own land for field usage, which is taking some of the pressure off of City-owned facilities. With the development of the former East Junior High School property by Boise State University, the Boise School District may move all soccer from park property to that site at some point in the future.

Lacrosse—Lacrosse continues to expand as a sport and is no longer new to the Boise area. A majority of the lacrosse teams are organized through sports clubs. Use of school sports fields is at a premium; therefore, teams are looking for practice and game fields in City parks. Lacrosse seasons are now conducted in both spring and fall. In 2009, nearly 1,100 youth were involved in lacrosse. By 2015, Treasure Valley Lacrosse is projecting a total of approximately 3,000 youth playing lacrosse. Game and practice needs will grow as well, and it is anticipated that the program will require twice as many practice and game facilities in 2015.

Boise Noon Optimist Youth Football—The Optimist Football organization is the area’s key leader for advancing this youth sport. This football program, which has been in the area for more than 54 years, is a strong and effective organization that promotes skill building, family participation, and general advancement of the sport. Optimist football is played over an eight-week period in the fall. Youth football currently has about 4,400 participants on 252 teams with stable growth potential. Youth participation has increased approximately 50% over the last five years. Of the 252 teams, the majority are from Boise City, followed by Eagle/Meridian. A large number of teams come from “outside areas” (e.g., Mountain Home, Nampa, Kuna, McCall, Horseshoe Bend, Emmett, Wood River, Glens Ferry, and Grand View); and Boise teams split their games between Optimist fields and the “outside areas.”

The 2009 program schedule for Optimist Football provided for the teams to play 462 games at Optimist fields over the season, using all 15 fields. The Boise Noon Optimist organization was successful in developing partnerships to fund 25 acres of the Optimist Youth Sports Complex. In 2009, the Optimist organization completed the irrigation and green-up phase for an additional 25 acres, and expanded their fields from nine to 15. The Department has an agreement that provides Optimist Football with priority access to the 15 football fields. One major issue facing the organization is parking at the complex. Participants bring several family members to their games and most stay at the complex beyond the conclusion of their games, which creates a lack of parking, and attendees are pushed out of the lots and into neighborhoods. Attendees also park in restricted areas, which prompts towing of vehicles. To mitigate the parking issues, the Optimist organization has developed parking agreements at Riverglen Junior High and St. Luke’s Hospital on State Street. The Optimist organization provides free shuttle service from both locations on a continuous basis, but few attendees take advantage of the free service. More analysis and direction needs to occur to correct the parking issues.

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Idaho District II Little League Baseball—Idaho District II Little League Baseball is the area’s Little League baseball provider chartered by the National Little League organization. The City’s planning area is divided into 10 Little League districts. Little League districts are established to serve a population of approximately 20,000 residents. When a district’s population base grows large enough, it is split to form two new districts. Each Little League district provides its own organizational leadership, which is responsible for maintaining fields, scheduling, providing equipment, and coordinating its volunteers. The elected president of Idaho District II Little League Baseball provides overall administrative leadership and adherence to National Little League’s charter. Leagues with strong leadership and organizational skills are advancing their programs.

Idaho District II Little League Baseball has been in the Boise area for more than 25 years. Spring Little League baseball currently accommodates just fewer than 3,800 participants organized into 337 teams. Most leagues are accommodated at City parks and use player fees to fund higher levels of field maintenance for better play, upgrade support facilities such as batting cages and dug-outs, and develop new fields.

The results of the 2009 Youth Survey conducted as part of the 2009 Household Survey indicate that about 3% of area youth participate in baseball when the sport is in season. If it were available to them, 2.4% of the respondents would like to participate in baseball. Those respondents from Southwest Boise indicated a higher interest (4.8%) in participating in baseball than respondents from any other area surveyed.

There are 39 youth baseball fields in the City, 35 of which are in City parks. Little League currently uses all available fields, as well as public school fields and four private fields managed by Southwest Ada Little League. Little League baseball is generally experiencing slow growth rates across the entire planning area. Individual leagues such as Southwest Ada and West Boise, however, are seeing substantial growth due to new development (Table 1-3).

Table 1-3. Little League districts, fields used for Little League games, and participation numbers.

Little League District	Home Field	Boise City Baseball Fields	Acres in District (City and Area of Impact)	2003 Players	2003 Teams	2010 Players	2010 Teams	% Boise Residents (2009)	Estimated New Field Needs (2010)	Other Game Fields Used by Little League	
										#	Location
North Boise Capital	Hillside Park	3	18,502	400	49	400	49	100	0	1 field lighted	
East Boise	Simplot Youth Sports Complex	15	16,326	600	48	600	48	100	0	0	
Cal Ripken	Simplot Youth Sports Complex		17,055	350	30	350	30	100	0	0	
Northwest Ada	Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex	7	3,759	704	58	550	58	85	0	5	Centennial, Joplin, Frontier, Summerwind, and Lowell Scott
South Boise South Central Boise	Liberty Park	2	6,223 4,178	348	28	318	24	100	4	3	Borah and Bishop Kelly
West Boise	Milwaukee Park (Fairmont Park)	6	2,979	510	42	359	31	100	0	0	
West Valley	Hobble Creek Park	2	2,048	630	54	630	54	100	4	0	
Southwest Ada	Private Sites	—	11,488	396	34	512	43	50	5	4	Lake Hazel School, Cloverdale Church of God, and Amity Methodist

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A number of Little League districts lack adequate parkland for expansion. In particular, the West, South, and South-Central Boise districts are nearly out of land for expansion at their home fields at Milwaukee and Liberty neighborhood parks. The City should acquire additional special use parkland to accommodate game and practice field needs for the West Boise district. The City also should acquire an approximately 20-acre site for a combination neighborhood and special use park site, preferably close to Milwaukee Park. Milwaukee Park should be redesignated as a special use facility since the site is fully developed with fields for Little League, but is unsuitable for neighborhood park uses. The existing fields at Milwaukee Park should be reorganized, renovated, and upgraded to add one game field, provided that the City could enter into a cooperative agreement with Capital High School for covering an existing irrigation ditch and relocating the park access drive farther north on Milwaukee Avenue. The South-Central and South Boise districts share game fields at Liberty Park. Expansion potential at Liberty Park is limited. However, it would be desirable to acquire a special use or community park site in the South district that could provide for additional field needs to address anticipated changes in population characteristics in the Central Bench.

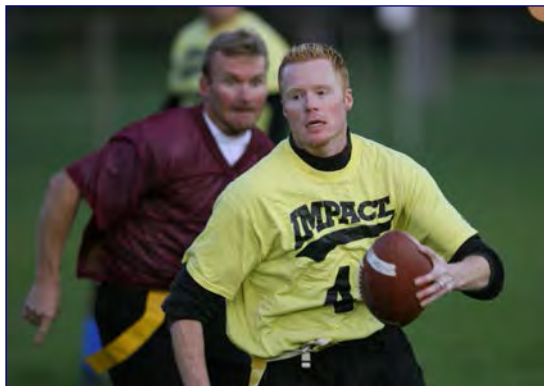
Adult Recreational Services

The results of the 2009 Household Survey indicate that 47% of respondents are most interested in lifetime sports. In 2010, the City estimated more than 727,387 adult visits to recreational programs and facilities. City sports programs (team based) included softball, flag football, volleyball, hockey, and basketball. The City provides for multiple competitive levels in each sport, offering opportunities to participants of all skill levels. The 2009 Household Survey indicated that the main age groups interested in adult competitive sports included people between the ages of 45 and 54 (57%) and 25 to 34 (56%). The City accommodates its outdoor sports programs at Willow Lane Athletic Complex and Ann Morrison, Sunset, Fort Boise, Cassia, Ivywild, and Hillside parks. Indoor programs are offered at Fort Boise Community Center and some public schools. Participation in organized adult sports programs varies slightly from year to year; however, since 2005, despite the economic downturn in 2008–2010, programs such as flag football, basketball, softball, and volleyball have reached record participation numbers. Privately run programs—men's fast pitch softball, disc golf, ultimate Frisbee, soccer, cricket, and bocce—also use City field facilities.

Softball is the largest organized adult recreational program offered by the City. In 2010, 644 teams participated in men's, women's, coed, and men's senior leagues. Additionally, 591 teams participated in invitational, benefit, and championship tournaments. The City has 12 existing regulation softball fields and two multipurpose fields that generally accommodate all scheduled games, including those for private programs. The City can accommodate 36 games an evening, based on a capacity of two games per unlighted field and three games per lighted field. The current inventory of regulation softball fields is adequate except when a high number of games are rained out. Two or three additional adult softball fields would better



accommodate rescheduling of rained-out games during the normal season and would provide capacity for future growth of the sport.



In 2010, **flag football** maintained the program's strong participation numbers with 35 teams. Currently, Hillside and Ann Morrison Park, which accommodate one and two fields respectively, are used for games. However, the field conditions and lighting at Hillside Park are less than desirable, and Ann Morrison is limited in availability due to use for the softball program. If the flag football program continues to grow, additional lighted field space will be necessary.

The indoor adult **volleyball** program is accommodated on two nonstandard-sized courts at Fort Boise Community Center and one full court at Fairmont Junior High. The lack of courts requires the City to limit the number of teams that can participate, and games must be scheduled to start earlier and end later than desired. Forty-eight percent

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(48%) of participants in the 2009 Household Survey ranked volleyball as a high value activity for their money. The results of this survey suggest that volleyball has its greatest appeal to people between the ages of 35 and 44. Adult recreational programs—such as fitness training, arts, and educational programs—also are offered at Fort Boise Community Center, and are ranked highest on the 2009 Household Survey among adults (58%). The indoor basketball programs, 5-on-5 and 3-on-3, are reliant on the use of Boise School District gymnasiums. The community center's limited gymnasium and program space prohibits expansion of adult recreational programs.

Disc golf is a rapidly growing sport within the City. Boise Parks and Recreation currently partners with Gem State Disc Golf Association to maintain the 18 basket course at Ann Morrison Park. Gem State Disc Golf offers leagues and tournaments. The City has installed a winter course at Julia Davis (usually open October through May), which alleviates some of the traffic at the Ann Morrison course (open year-round). Worldwide participation in disc golf has grown 10% to 15% annually over the past 15 years. On a weekend day with pleasant weather, an average of 450 rounds will be played at the Ann Morrison course.

Warm Springs Golf Course

The City acquired the Warm Springs Golf Course in 1996. The primary goals of the course are to provide affordable recreational golf in the community, a quality program for introducing new players to the sport, and a safe place for youth and active seniors to participate in recreational golf activities.

The average number of salable daily rounds that can be played is 250 in the spring/summer and 120 rounds in the fall/winter. The course has an estimated annual capacity of just under 65,000 salable rounds. In 2010, rounds played at the Warm Springs Golf Course reached 48,344 (Table 1-1), which is 74% of the course's calculated capacity.



Respondents to the 2009 Household Survey ranked lifetime sports (which include golf) third overall as the community's top recreational interest (47%). The 2009 Youth Survey responses indicate that 10% of respondents are involved in golf and 7% would like to participate if golf programs were available.

The Warm Springs Golf Course is the home course for Timberline and Boise High school teams. Les Bois, East, and South junior high school teams also use the Warm Springs Golf Course as their home course. Youth lessons are at capacity due to the lack of adequate clubhouse space for locker rooms and equipment storage. The clubhouse also is lacking capacity in its restaurant and beverage facilities, limiting the facility's ability to meet customer service demands during tournaments and banquets. In 2011, a new maintenance facility will be completed that will provide for staff safety and sanitary needs. The existing shop has no sewer or water services, and there are no restroom or wash facilities. Additional shop space also is needed to provide appropriate equipment and materials storage and handling areas.

Warm Springs Golf Course is fully supported by user fees and generates annual revenues of approximately \$1.4 million. The annual operating costs are approximately \$1.275 million. The operation is approved to retain its net-operating-profit for maintenance and development purposes.

The existing clubhouse's capacity to handle tournaments and organized program space is extremely inadequate. Space in golf programs is at capacity because of a lack of course space and adequate support facilities such as changing rooms, classroom space, and storage lockers. A new clubhouse is needed as soon as funding can be secured. Construction of a par 3 junior course should be started within the next five years to handle existing program demands, particularly the youth program. Course expansion is possible on existing undeveloped or underused areas of the course.

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Although it appears that demand for recreational golf programs will remain strong, it is unclear based on the current economic climate whether a new public course will be needed in the next five years. However, acquisition of additional land and planning for one or more municipal golf courses is needed to ensure that the community's growing long-term recreational golf needs can be met. If lands are acquired for new municipal courses, the City should acquire lands that are strategically sited to serve other areas of the City and can meet other parks and recreation needs. If the City acquires or develops new municipal golf courses, potential long-term benefits could include increased revenue to offset the costs of other recreational programs, land to provide satellite facilities for City park maintenance functions, and land for recreation and community center facilities.



Idaho IceWorld

Idaho IceWorld was acquired by the City in 2004. The City paid \$1 million and the net value of land, facility, equipment, and business operations was nearly \$15 million at the time of purchase. The primary goals of IceWorld are to provide affordable recreational ice rink experiences (hockey, figure skating, public skating, and special events) in the community; provide a quality program for introducing new participants to the sport of skating (through the learn to skate programs and public skating); and provide a safe place for youth and their families to participate in team and individual sports.

IceWorld has two National Hockey League regulation-size ice rinks. Both rinks are equipped with custom scoreboards and time clocks visible from the ice as well as the stands. Both rinks can be covered with a hard flooring to accommodate other activities such as inline skating, trade shows, graduation parties, and corporate events. The main rink allows for patron seating up to 600 in the bleachers, and seating can be expanded to 800 for special events. Seating for the Pepsi rink can be set up to accommodate 250 patrons. IceWorld also has 10 locker rooms and two Zambonis, and the center is open approximately 16 hours a day for 361 days a year.

The City leases space to two year-round restaurants at IceWorld and a seasonal coffee vendor. The facility has an arcade that is provided by a third-party contractor. IceWorld operates the Cutting Edge Pro Shop, which had sales of \$264,765 for fiscal year 2010. A 5,000-square-foot multipurpose room is available for use. This room is complete with advanced audio/visual capabilities, catering facilities, private restrooms, and drinking fountains. Birthday parties, receptions, public and private gatherings, training support, and corporate off-site meetings are hosted in this multipurpose room.

Youth Hockey

Each year, IceWorld manages various levels of youth hockey for the fall/winter season. Mighty Mites, Mites, Squirt, Pee Wee, and Bantam teams participate in IceWorld recreational hockey programs. IceWorld also hosts and runs the high school recreational hockey program for the greater Treasure Valley with teams from Bishop Kelly, Boise High, Borah/Capitol High, Canyon County, Centennial, Eagle, Meridian, Mountain View, Timberline, and McCall. IceWorld is the home ice for three youth travel hockey organizations (two co-ed and one female). The City used to manage the competitive travel hockey program; however, since 2004, this program has been privately managed by a nonprofit parent group.



Due to the large number of programs scheduled for ice time, many programs are forced into late night/early morning practices and games. All teams would appreciate having more prime time ice available, and the only way to accommodate these requests would be to add an additional rink.

Adult Hockey

IceWorld manages five divisions during the fall/winter season. IceWorld is the home ice for an all-female, privately operated adult travel hockey team. IceWorld also offers drop-in play sessions and a summer 3-on-3 league.

Figure Skating

IceWorld operates 6-, 7-, and 8-week sessions of Learn to Skate that are spread throughout the year. The focus is on “beginning” skaters, ages 3 to 13. A number of freestyle/competitive skaters use IceWorld, and the facility hosts a number of competitions, shows, and camps/clinics.

Special Events

IceWorld hosts a number of hockey tournaments throughout the year. The facility also hosted the Special Olympics World Winter Games in 2009, which drew 185 competitors from 23 countries. IceWorld will host the 2011 U.S. Figure Skating, Regional Figure Skating Competition.

Finances

IceWorld has an annual operating budget of \$1,765,095 in expenditures and \$1,627,689 in revenues (fiscal year 2010 budget). Hockey and figure skating can be expensive sports and the Department’s mission is to ensure youth of all ages have the opportunity to participate regardless of financial standing. IceWorld granted a record 127 scholarships in 2010 (totaling \$11,139) to help youth participate in programs (up from 71 scholarships in 2009 and 64 in 2008).

Accomplishments

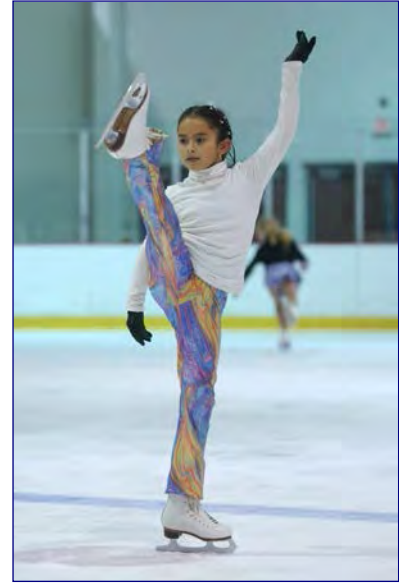
IceWorld has received a number of accolades over the past few years. For example, the business was named one of the nation’s “Coolest Places on Ice” by USA Hockey magazine; and earned the Nickelodeons Parents’ Picks Award for “Best Kids Party Place” and Nickelodeons Parents’ Picks Award for “Best Indoor Play Space.”

Recreational, Arts, and Social Activities

The Department’s recreational, visual and performing arts, and social activity offerings provides an important recreational service to the community, including summer play camps, the AdVenture program for individuals with and without disabilities, the Art Center, teen centers, dance, drama, educational programs, and other programs. Visual arts activities ranked sixth (29%) for the types of recreational programs in which people were interested. According to the 2009 Household Survey, interest in participating in family-oriented activities ranked second (51%), and performing and visual arts ranked fourth and sixth (35% and 29%, respectively). Responses from the 2009 Youth Survey indicate a similar interest in arts and drama programming. Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney school-based neighborhood community centers all have performing and visual art programs. The new Mobile Recreation Program also has an art component. Any future community centers should include space for visual and performing art programs.

The Art Center offers more than 200 different classes that generally target specific age ranges: preschool (2.5 to 5 year olds), elementary (6 to 12 year olds), teens (13 to 17 year olds), and adults. Art programs include pottery, sculpture, painting, drawing, multimedia, mosaics, and theme classes such as Medieval Fantasy Art and home decorating workshops. An emerging art program not currently offered by the City is the use of computers for imaging and digital picture manipulation. The Department should add such a program within the next five years.

Approximately 2,800 participants enroll in the City’s art programs each year (through formal classes and outreach programs). Art classes are filled to approximately 80% of capacity, and are held at Fort Boise Community Center’s Art Center; and Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney school-based neighborhood community centers. Summer preschool and elementary art classes are very popular and fill up fast, particularly the week-long Visual Art Camps held at spring break and during the summer months.



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Play camps are for 6 to 12 year olds and provide children a safe, fun, and quality summer experience in one of five City park sites during the summer. Play camp programs are designed to meet physical and social developmental needs, and encourage healthy recreational play. Enrollment for the 2010 summer play camp programs exceeded 2,800. Play camp staff are not only experienced in child development and recreation, but they also are licensed as childcare workers and certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and first aid. All-day play camps are offered Monday through Friday from 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., with the option of extended days that run from 7:30 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Daily schedules include recreational games, arts, crafts, field trips, swimming, environmental education, hands-on science projects, and opportunities to make new friends. Youth also have opportunities to learn new skills in specialty camps that are offered throughout the year.



Specialty camps have included Circus camps, Rec'Em, Indoor Climbing, The Science of Cooking, Cheerleading, Skateboarding, Preschool Nature Camp, Science Camps (in partnership with the Discovery Center of Idaho), and Mountain Discovery Camp (in partnership with Bogus Basin).

Adaptive Recreation Services provides a wide range of recreational, social, and educational programs for children and adults with and without disabilities. Individuals with disabilities can choose to participate with the AdVenture program, which offers classes specifically designed for people with disabilities or uses inclusion services in which accommodations may be provided so that individuals with disabilities can fully participate in any of the Department's programs.



AdVenture offers recreational programs, wilderness excursions, fitness programs, camps, and social activities to individuals with disabilities and their families and friends. AdVenture programs are available to people with a variety of disabilities, such as orthopedic, spinal cord, neuromuscular, hearing, or visual impairments; as well as intellectual disabilities. The program's scheduled outdoor adventure activities are particularly popular as are the vast array of social opportunities. AdVenture's popularity continues to increase as more people discover the quality of activities and their ability to meet individual needs. Word of mouth, direct mailings, e-mails, and the City's website are the program's main marketing tools. The City eliminated a nonresident fee for AdVenture programs because AdVenture is

now considered a regional program.

The number of accommodations provided so that individuals with disabilities can actively participate with individuals without disabilities continues to rise every year. More one-to-one aides and sign language interpreters are being hired so that individuals with disabilities can fully participate in Department programs.

Performing arts classes (e.g., drama, dance, and music) are offered through the City's fee-based recreational programs. In 2010, 2,181 youth and adults were enrolled in these classes and generated 13,650 participant visits to Fort Boise, Whitney, Grace Jordan, and Morley Nelson school-based neighborhood community centers. Interest and enrollment in these classes has been increasing over the last three years.



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The results of the 2009 Youth Survey ranked interest in soccer, football, and hockey as the highest out of a menu of eight choices. Activities at school, computer games/Internet, and swimming were the top three choices of activities youth are currently engaged in.

A number of youth recreational social activities are offered under the umbrella of the Youth and Teen Outreach program. This program's mission is to deliver recreational and social programming for youth, particularly in economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Outreach activities include Teen Activity Centers at Fort Boise, Grace Jordan, Morley Nelson, and Whitney school-based neighborhood community centers; and Kid City rooms at Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney school-based neighborhood community centers. Other popular Teen Outreach activities such as Extreme Gamers Night, Summer Teen Pool Parties, and Teen Night are hosted at Fort Boise Community Center. Teen Night provides a safe place for teens to gather and socialize, use the Community Center's gym and weight room, play pool, or dance. Teen Night also includes a supervised ceramics lab in the City Art Center. The high-use months for the program are from January through March. Teen Night attracts approximately 100 teens each week during this period, although participation varies from month-to-month and year-to-year. Variables affecting participation include local economic conditions, school calendar, weather, presence of other teens, and time of year. The Teen Activity Center and Teen Night program primarily serve youth from the area surrounding Fort Boise Community Center, but also attracts youth from throughout the community. In fall 2008, the Friday Night Shuttle program was developed to provide transportation for teens to and from the new school-based community centers.

Neighborhood-Based Recreational Services

The Recreation Division provides a variety of youth services, including operation of indoor recreation facilities. These facilities are in various parts of the community, leased for free or owned by the City, and managed and programmed



primarily for the benefit of neighborhoods that are underserved. The emphasis is on providing a safe, supervised environment that fills up the discretionary time of elementary- and teen-aged youth. These programs seek to provide adult role models to help mentor the children and, in some cases, have been housed with community policing offices. Recreation staff also can set up individualized recreational and skills programs or classes in partnership with agencies and organizations that work with youth, such as Ada County Juvenile Court, Hayes Shelter Home, and local 4-H clubs

The "Catch Them While They're Young" after school program is offered at Pioneer Neighborhood Community Center, and the Northwest Pointe and Stewart/Davis Neighborhood housing apartments. This program is run in partnership with the Boise Neighborhood Housing Service in areas of the community with higher concentrations of subsidized housing and refugee population. The Youth Outreach program is offered at elementary schools that request the Department's help to fill discretionary time of elementary-aged youth and teach recreation skills.

The Mobile Recreation Program was created and implemented in response to the strong demand for recreational services, adequate resources for delivering quality services, consistent scheduling, and marketing. The 2009 Youth Survey indicated the following reasons that youth do not participate in recreational programs that they enjoy:

1. Other responsibilities limiting their time (52%)
2. Lack of transportation (20%)
3. Facilities and programs are too far away (19%)

The Mobile Recreation Program was launched in February 2008 with visits to Title I Elementary Schools targeting low-income, at-risk youth. The following schools have been impacted by the Mobile Recreation Program since its inception: Hawthorne, Hillcrest, Whitney, Jefferson, Franklin, Horizon, McKinley, Summerwind, McMillan, Koelsch, Mt. View Whittier, Garfield, and Ustick. Among these schools, the program accumulated more than 30,897 visits,

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including lunch and after school programming in fiscal year 2010. In addition to programming for local elementary schools, the Mobile Recreation Program visits low-income apartment complexes, which include Latah Village, Woodbridge, Northwest Point, Davis Park, and Fairview Crossing. These visits have allowed family-based programming since the service is on-site. During the summer months, the program visits a variety of identified parks that are within targeted areas of need including Phillippi, Manitou, Veteran's Memorial, Redwood, Owyhee, Liberty, Morris Hill, and Shoshone. The Mobile Recreation Program has accumulated 35,707 visits for fiscal year 2010.

Potential improvements to the Mobile Recreation Program include adding vehicles and staffing to serve a broader range of the community, and extending the duration of programming per site, which includes a stronger development of mentoring relationship for youth and their families. The program could incorporate additional healthy exposures such as environmental education, expanding the nutritional curriculum, and additional resources.

The Department is seeing increased interest in open space recreation, environmental education, and cultural interpretation and preservation. The Department has long provided space in City parks and open space reserves to school districts and educational institutions for teaching people about the environment, and local or regional history. For example, area schools use Veterans Memorial State Park to conduct educational programs such as Project Wet and Project Wild. The City has formed a number of partnerships with environmental and cultural organizations—including the Log Cabin Literary Center, Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial, Boise Art Museum, Ada Soil Conservation Service, and Bureau of Land Management—to advance environmental projects and preserve cultural elements of the community. The Department has developed a Foothills Environmental Education Center. The building is highly programmed for use by staff to provide educational programs and activities focused on open space



resources, conservation, sustainable recreation, and “firewise” development in the wildland–urban interface. The center complements the City’s successful serial levy efforts to establish a foothill open space preservation program. The City also is working with the Meridian School District to plan the development of a wetlands education center adjacent to the Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve. Other projects such as the O’Farrell Cabin, Oregon Trail Historic Reserve, Warm Springs Park wetlands, Boise Depot, and Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial provide tangible evidence of the City’s rich history, environment, and cultural heritage. All of these facilities provide opportunities to form new and expanded partnerships to deliver recreational programs and activities with a focus on the City’s history, culture, and environment.

The City’s risk or “extreme” recreation facilities include three skateboard parks, a bicycle motocross (BMX) practice track, and the Ridge to Rivers trail system. The City also is in the process of developing a whitewater park on the Boise River. These types of recreation amenities are important to the community and provide opportunities for developing both youth and adult recreation events and skills development classes. Extreme sports and recreational activities generally appeal to a broad cross section of the community, but many people attracted to these sports may not participate in other organized activities or leisure programs. The City may be missing a unique opportunity to deliver skills development and family-oriented services to a different segment of the community. At this time, the City has not marketed or programmed its risk recreation facilities to any extent.

Skate park facilities are at Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex, Rhodes Park, and Fort Boise Park. Two future skate park sites are proposed for Molenaar Diamond and Pearl Jensen parks in southwest Boise as part of the parks’ master plan processes. A freestyle bike facility also is planned for Pearl Jensen Park. The City developed a BMX practice facility at the Willow Lane Athletic Complex that appears to be receiving fair usage. The City’s participation in the Ridge to Rivers program (see Theme 8: Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space) has been very successful in providing one of the nation’s premier mountain-biking trail systems. This program is built on a network of managed trails across both private and public lands.

Scholarships

It is the purpose of the City’s scholarship policy to provide individuals with disabilities who are economically or circumstantially disadvantaged, and youth or families who are economically or circumstantially disadvantaged with

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an opportunity to participate in a variety of positive recreational activities. In 2010, the City awarded more than \$99,000 in youth scholarships (more than 2,300 scholarships averaging \$42.40 each). Scholarships are partially funded through a \$1 fee for Boise Parks and Recreation program registration.

Joint Use Agreement

It is the policy of the Department and Boise School District that joint use of the other's facilities is encouraged. After each organization fulfills its needs and/or obligations for its facilities, each organization grants requested use to the other. Direct costs for use, such as additional janitorial expense, is the only charge by either party. The Department is currently structuring a similar arrangement with the Meridian School District.

Mayor's Council on Children and Youth/After3 Boise Network

The Mayor's Council on Children and Youth (MCCY) was established in May 2006, and includes representatives from various City departments, schools, nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, businesses, and other organizations. The MCCY was awarded technical assistance through a National League of Cities CLEAR (City Leaders Engaged In After-School Reform) grant, and is currently implementing recommendations from that initiative, including the coordination of a comprehensive map of youth programs. Data were downloaded into the City's interactive geographic information system (GIS) map, and a website was created containing more than 126 organizations that provide after school activities.

The After 3 Network has launched a GIS-based website at www.after3boise.com, which provides parents and service providers with information on neighborhood-based, after school activities. The MCCY also has identified gaps in after school program availability using City and Meridian School District data on Title 1 schools, juvenile crime statistics, and census information. That data have shown that youth in several geographic areas are underserved. This information has served as a template for the development and delivery of the Department's recreational programming including Neighborhood Community Centers, Mobile Recreation, and Youth and Teen Outreach. Boise Parks and Recreation has played a significant roll in developing the goals for the MCCY and After 3 Network. The Department continues to be a driving force for developing and implementing communitywide services for youth.

Indoor Recreation Facility

The Fort Boise Community Center, the City's only full-service regional community center, was expanded and remodeled in 1996–1997 from 20,000 to 24,500 square feet. The facility is home to the only City-owned gymnasium in the City, and houses a 5,000-square-foot art center. The Department operates three school-based neighborhood community centers of approximately 4,000 square feet each, in the Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney elementary schools. The Department also operates after school programs at the Pioneer Neighborhood Center, and Northwest Pointe and Stewart/Davis Neighborhood housing apartments. Participation in indoor youth sports is increasing the use of school district facilities due to a variety of factors. Diversification of youth sports programs and a related increase in facility use effectively reduces access to facilities primarily reserved internally for gymnasium and classroom space. Although the increased demand for multipurpose indoor recreation space, combined with a lack of facilities, is forcing public providers of indoor space to prioritize their own needs ahead of other groups, the Department's Joint Use Agreement with the Boise School District is strong. The Boise School District provides 100% of the indoor space to accommodate basketball, and with pressure from other youth programs, their space just meets the needs of adult basketball. The City has been experiencing a record number of adult teams in City league basketball and, therefore, is highly reliant on the Boise School District for adequate indoor space. As the population expands, the City will need to develop gymnasium space to keep pace with the growth. If the school district adds schools to keep pace with the population growth, the City will request gymnasium space that would accommodate adult basketball in new schools. If the school district does not need to add schools for population growth, the City would need to build gymnasiums to keep pace with growth. The current recommendation, adopted during the last comprehensive plan, calls for 25,000 square feet of indoor space per 50,000 City residents. This would include gymnasiums, performing/visual art studios, and multipurpose rooms used for recreational programs.

City league volleyball numbers continue to be stable, averaging approximately 80 teams during each of three different sessions offered per year. The volleyball program is housed in the Fort Boise Community Center five evenings a week. The existing volleyball court facilities are 8 feet short of regulation size (the ceilings must be a

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minimum of 40 feet high), and the perimeter space around the court is less than adequate to accommodate comfortable play.

The City's adopted 2008 Strategic Plan identifies coordinating City services at the neighborhood rather than regional level. Community feedback has aligned with this 2011 Comprehensive Plan to overcome transportation and accessibility issues. It should be a planning priority to develop at least three more neighborhood-based community centers within the next five years. According to GIS after school programming data, the Comba location at Ustick and Five Mile, a North River Planning Area location, and a location in the Davis Park Apartment/Esther Simplot Park geographic area are high priority locations for neighborhood-based community centers. A school-based neighborhood community center, in partnership with the Boise School District, also may be an option in the North River Planning Area.

Public Pools

The City owns and operates six outdoor pools. The City also owns the Boise City Aquatic Center, a 1 million-gallon indoor recreation/competition pool facility operated in partnership with the YMCA. The 2009 Youth Survey (Appendix B) rated swimming the third most popular youth activity, and the 2009 Household Survey ranked swimming pools as sixth most important of 21 options. The 2009 Household Survey indicated the strongest support for pools in the Southeast, West Bench, and Central Bench planning areas.



Cost-recovery efforts for Boise Parks and Recreation's six outdoor swimming pool facilities are becoming increasingly challenging each year. Attendance trends and increased costs combine to make swimming pools more dependent on tax subsidies than ever before. Despite a growing population in the greater Boise area, attendance at the swimming pools has more or less maintained around 100,000 to 120,000 annual visits for the past 10 years, with fluctuations mainly due to weather from year to year. Several factors contribute to this trend of stagnant participation despite increasing population.

Most of Boise's swimming pools are in areas where the demographics are toward older and lower-income households. Fewer middle-income families are using City pools. The middle-income families used to form the core of City pool patrons, but it appears many of those families are moving to newer developments with private homeowner cooperative pools. More private clubs with pools are being built, and these pools likely attract many citizens who otherwise would use the public pools. Another, more subtle, factor explaining the movement of families away from public pools is the City's evolution from a small city with a friendly, small town feel to a larger city beginning to take on big city attitudes. Twenty years ago, people of all economic levels were more apt to attend the same events, activities, and recreation facilities. As more people move to the City (especially from larger metropolitan areas), the City has become more segregated by socioeconomic levels, as people seek their comfort zones.

The proliferation of other recreational opportunities for the citizens also has affected pool attendance. Competition for families' entertainment budget is much more intense than it once was. The number of special events taking place in the summer also directly impacts pool attendance. Perhaps most importantly, the age of the City's swimming facilities is a major factor in determining their popularity. Most of the City's swimming pools are older, very basic swim facilities without attractive, fun amenities that youth and families currently seek. In addition, the City has removed all of the 3-meter diving boards at pool facilities, and the 1-meter boards at Fairmont (for safety reasons), which reduces the attraction of the pools for youth more than 10 years old. The general stagnation in attendance for the past three summers is illustrated in Table 1-4 and Table 1-5.

Table 1-4. Swimming pool attendance by year and percentage recovery of costs.

Year	Attendance			Expenses	Revenue	Tax Support	% Cost Recovery
	Day Passes	Admission	TOTAL				
2010	38,733	66,971	105,704	\$796,733	\$402,078	\$393,655	50.6%

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2009	44,120	57,747	101,867	\$825,875	\$393,311	\$432,564	47.60%
2008	41,740	67,054	108,794	\$779,719	\$383,645	\$396,074	49.20%
2007	39,795	68,565	108,360	\$750,035	\$391,004	\$359,031	52.10%

Table 1-5. Swimming pool attendance by pool and year.

Pool	Attendance			
	2010	2009	2008	2007
Borah	10,659	12,125	13,740	13,512
Fairmont	11,661	10,973	10,908	13,254
Lowell	5,576	5,112	5,934	6,442
South	5,175	2,738	2,689	2,752
Natatorium	22,210	22,652	23,704	21,195
Hydrotube	11,119	10,189	10,550	11,428
Ivywild	39,304	38,078	41,269	39,777
Totals	105,704	101,867	108,794	108,360

The age of the facilities also adversely affects the yearly operating budget needed to keep the facilities safe and in efficient working order. For the years 2007–2009, more budgeted funds were used to make repairs to the pools, and much more major repair and maintenance funding has been allocated for 2010–2011. Operations funding will continue to be a challenge for the City in maintaining these older facilities.

Boise Parks and Recreation continues to see a trend of increasingly lower-income citizens using the facilities. These residents are sensitive to cost increases and may have fewer options for positive summer recreation and activities. Raising pool-use fees will most likely reduce the number of pool patrons, but would result in the same amount of revenue. New ways of securing needed operational funds should continue to be explored since the costs to operate all of the pools continue to rise. Raising operational funds will most likely involve seeking additional tax support, or securing significant sponsors or other funding alternatives.



The public pools operated by Boise Parks and Recreation continue to play an important role in providing recreational opportunities for the citizens. The City still provides most of the water recreational opportunities enjoyed by the citizens during the summer, including lessons and summer swim team programs for youth, and these programs are flourishing.

The Department does not wish to raise fees for general pool admissions to make up the operating deficit. Raising pool admission fees will reduce attendance further, which will not result in additional revenue. However, some slight incremental fee increases, such as for swim lessons and the swim team, are not likely to have a significant impact on users. The City should

continue to explore new ways of marketing pools to help increase attendance and revenues.

The current attendance and capacity levels of the City's outdoor pools suggest that existing pools adequately serve the residents. The condition of Lowell and South pools, two of the oldest pools in the system, should be assessed. These outdoor pools are small aboveground "bathtub" designs. Although these pools have marginal recreational value, they do provide some service to their immediate neighborhoods, mainly to youth living in the area. Interestingly, Lowell Pool has a strong group of swim team enthusiasts (approximately 110 youth). The pools both have shared parking facilities with adjoining public schools and poor potential for expansion or remodeling to meet changing community needs. Neither pool meets current accessibility standards under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). The Department will be coordinating an extensive analysis on a relocation recommendation of the South and Lowell pools.

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Fairmont and Borah should add unique water amenities, such as slides and spray ground features, to their pools to increase their recreational value. They should also add related amenities and services such as grass or beach areas, sunning decks, and concessions.

Finally, if substantial annexation should occur in the Southwest Planning Area, the City should seek to construct one additional outdoor pool in southwest Boise within five years of such annexation. The new pool should be sited at the large urban park planned in this area and be from 10,000 to 15,000 square feet.

Concessions

In 2010, the City managed concession operations at Ivywild Pool and the Natatorium, and contracted for services at Willow Lane Athletic Complex (WLAC) and Zoo Boise. Although concession operations recently managed by the City have met or exceeded budget recovery rates (Table 1-6), the amount of administrative time and resources to manage concessions can conflict with the Department's core business of providing recreational services. Through outsourcing concession operations, administrative staff is able to devote greater time and effort toward developing and maintaining these core recreational services.

Table 1-6. Overview of concession operations.

Location	2006			2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Expen- ses	Reve- nue	% Recovery	Expen- ses	Reve- nue	% Recovery	Expen- ses	Reve- nue	% Recovery	Expen- ses	Reve- nue	% Recovery	Expen- ses	Reve- nue	% Recovery
WLAC	43,642	57,363	131.4%												
	33,295	51,908	155.9%	16,000	16,000*	100%	16,000	14,000*	87.5%	16,000	14,000*	87.5%	16,000	14,000*	87.5%
Ivywild	21,870	25,159	115.0%				14,000	19,000	135.7%	19,517	19,000	97.4%	20,314	19,820	97.5%
	13,169	20,728	157.4%	5,000	5,000*	100%	9,723	19,243	197.9%	13,996	16,480	117.7%	17,231	16,948	98.4%
Natatorium	19,090	14,648	76.7%				12,000	17,000	141.7%	17,517	17,000	97.0%	16,863	18,471	109.5%
	11,261	16,805	149.2%	5,000	5,000*	100%	6,941	17,933	258.4%	13,870	16,485	118.9%	13,945	17,050	122.3%

*Per Lease Agreement (2007 Yerby's Gator Grill, 2008-2010 Willow Lane, LLC).

Budget/Actual

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In 2005, the City began outsourcing services when it entered into a five-year lease agreement (with a five-year renewal option) with an independent vendor to operate concessions at Zoo Boise. This arrangement, currently in the first year of the renewal term, has proven to be beneficial to the City in terms of meeting budget recovery without the effort of managing the operation. In addition, the vendor has contributed approximately \$70,000 in permanent facility improvements, which, upon completion of the renewal lease term, will be City property. In the event of early lease termination, the City would be responsible for paying the vendor a prorated amount per a six-year amortization schedule.

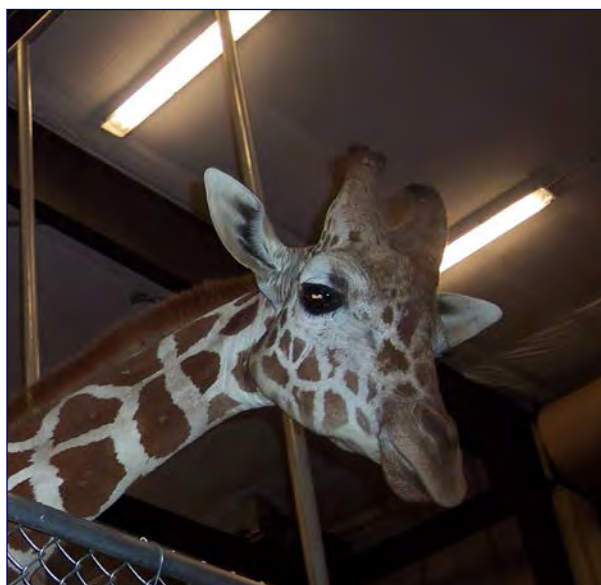
Given the success at Zoo Boise, in 2007 the City entered into a three-year lease agreement (with two 2-year renewal options) with a local vendor to manage concession operations at WLAC, Ivywild Pool, and the Natatorium. The venture was very successful for the City from a budget and customer service perspective. Unfortunately, the lease agreement was terminated after only one year due to a request by the vendor to have the lease rate reduced by \$10,000 annually, which the City could not fulfill.

Subsequently, in 2008 the City entered into another three-year lease agreement with another vendor to manage concession operations at WLAC. Due to the inability to find a suitable vendor for Ivywild Pool and the Natatorium, the City resumed running those operations.

The Department should continue to pursue and foster long-term lease agreements (minimum three-year term) for outsourcing management of concession operations at the Natatorium, Ivywild Pool, WLAC, and Zoo Boise.

Zoo Boise

During the last six years, Zoo Boise has seen significant improvements and changes. Perhaps most notable is the opening of the Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Wilmot African Plains Exhibit in October 2008. This \$3.6 million exhibit was a partnership between the City and the Friends of Zoo Boise. The exhibit features giraffes, lions, zebras and a variety of smaller African animals. The center of the exhibit is an African village complete with a schoolhouse, a typical African home and ranger station, and a new restaurant – the Kijiji Market. The African Plains Exhibit is nearly 4 acres and occupies the last remaining area of undeveloped land within the zoo perimeter fence.



In the last six years, Zoo Boise also has produced several seasonal butterfly exhibits, renovated the old reptile house, and made improvements to several other exhibits. These changes have increased the values and aesthetics of Zoo Boise, which has translated into unprecedented attendance growth. In fact, the zoo had 367,000 visitors in fiscal year 2009, breaking the old attendance record by 24% (Table 1-7).

Table 1-7. Overview of Zoo Boise attendance.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Attendance	295,499	276,494	367,015	329,084

While Zoo Boise is only one of 83 parks in the City's parks and recreation system, it is the single-most complicated and expensive recreation facility. Several operating constraints make it unique. First, Zoo Boise operates 365 days a year, 24 hours a day – the animals need to be cared for regardless of weather, time, or date; therefore, Zoo Boise must be staffed every day, which increases operating costs (Table 1-8). Second, because Zoo Boise charges admission, Idaho's recreational immunity laws do not apply, and the presence of live, potentially dangerous animals, combined with

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hundreds of thousands of visitors, creates a high level of risk. Third, Zoo Boise must comply with strict Animal Welfare Act mandates and is inspected by U.S. Department of Agriculture staff annually.

Table 1-8. Budget overview for Zoo Boise.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenues				
Admissions	\$ 645,153	\$ 611,243	\$ 899,097	\$ 815,300
Donations for Operations	\$ 99,455	\$ 102,000	\$ 85,200	\$ 67,724
Conservation Fees	\$ 47,922	\$ 46,320	\$ 82,405	\$ 72,534
Tax Support	\$ 609,545	\$ 679,498	\$ 470,911	\$ 687,816
Total	\$1,402,075	\$1,439,061	\$1,573,7613	\$1,643,374
Expenses				
Personnel	\$ 895,974	\$ 897,315	\$ 935,530	\$1,013,761
Operation and Maintenance	\$ 432,145	\$ 508,289	\$ 557,056	\$ 557,299
Equipment	\$ 73,956	\$ 33,456	\$ 47,141	\$ 14,896
Total	\$1,402,075	\$1,439,061	\$1,537,613	\$1,585,956

Over their history, the role of zoos has constantly evolved. Thousands of years ago, zoos were private menageries, eventually opening to the public. Zoos then became educational institutions and gradually turned into captive breeding facilities to assist in the long-term preservation of endangered species.

Now, the zoo world is facing its greatest challenge – the permanent loss of massive numbers of species, both in zoos and in the wild. Many of the zoo industry's most famous residents are in ever-greater danger of going extinct, including rhinos, giraffes, lions, tigers, gorillas, chimps, polar and panda bears, hippos, and orangutans. In response to this crisis, Zoo Boise has changed the way it does business by changing the purpose of why our community has a zoo in the first place. This change starts with the very definition of a zoo.



Currently, the definition of a zoo is “a place that houses a collection of animals for display to the public.” Zoo Boise changed that definition to “a place that houses a collection of animals for display to the public for the primary purpose of education and generating funds for the conservation of those animals in the wild.” This effort began in 2007 when Zoo Boise became the first zoo in the country to implement a conservation fee. This mandatory fee is charged to visitors and members in addition to the entrance fee. It has resulted in the zoo contributing \$300,000 for field conservation in three years.

Zoo Boise's greatest strength in realizing this new definition lies with our visitors. Over the next several years, Zoo Boise will implement a series of visitor attractions such as animal feedings, amusement-type rides, and educational programs, and will ask visitors to pay a small fee to participate. These revenues, in addition to the conservation fee, will generate significant revenue for field conservation. These activities will not only raise funds for conservation, but will make the zoo experience even more attractive.

At the same time, many populations of zoo animals have dwindled. Greater difficulty in importing animals from the wild, an effort to make bigger exhibits with fewer animals, and a decreased emphasis on breeding has resulted in a greater difficulty in obtaining animals for display. There is currently an industrywide effort to reverse this course. Zoo Boise will do its part in this effort by significantly increasing its breeding activities, which will require additional holding space and changes to its animal care program.

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This plan will only be successful by maximizing attendance at the zoo. The most effective way to do this is with new exhibits and new animals. Therefore, over the next six years, Zoo Boise will focus on the Asia section of its Master Plan. This will include the renovation of the bear exhibit, the expansion of the tiger exhibit, and the addition of several new Asian animal exhibits, the most notable being Indian rhinos. The zoo will combine this with several seasonal exhibits, such as butterflies, and continued improvements to existing exhibits, such as the primate house and aviaries.

These changes will cost approximately \$6 million, which will be generated with a combination of private fundraising and public sources. The Friends of Zoo Boise will take the lead in securing private donations. Ideally, these private donations will leverage public investment in the zoo as well.

Zoo Boise will do its best to remain an affordable attraction for all residents of the Treasure Valley, but understands that it may have to increase admission prices to pay for increasing operational costs associated with expansion of the zoo. Zoo Boise will continue its already strong partnerships with the Friends of Zoo Boise and Service Systems Associates (the for-profit company that operates the zoo concessions and gift shop) in order to operate the zoo as efficiently as possible.

Zoo Boise and the Friends of Zoo Boise will continue to offer high quality educational programs and interesting and entertaining events, but will do so as a way to advance its mission of the sustainability of animals both at the zoo and in the wild. In addition, the zoo will seek new partnerships and expand upon existing ones with local universities, government agencies, and conservation organizations.

Zoo Boise is one of the anchors of Julia Davis Park, and is a major attraction for the downtown Boise area. Continual improvements to the zoo will help ensure the vitality of downtown Boise, enhance the quality of life for the Treasure Valley, and ensure that the community is doing its part to protect wildlife both in Idaho and around the world.

ADA Requirements

The ADA is a comprehensive civil rights law that prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability. The ADA requires that newly constructed and altered state and local government facilities, places of public accommodation, and commercial facilities are readily accessible to, and usable by, individuals with disabilities. The ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) is the standard applied to buildings and facilities. Recreation facilities, including boating facilities, are among the facilities required to comply with the ADA. These guidelines were adopted by the Department of Justice in 2008; and all newly designed, constructed, and altered recreation facilities covered by the ADA will be required to comply.

As it relates to park and recreation facilities, the ADA is intended to ensure that people with disabilities have the same opportunities to achieve their recreation goals as those without disabilities. Essential to the ADA is the belief that services, programs, and facilities should be provided in the most *integrated* setting possible. A public agency is not obligated to guarantee participation, but only to provide the opportunity for participation. In addition, structural changes are not necessarily required if other methods result in equal access.

The definition of disability is general and includes people with mobility impairments, visual limitations, hearing impairments, mental retardation, learning impairments, and emotional disabilities. An estimated 57% of the population has some sort of disability or physical limitation. The City's approach to meeting accessibility requirements for existing park and recreation facilities is based on the significance and/or level of development of the site. The more significant and intensively used a recreation area becomes, the greater the accessibility must be. Recreation areas that are highly developed—neighborhood parks, community parks, or special use areas—require a high level of accessibility. These types of recreation areas should be accessible to people with all types of disabilities. In contrast, a more passive area—such as natural open space that has little development and is seldom used—requires less accessibility.

The evaluation of existing facilities becomes difficult when an accommodation would result in a substantial economic burden or requires a major change to the nature of service. Under these conditions, a parks and recreation agency may refuse to make the accommodations. However, determining a substantial economic burden is difficult. Several factors should be considered: the cost as it relates to the overall operating budget of the agency, the actual

cost of the change, the number of individuals who would benefit from the change, and the availability of existing funds within the current operating budget. A majority of City parks require significant modifications to comply with the new ADA requirements because the parks are highly developed and extensively used.

Meeting ADA requirements for new development is easier and slightly different than modifying an existing development. Developing new parks and recreation facilities allows greater flexibility for designing opportunities for people with disabilities to experience a full range of recreational activities. New park and recreation facilities should therefore be designed to provide experiences for all ability levels. Individuals with disabilities who enjoy challenges should be accommodated, along with those who prefer easier outdoor recreational experiences. Ideally, individual sites would provide a full range of opportunities for people with disabilities.

However, offering a variety of ability levels is not always possible because of the size and physical characteristics of some sites. Larger sites can often accommodate varying levels of abilities and, as a result, may require greater accessibility. In general, recreation facilities should provide the highest practical level of access to people with disabilities.

Action Items

1. Create a marketing plan for recreational programs using various forms of social media and hire a part-time employee to manage this resource. The employee may be an intern, service learning student, or work study student.
2. Maintain and support partnerships with youth sports organizations.
 - a. Continue to work with organizations to locate practice and game field space to keep pace with community growth and demands for facilities to support organized youth sports programs.
 - b. Encourage youth sports organizations to provide funding for development of facilities needed to serve their programs.
 - c. Work with youth sports program providers to provide safe and secure competitive environments that promote sportsmanship and respect.
 - d. Maintain the competitive play value of fields and limit incurring exceptional public costs to restore overused fields.
3. Maintain and expand adult sports programs (e.g., softball, volleyball, and golf).
 - a. Update renovation plans for Fort Boise Community Center (currently court and ceiling do not meet national federation standards).
 - b. As demand warrants, upgrade and add game field space in parks to keep pace with community growth needed to support organized adult sports programs.
 - i. Upgrade lighting at Willow Lane fields 1, 2, and 3; and Ann Morrison fields 1 and 2 with the Musco Light Structure Green system.
 - iii. Renovate softball fields at Fort Boise Park in accordance with the approved park master plan.
 - c. Work with partner organizations to build a disc golf course at a developing park. The course should be, at minimum, a nine basket course.
4. Continue operation and management of Warm Springs Golf Course with an emphasis on youth golf development.
 - a. Continue to recommend that net operating profits from Warm Springs Golf Course be retained for course improvements and implementation of the course master plan.
 - b. Construct a par 3 junior golf course at the Warm Springs Golf Course to meet existing recreational program needs.
 - c. Fund and construct a new clubhouse.
 - d. Begin planning and acquisition of land for a new municipal golf course at a strategic location.
5. Continue operation and management of Idaho IceWorld.

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- a. Develop a plan to build an outdoor third ice rink at Idaho IceWorld, which would be covered in the winter and open air in the summer. This would allow IceWorld to better accommodate hockey and figure skating programs in the winter. The rink would be rented as an outdoor open air arena during the summer for additional revenue.
6. Continue to offer a diversity of recreation, arts, and social programming and activities with an emphasis on quality, affordability, access, and safety.
 - a. Continue to provide recreational programming and a fee structure designed for participation by families and parents/guardians with children.
 - b. Continue the Youth and Teen Outreach programs with an emphasis on delivery of affordable youth recreational and social services at the neighborhood level, as outlined in the City's Strategic Plan.
 - c. Monitor neighborhood disinvestments indicators and be proactive in providing recreational service delivery to neighborhoods in greatest need.
 - d. Provide recreational services at the neighborhood level by maintaining and developing strategically located neighborhood community centers to provide these services.
 - e. Continue to provide play camp programming for youth during the summer at neighborhood park sites.
7. It should be a planning priority to develop at least three more neighborhood-based community centers within the next five years. According to GIS after school programming data, the Comba location at Ustick and Five Mile (a North River Planning Area location), and a location in the Davis Park Apartment/Esther Simplot Park geographic area are high priority locations for neighborhood-based community centers. A school-based neighborhood community center, in partnership with the Boise School District, also may be an option in the North River Planning Area.
8. Work with the Boise and Meridian school districts for partnership opportunities to locate additional school-based neighborhood centers in areas of highest need.
9. Use existing neighborhood-based program spaces, where available, to provide for expanded delivery of recreational services.
 - a. Include space for visual and performing art areas, teen activity areas, free drop-in space for "Kid City" program, and meeting spaces.
10. Maintain/Expand the Mobile Recreation Program to targeted neighborhoods in greatest need.
 - a. Analyze areas of the City to determine where to add programs in areas of highest need.
 - b. Increase the time spent at various locations to develop deeper relationships between the staff and youth; and incorporate more nutritional and environmental education.
 - c. Secure funding to expand the Mobile Recreation Program by adding an additional van and staff.
 - d. Continue to partner with the University of Idaho on nutrition education and outreach with the Mobile Recreation Program.
11. Continue to provide AdVenture programs and inclusive services to the community.
 - a. Expand indoor space to house programs.
 - b. Increase supply of adaptive equipment.
 - c. Continue to pursue alternative funding, use of volunteers, and creative partnerships.
12. Plan, fund, and construct skate parks to serve the Southeast, Southwest, and Central Bench park planning areas.
 - a. Fairmont Park may be a good site for a skate park.
13. Finalize a Joint Use Agreement with the Meridian School District to provide use for shared facilities.
14. Implement ongoing after school directives provided by the Mayor's Council on Children and Youth.
15. Develop recreational programming and nutrition curriculum that promotes wellness for people of all ages.
16. Modify indoor recreational service levels to provide 25,000 square feet of space per 50,000 City residents.

THEME 1. COMMUNITY RECREATION NEEDS ANALYSIS

17. Increase the recreational value of pools, where possible.
 - a. Add unique water amenities such as slides and spray ground features to outdoor pools.
 - b. Improve or add related amenities and services such as grass or beach areas, sunning decks, toy rentals, and concessions.
18. Develop a pool in southwest Boise within five years of annexation of the larger area surrounding the recommended pool location.
19. Analyze the practicality to reconstruct Lowell Pool and South Pool at suitable sites that serve their respective West Bench and Northwest planning areas within the next five years. The design and locations of the new pools should better meet the range of recreational programming and neighborhood demographic needs of the neighborhood area.
 - a. The Boise School District has agreed to study the possibility of locating South Pool at Whitney Elementary School on Owyhee Street off of Overland Road.
20. Continue to implement the adopted master plan to expand zoo services.
 - a. Provide for improved veterinary care facilities including additional holding areas to support breeding of animals.
 - b. Work with the Friends of Zoo Boise to implement a capital campaign to improve the Asia section of the zoo.
 - c. Expand the zoo to keep pace with growth and demand for exhibits and educational programs.
21. Maintain Association of Zoos and Aquariums accreditation.
 - a. Continue to maintain and improve zoo grounds, exhibits, and animal care.
 - b. Increase participation in appropriate species conservation programs.
 - c. Ensure that staffing and staff training levels enable the zoo to accomplish its mission.
22. Complete the plan for changing the definition of a zoo.
 - a. Implement a series of programs and facilities that will enable the zoo to raise significant revenues for the conservation of animals in the wild.
 - b. Implement programs that enable the community to actively participate in conservation, both in Idaho and around the world.
23. Update and reevaluate the ADA Transition Plan to ensure conformance with recent changes in the law.
 - a. Ensure that all new facilities address and comply with current ADA regulations.
 - b. Retrofit Boise Parks and Recreation facilities to meet ADA requirements as funding levels permit.
 - c. Ensure that staff is trained regarding updated rules and regulations, and attend training as needed.
24. Comply with the ADA and provide inclusion services to individuals with disabilities so that they can actively participate in Boise Parks and Recreation programs.

Sources Mentioned

ADA Accessibility Guidelines
ADA Transition Plan
Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
Cal Ripken Youth Baseball
Capitol Youth Sports Association (Idaho Rush Soccer)
COMPASS Community Choices Forecast, 2010. Available at:
<http://www.compassidaho.org/prodserv/demographics.htm>
Friends of Zoo Boise
Gem State Disc Golf Association
Idaho District II Little League Baseball
Idaho Youth Soccer Association
Mayor's Council on Children and Youth

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Optimist Youth Football
Treasure Valley Youth Lacrosse

Theme 2. Park Operations and Resource Management

Background

The process for updating the 2011 Comprehensive Plan provides an opportunity to evaluate Department efforts in conservation and stewardship of the land it manages. The results of the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) suggest that park-related activities, such as walking and wildlife viewing, are highly desirable. The survey indicated that more than 71% of respondents use the Boise River Greenbelt system, 32% have visited an open space reserve, and a little more than 24% use the Ridge to Rivers trail system. Of 11 identified park activities, such as “Art in the Park,” passive, family, and lifetime sports activities ranked highest in Boise. Similarly, when asked what should be the highest priorities for additional park improvements, acquiring more open space and park property ranked highest (28%), and close behind were completing existing parks (27%) and better maintaining existing parks (26%).



Several regulations and emerging trends affect the way parks, and particularly open spaces, are managed to address public recreation demands and impacts. These regulations and trends have changed how the Department cares for and manages parks and recreation facilities. Federal, state, and local regulations include expanded scope of environmental laws; water rights adjudication; and concern about rare and endangered species, noxious weeds, zoning, trespassing (private property encroachment), hazardous materials handling, and depredation. Some of the key trends in conservation and stewardship include increased use of science to help guide planning, design, and development; use of technology; reduced reliance on chemicals; public education; and greater public involvement in the decision-making processes. Over past years, the City has completed a significant amount of planning and policy work in these areas. This theme recognizes those efforts and provides a clear vision and direction for the Department’s resource conservation and stewardship efforts within the parks and recreation system to complement land acquisition for, and preservation of, parks and open spaces.

Park Land Resources

The City owns and manages more than 1,937.57 acres of “green” parks, the Greenbelt along the Boise River, neighborhood pathways, road rights-of-way, and 4,380 acres of open space; provides staff and funding for the Ridge to Rivers program; and owns and operates swimming pools, community centers, an After School Center, Idaho IceWorld, and Zoo Boise. The Department also owns and administers 18 properties that have not yet been developed into parks.

Green parks are throughout the City, and vary in size and function. Parks include “mini” parks, special use sports facilities, smaller neighborhood parks, and larger community parks. These properties include 27 ponds on 18 properties; four of these ponds are stocked with game fish by the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

The Department maintains the Greenbelt, a linear park that stretches approximately 22.5 total miles along the Boise River. On



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the north side of the river, the Greenbelt runs from the Garden City footbridge near Lake Harbor to the east end of the Warm Springs Golf Course. On the south side of the river, the Greenbelt runs from Americana Boulevard to the East Parkcenter Bridge. In addition, several spurs connect the Greenbelt to adjacent neighborhoods, Garden City, and the county-maintained greenbelt system.

The Department owns the South Boise Loop Trail, 5-Mile Creek Trail, Holcomb Pathway, and other small pathway corridors. These properties enhance neighborhood connections.

The Department maintains more than 34 rights-of-way throughout the City. Included are highly visible locations such as the Interstate 84 (I-84) "Connector" and Harrison Boulevard, and less well-known locations such as Currier Circle and Truman Joiner Memorial.

The Foothills/Open Space program owns and is responsible for more than 4,380 acres of open space lands in the Boise Foothills; these lands were purchased with funds raised with the open space serial levy.

The Department partners with a number of other agencies to staff the Ridge to Rivers program, commonly called "R2R." R2R administers and maintains 137.25 miles of nonmotorized trails on public and private lands throughout the foothills.

The Department's Recreation Division is responsible for seven swimming pools, five community centers, an After School Center, a municipal golf course, and Idaho IceWorld.

Zoo Boise, located in Julia Davis Park, is a Department facility and is run in partnership with Friends of Zoo Boise.

The Department's undeveloped properties are throughout the City. Some properties are small, such as the 1.4-acre Gary Lane property. Large properties include the 160.6-acre "Murgoitio" site between Cole and 5 Mile. Most of the larger undeveloped parks are leased to private parties for agricultural purposes. Other properties are maintained as urban open spaces.

The administration of park properties is an important aspect of the Department's operations. Department staff administers a number of programs and functions intended to protect and enhance park properties. For instance, the staff implements the Park and Recreation Commission's "Zero Tolerance" policy for trespass (encroachments) onto park properties. The staff administers leases to organizations and individuals for the use of park properties. Examples include the museums in Julia Davis Park and the agricultural land at the not-yet-developed Pearl Jensen Park. In addition, the staff administers Department water rights, responds to requests for temporary use of park properties, removes encroachments, maintains property records, upholds reporting requirements for all Department properties, and responds to all development-related questions impacting park-owned properties.

A number of the City's parklands were acquired or developed through use of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) or Recreation and Public Purposes Act (RPP).

Park Planning Areas Background

This comprehensive plan provides for policies related to park service areas and population targets for various types of parks provided by the City. These service levels are summarized in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Level of service comparison – 2010 current to 2030 projected.

Service Area	2010 Service Level per 1,000 Population	2030 Service Level per 1,000 Population	Service
Neighborhood/mini parks	1.10 acres	1.15 acres	½-mile radius
Community parks	.71 acres	.81 acres	1-mile radius
Large urban parks	.69 acres	.92 acres	Community
Regional parks	.43 acres	.49 acres	Region
Linear parks	.83 acres	.62 acres	Region
Special use areas	2.55 acres	1.75 acres	Community
Natural open space	20.58 acres	16.02 acres	Community
Totals	26.89 acres	21.75 acres	

Source: Boise Parks and Recreation Department and Impact Fee Study Team.

The City is divided into seven park planning areas for neighborhood and community parks. A Citywide planning area is established for all other types of parks. Table 2-2 identifies the size and residential density for each of the established park planning areas, both for 2010 and projected to 2030.

Table 2-2. City of Boise population and households by park planning area, 2010–2030

Boise Area of Impact Park Planning Area	2010		2030	
	Households	Population	Households	Population
Airport	351	890	381	936
Central Bench	17,017	38,374	20,742	46,308
Downtown	2,214	3,406	2,957	5,013
North River	21,548	47,982	25,277	56,059
Southeast	15,345	34,977	18,876	43,247
Southwest	13,953	40,683	18,491	52,229
West Bench	26,477	69,072	32,135	81,221
Total	96,905	235,384	118,859	285,013

Source: COMPASS

The City should consider first acquiring additional land at nearby neighborhood or community parks to compensate for these conditions. Alternately, the City may seek to acquire and develop mini parks or community gardens to satisfy unmet demands for parkland in these areas or forego seeking to provide park services in these areas. Table 2-3 outlines the current acreage summary of parks and facilities by type.

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Table 2-3. Acreage summary and current level of service by park type, 2010

Service Area	2010 Inventory (Acres)	2010 Service Level per 1,000 Population
Neighborhood/mini parks	232.12	1.10 acres
Community parks	149.81	.71 acres
Large urban parks	146.98	.69 acres
Regional parks	90.28	.43 acres
Linear parks	176.08	.83 acres
Special use areas	540.89	2.55 acres
Natural open space	4,357.02	20.58 acres
Totals	5,693.18	26.89 acres

Source: Boise Parks and Recreation Department and Impact Fee Study Team.

The following assets listed in Table 2-4 allow the Boise Parks and Recreation Department to provide this level of service to the residents and visitors of Boise.

Table 2-4. Current assets – Boise Parks and Recreation Department

Current Assets	Acres	Replacement Cost
Mini Parks	20.00	\$ 2,700,000
Neighborhood Parks	222.90	\$ 42,891,406
Community Parks	148.90	\$ 22,634,500
Special Use Parks	525.72	\$ 72,200,600
Large Urban/Regional Parks	233.70	\$ 53,234,500
Greenbelt	176.08	\$ 33,344,786
Park Acres for Future Development	506.01	\$ 11,492,664
Open Space	4,313.25	\$ 17,253,016
Recreation Facilities		\$ 34,000,000
Maintenance Facilities		\$ 5,756,700
Equipment		<u>\$651,106</u>
	6,146.56	\$ 296,159,278

Source: Boise Parks and Recreation Department and Impact Fee Study Team.

As shown above, the Department currently owns approximately \$297 million of capital assets. A detailed list of these assets and the assumptions used in determining their replacement values is included in the Long-Range Capital Improvement Plan.

For the most part, the City's current park designations and development service levels have served the community well. Some emerging trends and challenges influencing future parkland needs include the demand for adding a variety of specialized facilities such as the following:

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- Group picnic sites
- Lacrosse fields
- BMX/street bike facilities
- Community gardens
- Indoor recreation space
- Urban open space
- Frisbee golf and ultimate Frisbee
- New pools
- Community performance arts space

If the City wishes to provide land for current supported parks, recreational activities, and other activities (such as those identified above), the City should amend descriptions of park facilities and identify appropriate designations for existing and proposed parkland and facility needs.

Of particular note for the near future is that Boise is becoming more urbanized, particularly in and around the downtown and central business district. The 2011 Comprehensive Plan provides for both infill and redevelopment of select areas that will become urban centers within the community. In many respects, the existing parks that serve these areas are different from those found in other parts of the community. In most residential areas, a 7-acre neighborhood or small mini park serves a relatively large and homogenous population. In highly urbanized areas, such as downtown, parks tend to be smaller, serve a broader range of user types during the day, and often provide unique amenities and uses. Users of urban area parks include residents, employees, visitors, and shoppers. These users have much more urban recreational interests for visiting and using downtown parks including meeting and gathering space (e.g., the Saturday market, lunch hours, or public speaking); information sharing; art and culture; respite from noise or heat; and people watching.

Urban parks can be significant amenities for surrounding businesses, employees, and residents. The parks help attract and anchor businesses; promote residential living; maintain land values; support and generate pedestrian activities; enhance shopping and tourism; provide an identity for an area; and give people opportunities to garden, relax, and meet new people (e.g., Capitol and C.W. Moore parks). Urban parks are a good public investment tool that supports and strengthens private development and reinvestment in businesses. Because of the scarcity and value of potentially suitable urban park sites, the City should prepare an urban park plan to provide guidelines for siting, developing, programming, and maintaining parks in highly urbanized areas, such as in the downtown and other parts of the community that are expected to become high-intensity urban use areas and neighborhoods.

Parkland Resource Inventory as of November 30, 2010

The City owns and maintains a variety of parks and recreation facilities and amenities.

The City owns and maintains three cemeteries and six dog off-leash areas; Bowler Park, Murgoitio Park, Pine Grove Park, and the Sterling property have Master Plan-approved dog off-leash areas, but remain undeveloped. The City maintains 137.25 miles of foothill trails (29 miles are in the Shafer Butte area, and the remaining are in the lower foothills); 22.5 miles of Greenbelt pathways; and 81.62 acres of rights-of-way at 34 sites. In addition, the City maintains, owns, or provides the following sites.

Courts, Fields, and Playgrounds

- 32 preschool age playgrounds
- 28 school age playgrounds
- 13 combination age playgrounds
- 24.5 outdoor basketball courts
- 81 tennis courts within 26 sites
- 8 volleyball courts (2 indoor)
- 16 football fields (multiuse)
- 15 softball fields
- 6 **outdoor swimming pools** and the **City/YMCA Aquatic Center**
- 35 youth baseball fields
- 48 soccer fields
- 1 **archery range**



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- 6 **Bocce courts**
- 1 Cricket field
- 2 pickleball courts
- 3 Lacrosse fields

Horticulture, Greenbelt, and Right-of-Way Services

- 62 sites (53 parks, 7 rights-of-way, 1 reserve area, and portions of the greenbelt) using the Maxicom system (computerized irrigation control)
- 19,376 bedding plants
- 30,142 shrubs
- 83 pump and well systems
- 0.5-acre **Rose Garden** of 2,600 plants with 300 varieties

Custodial Services

- 57 permanent **restroom** facilities at 48 sites
- 12 permanent restroom facilities open year-round
- 16 portable restrooms throughout parks year-round
- 800+ 33-gallon trash cans with lids

Cemetery Services

- Maintains 68 acres of cemeteries
- A total of 41,500 graves in three sites
- Average 130 services per year
- Oldest grave dates to the 1860s

Forestry Statistics

- A **total of 44,365 public trees maintained**
- 23,262 street trees (on public rights-of way)
- 21,103 trees in parks, including the Greenbelt
- 179 distinct tree species
- 626 adopted/memorial trees in parks
- Tree Steward Program in fiscal year 2010 worked 386 hours (valued at \$5,956)
- Estimated replacement value of the trees is \$128,448,356
- Laura Moore Cunningham Arboretum
- 1,846 trees pruned
- 421 trees removed
- 354 stumps removed
- 612 trees planted
- 760 emergency responses

Recreational Services

- **Idaho IceWorld**
- **Fort Boise Community Center**
- 4 **neighborhood community centers**
- 18-hole Warm Springs Golf Course
- **AdVenture** Recreation Program for people with disabilities
- **18-basket Disc Golf Course**
- 3 skate parks
- 1 **BMX park**
- 6 parks with horseshoe pits



Miscellaneous Facilities

- **Boise Depot**
- **O'Farrell Cabin** historic structure
- **Idaho Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial**
- **Zoo Boise**

Water Resources

Water is an especially valuable resource in the desert environment, and Boise is fortunate to have variety in the types of water resources within its park system. The Department uses water for a number of purposes. The largest use of water is for the irrigation of approximately 1,224 acres of turf. These lands are irrigated with groundwater, river water, potable water, or a combination of these sources. Potable water also is used for restrooms, bubblers (low pressure lines for watering shrubs/bushes), amenity fountains, community centers, pools, and office buildings. Potable water is supplied by United Water Idaho, a for-profit municipal water provider.

The main source of irrigation water for most of the green parks is groundwater (well water). The Department owns more than 60 wells and associated water rights for this purpose.

More than 50 park sites also use Boise River water, either by direct diversion from the river or via a water delivery organization. The Department pays for shares or assessments to nine different delivery organizations. River water is delivered to properties via an extensive infrastructure of dams, canals, and lateral ditches. Maintenance of the dams and canals is the responsibility of the delivery organization. Laterals, which are the ditches or pipes that run from the main canal to individual or groups of properties, are maintained by the property owners. Maintenance of the laterals is a significant concern of the Department because many property owners fail to contribute to maintenance efforts. In addition, rotations of use between property owners on a lateral may not be appropriate for park properties (e.g., time of day, duration, and rate of flow). For these reasons, river water from delivery organizations that involve the use of lateral ditches can be a tenuous source of water for the irrigation of park properties.



Seventy Department sites use United Water Idaho water, in whole or as a back-up source. Potable water is used in office buildings, community centers, swimming pools, and drinking fountains. Most of the irrigation use of potable water is at small parks or rights-of-way, but includes several larger parks such as Milwaukee and Cypress.

Potable water is not the Department's preferred water source for irrigation water because potable water is expensive on many levels. It is expensive in direct monetary costs to the Department, it is environmentally expensive to produce, and park use adds to the ever-increasing demand for potable water. However, not all sites have access to river water or cannot use the available water for operational reasons. Groundwater wells are costly to build and maintain on a per-site basis, especially for small sites. New wells face additional challenges from state policies that impose administrative and monetary burdens. These factors add up to overall lower costs to use potable water at specific sites.

Guidance for efficient irrigation practices is provided by the Department's Water Conservation Guidelines. Included in this guideline is a list and discussion of low-water and drought-tolerant plants to be included in the development and retrofits of park sites. Department guidelines call for the use of Maxicom®, a computerized system that collects data on soil moisture and weather conditions to control park irrigation systems remotely. Maxicom® systems also can detect changes in water line pressure, leading to early detection of leaks and breaks. Turf grasses are carefully monitored and water use is coordinated with mowing height, fertilizing, aerating, and mulching activities. The guidelines also detail procedures for irrigation under drought conditions.

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In Idaho, water is public resource. The State of Idaho's Department of Water Resources (IDWR) is the regulatory authority that grants permission to develop or change the use of the resource. Currently, development of new wells is an uncertain proposition from a regulatory standpoint. Rather than develop new sources, it may be more efficient to redistribute the water resources already in hand.

One alternative is to redistribute groundwater rights already owned and used by the Department. For instance, if 10 acres of irrigated land in a large park can be restructured into a landscape that does not use as much or any water, then that 10 acres worth of irrigation water may be transferred to another property. The Sustainable Sites Initiative (www.sustainablesites.org) provides a myriad of information with the design, construction, and maintenance of public outdoor spaces with the goal of eliminating wasteful consumption of resources.

While IDWR's policies do not yet acknowledge the role of efficient water use, the future may hold a scenario where high-consumption turf is replaced with less water-consumptive plants on the original site as well as at new sites. Another alternative, albeit an expensive one, is to purchase water from water delivery organizations in exchange for the use of an equal amount of water from a well.

The State of Idaho's Water Resource Board is in the process of developing the Treasure Valley Comprehensive Aquifer Management Plan. The City has nominated a member of the Public Works Department's staff to be on the Advisory Committee. It will be important that the Department provide detailed information to Public Work's staff to assist in the protection of the City's and Department's interests in water use and development should the Plan be implemented. The Plan is anticipated going to the Legislature in 2013.

Riparian and wetland areas along the Boise River and along various foothill streams, park ponds, and other naturalized water features provide a number of resource functions that are important to the overall health and enjoyment of the community. These functions include flood control and protection of water quality; control of sedimentation and stormwater runoff; and maintenance of habitat, shade, and recreation and aesthetic values. The Greenbelt setback service level in the Boise River system ordinance guide development and maintenance activities within 70 feet of the Boise River's 6,500 cubic feet per second line (approximate bankfull high water line). The ordinance also has service levels for wetlands along the Boise River that provide for a 25-foot riparian setback from the Boise River's high water line, and lesser riparian setbacks for other streams in Boise. The Department has undertaken a number of major planning studies regarding open space management, such as the Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, and Hyatt Hidden Lakes Master Plan, which support and advance protection, maintenance, and enhancement of riparian and wetland areas. The Department should seek funding to implement provisions of the Boise River system ordinance and plans related to the care and enhancement of public riparian areas and wetlands.

The Department has a number of obligations with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, as well as with the IDWR, to mitigate unavoidable wetland impacts and monitor wetland restoration efforts. The City has been diligent in completing its wetlands mitigation requirements; however, monitoring efforts are deficient because of the lack of staff and/or professional resources to conduct the studies and prepare reports.



Trees and the Community Forestry

Trees are an integral part of the City's infrastructure, character, and heritage. They are one of the most visible and valuable assets in the City and its park system. Currently, more than 23,000 trees are on public rights-of-way, and more than 11,000 park trees and an estimated 10,000 Greenbelt trees are under the management and jurisdiction of the Department's Community Forestry Unit. In 2010, the National Arbor Day Foundation plans to recognize the City as a Tree City USA for the 32nd year, a feat matched by only a few cities in the country.

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The Boise Tree Ordinance establishes regulations and service levels necessary to ensure the City continues to realize the benefits provided by the urban forest. The ordinance underwent a significant redraft in 2001, but its main purposes are still to protect public safety, health, and welfare through the preservation and planting of shade trees.

The Community Forestry Unit provides numerous services to Boise: tree planting, risk tree removal; tree pruning (for public safety and tree health), maintaining the Laura Moore Cunningham Tree Nursery/Arboretum, 24/7 emergency services, annual public education programs, development services (with the Planning and Development Services Department), and the volunteer Tree Steward Program.

In 2006, Community Forestry Unit staff teamed with people from various professional backgrounds and interests to create the Community Forestry Management Plan. This document was written to help guide the City in developing goals and objectives relating to community forestry. Subcommittees focused on the areas of Administration and Education, Maintenance and Operations, Tree Planting Plans, and Downtown Tree Plans. Several priority recommendations, meant to drive Community Forestry Unit operations for the next five years, were identified from each of these subcommittees. The Management Plan was approved and adopted by the Parks and Recreation Commission and the Boise City Council. The Management Plan is again due for review and update in 2011.

In 2007, Community Forestry Unit staff partnered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service's Center for Urban Forest Research in the completion of the Municipal Forest Resource Analysis. This report provided a cost/benefit analysis of the City's right-of-way (ROW) tree population. In short, the report found that ROW trees provide more than \$1 million in annual benefits to the citizens of Boise. Benefits include substantial reductions in energy use (through shading and climate effects), carbon dioxide avoidance and sequestration, reduction in air pollutants (including ozone reductions), reduced stormwater runoff, aesthetics, and increased property values. This report recommends that the City increase planting of shade trees along streets, in parking lots, and near buildings to increase benefits and values.

Trees are a dynamic resource. Boise should take pride in knowing trees greatly improve the quality of life in the City. However, the trees also are a fragile resource needing constant care to maximize and sustain benefits into the future, while also protecting the public from risk. The challenge as the City continues to grow will be to sustain and expand the existing canopy cover to take advantage of the increased environmental and aesthetic benefits our trees provide.

City Beautification

Boise Parks and Recreation directs a substantial amount of staff and funding toward maintaining healthy public landscapes; particularly turf, shrubs, and trees. These efforts must address a range of challenging natural conditions, public demands, safety, and aesthetics. In addition to trees, other areas of particular importance regarding the flora found within the City's park landscapes include care of turf and shrubs, maintenance of riparian and wetland areas, conservation of rare and endangered species, and establishment of healthy natural area landscapes. The Department's activities in managing and maintaining park landscapes affect the quality and value of the City's park and recreation system.

The Community Forestry Unit oversees the Greenbelt and rights-of-way and, together with the Horticulture Unit, have primary responsibility for all turf and shrub care within the parks and recreation system, and maintaining landscaped streets that are owned by either the Ada County Highway District or Idaho Department of Transportation. The Community Forestry Unit manages more than 81 acres of public rights-of-way, including medians and planter strips along I-84, I-184, State Street, Broadway Avenue, Vista Avenue, and Harrison Boulevard. The City seeks to keep these areas well maintained and visually appealing. To do so, the City spends more than \$477,000 annually to maintain these landscaped public ROWs and continually seeks to improve the balance between costs and benefits. The ROW Unit is currently converting remaining areas of aging and overgrown shrubbery into flowers, ornamental grasses, and trees (where appropriate) to reduce the cost of maintaining shrub beds. The ROW Unit also is responsible for planting flowerbeds in parks and ROWs to provide "splashes" of color around park entry signs, street medians, and other select public areas. The City requires use of red stamped concrete along the streets for all new landscaped ROWs that it agrees to maintain. This hardscape feature serves as a safety area for ROW maintenance staff, as well as a mow strip, landscape border, and visual transition from asphalt to living landscape.

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Turf and shrub care is generally labor intensive and requires good equipment, technical knowledge of plant physiology, and cost-effective implementation of industry service levels and maintenance practices. The Community Forestry and Horticulture units have major responsibilities in implementing the Department's water conservation and integrated pest management policies. Ongoing needs include the following:

- Staff training in safety; recognition and prevention of pest problems; and changes in industry service levels, maintenance practices, equipment, and technology;
- Inventory and monitoring of site conditions;
- Maintenance and replacement of equipment; and
- Competitive salaries and benefits to attract and retain quality employees (full-time and seasonal).

Public Art

Boise Parks and Recreation provides space for a number of public art pieces that enhance the value of parks and contribute to a sense of place for the community and neighborhoods. The distinctive public art installed in the City's downtown and neighborhoods is a key part of making civic spaces unique. Continuing investment in a collection of site-specific artworks in public spaces – some permanent and some temporary – is essential to ongoing community development. In 2001, the Boise City Council and Mayor passed a landmark "Percent-for-Arts" ordinance, committing up to 1.4% of eligible municipal capital projects for public art. The Department should continue to support the City's Percent for Arts Program and seek opportunities to provide for appropriate location, placement, and sighting in public park settings.

Wildlife

The Greenbelt system, foothill reserves, and other City-managed open space lands are home to a wide variety of wildlife. Big game animals such as deer and elk are prevalent in the foothills, especially during hard winters when they come down to the river valley seeking traditional winter range that has become increasingly urbanized. Notable nongame animals present in the parks and open space system include wintering bald eagle, heron, beaver, raccoon, coyote, and fox. Many nongame species live in the City or close to the urban area. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game (IDFG) has primary responsibility for managing wildlife including big game animals, predators, fisheries, waterfowl, and all other nongame species. Big game species such as deer and elk have generally thrived under the IDFG's management.



Nationwide trends indicate that major declines are occurring with songbird populations. The indicators suggest that habitat loss associated with urban development, deforestation, wildfire, and agricultural practices are major causes of declines in songbird populations. While songbirds have been in decline, the goose population flourishes. Geese are attracted to open grassy areas within the parks. The goose population presents a threefold challenge.

- The geese eat sprouting grass, which results in bare and muddy spots that require overseeding and repair;
- The geese produce a quantity of undesirable droppings that pose a hazard and inconvenience to park patrons; and
- The sheer number of geese and acclimation to human populations may result in aggressive behavior.

Current practices to remedy the geese situation include placing coyote decoys in strategic locations and running dogs, as appropriate. These efforts should continue provided the current practices recognize and maintain a reasonable balance between controlling negative impacts from wildlife and providing habitat for geese.

The City has undertaken a number of major management plans to address Boise River and Greenbelt issues, and other potentially sensitive park and open space attributes to benefit wildlife. The Department works cooperatively

with the IDFG and other wildlife agencies to address wildlife and fisheries issues, habitat impacts, and related biological issues. However, these agencies have limited staff and funding resources, and are not always able to engage in requested consultations to address wildlife and habitat issues that occur within the City's park system.

The City's park ponds, wetlands, and urban fisheries provide refuge for many species of wildlife, and significant recreational and aesthetic values to the community. The City's zoning ordinance provides special emphasis on minimizing impacts to wintering bald eagles, heron rookeries, and trout in the Boise River. The Parks and Recreation Commission is mandated to review and make recommendations on all new developments along the Boise River to help protect and enhance the natural resource and recreational values found along the river and within the Greenbelt system. **The City should explore opportunities to modify existing vegetation in Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) areas to create defensible space adjacent to development.** The City should ensure that it maintains adequate staff and funding resources to provide for environmental planning for parks and open spaces; monitoring conservation resources; enhancing habitat; and maintaining waterways, wetlands, and riparian lands.

Integrated Pest Management

Boise Parks and Recreation adopted an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Policy for dealing with pests. The policy's goal is to manage pest populations below levels that cause economic damage by using multifaceted methods of control including biological, cultural, chemical, genetic, mechanical, and other means. The Department is responsible for controlling a variety of park pests that include weeds, insects, disease organisms, rodents, and burrowing mammals. The Department seeks to control pests that are harmful to the health or aesthetic value of the public and park landscape plantings in a manner that is cost effective, safe, and environmentally responsible. For example, the City provides an educational pamphlet for picnic reservation users on how to avoid yellow jackets. The City also uses trained staff to remove trash regularly, keep garbage can lids in good condition for proper closure at all parks, hang traps, and remove yellow jacket nests near high-use areas. The Department considers both economic and aesthetic impacts to users and park landscapes for determining its IPM needs. For example, park turf that is full of dandelions and thistles is less aesthetically pleasing to neighbors and less playable for sports teams than turf that is healthy and relatively weed free. The State of Idaho requires landowners to control a number of declared "noxious" weeds, including knapweed, whitetop, Russian thistle, purple loosestrife, and Rush Skeleton. These efforts should continue provided that the Department seeks to recognize and maintain a reasonable balance between controlling negative impacts from wildlife and providing habitat for these species. Droppings pose a hazard and an inconvenience to park patrons and others. The City works directly with Ada County Weed Control for abatement of noxious weeds found on its properties. As the City acquires additional land, new pest problems are occasionally encountered, such as avian botulism and West Nile virus. The Department's IPM program must provide for monitoring, staff education, access to professional consultation resources, and program updates to proactively address changing pest problems and supporting conditions. Department guidelines require the use of the least toxic chemicals for pest control.

The Department's integrated approach to managing pests ensures that pesticides are purchased and applied in precise quantities using properly trained employees who are outfitted with appropriate application and safety equipment. The Department clearly posts areas that have been treated with chemicals. The Department seeks to tightly control the use and inventory of chemicals to limit the expense of purchasing, storing, using, and disposing of potentially hazardous chemicals. A critical part of the Department's efforts to comply with legal requirements and IPM is recordkeeping for all pesticide applications. Over the last 10 years, many changes have occurred in chemical engineering, biological and genetic controls, application technology, and environmental laws regarding pest abatement, chemical usage, and disposal. The Department will need to continue to implement and update its IPM policy and pesticide management guidelines to reflect changes in chemical engineering, industry service levels, and laws regarding water quality, abatement of noxious weeds, and use of pesticides and biological and genetic controls. Training, certification, recordkeeping, and monitoring also will need to be continued to maintain park and recreation values, and to ensure public safety and investment in the City's park and recreation system.

A related aspect of IPM is the Department's requirement to maintain spill response plans. Spill response plans are required by law because the Department stores a variety of hazardous chemicals such as motor fuels and lubricants; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; and chemicals for pool and fountain chlorination systems. The Department also is responsible for the care of a number of ponds, streams, and drainage features that are susceptible to accidental or intentional contamination. The Department must continue to maintain spill response plans and provide training,

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coordination, and communication necessary to meet legal requirements, ensure public safety, and protect park and recreation resources.

Boise River

The City's river system ordinance requires that the Parks and Recreation Commission reviews all applications for new development along the Boise River and advise the Planning and Zoning Commission on matters pertaining to Greenbelt setbacks, landscaping, and mitigation of potential impacts. The purpose of the ordinance is to protect important habitat areas (Class A and B lands), water quality, flood control, and wildlife and recreational values within the river corridor. The ordinance recognizes rainbow trout, blue heron, and wintering bald eagles as primary indicators of the quality of the Boise River environment, and seeks to protect water quality and important riparian



habitats for these species. Class A Lands are the most important riparian areas and receive the greatest level of protection.

The Department took a greater leadership role of the Boise riverfront by initiating development of a recreation and resource management plan in 1999. The priority goal established by the recreation plan is to protect and enhance public safety, river health, and resource preservation associated with recreational uses of the river and its riparian area. The secondary goal of the recreation plan is to provide policies that promote sustainable recreational use and enjoyment of the river. The recreation plan governs Boise's resource management efforts along the Boise River from

Barber Park to the City limits near Glenwood Bridge. Management challenges addressed in the recreation plan are categorized into six major topic areas: public safety, recreation, wildlife and vegetation, riverbank stabilization, treatment and hydrology, and water quality and mitigation. General priorities are tied to certain sections of the river corridor. In several areas, actions promoting natural resource values are emphasized, such as preventing further resource damage and revegetating riparian areas and riverbanks with native plant species. The City should fund resource protection and enhancement projects identified in the recreation plan. Projects should be designed to minimize negative impacts to the natural resource values of the Boise River and associated riparian areas. Areas designated as Class A Lands by the river system ordinance must not be disturbed by asphalt paths and manicured grasses. The Boise River System Ordinance is more than 12 years old and needs updating.

Park Facility Plan

Background

Boise's park and recreation system is made up of a hierarchy of park types – each designed, constructed, and managed to offer a certain type of recreational and/or open space opportunity. Separately, each park type may serve a different need or function, but collectively, the parks serve the entire needs of the community. This concept ensures that the City can provide parks and recreation services in a cost-effective and efficient manner that minimizes potential user conflicts and provides for a high quality park experience geared to different user needs.

The basic concept of the proposed park facility plan is to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that each neighborhood in the City is served by a neighborhood or community park. These two park types represent the core of the service delivery strategy for fulfilling citizens' demand for developed park space. The City must continue to acquire and develop new park sites, modify existing parks, change the function of some existing parks, and seek cooperative partnerships to grow and expand the planned park and recreation system.

The Park Facility Plan provides specific recommendations for the acquisition, designation, and development of all existing and proposed park facilities to meet the projected needs of the community through 2025. These recommendations are intended to provide general guidance and support for development of the long-range capital improvement plan. The recommendations related to the park system are divided into five park planning areas: North

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River, Southeast, Central Bench, West Bench, and Southwest. These five park planning areas are shown in the park facility plan map (Appendix D).

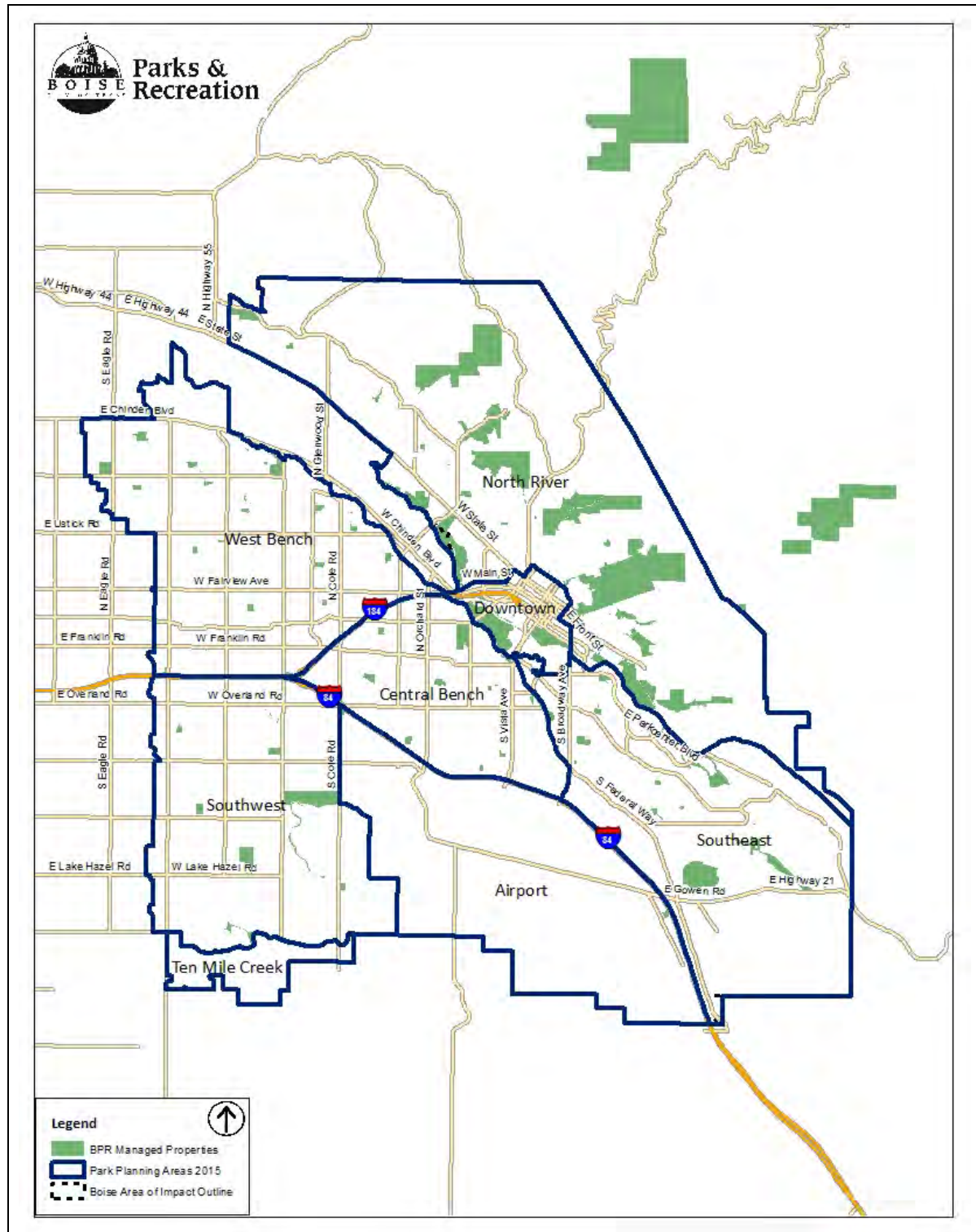
Below are some general notes about the park facility plan:

1. The plan map covers lands within the City limits and its area of impact.
2. Each park site is defined by a unique identification number that is composed of a roman number, a number, and a letter of the alphabet (for example, I-12N). The roman numeral represents the planning area, the number is for identification purposes only, and the letter indicates the type of park site (see the codes below). A slash (/) indicates a park site that a combination of the following listed park types:
 - M = Mini park
 - N = Neighborhood park
 - C = Community park
 - U = Large urban park
 - R = Regional park
 - L = Linear park
 - O = Open space/reserve
 - S = Special use area
3. The intent of the park facility plan map is to show only the general location of proposed future park sites, open space areas, and trail and pathway facilities. The exact location, size, and boundaries will be determined at the time of acquisition. The individual sites should meet the appropriate facility siting, design, and development guidelines outlined in this theme.
4. The location and arrangement of neighborhood and community parks are designed to best serve Boise residents and its area of impact when these areas are annexed and fully developed. This plan is based on current adopted land use plans, population projections, park service levels, and recognized demand for various parks and recreation facility needs.

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Parks and Recreation Facilities

Figure 2-1. City of Boise Parks Planning Areas 2015



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Table 2-5 lists all existing and proposed park and recreation facilities. After the table, the parks and recreation facilities within each park planning area are described.

Table 2-5. Existing parks and recreation facilities, including their acreages and identification numbers (by park planning area)

Park Name	Acres	Park Identification Number
Central Bench Park Planning Area		
Boise Depot	4.95	
Borah Park	8.54	IV-08 N
Borah Park Expansion	4.60	
Bowden Park	2.67	IV-06 N
Cassia Park	12.84	IV-07 C
Franklin Park	7.00	
Liberty Park	9.04	IV-02 N
Morris Hill Cemetery	60.44	IV-03 S
Morris Hill Park	7.94	IV-03 N
Owyhee Park	5.00	IV-11 N
Phillippi Park	8.81	IV-10 N
Platt Gardens	3.55	IV-05 S
Shoshone Park	5.72	IV-12 N
South Pool	0.56	
Terry Day Park	7.45	II-15 N
Greenbelt (see Theme 8: Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space)	-	-
Downtown Park Planning Area		
Ann Morrison Memorial Park	148.09	IV-04 U
C.W. Moore Park	0.28	II-17 S
Capitol Park	1.92	II-16 M
Idaho Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial	0.58	
Julia Davis Park	90.28	II-18 R
Kathryn Albertson Park	41.01	IV-01 S
Log Cabin Literary Center	0.70	
Pioneer Park Place	1.12	II-14 L
Rhodes Park	1.12	II-13 S
Riverside Park	4.32	II-25 L
Robert Noble Park	0.66	IV-04 U
Shoreline Park	1.50	II-17 S
North River Planning Area		
Aldape Park	0.38	I-11 M
Bernardine Quinn Riverside Park	31.18	II-32 S/O
Boise Hills Park	7.31	I-06 N
Boise River Park	1.43	II-32 S/O
Camel's Back Park	10.98	I-03 N
Camel's Back Reserve	63.11	I-04 O
Castle Hills Park	7.13	II-03 N
Castle Rock Reserve	48.54	I-16 O
Catalpa Park	5.54	II-04 N

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Park Name	Acres	Park Identification Number
Dewey Park	0.67	
Elm Grove Park	4.17	II-10 N
Esther Simplot Park Site	56.05	II-32 S/O
Fairview Park	2.27	II-11 N
Foothills East Park	8.37	I-12 M
Foothills East Reserve	23.56	I-10 O
Fort Boise Military Reserve Cemetery	1.12	
Fort Boise Park	28.77	I-09 C
Gary Lane Site	1.43	II-37 S
Gordon S. Bowen Park	0.32	II-12 M
Hillside Park	10.98	I-01 C
Hillside to Hollow Reserve	257.91	
Hulls Gulch Reserve	291.66	I-05 O
Laura Moore Cunningham Arboretum	4.84	II-33 S
Lowell Pool	0.58	II-27 S
Magnolia Park	7.13	II-02 N
McAuley Park	0.35	
Memorial Park	5.47	I-07 N
Mesa Reserve	109.88	
Military Reserve	734.35	I-08 O
Municipal Park	27.73	II-19 R
Natatorium Pool and Hydrotube	2.31	II-20 S
O'Farrell Cabin	0.02	II-27 S
Optimist Youth Sports Complex	53.27	II-01 C/S
Owens Park	0.65	II-05 M
Pioneer Cemetery	5.90	II-30 S
Polecat Gulch Reserve	476.25	I-17 O
Quail Hollow Golf Course	141.33	
Quarry View Park	8.90	II-21 N
Robert Noble Park	0.66	
Stewart Gulch Park	5.81	I-02N
Sunset Park	10.12	II-09 N
Veterans Memorial Park	78.60	II-08 S/O
Warm Springs Golf Course	159.74	II-23 S
Warm Springs Park	20.23	II-22 S
Willow Lane Athletic Complex	60.18	II-07 S/O
Willow Lane Park	4.49	II-06 N
Greenbelt (see Theme 8: Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space)	-	-
Southeast Park Planning Area		
Holcomb Path	2.2	
Baggley Park	7.48	III-06 N
Barber Observation Point	2.27	III-19 S
Bowler Site	24.63	III-11 N
Cypress Park	7.28	III-10 N
Helen B. Lowder Park	5.00	III-08 N

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Park Name	Acres	Park Identification Number
Ivywild Park	16.52	III-04 C
Kroeger Park	0.79	III-05 M
Manitou Park	9.12	III-03 N
Marianne Williams Park	69.78	II-34 S/O
Oregon Trail Reserve	76.74	III-18 O
Parkcenter Park	14.85	III-01 S
Alta Harris Park	20.00	I-14 C
Simplot Sports Complex	159.04	III-13 S/N
Williams Park	7.85	III-02 N
Southwest Park Planning Area		
Coughlin Site	10.01	
Fox Ridge Site	26.20	VI-02 N
Molenaar Diamond Park Site	19.98	V-21 C
Murgoitio Site	157.15	VI-04 U/S
Pearl Jensen Park Site	64.02	VI-03 C/S
Peppermint Park	7.00	V-22 N
Wrigley Site	13.21	VI-01 N
West Bench Park Planning Area		
Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex	38.10	V-03 S
Comba Park	3.41	V-27 S
Cottonwood Park	7.19	V-26 N
DeMeyer Park	12.84	V-04 N
Fairmont Park	10.32	V-12 S
Florence Park	3.49	V-18 N
Hewett Park	6.16	V-07 N
Hobble Creek Park	19.95	V-02 C
Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve	41.18	V-24 O
Jullion Park	9.38	V-08 N
Milwaukee Park	9.98	V-09 S
Mountain View Park	8.68	V-10 N
Nottingham Park	2.15	V-06 M
Pine Grove Park	4.31	V-17 N
Redwood Park	6.76	V-14 N
Skyline Park	2.15	V-05 M
Sterling Site	8.08	V-13 N
Sycamore Park	7.18	V-20 N
West Moreland Park	0.26	V-25 M
Winstead Park	11.18	V-11 C
Other Regional Facilities within Boise's Park Planning Areas		
Steunenberg Memorial	0.5	II-15 S
Barber Park	70.5	III-09 U
Barber Pool	509.5	
Bonneville Monument Park	9.9	III-20 O
Boise City Aquatic Center	7.3	V-00 S

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Source: Appendix E.

The parks and recreation facilities within each park planning area are described below.

Central Bench Park Planning Area: Square Miles	9.39
2010 Population (City limits and area of impact)	38,374
2030 Forecasted Population	46,308
Projected Change	17.1%

The majority of approximately 10 square miles of residentially zoned lands in the Central Bench Park Planning Area has been built out. However, certain established neighborhoods in this park planning area are experiencing considerable activity from first-time homebuyers and the move-up housing market. Much of the activity in this area depends on the development pattern and quality of housing stock in specific neighborhoods. A few neighborhoods in the Central Bench area are experiencing new development in the form of higher-density infill projects. In general, the Central Bench's demographic characteristics show movement into a period of transition from older fixed-income "empty nesters" to young and middle-aged households with children. The growth potential for the existing planning area is limited by the airport zone of influence, which will likely restrict new residential growth to existing neighborhoods until the City extends its growth boundary farther south. Table 2-8 summarizes the number and acreage of all existing parks and recreation facilities in the Central Bench Park Planning Area.

Table 2-6. Summary for the Central Bench Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Neighborhood	49.66	8
Community	25.98	3
Special Use	69.51	4
Undeveloped	7.64	2
Open Space	0.00	0
Totals	145.29	15

Boise Depot—6.3 Acres

2603 W Eastover Terrace The City purchased the Boise Depot property in 1997. The addition of the Boise Depot to the inventory of parks and recreation facilities expanded the City's ability to accommodate demands for reservation sites for private functions and celebrations. Existing amenities include the historic Boise Depot, meeting rooms, and a large plaza area. The Depot's exterior and portions of the interior have been renovated in the past three years including replacing the arbor, upgrading park restrooms, adding interpretive signs, and making additional ADA accessibility improvements. The site's historic function and location on an active rail line make it an ideal site for Big Mike, the historic steam engine, provided that the historic integrity of the Depot is preserved. Big Mike, a historic locomotive, was repainted and relocated to the Depot in 2009.



Borah Park (IV-08 N)—13.1 Acres **801 S Aurora Dr**

This park site is across from Borah High School at the corner of Cassia Street and Aurora Drive. The City owns the street, but Ada County Highway District has historically operated and maintained the road. The City should convey ownership of this public ROW to the Ada County Highway District. The remaining 8.54 acres of the park houses the Borah outdoor swimming pool. The park amenities include a renovated preschool-age playground, a few school-age playground pieces (including swings), a medium-size picnic pad, a small group picnic shelter, and open play areas. The lack of recreation amenities and the park's odd shape limit the service capabilities of this park. Area residents have requested that the City expand Borah Park to provide more recreation features and usable open play areas. The recommended improvements include a group picnic shelter and a community garden. The expanded open play areas and recreation courts are desirable if the City can acquire 2 to 4 acres contiguous to the park. An additional 4 acres was acquired for expansion. City staff are coordinating future amenities with Bishop Kelly High School and Borah High School.

Bowden Park (IV-06 N)—2.9 Acres **3249 S Edson St**

Bowden Park is adjacent to South Junior High School, near the City-operated South Pool. Existing park amenities include an open play area, mature shade trees, a restroom building, and a picnic pad. The park's service capacity could be substantially improved with additional park and recreation amenities. An updated Master Plan was developed and adopted by the Parks and Recreation Commission in 2009. The updated master plan amenities include a restroom, a playground, a shelter, sidewalks, and fences. The neighborhood was extensively involved in the master plan process.

Cassia Park (IV-07 C)—10.5 Acres **4600 W Camas St**

This popular park fronts on Camas Street and is bound by the Ridenbaugh Canal to the north. Several private homes along Camas Street break up the park's frontage. Amenities at the park include two parking areas and entrances, four tennis courts, a large-group picnic shelter, a restroom building, a softball field, a multipurpose field, unpaved paths, and a school-age playground. Suggested improvements include completion of a reading circle complex; development of paved paths; addition of swings and courts (basketball, volleyball, or other recreation amenities pending acquisition of additional parkland); and development of a pedestrian bridge and path to connect with neighborhoods on the north side of the canal.

Liberty Park (IV-02 N)—9.0 Acres **520 N Liberty St**

Liberty Park is near Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center near the intersection of Emerald Street and Curtis Road. In 1999, 2.66 acres of undeveloped land were acquired through a life estate for future expansion of the park. The park provides two youth baseball fields and a preschool- and school-age playground. The area has a relatively high

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number of newer apartment complexes, the residents of which may use Liberty Park. The park also is home of the South Central Boise Little League. Additional neighborhood park amenities are needed at the site and should be developed, subject to revision of the master plan. The recommended improvements may include green-up of added acreage, a 10- to 15-space parking area, a restroom building, picnic pads, a small-group shelter, two tennis courts, volleyball and basketball courts, and community garden space. The City also should evaluate adding a baseball field.

Morris Hill Cemetery (IV-03 S)—60.3 Acres

317 N Latah St

Morris Hill Cemetery is the largest of the three City-operated cemeteries. The site has few burial plots available for sale. Many plots sold in past years have gone unused, perhaps because the purchasers moved away from the area or made other burial arrangements. City staff is in the process of working with the City Attorney, Parks and Recreation Commission, and City Council in exploring options for reclaiming unused plots past a certain age that can be made available to be repurchased. The site's needs include paving all roads for visitor access and ADA accessibility, as well as developing a replacement plan for existing mature trees.

Morris Hill Park (IV-03 N)—7.7 Acres

10 N Roosevelt St

This neighborhood park is needed to serve residents in the northwest portion of the Central Bench Park Planning Area. The neighborhood is one of the oldest in the City not served by a park. The planned improvements include open play areas, a playground, full-size basketball and tennis courts, and two small-group shelters. A dog off-leash area, picnic shelter, restroom, paved walking paths, horseshoe courts, trees, parking lot, and art work have been added to this site.

Owyhee Park (IV-11 N)—5.0 Acres

3400 W Elder St

Owyhee Park is in the Vista Neighborhood near Interstate 84 and across the street from Owyhee Elementary School. Vacant land is south of the park site. The park amenities include a school- and preschool-age playground, four tennis courts, a restroom, a shelter building, a full-size basketball court, open play areas, off-street parking, and paved walkways. This park's development is complete.

Phillippi Park (IV-10 N)—8.8 Acres

2299 S Phillippi St

Phillippi Park is a neighborhood park in southwest Boise. This neighborhood park's improvements include a large-group picnic shelter, a restroom, a complete playground, open multipurpose play areas, an expanded parking lot, two full-size tennis courts, a volleyball court, two horseshoe pits, and paved walking paths. The added acreage will help provide additional service capacity for surrounding neighborhoods that are outside a specific neighborhood park service area. The recommended additional improvements, based in part on the existing park master plan, include developing undeveloped land, and adding swings, two full-size basketball courts, trees, and a community garden.

Platt Gardens Park (IV-05 S)—4.8 Acres

2602 W Eastover Terrace

Platt Gardens Park is one of the few landscapes on the National Register of Historic Places. The park provides scenic views of the Capitol, downtown, and foothills. Existing amenities include a renovated system of water falls and basin pools, a gazebo, viewing areas, a renovated irrigation system, and refurbished landscapes.

Shoshone Park (IV-12 N)—5.0 Acres

2800 W Canal St

Shoshone Park is in an older neighborhood and has frontage and access on Malad and Canal streets. The amenities include a multipurpose field, two parking lots, two tennis courts, school- and preschool-age playgrounds, and a large restroom/storage building. An open drainage ditch passes through the north end of the site and adds some uniqueness to the park. Overall, the park is in good condition. The recommended improvements to the site include the addition of swings, paved pathways, picnic sites, and a small-group shelter building. It may be desirable to add a

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basketball or volleyball court, or a multipurpose plaza to better meet increased demands on the park resulting from the number of recent infill developments.

South Pool Site (IV-15 S)—0.4 Acres **921 S Shoshone St**

The property is used exclusively for a 50-year-old aboveground outdoor pool. Use of the site should be consistent with recommendations made for public pool facilities.

Terry Day Park—7.1 Acres **Address undetermined**

The site is near Kootenai Street and Federal Way. A proposed master plan for Terry Day Park includes a playground, open space, two tennis courts, a restroom, a neighborhood center, and community garden. A final master plan will be completed after a public meeting to gather neighborhood input.

Downtown Park Planning Area: Square Miles	2.39
2010 Population (City limits and area of impact)	3,406
2030 Forecasted Population (City limits and area of impact)	5,013
Projected Change	47%

The Downtown Planning Area was designated in 2015. This area encompasses the downtown core, and Boise State University, a portion of the west end and the Lusk Street area to the south. The downtown accommodates 33,000 workers daily, and residential is becoming more prevalent in the downtown core. In 2015, BPR in partnership with Planning and Development Services embarked on the Downtown Parks and Public Spaces plan. This plan considers various park types in the downtown area from the large regional facilities such as Ann Morrison Park, to small micro parks including the C.W. Moore Plaza. The plan will inform the future level of service for the downtown area in an effort to serve the active daytime population and residents of downtown.

Table 2-7. Summary for the Downtown Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Mini	1.97	2
Neighborhood	0	0
Large Urban	148.09	1
Linear	6.75	3
Special Use	45.60	10
Regional	90.28	1
Totals	292.69	17

Ann Morrison Park (IV-04 U)—143.4 Acres **1000 N Americana Blvd**



Ann Morrison Park is currently the largest active-use park in the City's system. It serves as a major trailhead and staging area for river floaters and users of the Greenbelt. The park has eight soccer fields, two adult softball fields, a large playground, one large-group site shelter, an 18-hole disc golf course, a fountain, three restroom buildings, four tennis courts, numerous picnic sites, two horseshoe pits, bocce ball courts, a clock tower, Boise Parks and Recreation administrative offices and Infrastructure Unit

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shop, and a yard area. The park receives extensive use, particularly from large community events and scheduled sports activities. The park is used by the Boise Slow Pitch Association, Treasure Valley Fast Pitch Association, Boise School District for girls' varsity softball games, and Capital Youth Soccer Association for both practices and games. Potential improvements to the park include renovation of all access drives and parking lots, development of a new group picnic shelter and restroom near the southeast corner of the park, and completion of irrigation system upgrades. Whitewater park features are proposed for a section of the river adjacent to the park and downstream of the diversion to Settlers Canal. Portions of park roads and irrigation have been updated/renovated in the past three or four years.

C.W. Moore Park (II-17 S)—0.3 Acres 150 South 5th St

This downtown passive park has a developed plaza seating area, historic artifacts from Old Boise, a water wheel, and landscaped tree and planting beds. This park was dedicated by the Cunningham family, which donates about \$1,800 annually for its maintenance. The park complements the downtown environment and helps create a sense of place and history. The park provides a nice ambiance for meeting people, eating lunch, and enjoying the outdoors in a park setting. No improvements are needed at this site.

Capitol Park (II-16 M)—3.4 Acres 601 W Jefferson St

This park is in the City's downtown area in front and east of the Capitol Building. This passive use mini park is used heavily during warm months as a gathering spot for people to meet, eat lunch, rest, and enjoy the park setting. The park has turf, mature shade trees, walkways, benches, picnic tables, and a few small veterans' war memorials at its perimeter. A plaza with updated walkways through the site, a seating area, and planter beds was added in 2006. No additional improvements are needed at this site.

Idaho Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial Park—1.3 Acres 770 S 8th St

The Idaho Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial is an educational park inspired by Anne Frank's faith in humanity. The 180-foot Quote Wall takes you on a walk through history. The words of presidents and slaves, children and philosophers, poets and paupers, the famous and the unknown are inscribed side by side. From the amphitheatre there is a view of the life-size bronze statue of Anne Frank as if she were pulling back an imaginary curtain and gazing out a window from the family's attic hiding place. The wall closest to the Boise River is reminiscent of Amsterdam where Anne Frank lived.

Julia Davis Park (II-18 R)—90.3 Acres 700 S Capitol Blvd

Julia Davis Park is one of the jewels in the Boise park system. In 2007, the City celebrated the 100th anniversary of the original park site's dedication to the City. Major cultural and recreational features in the park include Zoo Boise, Idaho Historical Museum, Boise Art Museum, Discovery Center, Idaho Black History Museum, the Rose Garden, Gene Harris Band Shell, and the Greenbelt. Other amenities include two large-group picnic shelters, three restrooms, a preschool-age playground, six tennis courts, two bocce ball courts, a summer concessions site for tours, 12 horseshoe pits, a lagoon with paddle boats, and access parking for a Greenbelt trailhead.

The site accommodates major public and private events, and receives an abundant amount of use through the warmer months. The master plan for Julia Davis Park provides many changes and improvements to increase available green space, accommodate growth of existing cultural facilities, and add service capacity. The recommended park improvements include a restroom on the east end of the park, a school-age playground, improved road surfaces, expanded parking, a new landscaped entryway off of 3rd Street, "daylighting" Cottonwood Creek, and developing surface water rights. The City should fund and construct all upgrades and improvements in accordance with the approved master plan. A shelter and cancer survivor plaza is anticipated to be constructed in 2011.

Kathryn Albertson Park (IV-01 S)—41.4 Acres 1001 N Americana Blvd

This popular park was developed in 1990, and is on Americana Boulevard directly across from Ann Morrison Park. The park was financed and developed by the Albertson family and was turned over to the City upon completion. The park provides a blend of natural areas that serve as a wildlife sanctuary, and highly maintained areas for walking, wildlife viewing, photography, and weddings. The park amenities include a major sign feature created from indigenous Idaho sandstone, pond areas, viewing points, two gazebo-covered plazas, and two restrooms. No additional improvements are suggested for this site.



Pioneer Park Place (II-14 L)—0.7 Acres 604 S Pioneer

This mini park facility includes the Pioneer Recreation Center and a small tot-lot that serves the neighborhood and the Head Start program. The linear components of the park connect to the Greenbelt path and Myrtle Street. The park has landscaped areas and a 12-foot-wide paved pathway.

The Capital City Development Corporation (CCDC) has developed a conceptual plan to redefine and redevelop this park corridor into an improved amenity for the surrounding neighborhood and businesses.

Rhodes Park (II-13 S)—1.0 Acres 1555 W Front St

This 24/7 lighted special use park, located beneath the Interstate 184 connector, is used almost exclusively as a skateboard park. The site is owned by Ada County Highway District and is managed by the City under a revocable license agreement. Multiple purposes such as trick riding, inline hockey, basketball, and shuffleboard could be accommodated at the site. However, use conflicts would occur due to the popularity of skating and the types of skating styles and skate toys in use at the park. Future management of this site should include monitoring use patterns and user activities, removing vandalism immediately, rotating new skate toys into the site, and keeping popular skate toys updated and maintained for public safety and security.

Riverside Park (II-25 L)—5.0 Acres 1775 W Shoreline Dr

As part of the Greenbelt, Riverside Park provides users with opportunities to stop, rest, and enjoy the scenery of the Boise River and the foothills. Recommended park improvements include a restroom, picnic benches, and an open play area. This parking area will enhance trailhead access to the Greenbelt. A State Fireman's Memorial Plaza and a paved parking area were added to this site in 2008.

Noble Park—0.60 Acres 200 W Main St

This mini park is adjacent to St. Luke's Downtown Hospital and has a small plaza with benches. This park is frequented by pedestrians within the downtown area.

Shoreline Park (II-24 L)—1.5 Acres 1375 W Shoreline Dr.

This park is part of the Greenbelt and provides users with rest stop facilities and an opportunity to view the Boise River, Ann Morrison Park, and foothills. Shoreline Park includes a memorial to those who have contributed to the creation of the Greenbelt system. Site amenities include a restroom, picnic benches, a plaza seating area, a river

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overlook, a trailhead parking area, and a small service building that is used as an office and staging area for the Greenbelt volunteer patrol. No additional improvements are needed. The river overlook was renovated in 2008.

North River Park Planning Area: Square Miles	34.83
2010 Population (City limits and area of impact)	47,982
2030 Forecasted Population (City limits and area of impact)	56,059
Projected Change	16%

The North River Park Planning Area is a mixed pattern of older established residential neighborhoods, newly developed residential subdivisions, and large blocks of undeveloped foothills land intermixed with mostly executive-style residential developments. The scenic views of the Boise Foothills and numerous historic homes; and convenient access to the City's downtown area, Boise River Greenbelt, and foothills trails makes this area highly desirable. Limited amounts of undeveloped lands, and the steeper slopes and environmental constraints of the foothills will limit growth primarily to infill development or low-density foothills development. The proposed neighborhood and community parks are more evenly spaced along the river valley to better provide park services to area residents and address the needs of future foothills development. These efforts are necessary given anticipated growth rates for the area, combined with foothills development patterns and scarcity of foothills properties that would be suitable for parks because of their steep terrain and desirable location for high-end housing. The competition and price for the remaining suitably sized, undeveloped lands in this planning area will be the greatest challenge to the City's ability to secure needed lands to serve future growth. Table 2-6 summarizes the number and acreage of all existing parks and recreation facilities in the North River Park Planning Area including those managed by other public entities.

Table 2-8. Summary for the North River Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Mini	11.4	7
Neighborhood	59.06	12
Community	93.01	3
Special Use	592.68	16
Undeveloped	116.67	7
Partially Developed	13.12	2
Open Space	2015.25	10
Totals	2,791.65	50

^a Foothills East Park is noted as both a mini park and a neighborhood park.

Aldape Park (I-11 M)—0.3 Acres ***629 N San Jose Dr***

This mini park is a landscaped street triangle bordered by San Juan Way, Santa Maria Drive, and San Jose Way. The site contains turf grass and shrubs, a picnic table, and a trash can. Aldape Park's best attribute is its scenic vistas of Boise. The site should be kept as a landscaped area unless area residents wish to use and maintain part or all of it for a community garden.

Bernardine Quinn Park (II-32 S/O)—31.5 Acres ***3150 W Pleasanton Ave***

This combination special use and open space park was donated by the Quinn Family in 1997. In its undeveloped state, the site provides wildlife viewing, scenic vistas of the foothills, and fishing on a 20+-acre gravel-pit pond. The park is on the Greenbelt. The adopted park master plan provides for a restroom, picnic areas and benches, a small picnic shelter, accessible fishing docks, open play turf areas, tree plantings, and habitat enhancements, which should be well received by Greenbelt users. The site's location adjacent to Esther Simplot Park offers opportunities to

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connect to and include recreation amenities that support planned canoeing and kayaking. Three handicap-accessible docks have been installed at the site.

Boise Hills Neighborhood Park (I-06 N)—7.3 Acres

This undeveloped park is between Military Reserve and Hulls Gulch Reserve to serve the surrounding Boise Heights and Somerset neighborhoods. This area has generally steep foothills terrain; therefore, the amount of usable park area may be less than the amount proposed. The planned recreation amenities should be consistent with those for neighborhood parks, and could include an open play area, playgrounds, restrooms, a small picnic shelter, tennis and basketball courts, walking paths, trails, and natural areas, depending on site constraints and neighborhood desires. The park serves as a minor trailhead for accessing foothills trails in the area.

Boise River Recreation Park—no acreage (part of the Boise River) No address assigned yet

The goal is to transform the river into a more natural riparian setting, improve fish habitat, stimulate economic development, and provide a convenient location for water sports enthusiasts near downtown. In the Site Evaluation and Design Report, Recreation Engineering and Planning recommends the ideal location for the River Recreation Park as between Main Street and Veterans Memorial Parkway adjacent to Esther Simplot Park.

Camel's Back Park (I-03 N)—10.2 Acres 1200 W Heron St

This popular park provides four tennis courts, a large modern playground, a heated restroom, a picnic pad, a medium-size parking lot, a volleyball court, and a multipurpose field area. Camel's Back Park serves as a major trailhead for accessing foothills trails in the area. Park upgrades and improvements may include adding a small to medium-size picnic shelter, completing paved walking paths, adding a basketball court, continuing to abate hillside erosion, and providing signs such as an interpretive kiosk to encourage the appropriate use of adjoining open space lands.

Camel's Back Reserve (I-04 O)—63.0 Acres 1200 W Heron St

This open space reserve is adjacent to both Camel's Back Park and Hulls Gulch Reserve. The site consists of steep to rolling hillsides, a naturalized stormwater detention pond, and numerous heavily used trails that provide scenic views of the City and the foothills. This reserve is a popular place to hike, watch wildlife, and observe the setting sun. The City should continue efforts to fund and implement the adopted master plan to provide sustainable use and continuity in management of the property's recreation and natural resource values.



Castle Hills Park (II-03 N)—7.3 Acres 5350 N Eugene St

The park's street frontage and curb, gutter, and sidewalks have been completed. Castle Hills Park provides a full-size basketball court, two tennis courts, a restroom, a complete playground, multipurpose play areas, and a small parking area.

Castle Rock Reserve (I-16 O)—48.5 Acres 451 N Quarry View Pl

This open space reserve adjoins the East End Neighborhood and borders Quarry View Park and open space lands managed by the Idaho Historical Museum. The site has cultural significance to the Shoshone-Paiute and Shoshone-

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Bannock tribes. The site's namesake feature is accessed by a popular trail that provides scenic vistas of the City and the Treasure Valley. No major changes to the area are recommended; however, the City should fund development of a management plan to provide for sustainable use and continuity in management of the property's recreational and natural resource values. The site's needs include monitoring site conditions, restoring native vegetation, controlling erosion, restoring and preserving habitat, and adding interpretive and management signs.

Catalpa Park (II-04 N)—5.5 Acres ***4516 W Catalpa Dr***

This completed neighborhood park serves the Collister Elementary School area. The recreation amenities include a parking area, horseshoe pits, a restroom, a complete playground, a small-group picnic shelter, two tennis courts, a multipurpose court area, a sand volleyball court, open play areas, walking paths, a natural stream area, and a public art sculpture. No additional improvements are needed.

Dewey Park—0.70 Acres ***2150 N 15th St***

This mini park at the intersection of 15th Street and Hill Road has a drinking fountain, game table, benches, and pathways. An Oregon Trail obelisk on the site marks the trail route and provides historic information about the pioneers.

Elm Grove Park (II-10 N)—2.8 Acres ***2200 W Irene St***

One of the oldest parks in the park system, Elm Grove Park has a playground, open play areas, two tennis courts, a restroom building, picnic pad areas, a half basketball court, paved pathways, and mature shade trees. The park turf is sometimes in poor condition due to shading and heavy use. The suggested improvements for this site include renovating the restroom building and repairing walkways and parking areas.

Esther Simplot Park (II-32 S/O)—54.9 Acres

The recent acquisition of land for the Esther Simplot Park will make the site another pearl in the City's string of riverside park jewels. The land was formerly an airstrip, gravel pit, concrete batch plant, and most recently, a business manufacturing concrete products. The land is designated for use as a combination open space and special use park. A master plan is currently being developed for the site. Amenities at the park include open play grass areas, group picnic locations of various sizes, fishing docks, a large complete playground, paved and natural pathways, recreation court facilities, a new pedestrian bridge across the river to connect Garden City, restored riparian areas and trout spawning stream, and major trailhead facilities to the Greenbelt and the Boise River or Bernardine Quinn Park pond. A section of the Boise River adjacent to the site is slated for development of the Ray Neef River Recreation Park. The ponds on the property could be connected to support flat-water boating. Sufficient trailhead parking and support facilities should be provided in this park for Greenbelt, river, and pond access needs.

Fairview Park (II-11 N)—1.6 Acres ***2300 W Idaho St***

Fairview Park occupies an entire city block and is one of the older parks in the City. The amenities include a small restroom building, a complete playground, two full-size outdoor basketball courts, two tennis courts, and mature trees. Parking is available on the street. The improvements should include upgrading the restroom building, constructing a small-group picnic shelter, reconstructing the basketball and tennis courts, and leveling the grassy areas.

Foothills East Park (I-12 M)—8.2 Acres ***1465 E Shenandoah Dr***

Foothills East Park adjoins residentially developed lands and is bordered by mostly steep hillside areas. A small stormwater detention basin is on the site. Potential improvements may be limited to adding seating and viewing areas if residents desire such improvements.

Foothills East Reserve (I-10 O)—30.4 Acres 1220 E Shenandoah Dr

Foothills East Reserve consists mostly of several long but narrow hillsides surrounded by residential homes in the Foothills East Neighborhood. No major changes to the area are recommended; however, the City should fund development of a management plan for the properties to provide for sustainable use and continuity in management of the property's recreational and natural resource values. The site's needs include monitoring site conditions, restoring native vegetation, controlling erosion, restoring and preserving habitat, and adding interpretive and management signs.

Fort Boise Park (I-09 C)—28.8 Acres 600 W Garrison St

Fort Boise Park contains various recreation and other public facilities including Fort Boise Community Center; community recreation offices; the Senior Center; the Boise Little Theater; several large, shared parking facilities; a lighted baseball field; two lighted softball fields; six lighted tennis courts; a skateboard park; a dog off-leash area; a model car race track; the Silver Sage Girl Scouts meeting center; a storage yard; and a flood-control conveyance channel. The park has seen significant changes in the last 10 years. A variety of master plan improvements remain to be implemented, including replacing playground equipment, relocating and upgrading softball fields to provide for one additional soccer/flag football field, upgrading the outdoor lighting system, expanding the Fort Boise Community Center, adding parking facilities in place of the existing storage yard, and covering tennis courts. The park serves as a major trailhead for accessing foothills trails in the area.

Gary Lane Site—1.40 Acres Gary Ln (no address number yet)

A 1.40-acre park-owned property on the west side of Gary Lane intended as a future site for a recreation center.

Gorden S. Bowen Park (II-12 M)—0.3 Acres 1013 W O'Farrell St

This mini park is named after a previous director of Boise Parks and Recreation, and has two small playgrounds, a paved plaza and seating areas, minimal landscaping, and a gazebo-style shade structure for picnics. No additional amenities are needed at this site.

Hillside Park (I-01 C)—10.0 Acres 4150 N 36th St

Hillside Park is near Quail Hollow Golf Course at the corner of Hill Road and North. 36th Street, adjacent to Hillside Junior High School. The City has a long-term lease with the Boise School District for the property. The City should maintain its lease for park purposes into the foreseeable future. Existing amenities at the park include two youth baseball fields, four tennis courts, a lighted softball/baseball field, a restroom building, a small riding arena, and two parking areas. The park is developed to serve youth baseball and equestrian needs. Amenities should be upgraded and added to expand the site's service capacity to better meet the needs of the area. Improvements may include a medium-size picnic shelter and playground. The existing south gravel parking lot should be paved. The riding arena should be upgraded and could possibly be shared as a dog off-leash area, or it could be abandoned for development of additional recreation amenities. The park can serve as a major trailhead to access planned foothills trails in the area.

Hulls Gulch Reserve (I-05 O)—236.0 Acres 3001 N Sunset Peak Rd

Located at the lower end of Hulls Gulch, this open space area consists of steep sagebrush-covered hillsides, wetlands, small groves of trees along an intermittent stream, a naturalized stormwater detention pond, numerous trails, and two minor trailheads. Hulls Gulch Reserve also is the home of the Boise Foothills trails maintenance yard and the Foothills Environmental Education Center. The City should continue efforts to fund and implement the adopted master plan for the site to provide for sustainable use and continuity in management of the property's recreation and

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natural resource values. The site's needs include monitoring site conditions, restoring native vegetation, controlling erosion, restoring and preserving habitat, adding interpretive and management signs, and developing facilities to support a seasonal caretaker.

L.M. Cunningham Arboretum (II-33 S)—2.5 Acres 1149 E Lewis St

The Community Forestry Unit operates this nursery to provide trees for right-of-way plantings and to raise unique juvenile specimen trees for installation in City parks and recreation facilities. The site also is used for community training and educational activities involving tree care. The on-site maintenance building should be upgraded to provide a small office. A restroom and small shelter building should be added to accommodate volunteers, classes, and other visitors.

Lowell Pool Site (II-27 S)—0.8 Acres 1601 North 28th St

This 50-year-old outdoor pool facility is behind Lowell Elementary School. Lowell includes a 1,500-square-foot above-grade pool, limited shared parking, and a small open play grass area. The pool should be considered for replacement at another location in the community to better serve the surrounding area. If the facility is retained, it should be upgraded and improved based on space limitations, public demand, and marketing efforts.

Magnolia Park (II-02 N)—7.0 Acres

This undeveloped neighborhood park is off of Bogart Road next to Shadow Hills Elementary School. Magnolia Park should be developed in accordance with neighborhood park guidelines. The amenities could include a joint parking area with the school; open play areas; a full playground; a restroom; a small picnic shelter; a multipurpose hard court area; volleyball, tennis, and basketball courts; walking paths; and other similar features, depending on neighborhood desires. Green-up will not occur until this property is annexed into the City.

McAuley Park—0.30 Acres 1650 W Resseguie St

McAuley Park is special right-of-way park featuring serene surroundings found only in the north end of Boise. A few park benches make it possible to take a quick stop to enjoy the fresh air and some of Boise's history. This land resides in a three-way intersection in the historical district.

Memorial Park (I-07 N)—5.5 Acres 900 North 6th St

Memorial Park has unique scenic value in addition to its recreational value to the neighborhood. Existing amenities include two open play areas, a restroom, a large playground, and seating areas. The park is divided into two parts by 6th Street. The parcel on the west may belong to the nearby apartment complex. The park's large trees add considerably to its value. Additional improvements could include a volleyball court, a small picnic shelter, a multipurpose hard court, and paved walking paths, depending on neighborhood desires.

Military Reserve (I-08 O)—479.54 Acres 750 N Mountain Cove Rd

Military Reserve, one of the largest of the City's open space reserves, consists of several gulches with two seasonal streams, a minor gravel trailhead, stormwater detention and flood-control ponds, and a standing archery range for target practice. This reserve is a popular destination for mountain bikers and hikers because of the extensive well-connected trail system, the presence of wildlife, and a substantial amount of trailhead parking and support amenities at adjoining Fort Boise Park. This reserve contains numerous unique features that show historic and prehistoric uses of the land. The cemetery marks the graves of military personnel and family members who died while stationed at Fort Boise; however, some of the grave markers have deteriorated and are no longer readable.

The City should continue efforts to fund and implement the adopted master plan for the reserve to provide for sustainable use and continuity in management of the property's recreational and natural resource values. The site's needs include monitoring site conditions, restoring vegetation, controlling erosion, restoring and preserving habitat, adding interpretive and management signs, closing "rogue" (or nonauthorized) trails, and developing an additional minor trailhead facility. In addition, efforts should be made to determine if the graves have been mapped and documented for historical and educational purposes. The City should stabilize and preserve the grave markers.

Municipal Park (II-19 S)—36.7 Acres 500 S Walnut St

Approximately 16 acres of this special use park are used primarily for large-group picnics, while the remaining acreage is used for Greenbelt purposes. Municipal Park is heavily booked throughout the reservation season. The park serves as a major trailhead access for the Greenbelt, and also provides an entrance into the Idaho Department of Fish and Game's Morrison Knudsen Nature Center. Major park amenities include a large-group shelter building, a restroom building, a large playground, 10 group picnic reservation sites, and mature shade trees. The park needs a new master plan to address issues such as vehicular circulation and parking needs, pathways, and potential upgrades to picnic reservation sites. The existing unpaved road could be improved to become the major access point, and parking should be improved at the park. The unpaved road could be eliminated to provide more usable park green space. New curb, gutter, and sidewalks are needed along the park's public street frontage. Two bocce courts were added in 2008.

Natatorium Pool Site (II-20 S)—3.4 Acres 1811 E Warm Springs Ave

This outdoor pool recreation facility behind Adams Elementary School is exclusively an aquatic facility. The Natatorium includes an outdoor 50-meter pool, a children's splash pool, and a large water slide. Because the facility is behind the school, visibility, access, and parking is limited. The facility receives considerable use. Facility upgrades and improvements need to be planned based on public demands and marketing efforts.

O'Farrell Cabin (II-28 S)—0.02 Acres 450 W Fort St

This restored 1,863-square-foot one-room log cabin is one of the oldest remaining structures in the City, and is considered the first permanent home built in the City. The facility is a tangible reminder of the City's history, and provides educational and interpretive signs.

Optimist Youth Sports Complex (II-01 C/S)—53.3 Acres 9889 W Hill Rd

Approximately 25 acres of this combination community and special use park has been developed in partnership with the Boise Noon Optimist Football Program and Capitol Youth Soccer Association. An agreement is in place with these groups for raising funds to complete the entire site. The approved park master plan provides for the following recreation amenities: 16 football fields/nine soccer fields, three playgrounds, two restrooms, three picnic shelters, a concessions building, two tennis courts, walking paths, and two fishing/irrigation ponds. The park can serve as a trailhead for accessing planned foothills trails in the area. Phase I of the park is complete, and development of Phase II is partially complete – parking, tennis courts, irrigation, pond, and additional sports fields have been constructed. A playground, shelter, and additional restroom remain to be constructed, and are awaiting funding.

Owens Park (II-05 M)—0.8 Acres 3496 N 39th St

This mini park is valued by the surrounding neighborhood as an informal picnic area with an open play area, mature shade trees, and a quiet passive environment. No additional improvements are recommended until curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements are made when the Ada County Highway District upgrades the area's streets. The park may be converted to a community garden if the surrounding neighborhood wishes to develop and maintain the additional features.

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Pioneer Cemetery (II-30 S)—5.9 Acres 460 E Warm Springs Ave

This cemetery has sold all available plots and is currently in a perpetual-care mode. Many of the grave markers from the late 1800s and early 1900s have deteriorated so that they are no longer legible. Efforts should be made to ensure that the graves are mapped and documented for relevant historic and educational purposes. The City is in the process of determining if additional land can be platted for burial plots, and if an unused lot can be reverted back to the City for future plot sales.

Pole Cat Gulch Reserve (I-17 O)—120.8 Acres

The lands in this recognized heritage preservation area are in a short, defined foothills gulch that is accessible from the north end of Collister Drive. This area has value for wildlife, habitat, and trails. The City should consider acquiring key properties in this area and develop a management plan to provide for sustainable use, guide development of recreation features, and provide for appropriate management of recreational and natural resource values. A designated trailhead is planned at Collister Drive leading into the Reserve.

Quarry View Park (II-21 N)—10.0 Acres 2150 E Old Penitentiary Rd

This neighborhood park is close to the historic Warm Springs State Penitentiary. Quarry View Park is difficult to access because it has no street frontage. Neighborhood access is via two pedestrian paths from the adjoining neighborhood. Existing amenities in the park include a complete playground, a combination restroom and picnic shelter building, two tennis courts, a large open play area, a full outdoor basketball court, and limited parking. The park is heavily used for both picnic reservations and soccer practice. The City should work with the neighborhood to determine if additional parking is needed or picnic reservations should be reduced or eliminated.

Stewart Gulch Neighborhood Park (I-02 N)—5.8 Acres N Eyrle Way (no street number yet)

This park is intended to serve new growth in the Stewart Gulch area around Cartwright Road. Planned recreation amenities per the adopted Medicine Creek Master Plan are consistent with those for neighborhood parks; and include an open play area, playgrounds, restrooms, a small picnic shelter, tennis and basketball courts, walking paths, and a natural area along the creek. The park can serve as a minor trailhead to access foothills trails planned for the area.

Sunset Park (II-09 N)—5.1 Acres 2625 N 32nd St

Sunset Park contains two playgrounds, a large-group picnic pad, a restroom building, four tennis courts, a half basketball court, a softball field, a large multipurpose ball field, and two large paved parking lots. Improvements at this site should include a large-group picnic shelter, renovated tennis courts, and a paved perimeter path.

Veterans Memorial State Park (II-08 S/O)—79.0 Acres 930 N Veterans Memorial Parkway



This special use park was originally the site of the former Veterans Hospital. The park is owned by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and is managed by the City under a long-term lease. The developed portion of Veterans Memorial State Park provides for day use recreation and one large-group picnic reservation area. The existing amenities include paved pathways, a playground (without swings), a restroom, a large picnic shelter, a Patriot's walk (memorial walk), parking areas, trailhead access to the Greenbelt, several memorials for veterans, mature trees, open play areas, natural areas, and a

large fishing pond. The adopted park master plan calls for a variety of major improvements including a new formal entryway, monument signs, expanded parking areas, a memorial walk, a new veterans memorial, an amphitheater for ceremonial gatherings, two large-group picnic shelters, four small-group picnic shelters, the green-up of undeveloped areas designated for active park use, access improvements for the fishing pond, swings, new paved walking paths, new irrigation, a new fishing pond, and improved management of natural areas.

Warm Springs Golf Course (II-23 S)—169.7 Acres
2495 E Warm Springs Ave

The Warm Springs Golf Course has been managed and operated by the City since 1997. Recent improvements to the golf course include a new irrigation system, clubhouse remodel, parking lot expansion, and improved landscaping. As part of these improvements, 100 trees and new range netting were added and 25 tee boxes were rebuilt. Needed improvements include a public restroom on the west end of the course, a new maintenance facility, a new clubhouse, parking lot expansion, and a par 3 course expansion to serve primarily youth programs.

Warm Springs Park (II-22 S)—34.3 Acres
250 S Marden Ln

This mostly undeveloped site is adjacent to and south of the Natatorium, west of the Warm Springs Golf Course, and north of the Boise River. Residences are on Warm Springs Park's north boundary. A bridge over the river connects the north and south sides of the Greenbelt path. A new paved parking area provides trailhead access to the Greenbelt and to a demonstration wetlands feature in the park. This park is designated as a community park with the intent that it will offer a wide range of recreation amenities. However, the adopted park master plan provides for exclusively passive recreational uses based on the neighborhood's desires. The park's designation should be changed to a special use site. Improvements should generally follow the approved master plan, including restrooms, additional pathways, and an irrigation pond. However, the proposed use of a portion of the park could accommodate expansion of the golf course. The City should seek public input on expanding the golf course into this park property. A restroom was added to this parcel adjacent to the Greenbelt path in 2008.

Willow Lane Park (II-06 N)—2.9 Acres
4623 W Willow Ln

Willow Lane Park is part of the Willow Lane Athletic Complex, but it is separated from the main park by a perimeter fence. The amenities include an open play area, a restroom, a preschool-age playground, a basketball court, two tennis courts, and mature trees. Needed improvements include construction of curb, gutter, and sidewalks along Willow Lane; and paved pathways through the site.

Willow Lane Athletic Complex (II-07 S/O)—57.9 Acres
4623 W Willow Ln

The Willow Lane Athletic Complex is the only park in the City's parks and recreation system that is specifically designed and used for adult softball. The complex has six lighted softball/baseball fields, a tournament soccer field (used by local high schools), two restroom and concession buildings, two large parking areas, a BMX practice course, and an expanse of natural open space along the river and in the floodway. The Greenbelt path connects the site with destinations to the east and west. The park serves as a major trailhead for the Greenbelt. Additional improvements should be considered, such as rerouting the Greenbelt path for better public safety, restoring riparian and upland functions to provide improved habitat values, and upgrading outdated field lighting systems to reduce the impacts on the adjoining neighborhood and comply with lighting service levels for sports fields.



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Southeast Park Planning Area: Square Miles	18.85
2010 Population (City limits and area of impact)	34,977
2030 Forecasted Population	43,247
Projected Change	24%

The Southeast Park Planning Area encompasses all lands south of the Boise River and north of Federal Way, from Boise State University to the southern and eastern boundaries of the City's area of impact. The western portions of the area are substantially developed and include Boise State University's campus expansion area. The southeastern portion of the planning area has experienced relatively rapid population growth. Most of the remaining vacant land in this planning area is between Highway 21 and the southern and eastern limits of the City's area of impact. Table 2-7 summarizes the number and acreage of all existing park and recreation facilities in the Southeast Park Planning Area.

Table 2-7. Summary for the Southeast Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Mini	0.79	1
Neighborhood	36.73	5
Community	16.52	1
Special Use	245.94	4
Undeveloped	44.63	2
Open Space	76.74	1
Totals	421.35	12

Baggley Park (III-06 N)—7.3 Acres ***1411 E Parkcenter Blvd***

This park has been recently improved with completion of site green-up for 2 acres of previously undeveloped land. The amenities include a dual irrigation system, preschool- and school-age playgrounds with swings, two full-size basketball courts, a restroom, a small-group picnic shelter, a public interactive art piece, and paved paths. Under the approved master plan, needed improvements include two tennis courts and a sand volleyball court.

Barber Observation Point (III-19 S)—2.3 Acres ***6300 S Surprise Way***

This park overlooks the Barber Pool, an important wildlife area managed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, and the diversion dam on the Boise River. The site provides trailhead parking and access to the easternmost section of the Greenbelt and to the Oregon Trail Historic Reserve trail system. Recommended improvements include walking paths, seating and viewing areas, and interpretive signs.

Bowler Site (III-11 N/O)—17.2 Acres ***4401 S Surprise Way***

This site offers views of a prominent section of the basalt cliffs that form the second Boise Bench. No master plan has been developed for the large future neighborhood park site; however, it has been identified as a suitable location for development of a 2- to 3-acre dog off-leash area and a moderate-size trailhead parking area to support access for sections of the Greenbelt and Oregon Trail Historic Reserve trail systems in the area. A portion of the park property was exchanged with an adjoining property developer to create a permanent, publicly owned trail corridor between the park and the Oregon Trail Historic Reserve's trail system. Potential additional improvements include a restroom, playgrounds, open play grass areas, and hard court amenities. The site may include any number of customary neighborhood park recreation amenities, as identified by the surrounding neighborhood through a public master

plan process. It may be possible to build a medium-size skate park facility on the site, provided there is no conflict with other planned recreational uses and adjoining land uses.

Cypress Park (III-10 N)—7.3 Acres
4382 S Tableridge Way

This park is off of East Amity Road within an existing residential neighborhood. The park has very little frontage; however, directional signs make it relatively easy to find the park. Cypress Park has a complete playground, restroom, picnic shelter, tennis court, and paved walking paths. Additional improvements include a full-size basketball court and a separate picnic pad.

Helen B. Lowder Park (III-08 N)—5.0 Acres
3450 S Law Ave

This park's amenities include a preschool- and school-age playground, two full-size basketball courts, open play grass areas, a restroom, and paved walking paths. Improvements needed under the master plan include two tennis courts, two picnic shelters, and two horseshoe pits.

Holcomb Path; 2.20 acres
No address

Holcomb Path begins at the corner of Bergeson Street and Holcomb Road. The sidewalk turns into a nonpaved pathway coursing up the canal bank and connecting with a bicycle pedestrian bridge over New York canal. South of the canal the pathway goes along the edge of Silverwood Subdivision connecting with Amity Road. The intent of pathway is to help children get to Simplot Sports Park without the canal being an obstacle.

Ivywild Park (III-04 C)—16.5 Acres
416 W Ivywild St

This community park has good street frontage and access from several streets. The amenities at Ivywild Park include four tennis courts, a softball field, a soccer field, preschool- and school-age playgrounds, unpaved walking paths, a large-group picnic shelter, two public restroom buildings, a playground, and an outdoor swimming pool. The recommended improvements to the park include expanding parking, paving paths, and adding a full-size basketball and two sand volleyball courts.

Kroeger Park (III-05 M)—0.6 Acres
2929 S Leadville Ave

Kroeger Park is a mini park surrounded on all four sides by streets in a residential neighborhood. The site is well maintained and the playground was updated in 2009. The amenities include picnic tables, mature shade trees, and a moderate-size open play grass area. The park and surrounding neighborhood lack adequate curb, gutter, and sidewalk. If the Ada County Highway District upgrades the surrounding neighborhood streets, the park should be included in such efforts.

Manitou Park (III-03 N)—11.9 Acres
1951 S Manitou Ave

Manitou Park has frontage on Manitou Street and is at the base of the City's first bench, below the Ridenbaugh Canal and Federal Way. The steep bluff and canal are part of the park. The amenities include four tennis courts, a complete playground, a large open play area that can accommodate soccer and baseball practices, and a full-size basketball court. A new small-group picnic shelter should be added to better serve the area. It may be desirable to upgrade the Manitou Street frontage with new curb, gutter, and sidewalk; provided there is only a minimal loss of parking spaces and no impact to green space.

Marianne Williams Park—69.80 Acres
No address assigned yet

Marianne Williams Park is an undeveloped park site on the Boise River adjacent to Harris Ranch in the Barber Valley. The riverside park will feature manicured green space, paved pathways, an extension of the Boise River Greenbelt and

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natural areas. Manicured parkland will feature trees, shrubs, and lawn as well as two gazebos, a play area, paved trails, a restroom, picnic tables, benches, and a fishing dock. Undeveloped areas of the park will provide open space and habitat features such as streams, ponds, wetlands, and forested riparian areas that will benefit wildlife, improve fisheries, and provide viewing opportunities. Two parking areas will provide public access to the park and the Greenbelt path. The park will open to the public in 2011 when landscaping, wildlife habitat improvements, and pathways are finished.

Oregon Trail Historic Reserve (III-18 O)—65.6 Acres 4500 E Lake Forest Dr

This unique open space reserve was secured as part of a cooperative multiple-agency public-private agreement. The City subsequently received ownership rights to the property and was able to fully preserve and develop the site for educational and open space purposes under a federal grant program. The reserve provides for preservation and interpretation for one of the longest, best-preserved sections of Oregon Trail ruts that exist in an urban area. The reserve provides several miles of accessible trails, two public access trailhead parking areas, bus parking and group staging areas, a restroom, three scenic overlook plazas, interpretive signs, and a casting of the bronze medallion, "The Old Oregon Trail," by the noted sculptor Avard T. Fairbanks. No further capital improvements are needed at this site. However, additional operating funds are needed for monitoring site conditions and mitigating negative impacts of use, including restoration of damaged natural landscapes.

Parkcenter Park (III-01 S)—14.9 Acres 385 E Parkcenter Blvd

This special use park on Park Center Boulevard is very popular for fishing, walking, and picnicking. The park's main features are a 7-acre pond and a portion of Loggers Creek that runs along the park's southern boundary. A mix of offices, restaurants, and apartments bound the park on three sides. The amenities include a restroom, a small parking lot, fishing docks, a concrete perimeter path, and picnic pads. The pond and stream provide opportunities for wildlife watching, fishing, and nonmotorized boating. Improvements to Parkcenter Park should include a small picnic shelter over existing picnic pads and an accessible boat launch. The City should work with Ada County Highway District and South Boise Water Company to improve water quality in the pond.

Alta Harris Park (I-14 C)—20.0 Acres

This community park will serve residents living on the east side of the North River Park Planning Area. This park will be the seventh riverside park in the "Ribbon of Jewels" named for prominent local women. Recreation amenities will be developed in accordance with the approved master plan to include baseball/softball fields, soccer fields, picnic shelters, a restroom building, a sand volleyball court, paved pathways and unpaved walking paths, open play areas, viewing areas, and natural areas. The Greenbelt will be routed through the site.

Simplot Sports Complex (III-13 S/N)—158.5 Acres 2437 E Lake Forest Dr

The City assumed the site's long-term lease from Les Bois Soccer in the mid-1990s. Les Bois Soccer reserved priority use of the site, but all scheduling, maintenance, and management of the property is the responsibility of Boise Parks and Recreation. The park has 20 full-size soccer fields and 16 youth baseball fields. These facilities are only used for scheduled games, ensuring the overall quality of league play. The park was formerly the county landfill. Regulations prohibit paving the central core parking area to protect against gas buildup. Existing site improvements include three restroom buildings, a maintenance yard, a caretaker's building, paved walking paths, a preschool-age playground, and two large gravel parking lots. Needed special use improvements include developing a centrally located large-group picnic shelter, adding a school-age playground structure, and installing standard identification signs for the park's north parking lot entry.

Neighborhood park improvements could include expanding and completing the playground (large enough to handle the entire demand of the site) and adding a small-group picnic shelter, a tennis court, a full-size basketball court, a small parking area, and other customary neighborhood park amenities, as identified by the residents of the area through a public master plan process.

Williams Park (III-02 N)—7.8 Acres
300 W Williams St

This neighborhood park is difficult to find because of its limited visibility from the adjoining streets. However, directional signs on the street have improved the public's ability to find the park. The existing amenities include a soccer field, a picnic shelter, a restroom, four tennis courts, a full-size basketball court, and a complete playground. The tennis courts were renovated in 2009 and the preschool-age playground was replaced in 2010.

Greenbelt (III-07 L)

See Theme 8: Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space.

Southwest Park Planning Area: Square Miles	16.98
2010 Population (City limit and area of impact)	40,683
2030 Forecasted Population	52,249
Projected Change	28%

The Southwest Park Planning Area is in Boise's annexation path; therefore, the City has been emphasizing preserving future land needs and extending the sewer infrastructure to ensure that needed services will be available once annexation occurs. The area is transitioning from lower-density rural and suburban development to urban development densities, suggesting that development pressure will continue to intensify. The City should consider acquiring needed park properties before suitably sized parcels become difficult to find or too expensive to purchase. The City's area of impact boundary could be extended southward toward Deer Flat Road in this area to accommodate future growth demands. Table 2-10 summarizes the number and acreage of existing parks and recreation facilities in the Southwest Park Planning Area.

Table 2-8. Summary for the Southwest Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Neighborhood	7	1
Undeveloped	290.57	6
Totals	297.57	7

Coughlin Property—10 Acres
Address undetermined

This undeveloped parcel will become a neighborhood park with amenities to be determined by the community members.

Foxridge Site (VI-02 N)—26.2 Acres
7750 S Five Mile Rd

This uniquely shaped neighborhood park property is near the southwest corner of the area of impact. The site contains approximately 0.75 miles of the New York Canal and 0.75 miles of the Paris Lateral. The New York Canal is identified as a proposed trail. The Paris Lateral is identified as a heritage preservation feature. Improvements typical for a neighborhood park should be planned on the westernmost portion of the site, based on neighborhood input for the park master plan. The balance of land may be developed or left in a natural state. Uses for the linear portion of the site can include open space, trails, picnic areas, pockets of open play grass areas, and trailhead parking for the proposed New York Canal trail system.

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Molenaar Diamond Park (V-21 C)—20.0 Acres

The Molenaar family donated this undeveloped community park site in 1994. The site fronts on South Maple Grove Road. A master plan has been developed for this site. The planned improvements include site green-up, an irrigation/fishing pond, a large parking lot, four multipurpose fields, an open play area, perimeter walking and equestrian pathways, one large-group and two small-group shelters, two restroom buildings, a large complete playground with swings and a small water sprayground, a sand volleyball court, a full-size basketball court, and fishing docks.

Murgoitio Site (VI-04 U/S)—160.6 Acres 2815 S Maple Grove Rd

This undeveloped park property is between South Cole and South Maple Grove roads, and is planned to be the second largest developed park in the system. The park master plan provides a mix of special use and large urban amenities that will accommodate baseball and soccer games, as well as large community events. Other improvements include a competition lighted soccer/football field; a competition lighted baseball/softball field; six youth baseball fields; two lighted legion baseball fields; three lighted adult softball/baseball fields; eight soccer fields; eight lighted tennis courts; an 18-hole disc golf course; four basketball courts; paved parking areas; perimeter pathways (walking, biking, and equestrian); seven restroom buildings; a large playground with swings; three large-group picnic shelters; up to six small- and/or medium-group picnic shelters; an equestrian riding rink; a dog off-leash area; two irrigation/fishing ponds with docks; an overlook shelter; an indoor recreation center; a caretaker's residence; and a maintenance yard. The City also should construct one additional outdoor pool at this large urban park.

Pearl Jensen (VI-03 C/S)—64.0 Acres

The park is proposed to be a combination community and special use park site due to its size. The park has primary frontage on Lake Hazel Road, with secondary access via Pearl Jensen Avenue. Eight Mile Creek flows through the site and also provides wildlife habitat and aesthetic value to the park. The master plan for this park is complete. A key part of the park's design is to separate the active sports field components from the passive elements to the north. The planned improvements include site green-up, four parking areas, three baseball fields, three soccer/football fields, a basketball court, two tennis courts, a skateboard park, a freestyle bike course, one large-group picnic shelter, five small-group picnic shelters, three restroom buildings, an irrigation/fishing pond, natural open space areas along the creek, and paved perimeter and internal pathways. A Boise Fire Station facility has been sited as part of the park master plan. In addition, the historic buildings should be preserved.

Peppermint Park (V-22 N)—7.0 Acres 11855 W Peppermint Dr

This neighborhood park property was purchased in 1995. The park adjoins a Meridian School District elementary school property. This site has a restroom and paved perimeter path. The proposed improvements include a shared parking area with the school district, open play areas, a picnic shelter, and an art piece. Future amenities should include a full-size basketball court, two tennis courts, and seating areas.

Wrigley Site (VI-01 N)—13.2 Acres 11300 W Arabian Way

This park is just north of Amity Road midway between South Five Mile and Cloverdale roads. No master plan has been developed for this park. Eight Mile Creek runs through the site and provides an interesting feature. The park has some street frontage, but Arabian Way dead ends into the parcel on both the east and west sides of the park. The City should not connect the street through the site since such an action would split the park and add significant cost. Improvements typical of a neighborhood park should be planned, based on public input during the park master plan process.

West Bench Park Planning Area: Square Miles	18.44
2010 Population (City limits and area of impact)	69,072
2030 Forecasted Population	81,221
Projected Change	18%

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The West Bench Park Planning Area has undergone very rapid growth in its eastern area; development will likely begin to slow as remaining vacant and residentially zoned lands are fully developed. The majority of the vacant land inventory is in the southwestern portion of this park planning area. Historically, the West Bench has been the fastest growing residential area in Boise. It also contains the regional mall and expanding office and industrial uses. Vacant lands that are suitably sized for potential park acquisition and use are in short supply. The area's western boundary borders the urban service boundaries of Eagle and Meridian. West Bench households are typically younger than households in other areas of the City, with more children per household. The City has made tremendous progress over the last 12 years in securing needed parklands and developing parks in this area. However, the area's parks are generally less developed than parks in other planning areas. The future focus in this area should be to add amenities as the newly developed areas near build-out and older areas begin to see infill development. Table 2-9 summarizes the number and acreage of all existing parks and recreation facilities in the West Bench Park Planning Area.

Table 2-9. Summary for the West Bench Park Planning Area

Park Type	Existing Parks	
	Acres	Sites
Mini	3.76	3
Neighborhood	65.09	11
Community	31.13	2
Special Use	58.39	3
Partially Developed	4.31	1
Undeveloped	8.34	2
Open Space	41.18	1
Totals	212.20	20

Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex (V-03 S)—39.0 Acres
5101 N Eagle Rd

This park site is at the corner of McMillan and Eagle roads. Approximately 31 acres of this park are developed and primarily used for youth baseball. Most of the remaining undeveloped land is planned for future development of a large indoor recreation facility and additional parking for the entire park. The existing amenities include seven baseball fields, four multipurpose fields, batting cages, a restroom/concession building, a preschool- and school-age playground, a 10,000-square-foot skate park area, two parking areas, paved walking paths, and a fishing pond. Additional improvements identified in the adopted park master plan include adding two restrooms and a medium-size group shelter, and completing parking spaces.

Coomba Site (V-27 S)—3.4 Acres

This donated site could be developed as a small community recreation center to include a community policing station and small satellite maintenance shop and yard area. The Coomba site is near the corner of Ustick and Five Mile roads. In addition to a proposed recreation center, the master plan provides for a complete playground, an open play area, landscaping, and parking.

Cottonwood Park (V-26 N)—7.2 Acres
4350 N Colonial Park Way

Cottonwood Park is adjacent to Pioneer Elementary School, which is on a year-round school schedule. The park has been developed and contains open play grass areas, trees, a perimeter walking path, two full-size basketball courts, and a small parking area. The planned improvements include a restroom; a small-group picnic shelter; a complete playground with swings; a sand volleyball court; a tennis court; and a large multipurpose hard court for rollerblading, inline hockey, skateboarding, or other uses.

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DeMeyer Park (V-04 N)—12.6 Acres 5100 N Tumbleweed Pl

This park has a very limited amount of street frontage and can be difficult to find. The park is almost entirely surrounded by homes. The DeMeyer family has contributed substantially to the park's development, to the benefit and enrichment of the community. DeMeyer Park features a medium-size group shelter and restroom building, a complete playground, a multipurpose playfield, volleyball and basketball courts, walking paths, a small pond, and an old brick silo that serves as a reminder of the park's original use as the DeMeyer family farm. The Zinger Lateral runs through the north side of the park and adds interest to the park. Recent improvements per the park master plan include horseshoe pits, additional paved paths, upgrades to the pond (potentially for irrigation), fishing, and wildlife observation. The pond could be deepened and enlarged slightly to help improve water quality and habitat values, and perhaps provide an urban fishery.

Fairmont Park (V-12 S)—10.0 Acres 7925 W Northview St

Fairmont Park fronts on Northview Street and lies adjacent to Fairmont Junior High School, Morley Nelson Elementary School, and the school-based Morley Nelson Neighborhood Community Center. The City holds a long-term lease with the Boise School District for the property. The school uses an area east of the park and community center for baseball. The park has an outdoor swimming pool, four tennis courts, complete playgrounds, and one soccer field that is used for games and practices. The recommended improvements include construction of a chain-link fence adjacent to Northview Street to allow the City to safely establish two full-size soccer fields at minimal cost using a north-south field orientation. The City should maintain its lease on the property. The playground was renovated in 2009. This site also could be a suitable location for a skateboard park similar in size and structure to the skateboard park at McDevitt park.

Florence Park (V-18 N)—3.5 Acres 7800 W Florence St

This newly developed neighborhood park serves a relatively small neighborhood area that is bounded by commercial development. Florence Park is adjacent to the headquarters for the Silver Sage Council of Girl Scouts. The scouts are exploring a shared-use lease agreement with the City for a portion of their developed property. If the proposal were formalized, the area would serve as an expanded multipurpose open play area. The existing amenities include a preschool-age playground, picnic benches, a paved perimeter pathway, and a small parking area. The planned improvements include a small-group picnic shelter and a restroom.

Hewett Park (V-07 N)—6.2 Acres 11300 W McMillan Rd

This park is adjacent to McMillan School off McMillan Road, and was donated to the City by a developer. The site has little public exposure due to limited street frontage, the site configuration, and surrounding fences from the backyards of homes. The elementary school grounds adjoin the park on one side. A fence separates the park from the school. The site is subject to occasional vandalism, which can detract from the perception of user safety and security if not removed. The most important improvement for the site may be development of a parking lot and access drive from McMillan Road to encourage and increase public use. The recommended site improvements per the adopted master plan include paved access and a parking lot, a full-size basketball court, a sand volleyball court, walking paths, a restroom, a park identification sign, and a small-group shelter.

Hobble Creek Park (V-02 C)—20.0 Acres 6150 N Park Meadow Way

This newer park is the result of a joint effort by the City, YMCA, Meridian School District, and developer. The amenities include a restroom, one multipurpose field, two baseball fields, two volleyball courts, two tennis courts, and a multipurpose plaza. The needed improvements (per the adopted master plan) include one medium-size group shelter and two small-group shelters.

***Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve (V-24 O)—42.55 Acres
9151 W Mountain View Dr***

The primary value of this unique open space reserve property is its 20+-acre wetland formed by past gravel pit operations. The property has a master plan and will provide excellent habitat for birds, particularly migratory waterfowl and songbirds, as well as opportunities for walking, education, and interpretation. The Meridian School District owns a 10-acre parcel adjoining the site, which should be acquired to protect the site's overall open space values. The property also could be used for development of a wetlands education center. The proposed improvements include trails, parking areas, observation areas, management and interpretive signs, and vegetation restoration in the wetland and upland areas. A federal grant for \$1.3 million was secured in 2008 for the purpose of stormwater and environmental education purposes. Limited site development is anticipated to begin in 2012 after initial water data is collected and analyzed for stormwater purposes.

***Jullion Park (V-08 N)—9.4 Acres
3901 N Jullion Way***

Jullion Park is a long, linear neighborhood park that stretches nearly one-half mile through the neighborhood. The south end of the park is a 5-acre block of land adjacent to Summerwind Elementary School. The linear park areas that meander behind the homes are landscaped and provide relatively little recreational value to the larger neighborhood. Existing amenities in the main park area include a paved parking lot and pathways. A playground, restroom, shelter, and art piece have been added since 2007. The needed improvements per the adopted master plan include two tennis courts, two horseshoe pits, and a basketball court.

***Milwaukee Park (V-09 S)—10.0 Acres
3950 N Milwaukee St***

This park is adjacent to Capital High School, and has been developed with baseball fields that serve West Boise Little League. West Boise Little League provides maintenance for some of the baseball field improvements such as fencing, backstops, infields, and dugouts. The City has considered moving the sports facilities to another location (site V-01 S) so that Milwaukee Park could be redeveloped for its original purpose as a neighborhood park; however, it would be difficult to justify the added expense of this action given the level of investment and quality of the fields. Therefore, Milwaukee Park has been recommended for conversion to a special use facility once suitable neighborhood park property is acquired (see discussion for site V-01 S). Additional amenities at the park should include a parking lot, a restroom building, an additional baseball field, and paved walkways.

***Mountain View Park (V-10 N)—8.4 Acres
7006 W Ustick Rd***

This substantially developed park has limited frontage on Ustick Road, which serves as its primary entrance. The site is co-located with Mountain View Elementary School. The existing improvements include a restroom building, two full-size basketball courts, two tennis courts, a complete playground, two small parking lots, and paved pathways. The planned improvements include a small-group picnic shelter, a sand volleyball court, two horseshoe pits, and a paved perimeter pathway.

***Nottingham Park (V-06 M)—2.2 Acres
9539 N Decatur Dr***

This small park is on Decatur Drive and has good visibility. The amenities consist of a very small children's playground, two picnic sites, an open multipurpose field, an updated playground, paved path, and a full-size basketball court. Due to the park's size, no major improvements are possible. Minor improvements should include improving drainage and turf conditions, and updating the park identification sign.

Pine Grove Park (V-17 N)—4.3 Acres

This undeveloped park site backs onto Interstate 84 where a new sound wall has been installed. The site is bounded by the Maple Grove Road overpass and has frontage for access from Shoup Street. The Department operates a satellite shop facility at this location. A minimum requirement dog off-leash area has been developed; amenities will be added later as funding becomes available. A master plan was developed and adopted by the Parks and

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Recreation Commission in 2010. The master plan improvements include a dog off-leash area, a restroom, a shelter, a one-half basketball court, a playground, and an open play area.

Redwood Park (V-14 N)—6.8 Acres 2675 N Shamrock St

Redwood Park was developed in 2000. This park provides open play grass areas, a perimeter walking path, a small parking area, a 1-acre irrigation/fishing pond, a playground, and trees. The planned improvements include one full-size basketball court, a tennis court, a small-group shelter, a restroom, and seating areas.

Skyline Park (V-05 M)—1.6 Acres 9939 W Skycliffe Ave

This mini park is in the same neighborhood as Nottingham Park. Skyline Park has good visibility from the adjoining street and the facility consists of a children's playground, a small open lawn area, and a half basketball court.

Sterling Property—8.10 Acres 1051 Mitchell

Sterling is a parcel of land purchased in 2004. The undeveloped park site is near the intersection of Mitchell and Irving in West Boise. The site formerly housed business operations and a nursery. A master plan was created in 2010 for the neighborhood park. The plan features a 1.5-acre dog off-leash area, tennis and basketball courts, picnic shelter, playground, 30-space parking area, and spray park.

Sycamore Park (V-20 N)—7.0 Acres 12275 E Braddock Dr

Sycamore Park was developed in 1994. This park is west of Cloverdale Road, just north of Interstate 84. Sycamore Park mainly serves the residents living north of the freeway. The site includes a large multipurpose field, shared parking with Eliza Spaulding Elementary School, a sound berm along the freeway, tree plantings, a restroom, a small picnic shelter, and preschool- and school-age playgrounds with swings. Additional amenities should include basketball courts, a tennis court, a sand volleyball court, and paved paths.



Westmoreland Park (V-25 M)—0.3 Acres

This donated residential lot is in a subdivision less than one-quarter mile from Mountain View Park. The park has turf but no other improvements. The property is next to a United Water pump station, which is also landscaped with turf only. The lot is lightly used and could provide greater recreational value if it were used for a community garden site.

Winstead Park (V-11 C)—11.2 Acres 6150 W Northview St

This community park is off of Northview Street. Winstead Park is used heavily for various scheduled and unscheduled recreational activities, including soccer practice and games, lacrosse, and tennis matches. The amenities at the site include a multipurpose open field area, playgrounds, a combination medium-size shelter/restroom building, four tennis courts, mature shade trees, a large parking lot, and a paved perimeter path.

Other Regional Facilities within Boise's Park Planning Areas

Steunenberg Memorial (II-15 S)—0.5 Acres

This park site is managed by the State of Idaho and is west of Capitol Park and immediately in front of the Capitol. The park is heavily landscaped and contains a memorial statue of Governor Steunenberg. The site's primary recreational values are aesthetics and education.

Barber Park (III-09 U)—70.5 Acres

This 44.5-acre site is managed by Ada County's Parks and Waterways Department. The park is the major river access port for rafting and tubing the Boise River. It is strategically located on the Greenbelt and since 2005 received major renovations and upgrades including parking, roadway improvements, concession and restroom improvements, and a meeting space with banquet amenities.

Barber Park operates as a minor trailhead for public access to the Greenbelt because Ada County charges for parking during the floating season.

Barber Pool (III-12 O)—509.5 Acres

The Barber Pool area is made up of several components: Barber Dam (7.9 acres), the Idaho Shakespeare Festival Amphitheater and Reserve (0.5 acres), Barber Pool (483.7 acres), and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation headquarters (17.4 acres).

Barber Dam is an Ada County-owned facility that is leased to a private energy company. The dam is on the Boise River adjacent to Barber Pool and the proposed Greenbelt path extension at Harris Ranch. The dam currently has a signed canoe portage with a minimally improved path and dock. The City and Ada County should cooperate on developing a new Greenbelt path extension through this area and working with federal regulators to address any pertinent safety and security concerns for the dam and its long-term operational viability.

The Idaho Shakespeare Festival Amphitheater and Reserve is next to the Barber Pool reserve and provides a unique setting for the public to enjoy the company's production season. During the off-season, the site is used for private reservations and occasional public educational activities associated with the reserve.

Barber Pool, a large open space property, is owned by the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands, and is managed by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. The property is important to wintering big game. It is home to wintering bald eagles that roost in the mature cottonwoods. The City should continue to support implementation of the site's recently developed master plan and management objectives to promote opportunities for observing wildlife, advance understanding of the City's history, and maintain the value of having a large undeveloped riparian open space within the planning area.

The Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation's headquarters are adjacent to the Barber Pool and Shakespeare Amphitheater facilities. While not a typical park or recreation facility, these state offices and their staff can provide valuable resources and help with potential partnerships to advance projects that are not only potentially important to the City's parks and recreation system, but also to the county and state's overall quality of life and economic values.

Bonneville Monument Park (III-20 O)—9.9 Acres

This historic interpretive site is owned by the City and is managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The site is purported to be at or near where Captain Bonneville first spied the Boise Valley and its significant expanse of riparian trees that would later become the City of Boise. The site is on the Old Oregon Trail and can be accessed by paved roads, mountain bike trails, and jeep roads. The site is well outside the City's planning area. The City should continue to have the BLM manage the site until the BLM extends its planning boundaries eastward to encompass the site, and the City and Ada County secure protection for remnants of the Oregon Trail between Highway 21 and this park.

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Boise City Aquatic Center (V-00 S)—7.3 Acres

Adjacent to Hobble Creek Park, this indoor pool facility is on property jointly owned by the City and YMCA through a condominium arrangement. The YMCA operates the City-owned pool through a management agreement. The pool is open to the public and YMCA members. Public pool usage fees are set by the City Council based on review and recommendation by the Parks and Recreation Commission.

Proposed Parks: Years 2011–2030

A specific list of capital projects by park and facility type can be found the Long-Range Capital Improvement Plan. An analysis of the proposed parks follows.

Neighborhood Parks

The Department will need to bring into service 125 acres of neighborhood parks over the next 20 years to continue the existing level of service for projected growth, which includes approximately 16 new neighborhood parks planned throughout the five park planning areas based on growth to achieve the desired geographical equity.

The City will be developing three additional neighborhood parks. Terry Day Park will be developed according to an agreement made with the Day family upon their donation of a parcel of land in the Central Bench Planning Area. Somerset Park will be developed in the North River Planning Area.

In addition, the City will be further developing or adding amenities to 29 existing neighborhood parks. Four of these parks projects—Redwood, Helen B. Lowder, Peppermint, and Phillippi Park—represent the completion of growth-related parks from earlier capital improvement plans.

These capital improvements will result in a slight increase in the level of service for neighborhood parks from 1.05 to 1.09 acres per 1,000 residents.

Community Parks

The Department will need to bring into service at least 83 acres of community parks over the next 20 years to continue the existing level of service for projected growth. The City intends to bring four new community parks into service to support this growth—Molenaar Diamond Park, Alta Harris Park, Bowler Park, and Pearl Jensen Park. In addition, the City will be expanding Borah Park and reclassifying it as a community park. The total acreage added from these five park projects is 120 acres.

The City will also be completing two existing parks—Hobble Creek and Optimist Youth Sports Complex—and will be making improvements to Cassia, Fort Boise, Winstead, and Ivywild parks.

These capital improvements will result in a slight increase in the level of service for community parks from .70 to .81 acres per 1,000 residents.

Special Use Parks

The City will be completing Marianne Williams and Warm Springs parks and the C.F. McDevitt Sportsplex projects, as well as developing Esther Simplot and Bernardine Quinn parks. These parks will bring into service an additional 53 acres of special use parks to support future growth. The City will also develop the Ray Neef River Recreation Park.

Improvements are planned for Veterans Park, Park Center, and Simplot Sports Complex. Only those improvements at Simplot Sports Complex are considered growth related.

These capital improvements will result in a decrease in the level of service in terms of special use park acreage from 2.48 to 1.75 acres per 1,000 residents. To maintain the level of service for special use park acres, the City would have to acquire and develop an additional 250 acres of special use parks. In addition to being prohibitively expensive, this type of acreage is not currently available for purchase in a suitable area. City staff determined that declines in the levels of acres for special use parks would be offset by increases in the levels of service for large urban parks and open space.

Large Urban and Regional Parks

In order to maintain the current level of service in large urban and regional parks for projected population growth, the City needs to add at least 132 acres of new large urban/regional parks. The City will accomplish this through the development of a 160-acre parcel in the Southwest Planning Area—Murgoitio Park.

The City would also make improvements to the other two large urban/regional parks—Julia Davis and Ann Morrison.

These capital improvements will result in a noticeable increase in the level of service for large urban/regional parks from 1.11 to 1.41 acres per 1,000 residents.

Greenbelt and Linear Parks

The construction of an additional 15,818 linear feet of Greenbelt/linear parks is planned. These projects primarily involve the extension of the Greenbelt system from Marianne Williams Park to the eastern border of the Harris Ranch development and back to Highway 21. Other sections include pedestrian crossings at Fairview and Main streets, and a section along Americana Boulevard to Fairview on the south side of the Boise River.

Improvements are planned to more than 95,000 linear feet of the existing Greenbelt system as well.

There are currently .83 linear feet and 176 acres of Greenbelt/linear parks per 1,000 residents. To continue that level of service, an additional 53,000 linear feet would need to be constructed. Only 15,818 linear feet were needed to extend the Greenbelt to the eastern city limits. The current Greenbelt Master Plan does not identify the widening of any of the current portions of the Greenbelt system for added capacity. Therefore, the City will experience a decrease in the level of service for the Greenbelt/linear parks from .83 to .62 acres per 1,000 residents.

Action Items

1. Adopt the park facilities plan map.
2. Revise the planned neighborhood and Community Park elements of the park facilities plan map to minimize serving areas that are planned or zoned primarily for commercial, office, or industrial uses.
3. Continue to implement a property management program.
 - a. Enforce the zero tolerance policy toward encroachment.
 - b. Continue to implement the park construction-use ordinance.
 - c. Ensure compliance with the Land and Water Conservation Fund, Recreation and Public Purposes Act, and related requirements for restricted-use park properties.
4. Identify park sites where additional acreage could be acquired to address the inability to secure other needed park sites. Identify any locations or areas for which the City should consider acquiring land for community gardens or mini parks.
5. Manage park and open space landscapes to ensure public safety and the cost-effective delivery of services, improve the quality of recreation, maintain user satisfaction, and enhance park resource values and functions in accordance with adopted resource management plans.
 - a. Seek funding to implement adopted resource management plans such as the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Master Plan, and others. Review and update all plans a minimum of every 10 years.
 - b. Provide adequate funding to address landscape maintenance and staffing needs for training and equipment, and to attract and retain quality employees.
 - c. Continue to work cooperatively with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and other wildlife and conservation groups to protect and enhance habitat values and manage wildlife in parks and open spaces.
 - d. Enhance park values to benefit songbirds through the use of grants, donations, partnerships, and volunteer programs.

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- e. Develop a plan in concurrence with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to mitigate goose population impacts on park-owned properties.
6. Provide funding for a consulting professional or full-time park resource biologist with a background in biology, ecology, education, or other resource conservation-related science(s). Recommendations include the following:
 - a. Resource monitoring of rare and endangered species, habitat conditions in public open spaces, water quality, pest management, noxious weeds, wildlife issues, urban fisheries, and animal movements, and others.
 - b. Development and implementation of habitat restoration plans.
 - c. Staff training.
 - d. Public education programs.
7. Develop an urban park plan for planned high-intensity urban use areas and neighborhoods such as the downtown and near-downtown areas. The plan should address siting, funding, developing, programming, and maintaining urban parks.
8. Maintain adopted levels of service for park facilities in the City and the area of impact listed in Table 2-1.
9. Continue coordination with agencies for the preservation, protection, and restoration of cultural resources.
10. Comply with National Pollution Discharge and Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements.
 - a. Provide training to staff to ensure that the Department keeps current with stormwater system development, maintenance practices, and monitoring and reporting needs.
 - b. Work with co-permittees to help update and maintain the City's manual of best management practices.
 - c. Seek partnerships and other opportunities to reduce the community's cost to comply with NPDES requirements or to ameliorate and improve water quality.
11. Continue efforts to implement energy conservation practices and ensure that new equipment and buildings use appropriate energy conservation materials and technology.
12. Ensure that the design and maintenance of park amenities and recreation features are environmentally friendly and promote the inclusion of youth with disabilities. Children's play areas should incorporate increasingly more natural elements.
13. Develop and maintain a complete inventory of property and water rights (including well logs and water quality reports) for all parklands owned or managed by the City for park purposes.
 - a. Prioritize acquisition, development, and beneficial use of subsurface and surface water rights for parkland irrigation purposes.
 - b. Maintain a water conservation plan to address drought conditions.
 - c. Evaluate water use and conservation needs, and update irrigation systems and technology.
 - d. Develop or retrofit all parks for dual-source irrigation systems with priority on development and use of 1) subsurface rights, 2) surface rights, 3) United Water Idaho, and 4) other potential water sources such as reuse of municipal waste waters.
 - e. Implement xeriscape® principles through design service levels, materials, and specifications, as well as through maintenance practices and service levels.
 - f. Use low-water and water conservation fixtures in all park buildings and recreation facilities.
 - g. Update the Department's water conservation guidelines and policies every three years.
 - h. Continue to review and advise the Planning and Zoning Commission on all permit applications, and the Boise River Systems Ordinance concerning Greenbelt setbacks and mitigation of impacts from new development.
14. Continue to be proactive in environmental planning and management efforts to provide for sustainable recreational uses within the park and open space reserve system to avoid or minimize impacts to habitat and wildlife.

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- a. Ensure that projects occurring near the Boise River provide for resource protection and enhancement. Projects should be designed to minimize negative impacts to the natural resource values of the Boise River and associated riparian areas.
 - b. Ensure that areas designated as Class A lands by the Boise River system ordinance are left undisturbed from asphalt paths, levees, and manicured grasses.
15. Continue to provide leadership regarding City beautification programs, projects, and related civic improvements.
 - a. Support Department landscaping efforts to maintain and enhance the aesthetics of parks, contracted rights-of-way, and public buildings.
 - b. Maintain gateway medians and contracted highway rights-of-way. However, expanding commitments to take on new rights-of-way maintenance projects should be carefully considered by the City Council.
 - c. Have the ROW unit convert remaining areas of aging and overgrown shrubbery into flowers, ornamental grasses, and trees, where appropriate, to reduce the City's costs.
 - d. Promote the use of trees and tree planting throughout the community as aesthetically pleasing and environmentally friendly.
 - e. Support volunteer programs through which citizens annually contribute a great deal of time and energy to help maintain and enhance the City's beauty.
 - f. Support efforts to provide space for public art pieces that enhance the value of parks and contribute to a sense of place for the community and neighborhoods.
16. Designate the Community Forestry Unit as the agency responsible for management of all trees on City-owned properties or facilities, and implement Les Bois Tree Task Force recommendations.
 - a. Continue to implement the Tree Steward Program.
 - b. Develop forestry management plans for all City properties including open space reserves.
 - c. Develop a comprehensive planting plan.
 - d. Develop and finalize a memorandum of understanding with Ada County Highway District.
 - e. Work with Planning and Development staff to complete a landscape ordinance consistent with Citywide goals and objectives.
 - f. Work with Planning and Development staff to enforce tree care after establishment.
 - g. Continue to work with realtors, developers, builders, building managers, title companies, and green industry affiliates.
 - h. Seek alternative funding for educational opportunities related to forestry programs.
 - i. Continue to implement the tree planting maintenance plan for the Capitol City Development Corporation and Downtown Boise Association.
 - j. Provide educational workshops and classes regarding trees, and develop a website.
 - k. Complete a tree canopy analysis study.
 - l. Plant three trees for every tree removed (2:1).
17. Continue to implement and update the IPM policy and pesticide management guidelines to reflect changes in chemical engineering, industry service levels for chemical use, use of biological and genetic controls, and emerging pest problems.
 - a. Continue to provide training, certification, recordkeeping, and monitoring regarding pests and pesticide use in accordance with applicable laws.
 - b. Develop plans for IPM for open space reserves.
 - c. Work with Ada County Weed and Pest Control regarding abatement of noxious weeds and mosquitoes on City parks and open space lands.
 - d. Update a spill response plan for the Department, and provide necessary staff training and equipment to implement the plan.

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- e. Maintain agency resource partnerships, coordination, and cooperation; including a liaison with species conservation organizations (e.g., Golden Eagle Audubon Society, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, and Native Plant Society).
- f. Develop, implement, and monitor resource management plans and policies, such as the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, open space reserves plan, urban forestry management plan, and the IPM policy.

Sources Mentioned

The following documents were used for generating plans and costs for project developments:

Boise City Comprehensive Plan
Boise City Comprehensive Plan and Supplement for Southwest Boise
Boise Parks and Recreation five-year capital improvement plan proposal
Boise Parks and Recreation capital improvement plan programming guide, 1997
Boise Parks and Recreation plans for water conservation, spill response, forestry management, and recreation and resource management
Boise Parks and Recreation policies regarding integrated pest management and zero tolerance toward encroachments on parks
Boise Parks and Recreation property acquisition report, March 2000
Boise Parks and Recreation referendum—"Providing for the Future," 1994
Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, adopted December 14, 1999
Boise River Trails Plan, 2009
City of Boise comprehensive land use map, 1997
City of Boise ordinances regarding the Boise River system, trees, planning and zoning, and park construction use
City of Boise's manual of best management practices
Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan, 1993
Destination 2025: Long-Range Transportation Plan for Ada County, developed by the Community Planning Association, approved July 15, 2002
Master Plan for Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve, FY2004–2005
Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Management Plan, September 1997
Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, adopted December 5, 2000
U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Census, State and County QuickFacts, accessible from
<http://www.census.gov/main/www/cen2000.html>

Theme 3. Partnerships and Volunteerism

Background

A key aspect of the existing Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan implementation has been the development and promotion of community-based partnerships and alternative funding programs. This collaboration was recommended in the 1994 adopted plan and carried over to the 2005 plan. This continued effort has resulted in a broader focus on parks and recreation partnerships, including donations, directed volunteer efforts, and alignment of Boise Parks and Recreation's operating philosophy toward developing, supporting, and cultivating successful partnerships, volunteer efforts, and donation opportunities.



Partnerships received from 2005 to 2009 had a value of approximately \$17.25 million (Table 3-1). Community-based partnership projects, regardless of size, are viewed as great accomplishments for the Department and the City. The City sponsors a number of community-based partnership and volunteer programs that significantly benefit the parks and recreation system. These include memorial tree, memorial bench, and tree steward programs; Adopt the Greenbelt; Boise Riversweep; Tending Our Foothills; and Paint the Parks; among others. The Department's volunteer coordinator also works with individuals and groups to develop volunteer service projects tailored to fit their time and resource abilities. In addition, the City maintains a list of desirable partnership, volunteer, and donation opportunities that it would like to pursue. The City uses its website to market these opportunities, as well as educate citizens and groups about the benefit and value of partnership projects and volunteer opportunities. Opportunities associated with recreational education programs, local news stories, professional networking functions, planning projects, and the Internet seem to be very effective in promoting and generating partnerships, volunteerism, and donations.

Table 3-1. Donations greater than \$10,000.

Donor	Project / Donation	Type of Contribution	Project Amount	Fiscal Year
BLM, IDL & USFS	Legislated land exchange 5,000 acres	Valued	\$15,561,000.00	2008
Larry Williams	Donated 70 acres of land in the Barber Valley for the future development of Marianne Williams Park	Valued	\$10,000,000.00	2006
Friends of Zoo Boise	Out of Africa exhibit	Valued	\$2,332,044.00	2009
Pat Day	Donated a new park to the City in honor of his wife Terry Day	Valued	\$2,000,000.00	2007
R.A. Bloch Cancer Foundation	Julia Davis Park Cancer Survivor Plaza	Grant	\$1,000,000.00	2009
Friends of Parks	Raised donations for the development of the Whitewater and Esther Simplot parks	Monetary	\$300,000.00	2008
Whitney Fire Protection District	Donation for Fallen Fire Fighter Memorial	Monetary	\$210,000.00	2008
Smith property	Camelsback Reserve 5 acres	Valued	\$193,000.00	2008

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Donor	Project / Donation	Type of Contribution	Project Amount	Fiscal Year
Land Donation/Purchased	The City purchased a 40-acre parcel of land from the Donnellys, immediately adjacent to the 120-acre Blessinger property that was acquired in 2003; the 40-acre property, valued at \$510,000, includes an old ranch home and barn built in 1942	Valued	\$160,000.00	2005
Wild in the City, Heidi and Joseph Holland, and the Thompson Family	Donation for Foothills Learning Center	Monetary	\$152,732.07	2008
Unknown	The Department received a donation for signage at the future Marianne Williams Parks	Monetary	\$150,000.00	2006
State Department of Health and Welfare	Awarded grant to Healthy Community Healthy Youth (HCHY) for teen violence prevention projects	Grant	\$107,000.00	2006
Oberbiling property	Rocky Canyon 10 acres	Valued	\$60,000.00	2009
Unknown	The Department received a donation for the Columbus/Bowler property exchange	Monetary	\$47,421.65	2005
Idaho State Parks	Grant received from Ridge to Rivers for trail work in the Polecat Gulch that was completed in summer 2007	Grant	\$46,640.00	2006
Albertsons/Supervalu and KaBOOM!	Partnership to build a new playground in Kroeger Park	In-kind	\$40,000.00	2009
Block property	Camelsback Reserve .75 acre	Valued	\$35,000.00	2008
Larry and Maryanne Williams Foundation	Donation for construction of the Julia Davis restroom and pavilion	Monetary	\$29,980.00	2008
Idaho Humane Society	Donation to purchase and install a shelter at the Morris Hill Dog Park	Monetary	\$26,400.00	2007
Micron	Donation for JD Tennis Court renovation	Monetary	\$25,000.00	2006
Idaho Community Foundation	Donation for Julia Davis Park signage	Monetary	\$20,360.00	2008
Boise State University (BSU)	Julia Davis Park Tennis Courts as part of Agreement with BSU	Monetary	\$16,000.00	2009
Idaho Tree Fund	Donation for future tree adoptions	Monetary	\$15,000.00	2009
University of Idaho	Recreation coordinator position share	Monetary	\$13,000.00	2008 and 2009
Various individuals and businesses	In-kind contribution for Park Renovation Project such as granite bench tops, architecture fees, labor and material for excavation, sandstone dedication monuments, nursery stock, fence rental, concrete, and labor to install	In-kind	\$12,800.00	2008
Coordinating Delta Test	Delta Test Printer	In-kind	\$12,289.00	2005
Idaho Department of Lands	Grant for tree plantings at Veterans Memorial Park	Grant	\$11,700.00	2009
United Water	The Department received a donation for the Park Center Easement	Monetary	\$10,238.40	2008
E/S Drake	Donation for creative services for the Julia Davis Park Centennial celebration	In-kind	\$10,000.00	2006
REI	Grant awarded to Ridge to Rivers to initiate the Camelsback hillside restoration in 2006; project will be completed in 2011 using City funds	Grant	\$10,000.00	2006
United Water/Orida	Donation for The Environmental Learning Center	Monetary	\$10,000.00	2005
Nature Conservancy	Donation for art and microscopes for the Foothills Environmental Learning Center	Monetary	\$10,000.00	2005
Albertsons	Donation of \$3,000 for t-shirts, \$4,500 for food and BBQ service, \$1,500 in-kind for the use of their corporate patio, and \$1,000 in-kind for parking lot use for the 2007 Boise Riversweep event	Monetary/In-kind	\$10,000.00	2005
TOTAL	TOTAL Fiscal Years 2005–2009		\$32,637,605.12	

Volunteers play an integral role in helping to provide high quality parks and recreation facilities and programs to the community. Every year, thousands of people help in almost every aspect of the Department's operations, ranging from serving on boards and committees, organizing and assisting with events, and performing park maintenance such as tree care and site amenity painting. The Department employs a volunteer coordinator and the Foothills Environmental Learning Center added a part-time volunteer coordinator in 2008 to complement their expanding program and service opportunities. Overall, volunteers gave nearly 55,000 hours of services in fiscal year 2009, valued at more than \$766,000.

The City has a Heritage Trust donation program that has been in place for more than 29 years. The Heritage Trust program accepts cash donations from a variety of groups, individuals, and corporate entities. Donations are typically for specific parks and recreation items such as physical improvements, equipment, recreation program subsidies, or maintenance. Donations to the Heritage Trust are tax deductible. Since 2004, the City's Heritage Trust program has received nearly \$2.9 million and provided for more than \$3.7 million in park improvements. Detailed information on the Heritage Trust program is shown in Table 3-2.

Table 3-2. Donations made to the Heritage Trust, as well as Heritage Trust funds applied to parks and recreation needs, fiscal years 2005 through 2009.

Fiscal Year	Received, Transferred In, and Interest	Spent	Net Change	Ending Balance
2005	209,250.99	(171,725.62)	37,525.37	867,854.32
2006	477,913.17	(271,623.02)	206,290.15	1,074,144.47
2007	283,714.47	(140,846.44)	142,868.03	1,217,012.50
2008	654,781.72	(410,624.93)	244,156.79	1,461,169.29
2009	271,116.28	(319,415.83)	(48,299.55)	1,412,869.74

The Department's approach to partnerships involving larger development projects is based on establishing a dedicated project staff team. The team consists of a leader and assigned technical, professional, and field staff that are needed to fulfill the City's partnership commitments. This approach creates a strong, focused, and coordinated relationship with the partnering entity, and demonstrates the City's ability and commitment to the success of the project and the partnership. The approach also encourages positive communication, appropriate use of staff and partnership resources, coordinated problem solving, understanding of financial resources and needs, and quicker identification of and response to challenges. The approach reinforces that the value of any partnership is mainly measured by the quality of the end results, recognition of excellence and success, and satisfaction of both partnering entities with the process.



The City has entered into a number of important partnerships with governmental entities. Examples of projects, plans, and programs supported by partnering with governmental entities include the Ridge to Rivers trail system, Barber Pool Master Plan, Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Veterans Memorial State Park lease, Foothills Conservation Agreement for rare plants with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, foothills land exchanges, after school programs (Boise and Meridian school districts), University of Idaho (mobile recreation and nutrition education), school-based neighborhood community centers (Boise School District), and Ada County Sheriff's alternative sentencing crew. These intergovernmental partnerships provide for coordinated, cost-effective management and maintenance of needed recreation facilities and lands. Developing and maintaining intergovernmental partnerships have proven to be a success in Boise. These partnerships have led to expansion of the public trail system, improved management of open space lands, more foothills land preserved as open space, labor for conservation and maintenance activities, and cost-effective delivery of recreational services associated with

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coordinated use of public facilities, staffing, and funding resources. Challenges to partnering with other governmental agencies include maintaining interest in participation, differing missions, keeping the partnership a funding priority given limited tax funds provided to each agency, and dealing with leadership changes associated with political or staffing changes.

Action Items

1. Continue to promote and emphasize the use of partnerships, volunteers, and donations to improve parks and recreation facilities, and reduce program service delivery costs.
 - a. Continue to fund volunteer and partnership coordinators throughout the Department.
 - b. Seek Parks and Recreation Commission, Mayor, and City Council approval of the drafted Partnership and Donation Policy that outlines the process for developing partnerships and helps guide staff and potential partners on the procedures for proposing and acquiring approval for partnerships.
 - c. Seek general fund capital dollars to leverage, advance, and support partnership, volunteer, and donation projects when opportunities that meet the goals of the City's Strategic Plan become available, and vice versa.
 - d. Maximize the use of volunteer and partnership labor to enhance parks and recreational programs and maintenance activities.
 - f. Implement conservation-related projects recommended by the Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Zoo Boise Master Plan, Les Bois Tree Task Force Plan, and other adopted Department facility management plans by using partnerships, volunteers, and donations.
 - g. Regularly recognize the value of volunteering and celebrate the success of partnerships.
2. Enhance marketing efforts to support advancement of desired partnership, volunteer, and donation opportunities.
 - a. Train and encourage staff to take appropriate advantage of opportunities to promote partnership, volunteer, and donation opportunities important to the City.
 - b. Continue to use the City's website to maintain a list of park and recreation partnership, volunteer, and donation projects and opportunities, and to educate citizens about how partnerships work.
3. Continue to seek partnerships with individuals and organizations committed to providing quality parks and recreational services to the community.
 - a. Provide opportunities to educate potential partners about the City's approach and limitations to partnership projects.
 - b. Require partnership and volunteer projects to adhere to park development service levels and recreational service delivery expectations.
 - c. Ensure that the Mayor and City Council provide for tax support for base operating and maintenance costs that are necessary for new projects or programs provided by partners, volunteers, or donors as part of the formal partnership agreement process.
4. Maintain and develop intergovernmental partnerships to provide cost-effective delivery of needed parks and recreation facilities and services.
 - a. Continue the Ridge to Rivers partnership.
 - b. Continue to expand partnerships with public school districts for use or development of joint-use facilities.
 - c. Seek partnerships with area public park and recreation providers and other agencies, as appropriate, to provide cost-effective facilities and expand services that meet the needs of the community.



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5. Maintain and expand the Friends of Boise Parks and Recreation Foundation to focus on donations, fundraising events, new partnerships, and specific projects that compliment the efforts and mission of the Department.
6. The Department should develop promotional and fund-raising materials describing how to organize and implement successful public–private partnerships with the City.

Sources Mentioned

Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan, 1993

Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, adopted December 14, 1999

City of Boise Gift catalog, 1999

Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, adopted December 5, 2000

City of Boise Les Bois Tree Task Force Plan, summer 2001

City of Boise Master plans for Barber Pool and Zoo Boise

Theme 4. Sustainability

Background

This theme intends to establish a strong link between parks and recreation facility design, program goals, and operational methods and the Department's ability to support a foundation for a high quality of life for Boise citizens, without compromising the future needs of the community.

Defining Sustainability and Setting a Framework

The term "sustainability" has become a broad term used to describe a number of concepts focused on the capacity of current generations to endure for future generations. The term "sustainable community" is specifically defined within the City's Comprehensive Plan, Blue Print Boise (draft) as "A sustainable community is one where the integrated economic, social, and environmental systems are structured to support healthy, productive, and meaningful lives for its residents, while laying the foundation for a high quality of life without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

Blue Print Boise also sets forth themes that incorporate the sustainability ideal. Many of these themes can be directly supported and achieved by the Department. It is recommended that the definition of sustainability and framework of Blue Print Boise be used by the Department in the 2011 Comprehensive Plan through this theme. This approach will help the City move toward a more sustainable community. Blue Print Boise is intended to be a 10- to 20-year planning document, and the 2011 Comprehensive Plan is effective for five years. This theme focuses on the next five-year planning period that supports the long-term goals of the Blue Print Boise.



Current Sustainable Practices

This theme was developed after reviewing and evaluating current practices. A matrix was created to identify if activities were currently occurring within an area using key themes from the 2011 Comprehensive Plan (Table 4-1). A summary of those activities is included in the following section. A complete list of sustainable efforts is attached in Appendix F. Recommendations were then developed by theme for improving current practices or beginning new sustainability initiatives. Those recommendations follow the current practices summary. Sustainability recommendations also are incorporated into the appropriate themes of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.

Key objectives for sustainability initiatives are:

1. Waste management
2. Alternative energy and reduced energy consumption
3. Water conservation
4. Reducing and eliminating the use of pesticides
5. Composting
6. Landscaping with native plants
7. Facility design incorporating green practices
8. Division measurement, tracking, and reporting of sustainability practices

THEME 4. SUSTAINABILITY

Table 4-1. Current sustainable practices.

Current Practices					
Key Themes	Administration	Foothills	Recreation	Resources	Zoo
Natural Resources	X	X	X	X	X
Environmental Friendly Development		X		X	
Energy Conservation and Alternative Energy		X		X	X
Urban Agriculture	X	X		X	
Education		X	X	X (trees)	X
Sustainable Community Indicators					
Facilities and Services			X	X	
Land Use and Transportation	X			X	
Protect Life and Property		X		X	
Active Living and Healthy Lifestyles		X	X	X	
Health and Social Services			X		

Recommendations for Further Efforts in Context with Blue Print Boise

Blue Print Boise outlined a number of themes with supporting principles and goals that provide a framework to support sustainable community efforts. The Department used this framework to add specific recommendations to support the goals of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan related to sustainability. The framework and recommendations are outlined below. The color coding for themes and principles are as follows: green is a theme and the major chapters of Blue Print Boise in orange are principles. The specific principles support the themes.

Theme #1: ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Principle: PRESERVE AND ENHANCE NATURAL RESOURCES

"Preservation of the City's natural resources—air, water, and environmentally sensitive areas—is a key factor in promoting sustainability and protecting quality of life. Efforts to manage the surrounding foothills and the Boise River corridor in a sustainable manner have been underway for several years. Building on those successes, the City will continue to preserve the economic, social, and environmental resources associated with the large tracts of land in the Foothills, high desert areas, and riparian and floodprone areas. In addition, the City realizes numerous and significant benefits from the protection of human health and the environment, particularly related to air and water quality."



Goal ES1: Protect and enhance air quality and minimize health hazards associated with air pollution.

ES1.2: VEHICLE EMISSIONS

- (a) Support the Air Quality Board emission testing program in seeking new technologies for testing and reducing vehicle emission.

- (b) Coordinate with Ada County Highway District (ACHD) and Idaho Transportation Department (ITD) to improve traffic flow and minimize vehicle time spent idling and accelerating.

ES1.4: DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Promote compact, walkable development patterns that support transit and reduce carbon emissions from vehicles, and discourage development patterns that rely solely on vehicles for transportation.

Goal ES2: Protect surface water quality by enhancing natural watershed processes and promoting efficient water use.**ES2.1: STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT**

Encourage high quality design and maintenance of stormwater management infrastructure and development of practices to significantly reduce runoff-erosion, flooding, and meet other drainage management needs.

ES2.2: STORMWATER CONVEYANCE PROTECTION

- (a) Support strategies for flood mitigation in floodprone areas.
- (b) Pursue restoration of floodplains and flood conveyance capacities, with preference to nonstructural and vegetated stabilization measures.

ES2.4: EFFICIENT WATER USE AND REUSE

- (a) Encourage efficient water use and reuse within high density development.
- (b) Support the co-location of infiltration infrastructure into landscaping as a method to “stack” multiple environmental and economic benefits.

**ES2.5: MINIMIZE URBAN RUNOFF**

Encourage aggressive use of “green infrastructure” that maximizes stormwater retention on-site and land development designs for urban runoff that minimize flooding and the need for additional or expanded flood control and conveyance facilities.

ES2.7: PRESERVE NATIVE VEGETATION LAND COVER AND FUNCTION

Pursue land use action to preserve a high percentage of native vegetation and encourage appropriate use of native landscape materials, and support landscape areas that minimize polluted runoff and mimic natural watershed processes.

Goal ES3: Protect groundwater quality and quantity.**ES3.4: LANDSCAPE MATERIALS**

- (a) Promote landscape plant materials that require minimal use of pesticides and fertilizers.
- (b) Encourage use of organic pesticides and fertilizers to reduce impacts on area groundwater.

ES3.5: AQUIFER RECHARGE

- (a) Support the development of a Managed Recharge Area, administered by the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the Boise River watermaster.

ES3.6: CITY OPERATIONS

- (a) Explore the expansion of IPM practices to all City-owned properties.

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(b) Develop specific goals for the reduction of pesticides.

Goal ES5: Reduce the amount of solid waste being landfilled or incinerated.

ES5.3: CITY OPERATIONS

Reduce waste and lead by example in the City's day-to-day operations by creating a waste reduction plan for City government.

ES5.7: INTERAGENCY COOPERATION

Support planning and implementation of solid waste management programs through interagency cooperative efforts.



Goal ES6: Promote a healthy urban forest to enhance the City's environment, air quality, and appearance. The City's urban forest improves the appearance and energy efficiency of the built environment, improves air quality, and enhances the overall character of the community.

ES6.1: TREE CANOPY

Complete a Citywide tree canopy analysis to identify where significant gaps exist and trees are most needed to shade streets and parking lots. Based on the analysis:

- Develop a goal for the City's tree canopy.
- Focus tree planting efforts, such as ReLeaf Boise, in areas demonstrated to have the greatest need.
- Develop educational materials on the benefits of maintaining tree canopy on private property.

ES6.2: MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION

Rehabilitate, restructure, and enhance the public urban forest through efforts to:

- Preserve healthy specimens of mature, robust, and long-living species.
- Ensure the health and survival of all intermediate-aged trees.
- Plant new juvenile trees to increase the quantity, distribution, and diversity of trees.
- Support the implementation of the City's Comprehensive Tree Planting Plan.
- Develop a tree care program for the City's most urban areas, such as downtown and designated activity centers, that includes partnering with developers, ACHD, Capital City Development Corporation (CCDC), and others.
- Develop a pilot project to demonstrate available tree care alternatives and increase soil volume for trees in public rights-of-way and parking lots.

ES6.3: COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Emphasize the significant role trees play in achieving a more sustainable community by expanding the City's forestry education and outreach program to include efforts to:

- Partner with other City departments, state agencies, neighborhood associations, schools, and other institutions.
- Provide information to contractors, educators, and homeowners that explains the benefits of planting deciduous trees on the south side of homes and commercial buildings, identifies appropriate species, and provides planting and care specifications.

ES6.4: TREE PROTECTION

Expand the Boise Tree Ordinance to promote tree retention and replacement. When permits are granted for development, provide the developer with education materials on mitigating tree removal.

Principle: PROMOTE ENERGY CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PRODUCTION

Promoting energy conservation is a key component of any sustainable community. The City has already taken many steps to promote energy conservation in its day-to-day operations by incorporating hybrid cars into its automobile fleet, encouraging its employees to walk or bicycle to work, and instituting recycling programs. However, the City is committed to exploring additional opportunities to promote energy conservation at the community level through the creation of energy efficiency service levels and incentives, demonstration projects, and through partnerships with utility companies and building associations, among others. The City also is committed to fostering the use of renewable energy, and will ensure that its policies and regulations are supportive of alternative energy production at both the regional and local level. The goals and policies outlined below are intended to encourage energy conservation and improve the ease with which alternative energy production can be accomplished in public and private development.

Goal ES11: Reduce water and energy use in municipal buildings and facilities.**ES11.1: EXISTING MUNICIPAL FACILITIES**

- (a) Audit existing municipal facilities to establish a baseline of current energy and water use, and identify opportunities for reductions.
- (b) Implement all solutions with a demonstrated payback of seven years or less.
- (c) Monitor energy and water costs at all facilities, and compare consumption based on similar parameters, such as square footage.
- (d) Share costs and other data from the City's experience with the development and construction community.
- (e) Consider the use of the Environmental Management System, ISO 14001, as a method to assess and track opportunities for meeting the City's sustainability objectives.

ES11.2: MUNICIPAL BUILDING DESIGN

- (a) Design new municipal buildings to meet, at a minimum, Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) silver standards.
- (b) Require the integration of features that will maximize energy use reduction and water conservation in existing buildings when renovations are planned.

ES11.3: SHADING

Install green roofs, "living walls" (including vine applications), and Class II/Class III trees to shade municipal buildings and paving.

ES11.4: GREEN POWER

- (a) Source a minimum of 10% of the electricity consumption in City facilities from nonhydro, renewable sources, such as purchased green power and power generated on-site.
- (b) Consider integration and net metering of on-site renewable energy production and use in municipal facilities, such as small-scale wind turbines and hydroelectric, geothermal, bio-energy, and solar sources.
- (c) Explore opportunities for the City to become a purveyor of alternative energy.

ES11.6: SUSTAINABLE PURCHASING POLICIES

- (a) Implement sustainable purchasing policies for the City such as energy-efficient appliances and equipment, recyclable materials, and items with recyclable content.
- (b) Track and review purchases on an annual basis to find reduction opportunities.

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Principle: PRESERVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR URBAN AGRICULTURE

"As the City continues to grow, opportunities for small-scale urban agriculture will be preserved and residential food production encouraged. Providing opportunities for community gardens, small-scale farms, and other food production within the City's area of impact (ACI) will help reduce the community's reliance on outside food sources, support the local economy, promote community interaction, increase access to fresh produce, promote community health, and help the City maintain an identity that is distinct from other communities. The goals and policies outlined below are intended to promote community-based and local food production, and promote a healthy community.

Goal ES14: Promote community-based and local food production.

ES14.1: RESIDENTIAL FOOD PRODUCTION

- (a) Designate appropriate public lands, such as median strips or sections of public parks, for community gardens within new and established neighborhoods.
- (b) Work with other public agencies, such as the ACHD, to allow for use of community gardens on public lands.
- (c) Encourage public and private schools to allow community gardens and demonstration projects on school property.
- (d) Provide incentives for the incorporation of community gardens and urban agriculture in residential development.

ES14.2: INCENTIVES

- (a) Encourage food production in the City through targeted zoning amendments that address allowed uses, their location, and use conditions to ensure compatibility with surrounding neighborhoods.

Goal ES15: Protect access to and promote the use of the City's canal system.

ES15.2: WATER RIGHTS

Require the use of existing water rights as new development occurs, particularly to support urban agriculture and community gardens.

Principle: INFORM AND EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ON THEIR ROLE IN A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

"One of the things the City can do to promote both local and global sustainability is to educate its citizens on the impacts of their day-to-day actions. The City will provide information to citizens about current practices such as recycling, energy conservation, and stormwater runoff—as well about the overarching vision embodied in this 2011 Comprehensive Plan and the important role that land use plays in the sustainability of the City—as an important step toward encouraging action. The City will continue to expand the use of its website, Department newsletters, and other tools to educate local residents and businesses on sustainable practices they can employ, as well as City initiatives related to sustainability. The City also will explore opportunities to partner with utility providers and regional agencies on its educational efforts. The goals and policies outlined below are intended to guide education and public information efforts related to the City's sustainability objectives."

Goal ES16: Expand public education programs to promote sustainable practices in the community.

ES16.1: COORDINATION OF SUSTAINABILITY EFFORTS

Explore options to improve coordination of sustainability efforts, including cooperative efforts with other agencies and cities, and interdepartmental committees; and appoint a sustainability coordinator to provide leadership within the City and community, and oversee public education efforts.

ES16.2: HOMEOWNER AND BUSINESS OWNER OUTREACH

- (a) Establish educational programs to promote energy and water use reduction, and groundwater protection for homeowners and existing commercial building owners.

- (b) Coordinate the programs with organizations such as utility providers, state and federal agencies, building associations, and interest groups.

ES16.7: BOISE RIVER PROTECTION

Educate the public on measures to prevent pollution in the Boise River through programs, such as:

- "Partners For Clean Water."
- The "Riversweep" annual volunteer river cleanup.
- Publication of the "Streamlines" periodical.
- The Foothills Learning Center.
- The Watershed Center.
- Marking storm drains.



**Principle: MONITOR OUR PROGRESS
TOWARD A MORE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY**

"Becoming a more sustainable city will require an ongoing commitment to the implementation of this 2011 Comprehensive Plan to coordinate with the City's partners in the region, and a willingness to change as new concepts and technologies evolve. As part of this commitment, the City will establish clear benchmarks to measure its progress toward the implementation of specific sustainability initiatives and the 2011 Comprehensive Plan as a whole. The goals and policies outlined below establish a framework for ongoing monitoring efforts."

Goal ES17: Develop indicators to monitor the progress on sustainability initiatives and the implementation of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.

ES17.1: SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS

- (a) Work with partner agencies and internal City departments to establish indicators to monitor the community's progress toward the implementation of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan. Indicators should include measurements in each of the categories below, as data become available:
- Land use and development trends.
 - Alternative energy.
 - Alternative transportation.
 - Energy conservation.
 - Green building practices.
 - Waste reduction and recycling.
 - Parks and open space.
 - Water conservation.
- (b) Base indicators on quantitative rather than qualitative information to the extent possible.
- (c) Use data points already being tracked by the City or by a partner agency, or those that can readily be tracked in the future to ensure indicators can be easily established and maintained.
- (d) Establish unique indicators for City facilities and operations compared to the community as a whole.

ES17.2: SUSTAINABLE BOISE WEBSITE

Expand the "Sustainable Boise" section of the City's website to include:

- Real-time tracking of the community's progress on key sustainability initiatives.
- Separate indicators for City facilities and operations, and the community as a whole.

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- Comparative information from peer communities in the Treasure Valley and across the United States, as data become available.
- A graphical interface that presents information in a clear and interactive way.

Theme #2: A PREDICTABLE DEVELOPMENT PATTERN

"Boise will strive to maintain a predictable development pattern in which each part of the community has a distinct character and style. Growth should be planned in a manner that protects the quality of life valued by the City's residents and helps the City maintain fiscal health. The City will be home to a range of housing choices, retail and service uses, and employment centers that serve the community's needs. This objective must be approached at both the local and regional levels. At a local level, the City will reinforce the region's goal of promoting more responsible growth by identifying opportunities for infill and redevelopment within established parts of the City, and encouraging a more compact pattern of new growth throughout the ACI. At a regional level, the City will continue to work with its regional partners to promote an integrated approach to land use and transportation planning.

Principle: USE AND EXPAND PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES EFFICIENTLY

"New growth will be encouraged only in areas where adequate public water, sewer, fire protection and emergency services, schools, transit, and roads are currently available or are planned. Infrastructure will be viewed as a tool to help manage growth, not as a service that is provided in reaction to growth pressures. Efforts will be made to improve the link between infrastructure planning and land use planning, and all new development should be required to be served with public facilities that meet minimum service levels. The goals and policies outlined below provide guidance on required infrastructure improvements, service levels, coordination, and related planning documents."

Goal PDP5: Require adequate public facilities and infrastructure for all development (Table 4-2).

Table 4-2. Level of service for community services and facilities for planning purposes.

Service Area	Service Recommendations	Service
PARKS AND OPEN SPACE		
Neighborhood Parks	1.4 acres/1,000 population	½-mile radius
Community Parks	0.9 acres/1,000 population	1-mile radius
Large Urban Parks	1.8 acres/1,000 population	Community
Regional Parks	6 acres/1,000 population	Region
Linear Parks	1.3 acres/1,000 population	Region
Special Use Areas	2.4 acres/1,000 population	Community
Natural Open Space	8.3 acres/1,000 population	Community

PDP5.3: ON-SITE STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS

- Require construction of adequate on-site treatment and/or storm-drain and flood-control facilities coincident with new development.
- Update the Subdivision Ordinance to address residential (subdivision) or public right-of-way drainage.

Goal PDP6: Plan for and coordinate the efficient expansion of public facilities and infrastructure to serve future growth.

PDP6.2: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Address the scheduling and funding of key facilities and services as part of the City's five-year Capital Improvement Plan.

Goal PDP8: Require that the financial, safety, and environmental impacts from development be addressed and mitigated.

PDP8.6 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT FEES

Collect development impact fees that represent a development's proportionate share of costs for eligible public infrastructure needed to serve the new development.

Goal PDP9: Provide convenient access to public facilities and services.

PDP9.1: LOCATION AND TIMING

Work internally and with partner agencies to ensure that public facilities are well located and are constructed in a timely manner.

Theme #4: A CONNECTED COMMUNITY

"To residents of Boise, being a "connected community" extends beyond the physical connections implied by multimodal transportation objectives. It encompasses a community that is connected technologically and socially as well. As a region, Boise and its partners have indicated a desire to strive for a connected Treasure Valley that provides safe and efficient facilities for pedestrians, bicycles, vehicles, and transit. The City also acknowledges the important role that transportation plays in its long-term sustainability. The City will further these objectives first through ongoing regional coordination and thoughtful land use decisions that support the incremental expansion of the region's transit network over time, encouraging the use of a wide range of travel options, and promoting an overall reduction in regional traffic congestion and vehicle miles traveled. Second, the City will encourage continued expansion of a reliable technology infrastructure to serve and connect the community. Continued expansion of the City's technology infrastructure will increase access to information and foster better communication between residents, businesses, institutions, and City government. Better technology connections will increase areas within the City where residents have the capability to work from home or in a live/work setting. Finally, the City will support social connectivity in the community through its ongoing support of various social service organizations and by encouraging land use patterns and creating gathering places that attract people and promote social interaction."

Principle: PROMOTE AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO LAND USE AND TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

The importance of integrating land use and transportation planning decisions has been emphasized in recent years through regional planning efforts such as Blueprint for Good Growth and the long-range transportation plan, Communities in Motion. The City's commitment to this integration is embodied in this 2011 Comprehensive Plan and will be paramount to its implementation and success. For example, land use policies outlined for downtown Boise, and the City's transit corridors and mixed

future transit, and to enable more residents to choose alternative modes of travel. Without the implementation of such land use policies—and the concentrations of housing, services, and jobs that will ultimately result from them—the viability of rapid transit will remain questionable in many locations, and fewer residents will be able to walk or ride their bikes to work, school, and other activities. The City will collaborate with the Ada County Highway District on land use policies and regulations to ensure future land use designations, adjacent street types, and transit modes are mutually supportive. The goals and policies outlined below reflect the City's commitment to the integration of land use and transportation decisions at a variety of levels. These goals and policies should be reviewed and applied in conjunction with the land use policies and design principles contained in Theme 2: Park Operations of this 2011 Comprehensive Plan.

- use activity cent

Goal CC1: Minimize the impact of transportation systems on climate change.

CC1.3: FUEL ECONOMY

- (a) Create incentives to encourage the use of efficient vehicles, such as free meter parking for hybrid, vanpool, or carpool vehicles.
- (b) Pursue the acquisition of City fleet vehicles with better fuel economy.
- (c) Develop a database with information on fuel use and mileage records for each City vehicle.

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(d) Promote the use of low-emission motorcycles and scooters and nonmotorized vehicles.

CC1.4: FUEL TYPE

- (a) Use alternative fuels in fleet vehicles to decrease the level of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG).
- All alternative fuels should undergo quality analysis, and biodiesel products should conform to appropriate international service levels.
 - Emissions from vehicles using alternative fuels should be evaluated to ascertain air quality impacts.
- (b) Pursue acquisition of City fleet vehicles that operate on natural gas and/or other alternative fuels with lower emissions impacts, and encourage the acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles by Valley Regional Transit (VRT).
- (c) Provide education and information for the public about the location of service stations that provide alternative fuels.

Theme #7: A SAFE, HEALTHY AND CARING COMMUNITY (SHCC)

"An important aspect of Boise's transition to becoming more sustainable - where economic, social, and environmental systems are in balance - is to continue being a safe, healthy, and caring community. Boise residents rely on the City's police and fire departments to keep them safe and to protect their property. Monitoring existing growth patterns and carefully planning for future growth helps to ensure that the City's emergency personnel have the equipment and manpower necessary to respond to calls throughout the community. Careful planning also ensures that the City's neighborhoods, schools, work places, and other gathering places are sited to minimize risks to life and property from natural hazards such as flooding and wildfires. In addition to ensuring the safety of the community, Boise seeks to promote the health and wellness of its residents by ensuring healthcare services are accessible to the community, encouraging active lifestyles, and by ensuring residents have access to a range of indoor and outdoor recreational activities. Lastly, Boise strives to be a caring community that values the health and well-being of each of its residents, and seeks to provide the range of social services necessary to address a full spectrum of need."

Principle: PROTECT LIFE AND PROPERTY FROM NATURAL HAZARDS

"Boise's scenic natural setting brings with it a number of natural hazards and the risks associated with those hazards. Flooding, wildfires, landslides, and on rare occasions earthquakes, have all posed a threat to Boise at some time in the past and will likely do so again in the future. Day-to-day decisions made about where and how growth will occur can affect the impact that natural disasters have on the community if and when they do occur. The goals and policies outlined below are intended to minimize the potential for harm to people and property."

Goal SHCC1: Minimize the degree of risk to life and property from wildfire.

SHCC1.2: PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS

Promote public education and awareness of wildfire prevention and protection.

SHCC2.3: PUBLIC FACILITIES

- (a) Design and operate public safety facilities to maximize their ability to remain safe and functional during and after disasters.
- (b) Mitigate problems with existing, unsafe City-owned structures according to priority based on the level of risk, hazard to life, type of occupancy, method of construction, physical condition, and location.

SHCC3.3: EROSION PREVENTION

Protect the Boise River banks and foothills gulches from further erosion by enacting programs to install and maintain streamside native vegetation.



Principle: PROMOTE ACTIVE LIVING AND HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

"Boise residents treasure their active lifestyles. For many residents, living an active lifestyle means being able to live in compact neighborhoods where they may walk or ride their bikes to work, shop, or take their kids to school. For others, having access to a variety of recreational opportunities and outdoor activities is equally or more important. In this regard, the City boasts an enviable system of parks and trails and access to the foothills trail system. These amenities not only provide recreational opportunities, but enhance the built character of the community and promote the health and well-being of residents. As the City's pattern of growth evolves in the coming years, additional parks, trails, open space, and recreational programs will be needed to maintain the existing levels of service. Locations for additional neighborhood parks will need to be identified in established areas, such as in and around downtown where the number of residents is anticipated to increase dramatically. Existing park service levels should be reviewed and updated to ensure smaller urban parks and community gardens are compatible. The goals and policies outlined below are intended to promote active living and healthy lifestyles through access to recreational services and facilities."

Goal SHCC10: Provide a park system made up of a hierarchy of park types.

SHCC10.1: PARK FUNDING

Finance the acquisition and development of parks through a variety of sources such as general tax, utility franchise fees, park impact fees, general obligation bonds, local option sales tax, public private partnerships, certificates of participation, and public and private grants and foundations.

SHCC10.2: COMPREHENSIVE PARK AND RECREATION SYSTEM PLAN

- (a) Develop parks in accordance with the design service levels and policies identified in the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.
- (b) Support the implementation of the Ada County Open Space Task Force recommendations.

SHCC10.3: CO-LOCATION

Place a priority on locating neighborhood parks in conjunction with school sites.

Goal SHCC11: Promote healthy lifestyles through a balanced program of active and passive recreational services and facilities.

SHCC11.1: YOUTH PROGRAMS

Encourage public/private partnerships between the City and private or nonprofit groups and schools that operate youth programs.

Goal SHCC12: Provide natural open space areas where the public can observe nature and seek solitude, and where wildlife habitat can be protected.

SHCC12.1: ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

- (a) Encourage the preservation of adequate open space, and protect unique and environmentally sensitive areas.
- (b) Develop additional funding mechanisms to acquire unique and environmentally sensitive areas and other types of open space.

SHCC12.3: ACQUISITION PRIORITIES

- (a) Focus public acquisition priorities on areas offering unique features or opportunities to observe nature and/or to protect wildlife habitat, such as:
 - Foothills habitat areas.
 - Bald Eagle and Great Blue Heron habitat areas.



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- Gravel pits, ponds, and other areas of environmental concern adjacent to the Boise River.
- Selected waterways throughout the ACI.

(b) Give lower priority to sites that, because of development constraints such as floodways, slopes, and wetlands, will not be developed; with the exception of lands identified in the Heritage Preservation Report.

SHCC12.4: PUBLIC ACCESS

Locate and design public access to open space areas to promote visibility, provide links to other pedestrian and bicycle facilities, minimize parking impacts on adjacent neighborhoods, and minimize disturbance and harm to wildlife.

Goal SHCC13: Supplement parks and open space facilities with special use areas.

SHCC13.1: COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS

Prepare a detailed cost-benefit analysis and maintenance impact statement before adding any proposed special use area.

SHCC13.2: SUSTAINABLE REVENUES

Encourage a sustainable source of revenue for the operation of special use facilities.

Integration into the 2011 Comprehensive Plan

The specific goals listed above that will be undertaken by the Department are integrated into the appropriate theme of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan. It is further recommended that a member of the Department's senior management team be assigned to coordinate, track, and monitor progress toward meeting the recommendations of this theme.

Action Items

1. Implement voluntary "No Idle" zones in parks and facilities. Install signs and produce an education campaign.
2. Request through the City's Executive Management Team that the City Fleet Advisory Team develop a strategy and supporting policies to move toward a fleet for vehicles and equipment that reduce emissions.
3. Implement a "No Idle" policy for Department vehicles.
4. Encourage bicycle and pedestrian transportation.
 - a. Make bicycles available to employees.
 - b. Allow extra time for employees to walk to City Hall for business purposes.
 - c. Provide covered, secured parking for bicycles.
 - d. Walking shoe/sneaker allowance (reimbursement for items purchased based on approved amounts).
 - e. Provide helmet allowance (reimbursement for items purchased based on approved amounts).
 - f. Expand Boise Employees Alternative Transportation (BEAT) program to work-day transportation choices, specific to the Department.
 - g. Identify and sign Safe Routes to Department and City facilities, identify route obstacles, and find remedies.
 - h. Provide carbon footprint information (web-based calculators).
 - i. Create carbon footprint models and goals for reducing carbon footprint.
 - j. Purchase hybrid vehicles as needed to replace current fleet vehicles.
 - k. Encourage carpools to City meetings.
 - l. Add more bicycle racks at all sites.
5. Reduce gasoline-powered hand tools by 2015



- a. Generate cost estimate based on current Department inventory.
 - b. Prioritize purchases.
 - c. Set annual goals and purchasing plans.
 - d. Retrain staff.
6. Safe Routes to Parks
 - a. Work with the Planning and Development Services Department (PDS) to coordinate identification of safe routes for bicyclists and pedestrians to traverse through the City to various City and other public facilities.
 - b. Develop, install, and maintain signs for park facility routes.
 - c. Coordinate actions with ACHD, PDS, and other organizations.
 - d. Investigate partnerships in the community.
 - e. Support dedication of information technology (IT) staff resources to GIS system maintenance.
 - f. Create maps that will be available to the public.
7. Micropaths
 - a. Coordinate with PDS subdivision staff for the establishment of micropathways.
 - b. Support dedication of IT staff resources to GIS system maintenance.
8. Provide shade trees along streets and paths to provide shade and a pleasant walking/cycling environment, while capturing carbon emissions and providing other air and water quality benefits.
9. Design new and renovate park and facility projects for passive stormwater treatment.
10. Coordinate development of Hyatt Wetlands property with Public Works.
11. Pursue community partnerships to develop both aesthetic and wildlife areas.
12. Design new and renovate parks and facilities projects to allow for flood impacts to park properties.
13. Design new and renovate parks and facilities projects that are flood friendly such as sloped banks and varied native vegetation along transition zones (between water and dry ground).
14. Provide passive overflow mechanisms.
15. Explore opportunities for partnerships with other agencies.
16. Increase and diversify the number of Maxi-com weather stations to more accurately monitor Department water needs/use.
17. Update sprinkler heads to more efficient fixtures to conserve/reduce water consumption.
18. Investigate and move to more efficient toilets where appropriate.
19. Conduct water audits throughout the park system.
20. Design efficient irrigation systems for water and power conservation.
21. Use irrigation products proven to be more efficient.
22. Design "No Mow" areas to reduce maintenance and create natural habitat enhancements.
23. Incorporate natural bioswale features into new park design plans to avoid using unnecessary piping commingling with stormwater runoff.
24. Use parks as constructed wetlands to the greatest extent possible.
25. Capture storm and rainwater on-site and incorporate into education feature (e.g., bioswale and wetlands).
26. Implement the Boise River Management and Recreation Plan.
27. Incorporate designs with Hydrozones (group similar water need plants).
28. Pull trees out of sod areas, rather group in beds.

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29. Use more drought-tolerant turf (fescue) with new development.
30. Plant trees for solar shading of heat island effect.
31. Plant trees for carbon removal.
32. Design for allowing plants to grow to a natural size and shape to reduce maintenance.
33. Continue creating and using natural local sources of bark mulch.
34. Remove and treat invasive nonnative vegetation along riparian corridors, including removal of tamarisk and Russian olive trees from Hulls Gulch.
35. Reduce chemical use and incorporate biological and natural (noninvasive) remedies when feasible.
36. Develop education materials regarding the impact of dog waste on water quality.
37. Update the Department's IPM Plan every three years.
38. Reduce pesticide use in accordance with the Department's IPM in the next five years by 15%.
39. Use digital media/electronic files to the greatest degree possible to reduce paper consumption.
40. Develop and implement new processes for the Department's registration, reservation, and scheduling system (Safari) that use less paper.
41. Support OnBase implementation to full functionality:
 - a. The Department will implement in-house applications.
 - b. Evaluate legacy processes to focus on paperless outcome.
42. Ensure all employees have office mixed stream receptacles, or easy access to a central receptacle.
43. Monitor and record green and blue dumpster activity.
44. Eliminate printed Parks and Recreation Commission packets.
45. Provide Executive Management Team (EMT) participants with laptops.
46. Eliminate resolution paper copies.
47. Create online forms that can be submitted electronically.
48. Create a compost area and establish a system to transport compostable materials throughout the Department to the site.
49. Develop and implement a comprehensive recycling program for parks and facilities.
50. Explore "pack it in/pack it out" opportunities.
51. Develop recycling demonstration sites within City parks, and provide public education.
52. Explore wood and green waste use and reuse options.
53. Research the use of recyclable and biodegradable trash can liners in park trash cans.
54. Coordinate mixed stream and hazardous waste disposal through Citywide programs.
55. Use the technical expertise of the Department, Public Works, and Allied Waste to develop and maintain eliminate/reduce/recycle programs.
56. Participate in the development of "one-stop shopping" for City services (e.g., community events – Police Department, Fire Department, Parks and Recreation, Public Works, and coordinated billing).
57. Support and assist development and implementation of web-based customer service options.
58. Implement the City Ordinance to require recycling by event organizers at Community Events (create a Department policy to require recycling at park events).

59. Explore options to support and provide private property tree planting opportunities.
60. Investigate the feasibility of such a project at the City Hall plaza redevelopments or in new/redeveloped parks.
61. Require all municipal properties to use Department/Community Forestry Unit expertise for tree care or tree care recommendations.
62. Ensure proper care of trees by encouraging the use of trained and certified arborists for all tree care in the City.
63. Expand the City's forestry education/outreach by using existing Parks and Recreation/City Department youth programs.
64. Develop educational and outreach programs to educate citizens on economic and environmental benefits of trees and best practices for tree care (e.g., selection, pruning, irrigation, pest management, and planting).
65. Seek ways to ensure irrigation is provided to trees and tree planting spaces on public rights-of-way.
66. Conduct energy audits on parks and recreation facilities, as appropriate.
67. Continue to convert to more efficient lighting structures in the Department's buildings and facilities.
68. Change to solar lighting whenever possible.
69. Change all light fixtures at Zoo Boise to light-emitting diode (LED) lights.
70. Reduce the consumption of electricity and gas at Zoo Boise by 10%.
71. Eliminate all continuous flow water bowls at Zoo Boise, including the penguin exhibit.
72. Assess and replace windows with more energy-efficient products.
73. Upgrade the Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system in the Administration Building.
74. Install timers at the existing shop bay facilities for lighting.
75. Use electrical power only when necessary – the default is nonuse compared to a use default.
76. Educate Employees by linking the reduction in consumption of energy to positive consequences or rewards.
77. Write procedures for office energy consumption.
 - a. When to turn on and off electrical devices.
 - b. Kitchen/break room.
 - c. Use power saver options.
 - d. Unplug electrical appliances.
78. Use OnBase to the extent possible to reduce printed materials and files.
 - a. Develop policies and procedures and provide staff training.
79. Develop and implement regular, mandatory employee education programs on sustainability efforts and energy reduction strategies.
80. Integrate assistance from the Idaho Energy Division.
81. Return on investment (ROI) analysis for efficiencies.
82. Evaluate the use of utility vehicles.
83. Use security lighting only for the Depot building.
84. Install, where appropriate, low-flow water-using fixtures.
85. Reward employees for process improvement suggestions that are implemented.
86. Use the Administration Building grounds to expand the foothills garden concept of native and/or xeriscape plants, and experiment less-resource intensive landscape materials. Include on-site and web education component.

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87. Locate buildings and amenities in areas already disturbed to protect undisturbed areas.
88. Conduct an annual “Lights out in Boise” day.
89. Incorporate new energy-efficient products in park design when feasible and appropriate.
90. Design future park buildings and restrooms to include insulation.
91. Explore funding options, such as City match, to reach service levels for donor and partner projects.
92. Incorporate Sustainable Site (landscape equivalent to LEEDS certification) requirements in landscape projects and designs.
93. Investigate design opportunities that include passive solar and passive lighting within Department facilities.
94. Design and develop the Somerset Park site to incorporate Sustainable Sites requirements as a Citywide pilot project.
95. Use light tubes or reflective light windows to light interiors with natural sunlight.
96. Orientate buildings or roof lines to take advantage of sun exposure in new developments and remodels.
97. Continue to use and look for more opportunities to use recycled materials in construction.
98. Emphasize local materials to reduce shipping costs.
99. Use locally grown plant material.
100. Use porous pavement options to reduce stormwater runoff and to recharge local aquifers.
101. Recycle asphalt by grinding and using as base materials, which saves fossil fuels.
102. Install waterless toilets in bathrooms.
103. Group utilities and infrastructure to minimize materials.
104. Phase projects accurately to avoid damaging a site more than once.
105. Use occupancy sensors to turn lights and fans off when not needed.
106. Use solar and wind power for irrigation stations, restrooms, and shops.
107. Convert sole use outbuildings to solar power (shelters with no pumps, many of the Department shelters/restrooms have irrigation pumps). Consider possible conflicts of solar energy compared with shade tree planting.
108. Pursue conversion of lighting to LED and/or solar.
109. Develop and implement Departmentwide requirements to integrate energy efficiency into purchasing decisions.
110. Reduce the office supply inventory.
111. Make sure printers and copies have scanning and duplex printing functions; provide the ability to track paper use to aid in reduction.
112. Develop and implement a tracking system (Departmentwide).
113. Monitor and record energy consumption at the Administration Building.
114. Balance cut and fill on projects to reduce the import or export of materials.



115. Coordinate development and implementation of Memoranda of Understanding, Shared Use Agreements, and Licenses.
116. Create urban agriculture/urban garden zones within the park system.
117. Assist other units and agencies with program maintenance.
118. Implement the recently approved Community Garden Department Policy.
119. Partner with other community urban agricultural resources to facilitate development and maintenance of gardens.
120. Use Department after school programs to develop youth-based community gardens.
121. Purchase food from Community Supported Agriculture locations (CSAs) or other local producers for Mobile Recreation or other programs where the Department provides the snacks.
122. Develop a Pilot Toolkit for other communities.
123. Design and develop parks and park amenities to support current or future use as urban food production facilities.
124. Develop a Department policy for land acquisitions that requires the availability of water rights to be investigated as part of the due diligence. The policy would include acquiring water rights with the purchase, if available, and a plan for water use if the rights are not available.
125. Use Department after school programs and classes to deliver sustainable practices curriculum, similar to the model for nutrition education.
126. Partner with Public Works through Boise Environmental Education (BEE) for these programs where possible.
127. Develop educational and outreach programs to educate citizens on economic and environmental benefits of trees, and the best practices for tree care (e.g., selection, pruning, irrigation, pest management, and planting).
128. Offer classes and events through the Foothills Learning Center.
129. Offer classes and events through the Boise Watershed Center.
130. Once the Treasure Valley Tree Canopy Analysis is complete, use it as a sustainability indicator.
131. Assist in providing data to support indicators.
132. Develop and implement tracking systems for energy, water, and fuel consumption by the Department to be shared with the community through the City's website.
133. Develop a five-year Capital Improvement Plan as part of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.
134. Complete a parks and recreation impact fee analysis and update. Make ordinance changes as necessary.
135. Request through the City's Executive Management Team that the City Fleet Advisory Team develop a strategy and supporting policies to move toward a more fuel-efficient fleet for vehicles and equipment.
136. Request through the City's Executive Management Team that the City Fleet Advisory Team develop a strategy and supporting policies to move toward an alternative fuel based fleet for vehicles and equipment.
137. Host Firewise seminars at the Foothills Learning Center.
138. Team with other City departments for pilot programs on educating homeowners about the firewise condition of their home and provide demonstration examples in various neighborhoods throughout the City.
139. Take an opportunity to address Boise River riparian areas directly in terms of preservation and rejuvenation.
140. Determine maintenance and operation funds prior to development and a funding source is identified.
141. Use Department after school programs to develop youth-based community gardens.

THEME 4. SUSTAINABILITY

142. Generate a least \$1 million every five years through the Zoo Boise Conservation Fund. A portion of the admission fees to Zoo Boise are dedicated to wildlife conservation efforts outside of the Zoo and in the natural environments of endangered animals throughout the world.

Sources Mentioned

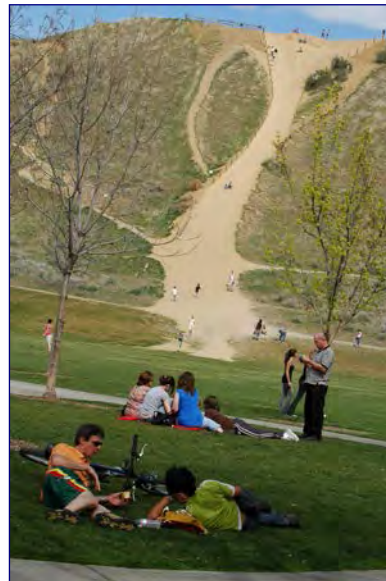
City's 2011 Comprehensive Plan, Blue Print Boise.

Theme 5. Community Wellness

Background

Boise Parks and Recreation, like most public parks and recreation departments, provides a variety of low-cost and free opportunities to encourage community wellness. The Department offers wellness opportunities for just about everyone (e.g., classes in fitness, performing arts, mountain biking, rock climbing, martial arts, fitness activities for people with disabilities, camps, trails, parks, and activities at Warm Springs Golf Course and Idaho IceWorld). This theme discusses wellness components such as youth obesity, nutrition education, physical fitness, and nontraditional features such as community gardens, farmers' markets, safe routes to schools and public facilities, and bike and walking path connectivity. The recommendations from this theme will include basic strategies to improve community wellness:

- Improve sidewalk access, and neighborhood-to-park and neighborhood-to-school connectivity (as indicated in the 2009 Household Survey in Appendix A)
- Improve access to healthy food and nutrition education
- Promote physical activity in out-of-school time



Boise Mayor David Bieter signed on as one of 98 mayors from across the nation who has accepted the National League of Cities' Mayors' Action Challenge for Children and Families. One of the four components of the challenge is "A Healthy Lifestyle and Environment." Key areas for action with this component include:

- Transportation and land use policies that encourage biking and walking
- Neighborhood park and playground development
- Sports and recreational programs
- Food stamp, school lunch, and school breakfast outreach campaigns
- Incentives for supermarkets and farmers' markets to open in low-income neighborhoods
- Collaborations with schools to educate youth about healthy food choices and expand access to nutritious foods
- Communitywide fitness and wellness campaigns

Youth Obesity

The health cost of obesity in the United States has been estimated to be as high as \$147 billion per year, nearly 10% of all medical spending. Beyond the costs are the disability and premature deaths associated with obesity. Dr. Thomas R. Frieden, Director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) stated that the "average American is now 23 pounds overweight." Today, approximately nine million children over the age of six are considered obese. Over the past 30 years, the rates of childhood obesity have more than tripled among children ages 6 to 11. A recently published report by the Institute of Medicine warned of an obesity epidemic that is broad-based and widespread, "occurring among boys and girls throughout the United States, among younger children and adolescents, across all socioeconomic groups and among all racial/ethnic subpopulations." However, the Institute also noted that "in several racial/ethnic groups and in low-income populations, the rates of obesity among children and youth are alarmingly high." Obese children are increasingly developing serious medical



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conditions, such as type 2 diabetes – a condition associated with obesity that was once referred to as “adult onset” diabetes. Each year, 15,000 children in Idaho are diagnosed with diabetes. Obese children also have a greater risk for developing health problems later in life, including heart attack, stroke, and hypertension; although medical research is finding children as young as four years old are showing early signs of heart disease, such as high blood pressure and plaque in the arteries. In addition, children face mental health risks, such as teasing about weight and personal appearance, which may lead to isolation and depression.

Most alarmingly, health experts have warned that increasing rates of obesity, unhealthy eating habits, and physical inactivity may make this generation of children the first in American history that will be less healthy and have a shorter life expectancy than their parents.

Based on a survey conducted by The State Department of Education Coordinated School Health Program, 30.5% of Idaho school children were classified as overweight or obese (ranging from 24.3% for grade 1 to 33.0% for grade 7). From the survey, 68.1% of Idaho school children were considered a healthy weight with only 1.4% considered underweight.

The rise in obesity among youths nationwide has been fueled by many factors. Limited access to affordable, healthy foods; land use decisions (e.g., the lack of sidewalks and paths to add connectivity to parks and schools) that discourage physical activity; greater reliance upon fast foods; cutbacks in physical education by schools; and increased television, computer, and video game use are among the changes that have contributed to the escalation of childhood obesity rates. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation report, in a typical day, 8- to 18-year-old youths use entertainment media an average of 7 hours and 38 minutes daily, or more than 53 hours weekly. However, when considering that many youths multitask (use more than one medium at a time) throughout the day, the actual time of the media content is 10 hours and 45 minutes per day. In the 2009 Youth Survey (Appendix B), 47% of the youth respondents listed “computer games/Internet” as their number two activity of choice when asked the question, “What activities are you involved in?” In the 2009 Household Survey, 78% of adults surveyed listed “electronic devices” as the top answer to the question, “What is preventing children from spending more time outdoors?” Among 9th to 12th graders who took part in Idaho’s Youth Risk Behavior Survey (2009), it was reported that male students (22%) were significantly more likely than female students (13%) to play video or computer games, or use a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day.

The Institute of Medicine reports that to promote normal growth and prevent obesity, an energy balance must be maintained, where energy intake is equal to energy expenditures (2009). Thus, physical activity plays a vital role in addressing obesity and overweight issues among our youth. Current physical activity guidelines state that school-age youth should be active for at least 60 minutes every day (USDHHS 2008). The results from 2009 indicate that male students are more likely to be physically active than female students. Sixty-four percent (64%) of male students versus 43% of female students reported exercising at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the previous seven days. In addition, 57% of male students reported attending physical education classes whereas 39% of females reported attending the classes.

Effective Department initiatives to combat childhood obesity should engage all segments of the community and recognize the benefits of promoting healthy eating and physical activity for every child. The Department can build a solid foundation for future progress by identifying local assets and resources, assessing needs, and reaching out to key stakeholders and potential partners. Schools, health and social service agencies, faith-based organizations, neighborhood groups, community-based and nonprofit organizations, and youth and families themselves all have roles to play in developing an action plan that responds to fighting obesity in the City. At the same time, communitywide efforts to prevent childhood obesity are unlikely to reach their goals unless they include special intervention for high-risk populations, particularly minority and low-income children; and focus on changing policies and environments that hinder good health and physical activity. The Department has created a thriving relationship with the refugee and low-income populations, and has developed solid strategies that are making high-risk population intervention successful. The Mayor's Council on Children and Youth also may be positioned to take the lead on such an initiative regarding obesity.



Concerns about children's safety, social isolation, lack of healthy role models, and limited access to healthy foods and opportunities for regular physical activities all pose potential barriers to developing healthier lifestyles among high-risk groups. Helping children who have an increased risk for obesity means thinking about the circumstances that cause them to get less exercise and eat less nutritious foods, and then developing strategies to address each of these factors. For example, the 2009 Household Survey identified the need for more trails, paths, and adequate sidewalks in neighborhoods as a measure to increase physical activity. Respondents to the survey from the Central Bench Planning Area had the highest need for sidewalks and second highest need for trails and paths. The survey also identified youth sports fields (highest response in West Bench), community gardens (highest response in Southeast), and swimming pools (highest response in Southeast) as important public park and recreation facilities needed in the City. Following the City's Strategic Plan, the Department has focused on the delivery of services at the neighborhood level and has identified locations for community gardens and a swimming pool location. School-based neighborhood community centers, Mobile Recreation, and after school outreach programs in elementary schools are examples of successful strategies that educate children on proper nutrition and promote physical activity. Encouraging school and community gardens and farmers' markets in low-income neighborhoods also would help ease barriers to success.



The Department can encourage children to be more active by continuing the effort of offering activities and facilities in underserved areas, while working with neighborhood associations to identify additional neighborhood-based activities for children, and by encouraging neighborhood associations to apply for Neighborhood Reinvestment grants. In addition, the Department should work with City planners to propose installation of street lights, crosswalks, and sidewalks; and increase connectivity to City parks and trails to create an environment that is not only safer, but more conducive to physical activity.

Nutrition Education

Lifetime dietary habits are established during youth. Environments that encourage children and adolescents to eat nutritious foods will help them develop healthy eating habits at a young age. According to the 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Survey, male students (26%) were significantly more likely to drink three or more glasses of milk per day than female students (14%). In addition only 17% of female and 20% of male students ate the recommended five or more servings of fruits and vegetables, and one in five students bought at least part of their lunch from a vending machine on one or more days during the previous week. The decline in milk consumption and low numbers of students

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eating the recommended servings of fruits and vegetables, combined with meals consisting of vending machine foods is concerning. To change the eating habits of our youth, more collaboration with schools needs to occur as they support student healthy eating habits and positive choices.

Many states have school health education requirements, but inclusion of nutrition education as a specific component of health education varies. To address this, legislators in some states have considered or enacted bills that specifically require nutrition education to be a component of the school health curriculum or require school personnel to receive training about child nutrition. Hands-on nutrition education that involves growing, preparing, or tasting healthy foods (such as locally grown fruits and vegetables) has been the focus of recent nutrition education legislation in some states. The State Department of Education Child Nutrition Program's (CNP) Nutrition Standards for Idaho School Meals were updated in 2009 and are more stringent than the USDA's current requirements for school meals. School districts should be encouraged to follow the updated guidelines. CNP has developed several progressive programs to address nutrition education and practices such as farm-to-school programs and school garden grants; however, nutrition education is not specifically required as a component of a comprehensive health education curriculum. By developing community and school gardens, and bringing farmers' markets to disadvantaged neighborhoods, the Department can meet the strategy of improving access to healthy food and nutrition education to those in highest need.

The Department has a partnership with the University of Idaho and their Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) to provide direction and curriculum for nutrition education at after school locations and with Mobile Recreation. EFNEP's mission is to improve the diets of low-income families with children. The University also contributes \$13,000 per year toward the partnership with the Department.



The Department currently provides more than 300 free snacks daily at various after school locations year-round. The distribution occurs at neighborhood community centers (Pioneer Neighborhood, Davis Park, and Northwest Pointe); and school-based community centers (Morley Nelson, Grace Jordan, and Whitney); as well as through our Mobile Recreation Program. Each day, one drink item and one food item are distributed to all school-age youth. The foods and drinks adhere to USDA guidelines, including proper serving sizes, serving procedures, and food combinations that consist of two of the following four items:

- Milk or other liquid
- Meat or meat alternative
- Juice or fruit or vegetable (juice may not be served when the other component is milk)
- Bread or grain

In conjunction with the after school snack distribution, school-based community centers present brief educational nutrition lessons to all elementary-aged students using state-approved curriculums. The daily lessons run five to seven minutes and cover a variety of nutritional topics including nutrients, vitamins, proteins, fiber, food pyramid exploration, and types of physical activity.

Physical Fitness

Even though the United States is one of the richest, most progressive countries in the world, an estimated 300,000 people die in our country every year due to obesity-related illnesses. In the United States, more than 72 million people (including 16% of children) are obese. In Idaho, 61.3% of adults were overweight or obese in 2009, as reported by the Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. According to the CDC, "American society has become 'obesogenic,' characterized by environments that promote increased food intake, unhealthy foods, and physical inactivity." Obesity-related deaths are second only to tobacco use, which causes 440,000 preventable deaths in the United States annually.

In recent years, the public health benefits of reducing sedentary lifestyles and promoting physical activity have become increasingly apparent. Although regular physical activity enhances health and reduces the risk for all-cause mortality and the development of many chronic diseases among adults, many adults remain sedentary or less physically active than recommended. In Idaho, more than one-in-five (21%) of adults did not participate in physical activity in 2008. Adults 55 and older were significantly more likely to say they did not participate in physical activity compared to those 54 and younger. Overweight adults were significantly more likely to report no leisure time physical activity when compared with those who were not overweight (23.3% compared with 16.5%).

Although children and adolescents are more active than adults, many young people do not engage in moderate or vigorous physical activity at least three days a week. In addition, physical activity declines precipitously with age among adolescents.

Regular moderate physical activity results in many health benefits for adults. The 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans states that for adults to see substantial health benefits, they “should do at least 150 minutes (2 hours and 30 minutes) a week of moderate-intensity, or 75 minutes (1 hour and 15 minutes) a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. Aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes, and preferably, it should be spread throughout the week.” For additional health benefits, this can be extended to 300 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity or 150 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity, or a combination of each, per week.



Aerobic activity improves cardio respiratory endurance, flexibility, and muscular strength and endurance. Physical activity also may reduce obesity, alleviate depression and anxiety, and build bone mass density. Physically active and physically fit adults are less likely than sedentary adults to develop the chronic diseases that cause the majority of the morbidity and mortality in the United States: cardiovascular disease, stroke, hypertension (high blood pressure), Type 2 diabetes, and colon cancer. All-cause mortality rates are lower among physically active than sedentary people. The Department offers a number of programs in which adults can be physically active. Yoga, Pilates, strength training, basketball, volleyball, softball, hockey, golf, tennis, and swimming are just a few examples. In the 2009 Household Survey, 47% of respondents favor lifetime sports as activities they wish to participate in. Additionally, 48% of respondents said they would be more active if trails, parks, and greenbelt systems were accessible by trails and paths.



Regular physical activity in children and adolescents promotes a healthy body weight and body composition. Regular physical activity makes it less likely that chronic disease risk factors will develop, and more likely that children will remain healthy as adults. According to the 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, “children and adolescents don’t usually develop chronic diseases, such as heart disease, hypertension, Type 2 diabetes, or osteoporosis. However, risk factors for these diseases can begin to develop early in life.” In

fact, studies report that children as young as four years of age are showing early signs of heart disease, such as the build-up of plaque in the arteries.

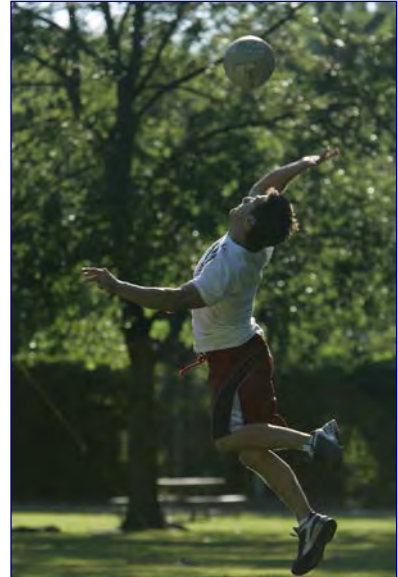
A lifestyle that includes regular physical activity improves aerobic endurance and muscular strength. Children and adolescents with chronic disease risk factors should maintain a regular physically active lifestyle to decrease blood pressure in adolescents with borderline hypertension, increase fitness in obese children, and decrease the degree of obesity among children. Physical activity among adolescents is consistently related to higher levels of self-esteem and self-concept, and lower levels of anxiety and stress. In the 2009 Youth Survey, respondents listed “activities at school” and “computer games/Internet” as the top two activities they are involved in. Although this is cause for some

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concern, it should be noted that “activities at school” could include sports programs. The highest identified fitness-related activity for respondents was swimming at 43% followed by soccer at 41% and basketball at 34%, all behind activities at school and computer games/Internet.

Community programs have the potential to help children, adolescents, and adults establish lifelong, healthy physical activity patterns. Because of their roles as community centers, most parks and recreation departments are in a unique position to reach a large number of citizens in the community with physical activity opportunities. Department programs provide a safe, accessible environment for children and adults of all ages and skill sets. City leaders have made it a priority to ensure that the Department offers low-cost programs such as sports leagues for adults, subsidized programs that promote physical activity for youth, and an emphasis on offerings in areas identified as high-need neighborhoods. Scholarship funding for participants is also available for those in need.

Increased awareness of the health benefits of physical activity has led to increased recognition of the need for initiatives to reduce sedentary lifestyles. The International Consensus Conference on Physical Activity Guidelines for Adolescents recommends that “all adolescents...be physically active daily, or nearly every day, as part of play, games, sports, work, transportation, recreation, physical education, or planned exercise, in the context of family, school, and community activities.” The Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans state that “youth can achieve substantial health benefits by doing moderate- and vigorous-intensity physical activity for periods of time that add up to 60 minutes (1 hour) or more each day. This activity should include aerobic activity as well as age-appropriate muscle- and bone-strengthening activities.” Physical activity is essential at any weight. Currently, the Department offers a variety of activities and facilities that encourage youth physical fitness such as aquatic programs (drop-in swimming, lessons, swim team); performing arts programs; specialized camps; and trails and parks. A goal should be to offer a fitness component in every class and activity offered by the Department. For example, a visual art class could take a five-minute break during class to stretch or take a walk around the building. The City of Charleston, South Carolina parks and recreation department refers to this break as “deskercizing.”



Demographic, individual, interpersonal, and environmental factors are associated with how much physical activity children and adolescents engage in. Demographic factors include sex, age, and race or ethnicity.



Individual factors positively associated with physical activity among young people include confidence in one's ability to engage in exercise (i.e., self-efficacy), perceptions of physical or sport competence, having positive attitudes toward physical education, and enjoying physical activity. Perceiving benefits from engaging in physical activity or being involved in sports is positively associated with increased physical activity among young people. These perceived benefits include excitement and having fun; learning and improving skills; staying in shape; improving appearance; and increasing strength, endurance, and flexibility. Conversely, perceiving barriers to physical activity, particularly lack of time, is negatively associated

with physical activity among adolescents. In addition, a person's stage of change (i.e., readiness to begin being physically active) influences physical activity among adults and also may influence physical activity among young people. Physical activity among young people also is positively correlated with safety concerns, having access to convenient play spaces, sports equipment, and transportation to sports or fitness programs.

Parental support and positive role modeling for physical activity is correlated with active lifestyles among adolescents. Community recreational programs have the potential to improve the health of young people by providing instruction, programs, and services that promote enjoyable, lifelong physical activity. Schools are an efficient vehicle for providing physical activity instruction and programs because they reach most children and adolescents. Communities are essential because most physical activity among young people occurs outside the school setting. Schools and communities should coordinate their efforts to make the best use of their resources in promoting physical activity among young people. School personnel, students, families, community organizations, universities, and businesses should collaborate to develop, implement, and evaluate physical activity instruction and programs for young people. For example, the Department has a number of partnership arrangements with the Boise School District, as outlined in the Joint Use Agreement between the two entities.

Community recreational programs that promote and support regular physical activity among young people and adults could be among the most effective strategies for reducing the public health burden of chronic diseases associated with sedentary lifestyles. Programs that provide young people with the knowledge, attitudes, motor skills, behavioral skills, and confidence to participate in physical activity, whether through group sports or lifetime fitness, may establish active lifestyles that continue into and throughout their adult lives. The Department should promote physical activity by providing physical and social environments that enable safe and enjoyable participation in physical activity; provide health services that encourage and support physical activity; provide community-based sports and recreational programs; and evaluate community physical activity programs and facilities. The Department should ensure that team and lifetime sport activities are available year-round to ensure young people and adults can participate in physical activity programs throughout the year. To increase community awareness of sports and recreational activities, the Department should promote team and other sports activities to the community using free demonstration days throughout the City, or by providing drop-in passes for youth and adults to sample activities of interest.

Community Gardens/Farmers' Markets

According to the results of Neighborhood Engagement meetings conducted as part of the comprehensive plan process, residents are keenly interested in the development of community gardens throughout the City. Respondents to the 2009 Household Survey support community gardens as well. Survey respondents favor the development of gardens as "one of the most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise," ahead of items such as basketball courts, skateboard parks, and tennis courts. In fact, 27% ranked community gardens number 7 out of 21 possible selections. Where appropriate, community gardens should be included in the park master planning process with neighborhoods.

The Department recognizes community gardens as a valuable recreational activity that can contribute to community development, environmental awareness, positive social interaction, community education, and meets the mission of the City's Strategic Plan. Community gardens provide access to fresh produce and plants as well as access to satisfying labor, neighborhood improvement, sense of community, and connection to the environment. Community gardens function publicly in terms of ownership, access, and management. The Department should act as facilitator in developing gardens on and off City-owned property in identified areas of need. There also may be opportunities to partner with the Boise School District to develop sites on school property. Day Park on the Central Bench, Owens Park in Northwest Boise, and Borah and Westmoreland parks on the West Bench are four potential City-owned sites where community gardens could be developed.

Community gardens can act as a crucial amenity to disadvantaged neighborhoods. They provide a sense of belonging and engagement, and their communal concept can develop and strengthen neighborhood ownership. Fresh fruits and vegetables also can have a dramatic impact on the dietary habits of neighborhood residents, and provide a vital nutritional supplement to families in need. From the Idaho Kids Count "Small Faces in a BIG Recession" study guide, a Boise secondary student is quoted as saying "Good nutritious food is harder to come by because of the expense, yet there are more flavors of chips available!" Another Boise secondary student said "The nutrition in the fridge isn't as high as it used



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to be,” and yet another is quoted as saying “I can’t afford much food anymore. The grocery store is a different place for me now.” The most dramatic quote may have come from a Boise kindergartner who said, “I wish my friends and family had more food. We don’t have enough food sometimes.” Community gardens in strategic areas could help bridge a gap between need and fulfillment for many hungry children.

Farmers' markets are one of the oldest forms of direct marketing by small farmers. From the traditional “Mercados” in the Peruvian Andes to the unique street markets in Asia, to the summer Saturdays at the downtown Boise Farmers Market, growers all over the world gather weekly to sell their produce directly to the public. In the last decade, farmers' markets have become a favorite marketing method for many farmers throughout the Treasure Valley, and a weekly ritual for many area shoppers.

In a farmers' market, a group of farmers sell their products once or twice a week at a designated public place like a park or parking lot. Some farmers' markets have live entertainment. Shopping at a farmers' market is a great way to meet local farmers and get fresh, flavorful produce. Farmers' markets also could provide an inexpensive way for disinvested neighborhoods to access high quality fruits and vegetables, without paying supermarket prices. Farmers' markets should be encouraged to set up in close proximity to high traffic locations near lower-income neighborhoods in the City. Focusing solely on a downtown site will prohibit access for some residents who could use the products the most.

Bike/Walking Paths and Connectivity

In the 2009 Household Survey, 20% of the respondents answered the question “What is preventing children from spending more time outdoors” with the answer of “lack of sidewalks/pathways to parks, schools and recreations facilities.” The connectivity issue (e.g., trails, paths, and sidewalks) was a frequent comment from residents in the Central and West Bench planning areas during Neighborhood Engagement meetings.

The City’s continued health is at risk. The City faces a countrywide trend of escalating chronic disease rates associated with obesity, overweight, and sedentary lifestyles that public health officials now describe as an “epidemic.” Meanwhile, healthcare costs are rising, and many public health experts fear that our current youth may not outlive their parents. As a result, policymakers at all levels of government are exploring new ways to address these troubling trends. While these conditions reflect a variety of root causes—from changing diets to technological innovations to increasingly sedentary jobs and lack of leisure-time activities—evidence suggests that there is a strong relationship among health, physical activity, and the way we plan and design our communities. Research indicates that living and working in communities designed for nonmotorized transport leads people to walk and cycle much more than residents living in automobile-dependent communities. Recognizing this link between health and the built environment, the City has increasingly promoted active living—a way of life that incorporates physical activity into daily routines—as a way of addressing these challenges. This past fiscal year alone, the City purchased an additional 2,103 acres of land in the foothills, securing open space and trails that promote biking, hiking, and running; and the Greenbelt continues to be the highest used amenity in the community. The overall objective is to design land use features that enable active living, making active and healthy lifestyles more easily attainable for residents. It is important to design and locate programs and facilities that allow biking or walking, in lieu of driving, wherever possible.

Essential services, healthy food options, workplaces, and other destinations are frequently not within easy walking or bicycling distance from where people live in the City. Moreover, other factors (e.g., a lack of quality sidewalks, unsafe bicycle routes and street crossings, poor transit, fears of crime or personal safety, a lack of time or motivation, locked stairwells in offices and public buildings) further preclude healthy lifestyles. A question from the 2009 Household Survey asked, “Which of the following items would help you increase your physical activity level?” The third highest response at 36% was “adequate sidewalks.” When the question “Which of the following prevent you from getting regular physical activity” was asked in the 2009 Household Survey, the third highest response at 19% was “lack of safe places in my neighborhood to exercise (no sidewalks, bike lanes).”

As the City continues to plan and design a healthy community, it will need to take extra steps to ensure that the most vulnerable populations—those isolated by their level of income, ethnic and racial background, age, ability, or gender—have access to the same choices and opportunities for healthy lifestyles as the population at large. These populations frequently face a greater risk of experiencing the negative health impacts associated with obesity and

sedentary lifestyles. They are less likely to be able to afford or access a gym, less likely to have time for leisure activities, and less likely to have easy access to the places and spaces that encourage a healthy lifestyle; such as safe streets and sidewalks, parks, trails, full-service grocery stores, and community gardens.

Transportation for youth continues to be the largest obstacle in their ability to participate in communitywide programs. The Department is currently analyzing a transportation plan using our fleet of buses/shuttles to transport youth to and from activities.

Safe Routes to Parks and Libraries (Public Facilities)

Following the lead of the national Safe Routes to School program, the City, through the Department and in conjunction with the City's PDS Department, is developing a plan to enhance the safety of children walking and bicycling to parks, schools, and libraries.

The national Safe Routes to School program began in the U.S. in the early 1970s and was highlighted by a release of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) publication "School Trip Safety and Urban Play Areas" in 1975. The term "Safe Routes to School" was first used in Denmark in the late 1970s as part of a very successful initiative to reduce the number of children killed while walking and bicycling to school. Safe Routes to School spread internationally, with programs springing up throughout Europe and in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States. In 2005, Congress passed federal legislation that established a National Safe Routes to School program. With the federal Safe Routes to School program, there will be a significant increase in funds and institutional support to implement programs in states and communities across the country.

The City's Safe Routes to Parks and Libraries takes an added step to further ensure child safety by identifying those routes to parks and libraries that either lack connectivity because there are no sidewalks, paths, bridges, crosswalks, and/or signs that allow children to safely get to area parks, libraries, and schools. There also are some areas in the City that people perceive as being "less safe" than other areas, according to the 2009 Household Survey, whether due to the surrounding area being heavily vegetated or passing through an economically disenfranchised area.

A program is being developed centered on the City's Central Bench Planning Area to initiate planning efforts to enhance bicycle paths and pedestrian sidewalks that ensure a safe route.

Health and Medical

According to the CDC, Idaho spent \$327 million on excess personal health care expenditures attributed to diseases where cigarette smoking is a primary risk factor among adults age 18 years and older. The good news, according to the CDC, is the number of adults in Idaho who smoke has decreased by .6% since 2004 to 16.9% in 2008. However, the bad news is youth smoking has increased slightly from 14% in 2003 to 15% in 2009. The Department should take the lead in providing prevention materials, including disease and injury prevention messages to youth through after school programs and in all community centers. Additionally, the Department should set an example by adopting a policy that prohibits employee smoking in parks while working to model healthy behavior, other than on approved breaks and at approved locations. Additionally, the Department should explore a policy that prohibits smoking in City parks to reduce the second-hand exposure of environmental tobacco smoke to all park patrons.

The Department should investigate funding sources to purchase and install equipment that enable individuals to assess health factors such as weight, heart rate, and blood pressure in facilities such as the Fort Boise Community Center and other facilities serving low-income or minority populations.

Action Items

1. Continue to sponsor free or low-cost programs that encourage physical activity, and continue to expand parks and recreation facilities that promote fitness and wellness activities in underserved neighborhoods.
2. Continue to partner with other City departments and community agencies to not only reach a larger portion of the community, but also allow for a comprehensive approach to promoting physical activity.

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3. Continue to provide after school snacks to participants in their after school programs, and ensure that City recreational programs serve nutritious snacks (i.e., whole grain/whole wheat crackers and breads, 100% juice, low-fat milk and string cheese, fresh fruits, and vegetables).
4. Continue to forge a prosperous partnership with school districts, working closely with school district officials to develop and implement school and community wellness plans.
5. Partner with the local BUGS (Boise Urban Garden School) garden group to develop community garden opportunities on school district property.
6. Use the Mayor's Council on Children and Youth to develop a youth obesity coalition that will assess needs and identify local assets and resources in developing an action plan for fighting obesity in the City.
7. Promote and provide access to nutritious foods through farmers' markets and community gardens.
8. Partner with local farmers and produce growers to allow them access to parks where they can sell fresh, seasonal produce to community members during sports and recreational activities throughout the growing season.
9. Implement a program to promote Department team and other sports activities to the community with free demonstration days throughout the City, or by providing drop-in passes so youth and adults can sample activities of interest.
10. Provide access to equipment enabling self-assessment of health factors related to physical fitness, such as weight, heart rate, and blood pressure.
11. Using the City's GIS system and neighborhood feedback, identify neighborhoods with the highest need for sidewalks, and work with ACHD to establish funding for construction.
12. Develop a plan for connectivity of paths and sidewalks from neighborhoods to parks, and neighborhoods to schools in areas of highest need, as identified through 2009 Neighborhood Engagement meetings and 2009 Household Survey results.
13. Adopt a policy prohibiting employees from smoking while working unless they are on break and in preapproved locations. Additionally, the Department shall provide prevention messages on smoking to youth at after school programs and community centers.
14. Implement a program that will integrate at least 10 minutes of physical activity in all activities, including classroom settings.
15. Partner with the local health department to create a City resolution prohibiting smoking within a certain distance of playgrounds in all City parks.
16. Develop resource distribution opportunities on smoking cessation programs.
17. Consider a smoking ban in all parks to discourage unhealthy habits while participating in healthy park activities.
18. Recommend and support the City in encouraging and providing incentives for staff to use alternative transportation (e.g., carpool, bike, or walk).
19. Create a toolkit that provides basic "how-tos" on developing community wellness programs.
20. Use the branch libraries and other City facilities as resource centers to promote community wellness programs.
21. Create communitywide contests that promote park and facility visits and promote wellness activities.

Sources Mentioned

2008 Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

2009 Idaho Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Boise: Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, Division of Health, Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, 2009, Surveillance System

CDC: Division of Media Relations. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/media/pressrel/2009/r090727.htm>

Study Estimates Medical Cost of Obesity May Be As High as \$147 Billion Annually

New Community Recommendations Show Ways to Reduce Burden

CDC: Division of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/obesity/index.html>.
CDC: Guidelines for School and Community Programs to Promote Lifelong Physical Activity Among Young People
City of Boise Comprehensive Plan Household Survey, 2009
City of Boise Comprehensive Plan Youth Survey, 2009
Idaho Behavioral Risk Factors: Results From the 2008 Behavioral Risk Factor
Idaho Department of Health & Welfare
Idaho Kids Count “Small Faces in a BIG Recession” study guide
Institute of Medicine
International Consensus Conference on Physical Activity Guidelines for Adolescents
Joint Use Agreement
Kaiser Family Foundation Report
National League of Cities
State Department of Education Child Nutrition Program’s (CNP) Nutrition Standards for Idaho School Meals
The American Community Gardening Association
The Health Gazette,” Karl Hempel, M.D.
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, 2008
U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) publication “School Trip Safety and Urban Play Areas” in 1975

Theme 6. Dogs in Parks

This theme of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan has been developed to address “green” parks. Foothills trails objectives regarding dog use will be addressed through Theme 8: Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan.

Background

The request for dog off-leash area(s) (DOLAs) was first brought before the Parks and Recreation Commission in December 1997 when a proposal was made to create a DOLA in the area east of the tennis courts in Camel’s Back Park and north to the pond. The request was denied, but the Parks and Recreation Commission encouraged staff to work with Ada County Parks to develop a DOLA at a county site on Highway 55 and to evaluate other possible undeveloped park sites where dogs could be off-leash.



In 1999, the Department began researching DOLAs; and staff and a Parks and Recreation Commission member traveled to Seattle, Washington to visit off-leash sites. Subsequently, the Department held a public meeting to create a task force, and invited Rick Johnson from the Marin County Humane Society to speak to the group regarding off-leash areas. Mr. Johnson, who helped develop DOLAs around the country shared valuable information with the public and helped give an understanding of the process and time needed to successfully develop DOLAs.

The Department created a temporary DOLA in the East Military Reserve Flood Basin in 1999. In subsequent years, a dog off-leash task force was created and met regularly. The task force conducted two public meetings regarding the proposed sites, conducted surveys, and presented the proposal to the Parks and Recreation Commission. Overall, comments were positive for both the Military Reserve and Bowler sites. A recommendation was made for the minimum development (as defined below) of three off-leash sites—East Military Reserve Flood Basin, Bowler, and Murgotio. To date, none of the recommended sites have been fully developed due to funding, locations outside of the City limits, and other issues.

Based on input through the master planning process, a DOLA was included in the design of Morris Hill Park. The park, developed in 2007, includes a DOLA that meets the approved 2001 minimum requirements, with the exception of the site being less than the recommended 2 acres.

The City has several locations in which dogs are restricted seasonally or completely, based on park use and natural area values. In addition, the Department has developed training and agility **sites** that can be scheduled for off-leash use.



Education and Enforcement

Education rather than enforcement was supported by the DOLA task force and recommended in their 2001 report. The Department developed several marketing campaigns over the years:

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- Movie Theater Advertisements
- Two or three Television/Radio Ads
- Poster Dog
 - Contest and Selection Publicity
 - Events (Jeb the “poster dog” making appearances)
 - Posters
 - TV/Radio Spots
- Various Radio and Newspaper Campaigns
- Signs
 - Consolidated Signs
 - Stencils of the signs on the Boise River Greenbelt pathways
 - Mutt Mitt Dispensers and Signs
 - Rules and Regulations



In 2008, two full-time equivalent employees were hired through the Idaho Humane Society (IHS) and funded by the Department to enforce off-leash activities in the foothills and green space areas. The statistics regarding citations and warnings from the past year are available upon request. In 2010, management of the enforcement officers was transferred from the IHS to the City Clerk's Office.

Current Issues

The Department continues to receive general comments and suggestions regarding dogs off-leash and dog off-leash use. The input varied vastly from no leash requirements in parks to no dogs in parks. Many residents continued to suggest the development of additional DOLAs. In addition, comments were received suggesting that certain hours be set aside for dogs to be off-leash.

In March 2009, the neighbors of Winstead Park presented a proposal to the Parks and Recreation Commission requesting off-leash use of the park during specific morning and evening hours. Subsequently, the Parks and Recreation Commission requested that staff develop a preliminary list of park sites for potential DOLAs. These recommendations were presented to the Parks, Trails and Open Space Subcommittee in May 2009. The Subcommittee suggested no seasonal off-leash locations due to confusion to park users and staff, and for enforcement. In addition, the Subcommittee asked staff to review and provide further information on such sites while considering the criteria described below.

Evaluation Criteria

- Existing uses
 - Scheduled activities
 - Drop-in use
- Site access
- Parking
- Site layout, including:
 - Opportunities for division of use based on natural barriers such as berms, trees, and fencing
 - Placement of off-leash facility to minimize impacts (e.g., noise and smells) to adjacent neighbors
- Maintenance
- Geographic diversity
- Financial impact
- Limited impact to wildlife/natural areas

The Subcommittee also asked that the Minimum Site Requirements approved in 2001 by the Parks and Recreation Commission be considered when reviewing potential off-leash opportunities. The minimum requirements are listed below.

Minimum Site Requirements

- Undeveloped land
- One off-leash area in each quadrant of the City
- 2 acres
- Fencing (preferred: six (6)-foot fence, rounded corners, separate puppy/small dog area)
- Shade
- Restrooms
- Rules and regulations signs
- Site access (e.g., parking, walking paths, and roads)
- Parking (including ADA)
- Mutt mitt dispensers
- Seating (e.g., benches or picnic tables)
- Garbage receptacles



The Parks and Recreation Commission took public comments based on Subcommittee and staff recommendations. After public comment, the Parks and Recreation Commission recommended the following:

- Develop master plans for the Sterling and Pine Grove Park undeveloped properties to include a DOLA. Public input will be gathered per the standard master plan process for the Sterling and Pine Grove Park sites, which will include public and neighborhood meetings.
- If the neighborhood and Parks and Recreation Commission support a DOLA as a component of the park master plan, then the Parks and Recreation Commission recommends permitting off-leash use (in full or in part) at the Sterling and Pine Grove Park sites until the park is developed.
- Department staff will review potential DOLAs through the comprehensive planning process. This will include surveys, on-site visits, and user group and neighborhood input. The planning process also will include reviewing best practices, rules and regulations, and design service levels from around the country.
- Department staff will facilitate the proactive participation of dog special interest groups in funding the development of DOLAs.

The Parks and Recreation Commission also commented on how to fund DOLAs, off-leash hour implementation costs, and other off-leash uses. The public was asked to comment or make suggestions for funding. Several people indicated that as taxpayers, they would like this amenity to be provided to their user group free of charge. The Parks and Recreation Commission indicated that many groups, such as soccer, youth football, bocce ball, and little league, partnered with the City and paid for development of specific improvements on City-owned and operated parks and facilities. The Parks and Recreation Commission stated that in spite of the current economic climate, the City should look to the community for resources to fund the development of DOLAs. The Parks and Recreation Commission encouraged Department staff and the public to work together to find funding solutions. Department staff researched funding other community DOLAs, and many developed DOLAs are funded all or in part with private versus tax dollars (see the *Sources* section for related articles and examples). Several funding suggestions are included in the *Recommendations* section below.

The public raised concern with enforcement of off-leash regulations when violations were occurring. In 2010, management of the enforcement officers was transferred from the IHS to the Boise City Clerk's Office. The Parks and Recreation Commission pointed out that based on degradation of resources and concerns received by other park users, a contract was established between the Department and the Idaho Humane Society to educate and enforce dog on-leash requirements in City parks. The Parks and Recreation Commission discussed the possibility of escalating penalties for repeat offenders and those not following the rules in parks with off-leash facilities (see the *Recommendations* section below).

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In response to Parks and Recreation Commission direction regarding the Sterling and Pine Grove Park properties, public input was gathered during the public master planning process on the desirability of a DOLA within these future parks. Both neighborhoods were supportive of including DOLAs. As a result, DOLAs were incorporated into the master plans, which the Parks and Recreation Commission approved.

Dog Waste

Dog waste is an ongoing concern among park users, with 81% of the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) respondents indicating that people not cleaning up after their dogs is a challenge. Dog waste is unsightly, is smelly, and can create conflict between user groups, particularly in high use areas such as sports complexes.

Not only does dog waste have an “ick” factor, it can also pose an environmental challenge. In 2002, the City was cited in a Health and Science article in the USA Today titled “Dog Waste Poses Threat to Water.” The article states, “dogs (dog waste) generate disease-causing bacteria that can make people sick.” The article also indicates that several studies found that approximately 40% of Americans do not pick up after their dogs, and that the Boise River “suffers from high bacteria levels that make it unsuitable for swimming ... dogs were a leading culprit.”

It is important to recognize that dog waste challenges and on/off-leash are separate issues.



Discussion



The 2009 Household Survey results show that 60% of the respondents owned dogs and 88% of all respondents indicated that dogs should be allowed in parks. When asked specifically “Should dogs be allowed in parks off-leash?” only 28% of all respondent answered yes. However, when asked if they would be willing to have designated dog on-leash and dog off-leash times in their neighborhood park, 67% responded favorably. This supports the recommendation that off-leash times should be considered for incorporation into the existing park planning and use structure.

Respondents indicated that the challenges with dogs are people not cleaning up after their pets (81%) and not controlling their dogs (60%). When asked to pick the five most important park and recreation facilities needed in the City (out of 22 listed options), respondents ranked DOLAs fourth.

During public meetings, Department staff heard from neighborhood associations with regard to evaluating and scheduling use within parks (parks that appear overused, underused, or used primarily by specific user groups). Winstead neighbors addressed their desire for off-leash hours, while concerns were heard about the potential of using Jullion Park for off-leash use. This information will be helpful to Department staff and the Parks and Recreation Commission in evaluating specific site locations for off-leash use. Other general comments received with regard to dog use were split between those that are supportive and those that are not supportive.

When looking at the approved minimum requirements for a DOLA facility, the 2009 Household Survey respondents supported the minimum requirements of mutt mitt dispensers and open fields for dogs to run. In addition, 60% of the respondents indicated that water stations should be a feature of any DOLA.

The 2009 Household Survey asked several questions about what people use the parks for and what would help increase individual physical activity levels. Thirty-five percent (35%) of the respondents indicated they currently exercise with dog(s), and 30% stated the ability to exercise with dog(s) would get them more active. This response was supported more in the North River Park Planning Area, which includes the East Military Reserve Flood Basin DOLA.

When respondents were asked how many times in a given 30-day period during the past year they visited a DOLA, 15% of North River respondents indicated they had visited one to five times, and 10% stated they visited a DOLA 21 or more times. The East Military Reserve Flood Basin DOLA and foothills trails are in this planning area.

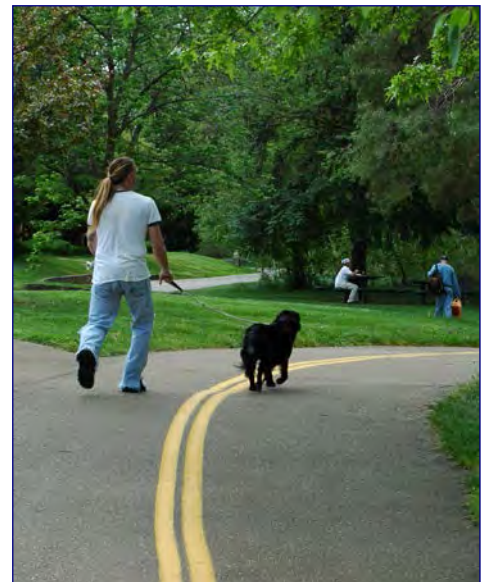
Fourteen percent (14%) of the West Bench respondents indicated they made one to five visits to DOLAs in a 30-day period. Two new sites, Sterling and Pine Grove Park properties, are in the West Bench Park Planning Area; and master plans that include DOLAs have been approved by the Parks and Recreation Commission.

The survey respondents were asked how satisfied they are with existing DOLAs. Fifty-four percent (54%) indicate they are very or somewhat satisfied, with 14% being dissatisfied.



Action Items

1. Develop DOLAs with the minimum site requirements at the Pine Grove Park site prior to full site development, as supported by the public during master plan public meetings. Funding to develop the Pine Grove Park site with minimum site requirements will come from partnerships and/or donations.
2. Develop DOLAs with the minimum site requirements at the Sterling site prior to full site development, as supported by the public during master plan public meetings. Funding to develop the Sterling site with minimum site requirements will come from partnerships and/or donations.
3. The Parks and Recreation Commission shall designate two to four pilot sites for off-leash use during designated and posted off-leash hours, including the following:
 - a. Develop the length of the pilot program, with specific start and end dates of the program.
 - b. Select sites by using evaluation criteria as, outlined in the *Current Issues* section.
 - c. Obtain neighborhood association support through meetings and comments.
 - d. Improve selected off-leash hour sites by adding bag dispensers for picking up after dogs, trash cans, and signs.
 - e. Evaluate sites for success based on an approved evaluation plan, which will include follow-up meetings with neighborhood associations.
 - f. Prepare a timeline for assessment of each pilot site prior to determining the success of each site.
 - g. Increase enforcement at pilot sites outside designated times.



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4. Review existing Department lighted facilities, such as Fort Boise Park, to determine the feasibility for evening off-leash pilot opportunities during winter seasons. The cost of lighting a facility will need to be funded by users.
5. Explore the possibility of increasing dog licensing fees, with the increased fee going to support the development/maintenance of DOLAs.
6. Develop an option (check box) on the Dog Licensing Renewal Form (in coordination with the City Clerk's Office) to allow dog owners to donate to DOLA development/maintenance.
7. Explore the potential for donation boxes or stations with donation envelopes at DOLAs.
8. Review the fee structure within the Boise City Code to determine the ability to have escalating penalties or differentiated costs for repeat offenders.
9. Explore the possibility for the City to increase the level of fines for off-leash use in a park with a designated and approved DOLA.
10. Explore the possibility for the City to increase the fine for use of a DOLA with an unlicensed dog.
11. Develop and approve consistent rules and regulations for dogs at sports complexes to provide for consistency and ease of education and enforcement (e.g., dogs must always be on-leash and may be in these areas only during designated seasons).
12. Review the existing minimum DOLA requirements and adjust the requirements as needed based on public comment, research, and the 2009 Household Survey data. Determine if more than one set of requirements is needed based on the location and type of off-leash use.
13. Review and evaluate the existing evaluation criteria and adjust the criteria as needed, including "Existing Uses: Reservable Sites; Neighborhood Volunteer Support."
14. Develop an educational media campaign about responsible dog ownership, including:
 - a. The importance of picking up after dogs, including limited bacteria/scientific explanation and impact to other users.
 - b. The importance of licensing dogs.
 - c. Keeping dogs on-leash.
 - d. Observing appropriate on/off-leash areas and hours.
 - e. Partnering with the Boise School District to educate children about responsible dog ownership.
15. Department staff will facilitate the proactive participation of dog special interest groups in funding the development of DOLAs.
16. Reevaluate all Department properties with wildlife/natural values with regard to dog use.
17. Work with Boise Public Works and/or develop partnerships to conduct water testing in parks with changes to off-leash use (e.g., Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve, Boise River Greenbelt, Reserves, and Marianne Williams Park).
18. Design and Development Unit staff will research parking service levels for parks with DOLAs in other cities, existing Department off-leash use, and National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) service levels to see if parking service levels need to be adjusted based on this park amenity.

Sources Mentioned

Copies of full articles and resources are available upon request.

Funding

Gaddo, Randy. 2005. "Rough Rough." *Parks and Recreation Business* 12-15. August.

"It is best to organize the committee so that the funds expended are all private funds, and none public, if possible. (Based on taxpayer money argument that not everyone owns a dog and should fund a special use park.) The land and administrative support is what the local government can provide ..."

Krohe, James Jr. 2005. "Who let the dogs out?" *American Planning Association*. 24-27. February.

"... involvement of a committed user group is perhaps the crucial ingredient in the successful dog park."

"Contributions toward basic construction costs are not uncommon. The Chicago Park District asked the South Loop Dog Park Action Co-op to contribute \$75,000 of the \$150,000 it is expected to cost ... consistent with the district's new dog park funding policy."

"... local dog owners covering all construction (including fencing) and maintenance costs."

Leschin-Hoar, Clare. 2006. "From Animal Advocates to Allies." *Parks and Recreation*. 57-59. January.

"... a new two-acre off-leash park ... cost more than \$700,000, which was raised through state and federal park bonds and private funds."

"City officials made it clear that a dog park would be welcomed, but that tax dollars were not to be used, rather, it should be funded privately."

Hours

Krohe, James Jr. 2005. "Who let the dogs out?" *American Planning Association*. 24-27. February.

"In smaller neighborhood parks, where permanently fenced dog run would preclude other uses, segregation is achieved by schedules rather than fences."

Leschin-Hoar, Clare. 2006. "From Animal Advocates to Allies." *Parks and Recreation*. 57-59. January.

"In densely populated Cambridge, Mass., user groups and city officials have come up with a shared space solution ... off-leash areas during designated hours – typically early morning and evening – in already existing parks."

Dog Waste

CH2MHill. 2003. "Lower Boise River Coliform Bacteria DNA Testing." *Lower Boise River Water Quality Plan*. Available at: http://www.lowerboisewatershedcouncil.org/05_water-quality/sed-bacteria/DNA-fingerprint.html. October.

Elzufon, Betsy (Water Environment Research Foundation). 2000. "Tools to Measure Source Control Program Effectiveness." Project 98-WSM-2: ES-1 – ES-4.

Snohomish County, Washington. Public Works Surface Water Management. Available at: www.petwaste.surfacewater.info. 2010.

Watson, Traci. 2002. "Dog waste poses threat to water." *USA Today*. June 7.

Consistency

Nowlin, Terrence. 2006. "How to Teach an Old Dog Park New Tricks." *Parks and Recreation*. 52-55. July.

"White (Tim White with the Fairfax County Park Authority located in the Virginia Suburbs of Washington, D.C.) says that the consistency in the county's dog park operations and rule enforcement due to these support networks make for a more comfortable pet recreation atmosphere."

Salt Lake County. 2008. Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan. Available at: http://www.recreation.slco.org/planning/PDFdocs/SLCo_Dog_Park_Master.pdf. June.

"A number of stakeholder and public comments expressed concern with the uniformity of standards for off-leash dog parks from park to park, and with a perceived lack of consistency in compliance with and enforcement of the standards. It is recommended that SL County adopt standards of behavior that apply to all off-leash dog park facilities in the County. Uniform standards support higher levels of compliance because dog park users know what is expected of them and their dogs wherever they go to exercise and recreation. Uniform standards also support better

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enforcement, because all enforcement officers and other personnel know what the standards are for all off-leash facilities.”

General Information

Harnick, Peter and Cerise Bridges. 2005. “Creating dog parks - without rancor.” The Christian Science Monitor.

Available at: <http://www.csmonitor.com/2005/0622/p09s01-coop.html>. June 22.

Salt Lake County 2008 Off-Leash Dog Park Master Plan. Available at:

http://www.recreation.slco.org/planning/PDFdocs/SLCo_Dog_Park_Master.pdf. June.

Murgoitio Master Plan (Appendix G, page 6-1)

Morris Hill Park (page 6-1,

<http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/Parks/ParksAndFacilities/Parks/page16741.aspx#Dog%20Off-Leash%20Area>)

Restricted (page 6-1,

<http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/Parks/ParksAndFacilities/DogOffLeashAreas/page22819.aspx>)

Training and Agility Sites (Appendix H, page 6-1,

<http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/Parks/ParksAndFacilities/DogOffLeashAreas/page23069.aspx>).

Poster Dog (page 6-2,

<http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/Parks/ParksAndFacilities/DogOffLeashAreas/page31766.aspx>)

Rules and Regulations (page 6-2,

<http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/Parks/ParksAndFacilities/DogOffLeashAreas/page16519.aspx>)

Winstead Proposal (Appendix I, page 6-2)

Sterling Master Plan (Appendix J, page 6-3)

Meikle (Pine Grove) Master Plan (Appendix K, page 6-3)

Lower Basin Watershed Council's (page 6-4, http://www.lowerboisewatershedcouncil.org/05_water-quality/sed-bacteria/DNA-fingerprint.html)

Boise City Animal Licensing Fees (page 6-7,

http://www.cityofboise.org/Departments/City_Clerk/BusinessLicensing/Animal/page14345.aspx)

Reference materials: Much of the information is only available on the web and each site is listed in the references.

Theme 7. Safety and Security in Parks and Recreation Programs

Background

Safety and security for people visiting City parks and recreation facilities, and for those enrolled in recreational programs are important factors in public satisfaction and participation. It is assumed that people will not visit parks or recreation facilities, or participate in programs if they do not feel safe. The results of the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) conducted by Boise Parks and Recreation (Department) indicate that, regardless of activity, safety and security are of high importance to respondents. The 2009 Household Survey results indicate that 85% of residents feel there are safe areas to be physically active near their homes. However, 19% say the lack of bike lanes and sidewalks are contributing factors to an unsafe environment for physical activity.

Risk Management

The Department strives to proactively address employee and public safety needs. The Department emphasizes training all employees (including seasonal and temporary staff), reducing accident rates, providing a safe working environment, and prompting action on public safety needs by instituting regular facility inspections and adhering to national safety service levels in design, construction, and maintenance of facilities. In addition, the Department requires certain employees to be trained and hold certifications for specific job duties that pose higher levels of risk or liability for public safety. The areas in which training and certifications are required include, but are not limited to, pesticide and herbicide application; pool operations, supervision, and maintenance; equipment operation; playground supervision; and daycare supervision.

To increase the safety of its employees and the public, the City now requires that all applicants for employment and some volunteer positions successfully pass the City's reference and background check processes. Implemented in 2006, reference and background checks are intended to ensure that only the most qualified applicants are hired.

Emergency Disaster Response

Boise Parks and Recreation would serve in a key role in a Citywide catastrophic disaster. Internally, each division has protocol in place to address an emergency response depending on the situation. For example, Zoo Boise has specific procedures and responsibilities in place for use in the event an animal escapes from its exhibit, or guidelines for actions to be taken to protect employees, visitors, and animals during the threat or the event of natural or technological emergencies. These emergencies may include winter storms, severe wind, flood, severe thunderstorms, human-caused disasters, earthquakes, fires, power outages, and hazardous chemical/nuclear spills.

Recreation Programs

The City seeks to ensure that its recreational programs are properly staffed by qualified employees who have received all necessary training and hold required licenses and certifications. For example, play camp staff must hold valid daycare licenses with the appropriate staff-to-participant ratio; and pool lifeguards must be certified by the American Red Cross, YMCA, or Ellis lifeguard program. Efforts to ensure public safety in City parks and recreational programs should be continued, along with requiring the use of qualified, trained staff for service delivery. The City also should prepare and implement a park exclusion ordinance, which will allow the Department to bar people from participating in recreational programs or visiting a public park when they exhibit illegal or inappropriate behaviors that endanger the safety of others or disrupt the City's ability to deliver parks and recreational services. This ordinance also allows City police officers to better enforce adopted laws and rules promulgated by the Department's Director.

THEME 7. SAFETY AND SECURITY IN PARKS AND RECREATION PROGRAMS

The Department should continue to emphasize the analysis of procedures for drop-in activities to assure appropriate safety measures are in place (i.e., sign-in/sign-out of participants and waiver composition).

City Employee Background Checks

All offers of employment are conditioned on an applicant successfully passing the City's reference and background check processes. The City conducts reference checks, criminal history checks, and fingerprinting in accordance with this regulation. Applicants who do not successfully pass these checks are ineligible for hire or continued employment. Employees assigned to the Airport, Fire, or Police department will undergo a more rigorous screening process. In addition, all applicants shall certify on a City-provided document if they are awaiting trial on, have been convicted of, admitted in court, or entered a plea agreement related to committing a criminal offense. Depending on the type of volunteer service they provide, City volunteers may be required to successfully pass a background check, as outlined in the volunteer regulations. Employees hired based on false information that is discovered after employment begins are subject to discipline, up to and including termination.

Design and Maintenance

Because the Department seeks to provide and maintain safe and secure park experiences for its users, it firmly believes in implementing principles of crime prevention and public safety through its design and maintenance efforts. The Department designs all new parks with public safety and security in mind. The Department uses major repair and maintenance funding to retrofit existing parks and recreation facilities to address potential safety or security needs. The Resource division's primary responsibility is to implement site-based safety and security measures, which include both design and maintenance functions. Design measures include positioning park restrooms so that public access doors are clearly visible from the adjoining public street or park driveways; constructing single-entry unisex bathrooms (rather than multiple-stall restrooms); ensuring that grading and drainage features meet safety service levels; and selectively using fencing near areas with natural hazards, blind spots, traffic hazards, or potential user conflicts; and using security lighting. Maintenance service levels have been developed and compared with industry service levels to ensure public safety and proper maintenance of all parks and facilities (a complete list is available upon request). Maintenance activities include ensuring that limbs of mature trees are pruned to a minimum height of 8 feet aboveground; maintaining vegetation along pathways to retain sight distances and remove sight obstructions; maintaining appropriate turf height and health for sports turf play; keeping invasive turf weeds to a tolerable and safe level; conducting regular safety inspections of park and recreation facilities; scheduling regular preventative maintenance of park lighting systems; inspecting and maintaining playgrounds, restrooms, and drainage features; and conducting other site improvements that could pose public safety or security risks. These measures are currently being implemented and will continue to be implemented. The Department also will provide safety and security training to all senior maintenance staff so that they recognize potential safety or security challenges. When developing plans for new and/or existing parks, Risk Management may be involved to review the plans and submit suggestions to the Department, as necessary.

Signs

The ability to notify park visitors of rules, regulations, directions, and safety hazards is important for the public's safety and enjoyment of park and recreation facilities. The Department formed a Sign Team to address all sign needs and specifications. The purpose of the team is to ensure that all parks have appropriate necessary signs; that information, text, and messages are consistent and up to date; and that signs throughout the system are easy to read and interpret. The Sign Team reviews and approves all requests for permanent signs. This process has considerably improved the quality, consistency, standardization, and aesthetics of park signs. The team also improved efficiency by decreasing duplication and providing "one-stop shopping" for the requestor (i.e., submitting a sign request, and choosing, printing, and installing the sign). The team is working toward a schedule to review several major parks, and to provide recommendations and funding for new signs. A major goal of this effort is to provide the public with adequate directional information and notice of park rules and regulations without being overly intrusive to park visitors.

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Parking

In 2008, the Department completed a parking study, focused primarily on safety concerns and parking control in downtown core parks during major community events. The report recommended that park signs be based on universal symbols and patterns that are easily recognizable by park visitors. The study further recommended that traffic control measures be implemented that include installing bollards, parking/no parking signs and symbols, and loading/unloading zone signs; and updating and maintaining curb painting, and ADA parking.

Greenbelt Patrol

In 1989, the Boise Police Department Bike Patrol Unit (BPU) was started as a part-time summer unit with two officers assigned to the unit. The primary work area was the parks and downtown Boise. In 1993, the BPU was expanded to two full-time year-round officers whose primary duties were to patrol the parks and 24.6 miles of Greenbelt pathway that follows the Boise River. The BPU was a tremendous success and is now staffed with a sergeant and five full-time officers. The primary area of operation continues to be downtown Boise, the parks, and the Greenbelt pathway.



The BPU is on duty from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M. and has the flexibility to move shift times to address specific park-related issues and challenges. The officers are available to the Department's liaison via cell phone, e-mail, and personal contact.

The BPU is assisted by a few part-time rangers and many volunteers. The volunteers may patrol in uniform or plain clothes. Uniformed patrols generally run from April through September, and plain clothed patrols run year-round. The uniformed volunteers' function is to assist the public and notify officers if problems require police attention. Volunteers carry a tool kit, tire pump, first aid kit, and Greenbelt maps. Volunteers are often asked for directions and frequently help repair bikes or treat minor injuries. Volunteers do not have powers of arrest or citation, but may call an officer and sign a complaint, if necessary. The volunteers and rangers provide a friendly presence on the Greenbelt and serve as extra eyes and ears for the patrol officers.

The Department is investigating the practicality and financial feasibility of installing video cameras in strategic areas where there are high incidences of reported vandalism.

Enforcement

The Greenbelt patrol units consist of the BPU, rangers, and volunteers; and are part of the Community Outreach Division of the Boise Police Department. The focus of this division is community policing, which allows police and community residents to work closely together in new ways to solve the problems of crime, fear of crime, physical and social disorders, and neighborhood decay. This collaboration influences the strategy for enforcement within our parks and recreation facilities. Department staff work with the Boise Police Department to listen to and address citizen concerns and specific crime problems, as well as educating the public about city ordinances and park rules. The most common issues addressed by police enforcement within the parks system are open container violations, consumption of alcohol by minors, off-leash dogs, people in the park after dark, and vandalism.

As previously mentioned, the Department works in partnership with the Boise Police Department to improve safety and security within the City's parks, buildings, and recreation facilities. The Department's Superintendent of Administration and the Boise Police Department's Bike Sergeant serve as liaisons between the two departments to keep communications open and address mutual concerns and issues.

The Boise Police Department Patrol Division provides patrol and enforcement for parks outside the Greenbelt and downtown core. Officers respond to calls placed via dispatch or 911. Calls for service are prioritized by the Boise Police Department and responded to in priority order. The main challenge is that many officers are not well versed

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on park rules and regulations because the number of calls is few compared to Citywide calls. The Boise Police Department liaison works with the Boise Parks and Recreation Department to inform officers of issues as they arise.

The City of Boise's City Clerk office provides dog-related enforcement in the parks, open space, and foothills properties. The code enforcement officers are able to issue citations for off-leash dogs and for owners failing to carry supplies to pick up after their dog. The officers focus mainly on specific parks and foothills properties that experience high levels of noncompliance with dog rules and regulations.

The City continues to acquire more open space reserve lands in the Boise foothills and other areas, thereby increasing the need for enforcement of City and park laws, rules, and regulations. The open space reserves involve different park rules, enforcement, and police-deployment requirements. The Department has been working with command staff from the Boise Police Department to increase patrol presence, particularly in the foothills open space properties that are within city limits, to address such issues as off-road driving, alcohol consumption, camping, theft, wildlife harassment, and vandalism. The Department desires to have an increased police presence oriented toward community policing in its open space reserves.

Graffiti and Vandalism

The Department is aggressive in removing graffiti and addressing other acts of vandalism at public parks and recreation facilities. The Department's goal is to document, remove, and restore features that have been affected by graffiti within 24 hours of identification. Prompt graffiti removal is important because it restores public park values, reinforces appropriate public use, provides a sense of safety and security, and promotes a positive image of the community. Acts of vandalism are similarly handled; however, restoration can take longer depending on the extent of damage. The Department works with police patrols, neighborhood policing units, and school resource officers to investigate such crimes, find the perpetrators, and obtain restitution. The Department also works with the juvenile court system to allow youth offenders to work off their restitution requirements. These efforts should continue to be implemented to ensure that City parks and recreation facilities are designed and maintained for the benefit of public safety and security, and to encourage appropriate park uses.



River and Floodplain Management

The Boise River floodplain was restudied and remapped by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in the late 1990s through the early 2000s. The resulting new floodplain maps (adopted in 2003) placed additional developed properties within the floodplain, and in some cases, within the floodway. The results of this study and remapping reinforced the fact that floodplains change over time and the existing base floodplain development service levels have not been sufficient to protect properties for more than a few years.

There has been growing interest in revising the base floodplain development regulations to include the concept of "no net rise" on adjacent properties. This means that development in the floodplain must be accomplished in such a way that there is no increase in the height or area of flooding on adjacent properties through displacement of floodwater. In practice, this generally requires that any fill brought in to raise the elevation of new structures in the floodplain must be offset by the removal of an equal amount of soil elsewhere in the floodplain. This standard has long been applicable to the floodway, but not to the floodplain.

The City has recently applied this "no net rise" concept to the Harris Ranch and Barber Valley developments. However, achieving such a standard can be difficult or impossible on smaller properties. This may be a more feasible standard to pursue only when large areas, such as Harris Ranch, are proposed for development.

Another standard that should be pursued regardless of project size is the requirement that crawl spaces be elevated to or above the base flood elevation. The current standard only requires that the finished floor be at or above the

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base flood elevation. In reality, great damage can occur when floodwater encroaches under the subflooring of a structure even if the finished floor is above the flood level. The City has prepared a draft code amendment to require elevation of subfloors and crawl spaces.

The safest use of the Boise River floodplain is as open space and environmental habitat. Marianne Williams Park, Dallas Harris River Walk, Alta Harris Park, and Esther Simplot Park are examples in progress of this beneficial type of river floodplain usage. In addition to strengthening its floodplain development regulations, the City should continue to pursue the acquisition of properties along the Boise River as public parks and open space areas, and should continue to participate in wetland banking and restoration projects along the river as a means of protecting these hazardous areas from development, as well as enhancing bank stabilization, water quality, and wildlife habitat.

Trees, Safety, and Community Forestry

Trees are a major component of the landscape in all parks, along the Greenbelt and along public streets. The Community Forestry Unit is responsible for the management of all trees in these areas. The Community Forestry Unit is focused on ensuring the overall health, safety, and conservation of the City's trees.

Trees introduce an element of risk into any location. The Community Forestry Unit's primary goal is to reduce this risk through training staff arborists and regular inspection of trees to determine what level of risks, if any, are present. Once a risk level is determined, maintenance practices can be put into effect to reduce that risk through pruning or, if necessary, removal of the tree. Community Forestry Unit staff addresses risks related to trees in these ways:



- Annual training of staff arborists in the safe use of equipment and tree maintenance practices. All staff arborists are required to become Certified Arborists or Certified Tree Workers with the International Society of Arboriculture, and must maintain that certification throughout their careers in the City.
- Annual inspection of park trees by certified arborists trained to recognize trees or tree parts at risk of failure.
- Pruning or, if necessary, removal of high risk trees by certified arborists.
- Pruning park, Greenbelt, and street trees to provide security, eliminate hiding places, and provide visibility for park and Greenbelt users and street traffic.
- Staff arborists are on call 24/7 to respond to tree-related emergencies. Staff respond immediately to downed branches or trees in public streets, in parks, and along the Greenbelt.
- Removing downed trees or branches in the Boise River to keep the river safe for recreational "floaters."
- Removing downed trees or branches in rivers, creeks, and canals that can lead to flooding.
- Working with Ada County Highway District to reduce tripping hazards on public sidewalks caused by tree roots.

Action Items

1. Continue to maintain the highest level of public safety and security in City parks and recreation facilities, as financially practical, through coordination, communication, design, and maintenance efforts.
 - a. Review the practicality and financial feasibility of installing motion video cameras, specifically at high vandalism areas along the Greenbelt.
2. Continue to staff a liaison from the Department to work closely with the Boise Police Department liaison on deployment of uniformed, ranger, and volunteer patrol staff.
 - a. Work with Boise Police Department on the following tasks:
 - i. Inform the patrol division of issues related to the park system and recreation facilities.

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- ii. Increase patrol in public open space reserves, particularly those in the Boise foothills.
 - iii. Track crime statistics for park and recreation facilities to better understand the location patterns of crimes.
- 3. Establish a staff liaison with the Ada County Sheriff's Office to inform officers and address issues of mutual concern regarding park and recreation facilities outside city limits.
- 4. Maintain funding to address sign needs within established parks.
 - a. Ensure that all public parks and recreation facilities are appropriately signed to welcome visitors, allow for quick identification by emergency response personnel and the public, and promote adherence to adopted rules and regulations.
 - b. Implement recommendations regarding signs and curb painting of the Downtown Parks Parking Study.
 - c. Develop a plan for directional signage within larger parks, specifically Ann Morrison and Julia Davis. Signs would direct patrons to playgrounds, river access, restrooms, sports fields, museums, the Zoo, Rose Garden, and one-way traffic patterns.
 - d. Signs and curb paintings should be kept up to a standard to match the use of the area: Ann Morrison, Julia Davis, Municipal, and other parks need annual updating. Consideration for high use area ingress and egress to clearly identify these areas for the public and safe zones for park visitors. Avoid safety concerns for citizens from overlapping or overscheduling areas.
- 5. Maintain funding and staffing for graffiti and vandalism removal and repair.
 - a. Document and track acts of vandalism and the cost of repair.
 - b. Continue to work with the juvenile court system to allow first-time offenders to work off their restitution requirements.
 - c. Maintain a working relationship with police department units to address repeat vandalism acts.
- 6. Ensure that the design and maintenance of park amenities and recreation features promote public security and maintain user safety.
 - a. Implement park design and maintenance service levels that incorporate principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED), which is:
 - i. Matching park use capacities with existing parking, restrooms, and availability. For example, at the Optimist Sports complex, too many participants are scheduled in a short time frame. Avoid overcrowding by putting a cap on the participation levels or add playtime to eliminate the overcrowded parking lots, unsafe conditions, and problems.
 - b. Improve public safety and security through funding major repair and maintenance projects.
 - i. Maintain sports fields and amenities (e.g., soccer fields, tennis courts, horseshoe pits, volleyball courts). When these facilities are overused, abused, and not kept up to a standard of use, they become unsafe (e.g., Ann Morrison horseshoe pits, Municipal softball field, some soccer fields in Ann Morrison Park).
 - c. Through the major repair and maintenance program, improve public safety and security through implementation of the recommendations of the Downtown Parks Parking Study related to traffic flow.
- 7. Continue to fund and implement proactive maintenance measures to better ensure that public safety and security needs are met.
 - a. Conduct regular monthly inspections and preventative maintenance of parks and recreation facilities, including playgrounds, Greenbelt lighting, and trees that need pruning.
 - b. Increase training for park resource managers and staff regarding public safety and security needs.
- 8. Continue efforts to ensure safe delivery of recreational program services.
 - a. Investigate the creation of an exclusion ordinance for the parks and recreation system.

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- b. Ensure that recreation staff (e.g., lifeguards, daycare providers, and bus drivers) receive appropriate training and hold licenses and certificates that comply with applicable laws and better ensure public safety and quality of service delivery.
 - c. Ensure that recreational programs are adequately managed and staffed to address safety needs of facility users and recreation customers.
9. Continue to implement proactive risk management programs, strategies, and projects that promote safety for the public, City staff, and environment.
- a. Train staff to work safely, address public safety needs, and protect the environment.
 - i. Work with the City's Safety Services Team to provide routine staff training, review work conditions, and provide advice on potential employee and public safety challenges.
 - ii. Monitor accident rates and types, and follow up to eliminate or reduce the potential for future accidents.
 - b. Continue to require (and in some cases, offer) training and certification of appropriate staff for specialized activities involving potential safety risks, such as:
 - i. Application of pesticides, herbicides, and other potentially hazardous chemicals.
 - ii. Design, maintenance, and inspection of playground equipment.
 - iii. Use of power equipment (e.g., welders, high lifts, and chainsaws).
 - iv. Operation and maintenance of pools.
 - v. Care of animals at Zoo Boise.
 - vi. American Heartsaver / First Aid with CPR and automated external defibrillator (AED).
 - c. Work with the City's Safety Services Team to address public safety needs, plan for emergency response, implement major safety initiatives, and provide ongoing safety training for all Department staff.

Sources Mentioned

City of Boise Comprehensive Plan Household Survey, 2009

Theme 8. Foothills, Trails, and Urban Open Space

Background

The region's public open space values are affected by urban growth and increased use of these lands. The City's current inventory of open space land covers approximately 4,380 acres in the foothills. Open spaces with natural vegetation and wildlife provide a quiet break from everyday life. These properties are managed for their open space values and passive recreational uses.

As Boise continues to grow, natural public open spaces will become more valuable, especially those close to the general population. Two Boise Parks and Recreation-supported partnerships that complement foothills open space efforts are Boise Environmental Education and Ridge to Rivers trail system.

Not all public open space land is readily available for public use due to the need to protect a wide range of resources. However, designated on-trail recreational uses and off-trail educational uses have been allowed where compatible. Public open space land allows people to observe nature and experience a higher level of solitude than is typically found in developed parks. The City's open space land falls in two categories, urban open space and foothill open space reserves. Urban open space differs from urban green parks in that the landscape is less modified or disturbed. Contours and vegetative habitat are either left in their natural/existing condition or modified to provide an open space benefit. The foothills open space reserves are found north of downtown from Highway 55 to Highway 21.

The results of the 2009 surveys for the 2011 Comprehensive Plan (Appendices A and B) suggest that activities such as walking and wildlife viewing are highly desirable and managed open space areas should be provided for these activities. The 2009 Household Survey found that respondents use the foothills for the following reasons: 70% like to hike in the foothills, 40% enjoy viewing wildlife and the scenery, 31% like mountain biking and walking dogs on-leash, 26% take pleasure in running and walking dogs off-leash, 8% have fun riding motorcycles and all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), 6% enjoy hunting, 4% like riding horses, and 11% do not use the foothills. Respondents in 2009 indicated acquiring and protecting land for open space and parks should be the highest priority for the City.

Foothills Open Space Program

In 2000, the Foothills Open Space Management Plan proposed a vision to ensure one of Boise's signature features, the foothills, would continue to contribute to the region's high quality of life. What were once considered "naked, inhospitable brown hills," are known as one of the state's "gems." The foothills are a playground of sorts for hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, cross-country skiing, running, and wildlife viewing. Some of the busiest trailheads are 2 miles north of the State Capitol and downtown Boise. For many, the foothills provide solitude from the city. Trailheads and trails are gathering places for Boiseans and those visiting the City.

In 2001, Boise voters supported a two-year serial levy to raise \$10 million for foothills land conservation efforts. The goals included protection of critical wildlife habitat, riparian corridors, rare plants, historic sites, and key trail connections. Since then, 10,300 acres have been conserved through acquisition, donation, conservation easement, and land exchange. The initial investment plus interest (\$10.8 million) has been spent out of the fund to protect land valued at \$34 million. Most of the parcels conserved



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have multiuse nonmotorized trails. Prior to 2001, the City owned 827.5 acres in natural open space reserves. In a recent survey conducted by the City, 60% of residents supported a second serial levy to continue foothills conservation efforts. This support is largely driven by residents of North / Northeast Boise.

Shortly after the passage of the levy, the Foothills Conservation Advisory Committee (FCAC) was created. The FCAC consists of 12 members appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council. The FCAC is responsible for making “recommendations to the Mayor and City Council for permanent protection of natural open space in the Boise Foothills, consistent with the open space serial levy passed by the voters on May 22, 2001, and will work to ensure the levy funds are spent wisely.” Committee members have an interest in public recreational and natural resource management issues, leadership, and individual areas of expertise. The FCAC provides guidance to the Foothills and Open Space Manager, who oversees the Open Space, Environmental Education, and Ridge to Rivers programs.

Reserves (not an exhaustive list)

Following are descriptions of certain reserves within the Boise Foothills. Table 8-1 following the reserve descriptions is a more complete list of foothills properties.

Camel's Back Reserve

The Camel's Back Reserve site is on the northeast side of Camel's Back Park. This land, along with the Camel's Back Park, was acquired by the City in 1932 from Bernard Lemp, a relative of a former mayor, John Lemp. The reserve portion of the park is approximately 63 acres. The park amenities include hiking and bike trails with access to the foothills.

Castle Rock/Table Rock Reserve

Castle Rock Reserve, located in the foothills behind Quarry View Park, is a 48.5-acre site in Boise's East End acquired in the mid to late 1990s. Native Americans who once inhabited the Boise Valley are said to have gathered at a remote site, known as Castle Rock, in the foothills where an outcropping of rocks dramatically jets out and touches the sky. At that time, nearby geothermal hot springs fed into small creeks and formed bathing ponds frequented by the Shoshone, Bannock, and Paiute tribes. The historically significant site features natural open space and Ridge to Rivers trails. The site is adjacent to the Table Rock trail system. The additional 58-acre Boyer-Satz parcel was acquired as part of the serial levy.

Foothills East Reserve

Foothills East Reserve is a 30.4-acre natural area with trails and is in the northeast Boise foothills neighborhood. The site was acquired in the 1970s when housing development was occurring in that area.

Hammer Flat Reserve

In 2004, a 1,350 housing development was planned for the vast plateau north of Highway 21 above the Black Cliffs near Lucky Peak Reservoir. This area, known locally as Hammer Flat, is adjacent to the 35,000-acre Boise River Wildlife Management Area in East Boise. In 2010, the City purchased the 701-acre property with \$4.2 million from the Foothills Serial Levy Fund, ensuring the site remains important habitat for mule deer; elk; antelope; and numerous other mammals, birds, and reptiles into the future. The City will hand over the management of the property to the Idaho Department of Fish and Game through a joint powers agreement. The Idaho Department of Fish and Game hopes to purchase the property from the City in the future with Bonneville Power Administration habitat grant funds.

Hulls Gulch Reserve

Hulls Gulch Reserve is a 289-acre site north of downtown Boise at the base of the foothills. This site was acquired through a communitywide citizen effort over a three-year period from 1991 to 1993. The initial parcel of land – 99 acres – was purchased in the early 1990s through a land trade with United Water, the parent company of Orida Investment Corporation. Additional acres were acquired through grass roots fundraising efforts, Boise City general



funds, Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund dollars, donations from Orida Investment Corporation, and 2001 Foothills Serial Levy funds. The name "Hulls Gulch" comes from the ephemeral creek that runs from higher up in the foothills through the middle of this property. The reserve is home to two trailheads (Grove and Lower Hulls Gulch) that are the starting point for some of the 137.25 miles of **Ridge to Rivers trails** in the foothills. Hikers, mountain bikers, dog walkers, runners, and horseback riders enjoy the trails in this area. Common wildlife seen throughout the year in Hulls Gulch include great horned owls, kestrel, coyotes, mule deer, and red fox.

The reserve is also home to the Foothills Learning Center (FLC), operated by Boise Parks and Recreation. The FLC focuses on education and information about the Boise foothills and the surrounding high-desert environment. The FLC is a place for learning by direct experience with the outdoors. The heart of the FLC program is school-age education, which offers a wide range of lessons for kindergarten through sixth grade students in their classrooms and at the Center. Service learning opportunities for all ages and abilities, and special family and community events are also available year-round.

Military Reserve

The Military Reserve is approximately 479 acres reserved for several different uses. The reserve is in the northeast portion of the City. The amenities available in the area are an **archery range**, an old military **cemetery**, and trails. The land was purchased from the BLM by the City in March 1956. The access road and cemetery were then transferred to the City to ensure the maintenance for these areas.

The Military Reserve is comprised of natural terrain in the lower Boise Foothills. Flowing through the reserve are sections of Freestone and Cottonwood creeks. From these creek valleys, hill masses rise on moderate to steep slopes to heights of 100 feet or more. The military cemetery is on a hillside approximately ½ mile east of the U.S. Veteran's Administration Hospital. Veterans of the Mexican War, Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish American War are interred at the reserve. Several civilian graves are also at the reserve.



Adjacent to Military Reserve is the 260-acre Hawkins property, donated to Boise City in 2004, creating this larger Military Reserve complex of about 739 acres.

Noble Reserve

A 600-acre parcel around Five Mile Creek above Rocky Canyon Road and below Aldape Summit was donated to the City by Allen and Billie Dee Noble in 2003. This land covers a few prominent ridgetops in the east Boise Foothills. The Nobles have allowed the public to access their land since they purchased it in 1972, thus it is popular with hikers, mountain bikers, and horseback riders. The reserve is of historic significance as well because the old road from Boise to Idaho City passed through the property. Five thousand dollars from the Serial Levy Funds were spent on land transaction costs. The market value of the land at the time of the transaction was \$6 million.

Oregon Trail Reserve

The Oregon Trail Reserve is a 66-acre site in Southeast Boise. The area features a scenic view of the Boise Front and the historic Kelton Ramp, a path forged by overland travelers heading down the rim to the Boise River. This site was made a "reserve" with the goal of preserving remnants of the Oregon Trail and educating the public about this valuable historic resource.

In 1996, a partnership between the City, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Idaho Department of Lands, Idaho Power, Idaho Transportation, National Park Service, and the developers of Columbia Village and Surprise Valley was forged to create the reserve. The Ridge to Rivers program is responsible for maintenance of the trails and Boise Parks and Recreation is responsible for upkeep of the restrooms. The BLM assisted with the production and installation of interpretive signs. Surprise Valley residents help with the upkeep of paths below the rim.

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Polecat Gulch Reserve

The Dry Creek Area/West Boise Foothills is one of the three priority areas identified for foothills land preservation prior to the passage of the \$10 million Foothills Levy in 2001. Polecat Gulch Reserve was created in 2002 with the acquisition from the Blessinger family of 120 acres. Subsequent additions include the purchase of 40 acres from Bluegrass LLC in 2005, 80 acres from Linda Dengler in 2005, a 360-acre BLM parcel acquired in 2008 via a land exchange, and 80 acres from Sterling Savings Bank in 2010, which included a 70-acre conservation easement previously donated to the City. The entire **Polecat Gulch Reserve** totals 680 acres and is comprised of various public lands between Cartwright and Collister roads.



Polecat Gulch features 8 miles of trails, provides some amazing views of the Treasure Valley, and is home to mature vegetation that supports mule deer year-round and a substantial population of Aase's Onion, a rare plant found in the Boise Foothills. In 2007, a trailhead parking lot off Cartwright Road was built with a \$46,000 grant awarded by the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation. There is currently a small 1930s home on the property where a caretaker lives.

Stack Rock Reserve

In 2010, the City purchased 1,320 acres near Bogus Basin ski area for \$1.32 million. Fred Alleman, a Boise citizen and avid Ridge to Rivers trail user, donated \$1 million toward the purchase. The property is about 9 miles from downtown Boise west of Bogus Basin Road in a forested area with steep slopes and old logging roads. The property primarily lies in Boise County and includes the prominent Stack Rock geologic formation. The reserve is a desirable destination for multiple recreational uses, including hiking, mountain biking, and rock climbing. Freddy's Stack Rock Trail is a new loop trail that meanders through the reserve. The loop trail connects with the current Ridge to Rivers trail system in the Shafer Butte area.

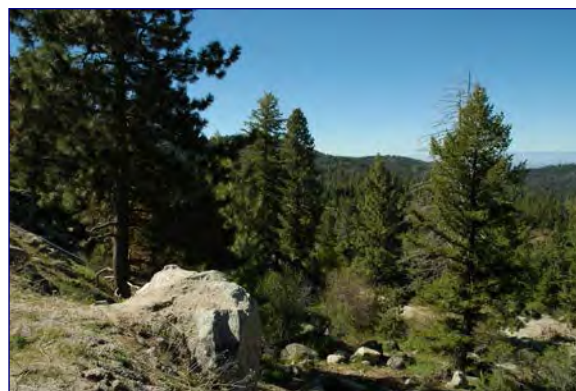


Table 8-1. Foothills property inventory.

Property	Acres
Bonneville Point	9.90
Camel's Back Reserve	60.00
Castle Rock Reserve	48.50
Foothills East	30.40
Hulls Gulch	236.00
McCord	20.00
Military Reserve	479.54
Oregon Trail	65.60
Orida/United Water	42.00
Hawkins	260.00
Blessinger	120.00
Boyer-Satz	58.00
Noble	600.00
Donnelly	40.00

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Dengler	160.00
Oberbilling/Johnson	120.00
Block	.10
Stack Rock	1,320.00
Smith	5.00
Castrango (trail easement)	.10
Johnson	701.91
Total	4,377.05

Challenges and Opportunities

The primary role of the Foothills Conservation Advisory Committee (FCAC) the past few years has been to advise on priority foothills land acquisition and conservation efforts associated with the Foothills Levy Fund. However in 2010, with little remaining in the Foothills Levy Fund, the FCAC's role and responsibilities as an advisory committee should to be reassessed. With the acquisition of thousands of acres of open space in the foothills and the establishment of new reserves, there is a need for revised management plans for older reserves and the creation of new management plans for those reserves without them.

The issues of greatest concern for the public open space lands in the foothills are the spread of noxious weeds and the increasing demand to control off-leash dogs. The variety and number of noxious weed species now found on public open space has increased over the last 10 years. In 2008, a noxious weed inventory was conducted on all City-owned open space in the foothills. This inventory is a good baseline from which to plan upcoming years of control efforts. Dog off-leash incidents such as harassment of wildlife, conflicts with other users and dogs and dog waste alongside trails has increased.

Foothills Learning Center

The FLC opened in 2005 at the location of the former McCord House in Hulls Gulch. It houses a classroom and conference room and the immediate grounds include an outside amphitheater, native plant garden, public art features, and interpretive trails. The Open Space, Boise Environmental Education, and Ridge to Rivers programs are based out of the FLC. The FLC offers a unique opportunity for students and community members to experience and learn about the foothills environment. The programs include field lessons, community events, and classroom lessons available on-site or at schools. The staff includes one full-time environmental education coordinator, one part-time environmental educator, and one part-time volunteer coordinator/environmental educator.

For the last four years, the FLC staff and volunteers have taught environmental education lessons to 8,800 to 9,800 students annually. The Second Saturday programs have gained popularity over that same time period from 800 citizens annually to nearly 1,500 citizens annually in 2010. The Summer Sunset Series consistently adds another 200 citizens annually. The FLC staff and volunteers also assist in many community outreach events such as Teachers Night Out, Bald Eagle Days, Green Expo, Science Extravaganza, Outside Day, and other events where they easily have contact with up to 3,000 to 4,000 citizens.

The City is dedicated to providing its citizens an opportunity to learn about the unique local natural environment and ways to live sustainably within it. The Boise Environmental Education program is a partnership between Boise City Public Works and Parks and Recreation departments to bring students and others an assortment of classroom lessons, field trips, regular monthly programs, and special events designed to educate, inform, and entertain.



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Challenges and Opportunities

In recent years, the part-time volunteer coordinator at the FLC has done a tremendous job coordinating volunteers for projects big and small, as well as expanding the range of projects available for volunteers. This has helped the FLC tackle projects that may not happen due to the limited paid staff. The FLC has also been the fortunate recipient of a National Science Foundation grant from 2008 to 2013 that assists Boise State University graduate school science fellows with outreach and educational opportunities. This has helped supplement programs the small staff can offer. However, mentoring these students takes a considerable amount of time; therefore, all environmental education staff have had to postpone working on specific projects to train the fellows. In 2013, the number of students reached will drop due to the reduction in staff resources. The downturn in the economy has resulted in reductions to school budgets. One of these reductions or eliminations has been the funding of transportation for field trips. This reduction has resulted in more requests for staff to go to schools for programs rather than students coming to the FLC.

Ridge to Rivers

In the early 1990s, a citizen and public agency proposal to create a network of trails across private and public lands was proposed for the Boise Foothills. A partnership was formally established in April 1992 between federal, state, and local agencies to pool limited resources and work collaboratively across jurisdictions for the planning, implementation, and management of the envisioned Ridge to Rivers trail system. The partnership funded a full-time trails coordinator to acquire legal trail access, place trail signs, map the trail system, and implement a management and maintenance program. The effort to plan, implement, and manage the Boise Foothills trail system has been referred to as the Ridge to Rivers partnership and the network of trails as the Ridge to Rivers trail system. The 137.5 miles of trails are marked by a logo that is consistent across the system. This branding helps identify Ridge to Rivers trails, regardless of jurisdiction. The economic value of the Ridge to Rivers system is felt by local bicycle retailers who estimate their sales would drop up to 75% if the system did not exist, and also by employers who stress that they can draw employees to Boise due to easily accessible trails and the effort to protect open space in the foothills.

Funding for the Ridge to Rivers partnership comes from the City, Ada County, BLM, and U.S. Forest Service. The partnership also includes the Idaho Department of Fish and Game. These agencies may also provide materials, equipment, and staffing to support maintenance and management of the Ridge to Rivers trail system. Funding agencies are represented through an advisory committee that provides program direction and oversight. Responsibility for administration of partnership funding and staffing was taken on by Boise City Parks and Recreation in 2001. Staffing consists of one full-time coordinator, one full-time trail maintenance worker, one part-time trail maintenance worker, one part-time education ranger, and two seasonal trail maintenance workers.

The Ridge to Rivers trail system consists of 137.5 miles of native surfaced, single-track, multiple-use trails in the foothills. Most trails are managed for a width of 18 to 24 inches, although a number of trails follow old two-track roads that can be as wide as 10 feet. Where possible, these roads are narrowed. New trails are constructed at widths of 24 to 30 inches and at grades that generally do not exceed 10%. Every attempt has been made to construct these trails on side hills so that nonerosional drainage is achieved. The Ridge to Rivers trail system is built in Boise City Open Space Reserves and other public or private land by permanent trail easements and license agreements. Boise Foothills trails are used almost exclusively for recreational purposes such as mountain biking, hiking, running, horseback riding, and wildlife viewing. There is, to some extent, motorized use of trails managed by other Boise Foothills trail partners.

The heavy trail maintenance season occurs within narrow windows of time during spring and fall. Most operation and maintenance funds are applied toward the care of trails, trailheads, and restrooms. Secondary funding priorities are replacing signage, repairing vandalism, and picking up trash. Current funding allows for an adequate level of scheduled maintenance, with some funds for minor improvements such as reroutes, puncheons, fences, and other miscellaneous items. Use of maintenance impact statements and trail management and maintenance systems help provide expenditure information for budgeting purposes. Volunteers and juvenile offenders provide additional help so that more maintenance can be achieved with the current operating budget.



A series of existing and proposed trailheads in the foothills area will serve as the main access and entry points for this trail system. Trailheads are developed for minimal impact and may provide maps, management signage, and public restroom facilities. In the Ridge to Rivers system, the City currently has four developed trailheads and 40.1 miles of trails. In recent years the greatest additions to the trail system have been on U.S. Forest Service and Bogus Basin Ski Foundation lands near Shafer Butte.

Public trail-users and decision makers often ask trail and resource managers what kind of data there is to support policy changes. The Ridge to Rivers partnership, in conjunction with the City and many volunteers, handed out questionnaires to trail users at 12 trailheads for 12 hours in October 2009 and May 2010. The information gathered from these surveys provided managers with valuable information about these users, including demographics, trail preferences, use frequency patterns, and thoughts on potential trail management tools. Volunteer trail rangers also collect data about users during their outings on the trails and then report the data for future reference.

Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges in the Ridge to Rivers trail system include the following: managing trails to reduce potential user conflicts resulting from the growth in the number of users, efforts to guarantee that partnership funding is maintained or increased to address expanding trail and trailhead maintenance needs, ensuring that users respect private land rights, securing funding to mitigate off-trail impacts, and addressing advancements in recreation equipment and technology. There is also the need to convey to the public that some areas are not conducive to recreation trails due to their high value for wildlife, thereby resulting in the need for possible seasonal closures.

These challenges can best be addressed by seeking increased funding for maintenance and user education and the extension of the system by dispersing trails and trailheads to the western foothills. Efforts should include encouraging other agencies to provide assistance for these services.

A part-time education ranger was added to the Ridge to Rivers staff in 2005 to improve education about the trails and trail etiquette with the trail users. This ranger manages a small group of volunteer rangers that participate in similar outreach efforts. In September 2008, the City contracted with the Idaho Humane Society to provide enforcement of the dog leash policy at trailheads and on trails. Then in July 2010, these responsibilities were transferred to the City as newly created positions for animal control officers. Education of trail users can help contain costs for maintenance of the trails and improve interactions among trail users. It can also promote users' respect for private lands and landowners who have permitted public trails to cross their properties. Efforts should continue in seeking donations by the public and using volunteers for trail maintenance and management to contain operating costs, educate users about the fragile nature of the foothills, and promote respectful use of the trail system.

Urban Open Space, Pathways, and Trails

Urban open spaces are undeveloped lands that may contain natural and wildlife resources, provide recreational opportunities, have high communitywide scenic value and visual exposure, and contain natural hazard areas or significant historical or cultural heritage resources (Table 8-2). The preservation of urban open spaces can offer cost-effective improvements, known as "green infrastructure," to a community. This is an alternative to built infrastructure. Trees contribute to cooling the urban heat island effect, provide nesting opportunities for migrating birds, help reduce urban run-off, and absorb air and noise pollution. Grasses and shrubs provide permeable surfaces where storm water and urban runoff can percolate back into the soil and recharge groundwater resources. These attributes create a more livable community and a healthy urban ecosystem.

Table 8-2. Urban open space properties.

Name	Miles or Acreage
Bethine Church River Trail and Natural Area	1.6 miles and 24 acres
Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve	41 acres

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Quinns Pond	30 acres
Veterans Park Pond	36 acres
Warm Springs Park	19.4 acres
Willow Lane Wetlands	10.3 acres

Below are descriptions of a few of the urban open space properties.

Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve

Located at the intersection of Maple Grove and McMillan roads, Hyatt is a haven for birds, animals, and people. A former gravel pit, the site consists of a wetland surrounded by undeveloped land – making it a significant pocket of wildlife habitat in the midst of established residential neighborhoods on the West Bench. A management plan for the site was created in 2000 with input from neighbors, officials, agencies, and other organizations.

As proposed, Hyatt Wetlands will remain a prime wildlife habitat but will feature some additional trailheads, pathways, and overlook areas. Enhancements also include water control structures, creation of protected habitat islands, enlarged open water areas, and supplemental plantings to encourage diverse wildlife habitat and improved riparian areas.

Warm Springs Park

A 19.4-acre community park, Warm Springs Park is adjacent to Warm Springs Golf Course. The undeveloped park provides valuable wildlife habitat on the banks of the Boise River. The park also features a segment of paved Greenbelt pathway and a spur to the Baybrook Court Bridge (also known as the “Red Bridge”) across the river. A pathway and interpretive signs rim a pond and wetlands planted with native vegetation. The wetlands project was funded, in part, by the Rotary Club of Boise.

Boise River Greenbelt Pathway System

The Boise River Greenbelt pathway system spans many jurisdictions, including Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation; Ada County; and Garden City, Eagle, and Boise. These entities have demonstrated support for advancing development of the Greenbelt pathway through their planning areas. The City maintains nearly all Greenbelt path segments within its corporate boundaries except for 3.3 miles of the path in an area that has been annexed but remains under Ada County’s management. The City should continue its efforts to work with Ada County to assume ownership or maintenance responsibilities of the greenbelt path through land exchange, purchase, lease, or other mechanisms as agreed to by both parties. The purpose of the agreements is to provide for uniform path maintenance and management. The agreement will also help reduce potential confusion about each agency’s area of responsibility for the public and law enforcement officials.

Proposed Greenbelt improvements include continued focus on maintaining surfaces, widening older sections of the paved path to meet current Class I path service levels, closing gaps in the path system, and supporting interconnection of the north and south sides of the path to improve public safety and convenience and promote use of alternative transportation.

Recognized gaps in this system include sections on the south side of the river from Americana Boulevard to Main Street and through the West Boise Wastewater Treatment Plant properties. The City should also support development of connections between the north and south sides of the path in conjunction with future planned road projects such as expansion of the Highway 21 bridge over the Boise River and extension of Highway 55 from State Street to Chinden Boulevard. With Garden City, the City should cooperatively evaluate and plan for a new nonmotorized Class I bridge connection for the Greenbelt path in the vicinity of Pleasanton Street and East 36th Street.

Thirteen publicly managed trailhead parking facilities exist for access to the Boise River Greenbelt path system, 11 of which are managed by the City. There are also numerous minor neighborhood access points; however, these access points do not serve the larger community because they are inadequate or lack public parking spaces and restrooms. The City provides an average of one public trailhead access for every 2.1 miles of Greenbelt path that it manages.

Using this figure, the City would need to provide 17 trailheads at completion of the proposed Greenbelt path system. However, opportunities for providing new public trailhead accesses for the Greenbelt are limited within the City's planning area. Seven proposed trailhead locations are identified with potential to provide both public parking spaces and support facilities (restrooms, drinking fountain, trash, management signs, and other elements). Most of the proposed Greenbelt trailhead sites are associated with existing or proposed public parks or other lands. The City should use park and trail impact fees to acquire and construct Greenbelt trailheads as new sections of path are acquired through construction or annexation. The City should also continue to work cooperatively with developers to ensure that appropriate neighborhood access locations are provided and lands and infrastructure for proposed trailhead parking areas are secured.

The City should continue to support the Foundation for Ada County Trails and local jurisdictions in efforts to complete the extension of the Boise River Greenbelt path system through Garden City and Eagle.

Boise Spur Rail Path (Rails with Trails)

The adopted Comprehensive Plan recommends that the City pursue development of the Boise spur rail corridor as a "rails with trails" system. The 2011 Comprehensive Plan embraces this concept. The Rails with Trails path system would provide significant recreational value and safer links with public parks, the Greenbelt, and other planned trail systems. The City has purchased 18 miles of the Boise spur rail line from the Union Pacific Railroad for the possible establishment of a commuter rail system in the region. The City's section of the track starts near the Gowen Road Interchange and runs south into rural Ada County. The balance of the railroad corridor to the west is ideally located in the middle of the City's West Bench and Central Bench park planning areas and runs near major employment areas such as the Boise Towne Square, downtown area, and Micron. The rail corridor is approximately 100 feet wide in most places and contains a single track. Although the line is crossed by most of the major north-south roads, few local or collector roads cross in between. Most of the public roads that parallel the track lack curb, gutter, and sidewalk improvements. The tracks, actively used for commercial freight purposes, are important for the future economic growth of the community.

The Boise spur rail corridor should be planned and developed as a Class I path system based on existing conditions, the proven popularity of rail trails in other large communities for recreation and alternative transportation, and the importance of walking and biking in the City. The Federal Way path parallels a portion of the proposed Rails with Trails path and could serve as an interim link. Eventually, completion of a separate rail trail path in the area of the Federal Way path may be needed, based on community growth and increased public path use or recreational demand. Funding for acquisition, design, and development should be shared among the various agencies responsible for community transportation and recreation. The City should take a leadership role in planning and managing the proposed Class I path system and identified public trailhead facilities. Partnership opportunities to advance path acquisition and development include federal, state, and private grant sources; the City, and Ada County Highway District.

Canal Trails

The idea of a multiple-use system of canal trails is discussed in the 1978 Bicycle-Pedestrian Design Manual for Ada County. The 1993 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan recognized the potential for developing a looped multiple-use trail system associated with a number of canals and included a trails element called the South Boise Trail Loop. The South Boise Trail Loop concept included the proposed use of sections of canals, laterals, and the Chevron Pipeline, all of which are generally located in easements and run through much of the built community. Although much of this concept has proven unviable for preservation and development of trail corridors that traversed already built-out areas of the community, the concept included major portions of the New York Canal, which is viable for preservation of a future public trail corridor.

Sections of the New York Canal, Farmers Union Canal, Farmers Lateral, and Ten Mile Feeder Canal are widely recognized and used by the community for walking, running, and recreational biking. Recreational use is primarily focused on the ditch rider roads. The identified canals are already substantially protected from development by ownership, development regulations, and semirural locations. General public sentiment suggests that recreational use of the canals is supported and should be addressed by the City to provide for improved safety and management of these potential recreation trail corridors. The City should continue to acquire underlying land rights on identified sections of the New York Canal, Farmers Union Canal, Farmers Lateral, and Ten Mile Feeder Canal. The City should

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also implement its 2000 Memorandum of Understanding with the Nampa Meridian Irrigation District regarding coordination of, cooperation in, and review of the canal trail proposal. The City should also work with area canal companies, legislators, and the Bureau of Reclamation to address liability issues.

Development of a canal trail system will require that the City acquire title to lands constrained by canal easements from private owners. The City will also need to address operational safety and maintenance needs for the continued delivery of irrigation water and provide both neighborhood and community trailhead access points. Boise Parks and Recreation's main emphasis should continue to be on working with developers through the planning process to dedicate and preserve lands within identified canal easements for future trails. Some land outside canal easements will need to be acquired for approximately six planned trailheads. Trail impact fee funds should be used to secure land for trailheads and make related improvements (e.g., paving, restrooms, drinking fountains, and signs) to support viable canal path system segments. However, these funds should not be used to purchase title to lands that are constrained by canal easements. Private donations and special purpose grants should also be sought to help fund preservation efforts for canal trails.

Oregon Trail Path

In the early 1990s, the City joined with a number of federal, state, and private development entities to preserve, enhance, and mitigate impacts to a section of land that contained ruts from the Oregon Trail. That effort eventually resulted in protection of more than 68 acres and receipt of a federal grant for developing an interpretive trail system and trailhead parking access for the site. The 1993 Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan recognized the importance of preserving the City's Oregon Trail heritage and resulted in the development of new public trails. The City should continue to develop the existing 3.4 miles of interpretive trails by extending the trail system east and west and connecting it into other trail systems. The City could extend a gravel-surfaced trail system to the west using the Idaho Power transmission corridor, construct a Class I paved path adjacent to Amity Road, or combine approaches. The City should work with the Ada County Highway District to link the Federal Way path to the proposed Oregon Trail extension. The existing long-term path plan map developed by Community Planning Association of Southwest Idaho (COMPASS) identifies Amity Road as a bicycle route, which does not provide for a designated path. The Highway District has indicated that considerable expense could be involved to provide additional right-of-way for a Class I path.

Extending the proposed Oregon Trail path system to the south will require acquisition of public land and long-term coordination with various private landowners and developers. Ada County is currently implementing a federal grant to secure public ownership rights for protection of remnants of the Oregon Trail ruts between Highway 21 and Bonneville Point. The City should promote and cooperate in protecting this corridor within its area of impact. Protection of the Oregon Trail to the south would provide interesting interpretive and recreational path opportunities and ensure the protection and management of this unique cultural feature. The City should collaborate with Ada County and others to preserve and manage the Oregon Trail corridor south to Bonneville Point. The City may consider using open space and trail impact fees, as well as seeking federal, state, and private grant funding sources to preserve and develop remnant sections of the Oregon Trail within its area of impact. The existing Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Management Plan should be updated and expanded to include proposed new sections of this trail corridor or the City may wish to collaborate with other agencies to create a new plan. Trail and user recommendations of the adopted management plan for the Oregon Trail should be fully implemented.

Federal Way Path

The Ada County Highway District provided the primary impetus for this Class I paved path system improvement. Funding for the path came from the Ada County Highway District and matching funds from the Federal Highway Administration. The City has maintenance responsibility for approximately 2.6 miles of this path system. Although the path includes three public trailhead parking areas, there are no restroom facilities or other support facilities such as drinking fountains or information kiosks. This path route provides scenic vistas of the foothills and downtown area. Use of the recreation path is apparently increasing as people discover it. The path ties into the Capitol Boulevard sidewalk system, which leads to the Greenbelt.

The City should continue to maintain the Federal Way path sections for which it has accepted responsibility. The City should work cooperatively with the Ada County Highway District to provide support trailhead facilities, such as drinking fountains, to promote the path's use and provide for public convenience and safety. The City should also

provide interconnection between this path system and proposed paths and parks that could be served by the Federal Way path.

Boise River Canoe Trail

From the diversion dam to its confluence with the Snake River, the Boise River provides a variety of challenges and opportunities for nonmotorized boating. The primary constraint to establishing a canoe trail is the presence of irrigation diversions that cannot be run by boaters and that lack take-out and put-in areas for portage around them.

Other Public Path Links and Accesses

Numerous minor trail and path linkages, known as micro pathways, complement the described recreation trail and path systems. The City's planning and zoning ordinance provides criteria and service levels for establishing micro pathways, which are intended to interconnect new developments to adjoining subdivisions, parks, schools, and other destination points. Maintenance of micro pathways is generally the responsibility of the respective homeowners associations. However, under specific criteria, elected officials may deem it appropriate that a public agency own and manage a micro pathway. Boise Parks and Recreation should generally not accept new micro pathways, unless the proposed micro pathway connection would clearly provide a direct link to a City park or recreation facility and serve an area larger than the immediate development (that is, be open and available to serve a majority of residents within 0.5 mile or more). Boise Parks and Recreation should support community efforts where a proposed micro pathway would clearly provide an important link between a park and neighborhoods within its service area. Under such cases, the City should fund and develop the connection using a combination of general funds, development exactions, grants, and possibly park impact fees where the connection has been identified as a park need in the Long-Range Capital Improvement Plan.

Challenges and Opportunities

The key challenges in the creation and maintenance of urban open space areas is educating the public and neighbors in these areas about the methods of low impact use and maintenance and the negative impacts of nearby developments on these conservation values for which they were protected. Urban open space areas are usually surrounded by residential or commercial developments. Some neighbors to urban open spaces have encroached upon City-owned property by dumping yard clippings, extending decks, planting trees and other vegetation, and installing sprinklers over their property line. The majority of these urban open space neighbors are the biggest proponents and protectors of the urban open spaces. To coexist with urban open spaces requires diligence from all property owners to ensure that property rights are observed. Neighbors should be encouraged to work with the public landowners to help with the challenges to their properties. These challenges are the proper treatment of wildlife that expand their territory onto neighboring ownership and the transition from cultivated landscapes to the less managed state of vegetation in open spaces. These aesthetic values are often at odds with one another.

Due to the less managed state of the urban open spaces, several invasive plant species have become established and are slowly pushing out many of the native plants. The change in the composition of vegetation and its density increases the likelihood of fire in these areas. Because many of these urban open spaces are close to the Greenbelt or well-traveled roads, homeless people have set up makeshift camps in them, which further increases the chance for a fire. All of these challenges can be addressed in open space management and monitoring plans. Adequate funding for management and maintenance needs has not kept up with the pace of land acquisition.

Other Planning Documents / Previous Open Space Planning Efforts

Following is a list of planning documents for foothills and open space.

1993 Heritage Preservation Report

1996 Reserves Master Plan

1997 Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Management Plan

1999 Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan

2000 Foothills Open Space Management Plan

2008 Boise Foothills Reserve Weed Inventory

2009 Survey for Aase's Onion in Camel's Back Park, Camel's Back Reserve, and Hulls Gulch Reserve

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2009 Ridge to Rivers MOU (updated from the 1993 Memorandum of Understanding)

2010 Boise River Wildlife Linkage Partnership MOU

2010 Hammer Flat Joint Powers Agreement

Natural Resource Conservation

Riparian and wetland areas along the Boise River and along various foothills streams, park ponds, and other naturalized water features provide a number of resource functions that are important to the overall health and enjoyment of the community. These functions include flood control and protection of water quality; control of sedimentation and stormwater runoff; and maintenance of habitat, shade, and recreational and aesthetic values. The Department has undertaken a number of major planning studies regarding open space management, such as the Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, and Hyatt Hidden Lakes Master Plan, which support and advance protection, maintenance, and enhancement of riparian and wetland areas. The Department should seek funding to implement provisions of the Boise River system ordinance and adopted open space management plans related to the care and enhancement of public open space properties.

The federal NPDES has impacted many aspects of the Department's management functions along the Boise River and near wetlands. The focus of NPDES permitting is to reduce and eliminate sediment and soil erosion impacts on waters of the United States. The main focus of implementing this federal mandate is to use a set of best management practices (BMPs) that serve as guidelines for achieving compliance. The Department uses a set of BMPs to comply with NPDES permit requirements.

The City has entered into a formal conservation agreement with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for rare and endangered species that are found within the City's open space reserves in the foothills. The species are Mulford's milkvetch, Aase's onion, and montane peppergrass (also called Idaho or slick spot peppergrass). The Department's responsibilities include monitoring, consultation, avoidance of impacts, application of nonharmful maintenance practices, and permitting of species study and seed collection efforts. Unfortunately, the Department and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service have been inadequately funded to implement all aspects of the conservation agreement. The Department also has a number of obligations with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Idaho Department of Water Resources to mitigate unavoidable wetland impacts and monitor wetland restoration efforts. The City has been diligent in completing its wetland mitigation requirements. However, monitoring efforts are lacking due to the lack of staff and/or professional resources to conduct the studies and prepare reports.



Because of the dry desert environment and the presence of people, wildfire is an ongoing challenge to public park and open space lands that are managed for natural values. The Department is working with representatives from the Boise City Fire Department and Planning and Development Services on how best to move forward to map and prioritize the fire risk to the wildland-urban interface (WUI). The BLM has offered some direction and matching funds once the City decides on a course of action.

As Boise's population continues to grow, so does the number of people using the open space reserves and trails. Even passive recreation in these areas has to be managed. Inappropriate uses, overuse, and off-trail impacts are of concern to the Department. The City should have staff to educate users and patrol and monitor these areas that have been purchased with public dollars. The Department's most immediate need is to add a full-time naturalist position that could work in a variety of open space properties.

Action Items

1. Develop management plan revisions for expanded reserves and new management plans for recently acquired open space reserves.
2. Work with partners to revise the 2000 Foothills Open Space Management Plan.
3. Establish a Friends of the Foothills volunteer group to advocate and fundraise.
4. Work with the Planning and Development Services and Fire Department on a wildland urban interface fuels control project.
5. Develop a weed control budget and plan.
6. Define the role of the FCAC.
7. Explore the possibility of initiating a new levy.
8. Create a story about the human history and natural history of Lower Halls Gulch to be featured on the Story Trail (a ½-mile trail on the FLC grounds that features a different children's book each month).
9. Establish a native vegetation restoration project on FLC grounds. Work with the Agricultural Research Service and Capital High School to restore native vegetation in a small area along the FLC nature trail.
10. Develop interpretive information for a native plant garden at the FLC; create a walking tour brochure with plant photos and information about each native plant.
11. Expand teacher workshops that will allow teachers to provide more outside environmental education at and near their schools.
12. Create a transportation funding mechanism to increase the likelihood for school children to come to the FLC for outdoor programming.
13. Work with the Boise School District to find ways to provide transportation to the FLC for field trips.
14. Install restrooms/vault toilets at key trailhead locations in each reserve.
15. Seek additional funding from partners to meet the increased demand for maintenance as the number of users, trail miles, and trailheads increase.
16. Develop strategies for limiting conflicts between trail users, wildlife, and sensitive habitat areas.
17. Seek alternative funding from a variety of sources including federal, state, and private grants; donations; and trail impact fees to expand the Ridge to Rivers trail system and provide trailhead facilities.
18. Continue to work with planners and developers through the public planning process to preserve trail corridors and sites for future public trailheads.
19. Collaborate with private landowners, trail and open space advocacy groups, citizens, and other agencies to sustain the Ridge to Rivers trail system, promote user education, and maintain the recreational and natural resource values associated with the trail system.
20. Continue to survey trail users on an annual basis.
21. Implement seasonal closures to reduce trail damage and protect winter wildlife areas.
22. Create a program to track baseline data for urban open space areas and annual monitoring of conditions.

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23. Use impact fees toward acquisition and development of critical urban open space parcels.
24. Provide educational opportunities for citizens and recreation users to help better preserve and protect the natural environment of all wetlands and other urban open spaces.
25. Develop further partnerships to accomplish acquisitions and provide educational programming and maintenance.
26. Manage park and open space landscapes to ensure public safety and the cost-effective delivery of services, improve the quality of recreation, maintain user satisfaction, and enhance park and open space resource values and functions in accordance with adopted resource management plans.
 - a. Seek funding to implement adopted resource management plans such as the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, and Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Master Plan.
 - b. Provide adequate funding to address landscape maintenance and staffing needs for training and equipment and to attract and retain quality employees.
 - c. Implement provisions of the Boise River system ordinance and adopted management plans for the benefit of identified riparian and natural resource values and functions.
 - d. Continue to review and advise the Planning and Zoning Commission on all permit applications concerning Greenbelt setbacks and mitigation of impacts from new development.
 - e. Fully implement adopted conservation agreements with federal and state agencies and private entities.
 - f. Continue to work cooperatively with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game and other wildlife and conservation groups to protect and enhance habitat values and manage wildlife in parks and open spaces.
 - g. Enhance open space forage and habitat values to benefit wintering big game and help reduce potential conflicts between wildlife and people due to habitat loss and urban development.
 - h. Enhance park and open space values to benefit songbirds through the use of grants, donations, partnerships, and volunteer programs.
27. Provide funding for a consulting professional or full-time park resource biologist with a background in biology, ecology, education, or other resource conservation-related science(s). Unmet needs include the following:
 - a. Monitor resources (e.g., rare and endangered species, habitat conditions in public open spaces, water quality, pest management, noxious weeds, wildlife issues, urban fisheries, and animal movements).
 - b. Develop and implement habitat restoration plans.
 - c. Train staff.
 - d. Provide public education programs.
 - e. Enhance agency resource partnerships, coordination, and cooperation including a liaison with species conservation organizations (e.g., Golden Eagle Audubon Society, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, and Native Plant Society).
 - f. Develop, implement, and monitor resource management plans and policies such as the Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, open space reserves plan, urban forestry management plan, and integrated pest management policy.
28. Fund and fully implement resource conservation partnerships and monitoring requirements with the Bureau of Land Management, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Boise National Forest, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, State Historic Preservation Office, The Nature Conservancy, Idaho Conservation League, Idaho Department of Lands, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Idaho Department of Water Resources, and others.
29. Improve funding for the management and maintenance of public open space lands and the urban–wildland interface.
 - a. Seek funding to restore and mitigate wildfire damages and monitor mitigation and restoration efforts.
 - b. Provide for public education, awareness, and involvement in addressing urban–wildland issues and impacts.

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30. Promote sustainable recreation for sensitive areas within public lands and areas adjoining public trails and paths that cross private lands.
 - a. Increase funding to provide staff and equipment for open space maintenance.
31. Continue coordination with agencies for the preservation, protection, and restoration of cultural resources.
32. Comply with NPDES permit requirements.
 - a. Provide training to staff to ensure that the Department keeps current with stormwater systems development, maintenance practices, and monitoring and reporting needs.
 - b. Work with co-permittees to help update and maintain the City's manual of BMPs.
 - c. Seek partnerships and other opportunities to reduce the community's cost to comply with NPDES requirements or to ameliorate and improve water quality.

Sources Mentioned

Bicycle–Pedestrian Design Manual for Ada County, 1978
Boise Foothills Trail System Plan (part of the Ridge to Rivers Pathway Plan)
Boise Parks and Recreation plans for water conservation, spill response, forestry management, and recreation and resource management
Boise Parks and Recreation policies regarding integrated pest management and zero tolerance toward encroachments on parks
Boise River Resource Management and Master Plan, adopted December 14, 1999
City of Boise ordinances regarding the Boise River system, trees, planning and zoning, and park construction use
City of Boise's manual of best management practices
Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan Update, 2004
Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan, 1993
Conservation and Land Use in the Boise Foothills 1862-2001 by Jennifer A. Stevens, M.A.
Intermodal Surface Transportation Enhancement Act (ISTEA)
Master Plan for Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve
Oregon Trail Historic Reserve Resource Management Plan, September 1997
Potential Public Preservation Sites, developed by the Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee, February 1993
Public Lands Open Space Management Plan for the Boise Foothills, adopted December 5, 2000
Reserves Master Plan, 1996
Ridge to Rivers Pathway Plan

Theme 9. Marketing, Communications, and Customer Service

Background

What do people think of Boise Parks and Recreation? In the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A), 89% of residents gave the Department good to excellent ratings. They indicated that Boise is an excellent place to raise children and praised the availability of recreation programs for youth, preservation of open space, and the quality of City parks.

Despite the economic downturn, participation has increased for youth and adult activities. In 2009, more than 10,000 people paid fees to participate in Department programs and reserve park sites.

Citizens trust the Department, which indicates a solid reputation. However, the Department operates in a fast-paced environment that demands better marketing and public awareness efforts, use of new technology, and quality customer service that will build continued confidence and loyalty.

The Department must continue to use City resources wisely, analyze data effectively, and work hard to understand the Department's customers and meet their expectations.

Department Overview

Boise Parks and Recreation is the City's third largest department with a fiscal year 2010 budget of \$20.6 million. The Department is unique in revenue-generating obligations; the Department is budgeted to bring in \$7 million in grants, reimbursements, and fees for recreational activities and park reservations. Consequently, the Department has a sales and marketing orientation unlike any other City department. In fiscal year 2010, the Marketing and Communications Unit was allocated \$90,000 for advertising; production of Activity Guides, brochures, and flyers; photography; displays; web development; and other marketing-oriented activities.

Department Customers

Boise Parks and Recreation customers range from toddlers in swim lessons and open gym programs to seniors attending fitness classes. The Department's market covers the range of demographics from low-income youth at free after school drop-in centers to corporate partners.

Because the Department is a municipal organization, the facilities and services appeal to customers who are primarily City residents. However, many of the Department's responsibilities reach a broader market. Idaho IceWorld, Zoo Boise, The Boise Depot, Julia Davis Park, and Simplot Sports Complex, in particular, serve customers from throughout the Treasure Valley and beyond.

As a result, the Department's marketing efforts must cover a wide geographic area and reach multiple audiences – with an emphasis on providing healthy activities and educational opportunities for youth.

Customer Service

The first point of communication with the Department is often a phone call or email message. Department staff are expected to be professional and responsive to the public. This applies not only to phone calls and emails, but also face-to-face meetings, public presentations, and informal conversations with customers in parks, facilities, or offices.

The Administration Unit has produced a Procedures Manual for the Front Office and Boise Depot staff that contains customer service guidelines to ensure all concerns/comments are addressed in a timely manner and to determine patterns or problem areas that require policy or procedural amendments. The procedures include responses to walk-

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in visitors, phone calls, emails, and other forms of communication. These procedures provide a baseline for customer contact. However, these procedures are not uniformly practiced at all Department facilities.

The adoption of the Administration procedures and some best practices of other cities (examples below) could help improve the Department's customer service. Rockville, Maryland embarked on a six-month process to develop Citywide customer service levels that would be measurable and reasonable. The Rockville customer service levels entitle customers to expect:

- Timely and courteous telephone/voice mail responses
- Reasonable notice for public meetings
- Properly maintained facilities that are sanitary, completely operational, fully supplied, and ADA compliant
- Accurate financial transactions
- Timely response to written correspondence
- Adequate staffing at information counters
- Helpful field personnel who provide accurate contact information for the department

However, customer service encompasses more than just direct communication. The City of Portland maintains a Customer Service Standard that serves as a guideline for the management of:

- Facilities (e.g., cleanliness, parking, access, comfort, and safety)
- Each guest's experience (e.g., signs, information, friendliness, adequate staffing, business procedures and optimum service levels for online registration system functionality, customer feedback, staff training and knowledge)
- The Product (e.g., well-defined programs, classes that meet customers' needs, culturally diverse offerings, anticipating trends, and a wide range of program opportunities)
- The People (e.g., professionalism, respect, good problem-solving skills, and patience)

Opportunities exist at the Department to improve orientation for new staff, create shared expectations, and routinely provide access to customer service training for all staff. Every member of the Department who has contact with the public – from the Greenbelt crew to lifeguards and front-office staff – should be mindful of his or her role as a representative of the Department and the City.



While the Department has built an excellent reputation, improvements can be made to provide more consistency and clearly defined responses and facility cleanliness.

How Customers Hear About the Department

Based on various surveys and participant data, people value the programs, services, and service levels maintained by the Department. However, the Department needs to learn more about how to communicate more efficiently with customers about what the Department does. The 2009 Household Survey asked residents about communication and received the following feedback.

How do members of your household receive information about park and recreation programs and services?

- 25% Local newspapers
- 19% Friends or word of mouth
- 17% TV or radio
- 15% City's Activity Guide of programs
- 9% School notices

- 6% Direct mail notices
- 5% Posters and announcements
- 3% Internet
- 1% Other

The 2009 Household Survey asked residents not only how they receive their information but how they PREFER to receive their information. In the five years since the last household survey, there were some notable changes:

1. How do you currently obtain information about park and recreation activities?

- 61% Word of mouth (friends, employer, co-workers, family)
- 42% Newspaper stories
- 36% TV/radio
- 30% Activity Guide
- 23% Mail/direct mail
- 17% Posters and announcements
- 14% School flyers
- 9% Social media

2. How would you prefer to obtain information about park and recreation activities?

- 33% TV/radio
- 33% Newspaper stories
- 32% Mail/direct mail
- 30% Activity Guide
- 24% Word of mouth
- 18% Email
- 14% Online newsletter
- 9% Social media
- 7% Flyers

Since the Activity Guide is inserted into the daily newspaper, the Department does not know if subscribers consider “newspaper stories” and the “Activity Guide” the same. However, further research would help the Department gain a better understanding of preferred communications methods and how to best use the limited resources.

Methods of Marketing

The Department uses a marketing mix of printed materials, flyers, email, websites, and social media to reach customers and build public awareness. Following is a summary of key activities.

Printed Activity Guide

About 80% of the Marketing and Communication Unit’s budget is dedicated to production and distribution of the printed Activity Guide. Currently, the guide is produced and printed at the Idaho Statesman three times per year (fall, winter/spring, and summer). The guide includes:

- Fee-based activities for youth, teens, and adults at all Department facilities including Fort Boise Community Center, Warm Springs Golf Course, Zoo Boise, pools, and Idaho IceWorld.
- Free programs at the Department’s three school-based community centers, Mobile Recreation Van, FLC, Boise WaterShed, and Boise Public Library.
- “House ads” about community events hosted by Department partners.
- A message from the Mayor.

About 72,000 copies of the Activity Guide are distributed to:

- Statesman subscribers (Ada County).

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- K-6 public and private schools.
- Partner agencies (e.g., Idaho Department of Health and Welfare 211 Careline, Women's and Children's Alliance, and Boise Rescue Mission).
- Direct mail to Department customers.
- Walk-in and community events.
- Department facilities.

The Activity Guide is posted on the Department's web page as an Adobe pdf file. Most of our fee-based programs are posted online in Safari (the Department's registration and reservation software) or IceWorld's registration software. However, not all pdfs and online software are accessible to search engines. Therefore, the Department is developing web pages for each activity, making it easier to find our programs using Google or other search engines.

Providing programs for low-income children is a high priority for the Department. The Department believes that delivery of the printed Activity Guide through schools and nonprofit entities is the most cost-effective method for communicating with low-income families.

Internet

According to the 2009 Household Survey, about 90% of Boise residents have computers and Internet access at their homes, schools, and businesses; however, some low-income residents have little to no Internet access. Library computers are available free of charge for all citizens.

The City's IT department is currently leading a project to implement a centralized e-Government/Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system, which will connect citizens, businesses, and other governments via the Internet. As envisioned, the system will use a CRM system supporting the connectivity of a variety of services to easily serve the customer, and a 311 nonemergency information service with multiple delivery mechanisms, including a centralized call center. According to IT research, several other cities have successfully launched this "one-stop shop" approach and substantially improved their customer service.

Department web pages are some of the most popular on the City website. The City uses Google Analytics to capture data about the Department's website. According to the Google Analytics May-June 2010 report for the entire City website, the Department's home page and activities page were ranked #2 and #3 with more than 20,000 page views.

An analysis of Department web traffic by volunteer Renu Ramanatha, a Hewlett Packard (HP) software engineer, showed several weaknesses in the Department's web pages including a high bounce rate, lack of easy access to activity sites, and opportunities to improve search engine optimization:

- High bounce rate at 41% – To reduce bounce rates, keep an engaging headline and add subheadings.
- Only 4% visitors went to the activities page – Have well-defined activities pages and use relevant keywords.
- Referring websites (9%) can be increased by creating web pages for individual activities.
- About 47% visitors are new – Strive to retain old visitors.

Other improvements could include blogs, customer reviews and photographs, calendars, and other interactive, user-friendly features.

Website Development

The Department creates new content and updates existing information using a team of web authors who seek to post information in a timely manner. Web authors include representatives from the Administration, Recreation, and Resources units; as well as Community



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Forestry, Volunteer Coordinator, Ridge to Rivers, and other stakeholders.

Technical assistance is provided by the Administration Unit administrative assistant and staff; content is overseen by the Department's Marketing and Communications Coordinator.

Several units have developed unique identities to differentiate the units in the area's leisure services market.

- Idaho IceWorld (www.idahoiceworld.com)
- Zoo Boise (www.zooboise.org)
- Warm Springs Golf Course (www.warmspringsgolfcourse.com)
- Ridge to Rivers (www.ridgetorivers.org)

Currently, staffing levels are adequate for updating the content, but there are not enough resources available for new web design and expanded Internet features such as YouTube videos, photo galleries, or other improvements.

Working closely with the City's IT staff, the Department has outsourced new web design. This allows the City to host the sites and Department staff to maintain the sites on City servers. However, hiring consultants to develop new web pages can be costly.

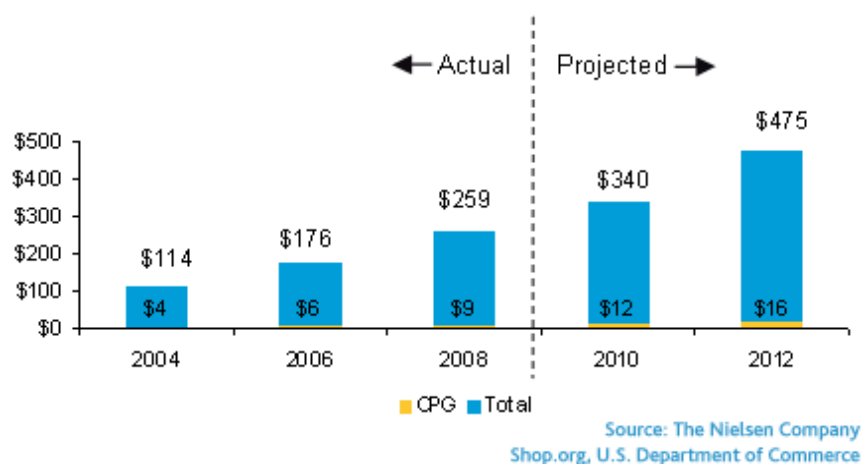
Note: Zoo Boise has a partnership with a local advertising agency, Drake Cooper, for web design; the zoo website is maintained by zoo staff and is hosted on an independent server.

Online Registration

In 2010, about 23% of customers registered online using the Department's Safari (Active.com) software system. In the last five years, online registration has been relatively flat – varying only from 20% to 24% of all transactions.

According to Nielsen research (2009), the way consumers shop continues its transformation toward the Web. Nielsen estimates that online sales alone increased 25% to 30% between 2004 and 2008. There are compelling reasons to believe that growth will continue since overall online sales are projected to increase almost 200% between 2008 and 2012.

U.S. E-Commerce Market (\$ Billions)



Shopping has evolved along three dimensions, with each new phase increasing consumer convenience, choice, and value – the three main reasons consumers shop online today. Online shopping redefines convenience and choice, and equips consumers with unprecedented ways to seek value.

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While the recreational activities and park reservations offered by the Department may not be comparable to consumer packaged goods, customer shopping habits will nonetheless reflect an expectation for convenience, choice, and value.

Based on customer feedback, Department staff members have identified several process improvements that would enhance the online registration system and improve customer service using the Safari system:

- Enhanced search capabilities.
- Software “memory” that remembers customer shopping habits.
- Automatic address checking (currently this is managed manually and can take up to 48 hours to verify).
- Autoresponse.
-

Currently, a majority of all Department activity registration and facility reservations are managed using the Active Safari system. IceWorld uses a separate software package with ice rental capabilities. Warm Springs Golf Course manages all tee times, class reservations, and league information by phone only.

Miscellaneous Outreach

The Department uses a variety of tools for communicating with target markets using free or low-cost delivery methods. The Department produces the following newsletters that are distributed via email:

- Director’s newsletter (internal)
- Volunteer (quarterly internal and external)
- IceWorld (monthly)
- Zoo Boise (periodically)
- AdVenture (bimonthly)
- Warm Springs Golf Course (monthly)

In 2010, the Department purchased a one-year contract for Constant Contact, a third-party system that provides newsletter templates and a database of email addresses. While this service has been valuable, the content in the newsletter is not accessible to search engines. In order to improve our transparency and make information more readily available to the public, the Department could use a free blog on the website.

Other opportunities include:

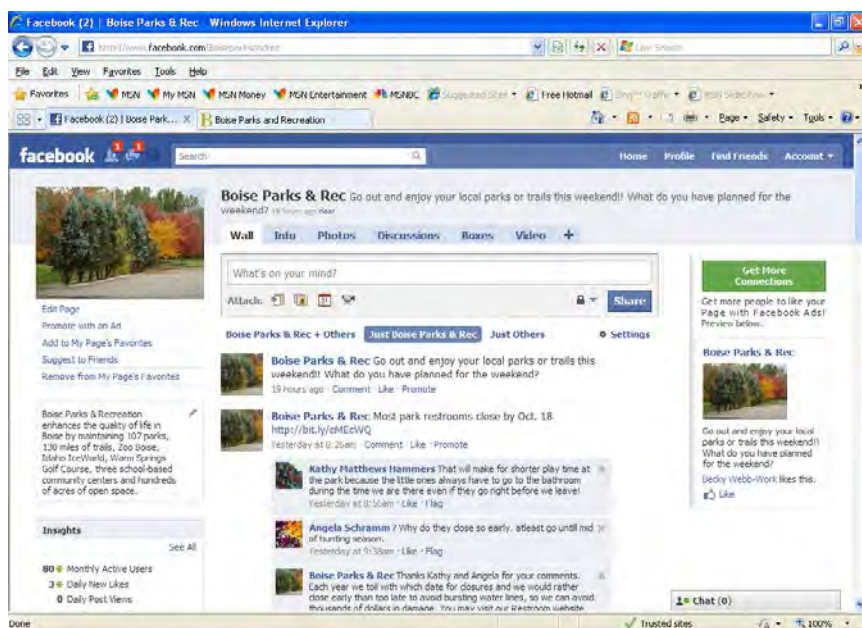
- Media relations – The Marketing and Communications Coordinator writes press releases and works with the local media to promote stories about Department programs and educational activities.
- Online calendars – The Director’s secretary helps the Marketing and Communications Coordinator by posting Department events on several media websites and other online calendars.
- Speakers Bureau – In 2010, the Department created a pilot website with information about speakers. The Department has received about a half dozen requests for speakers. Increased visibility for this site might generate more interest from civic clubs.
- Targeted email distributions – The Department sends messages about new registration to all current customers with email addresses, program-specific information to adult sports league participants, and park development information to neighborhood associations.
- School flyers – The Department routinely distributes flyers free to 18,000 children at Boise Public Schools. The Department appreciates the partnership with the school district and their willingness to use this distribution method both for flyers and Activity Guides.
- In-kind contributions – The Department has used partnerships with Wendy’s and other vendors willing to distribute Department materials free to their customers.

Social Media

Social media has come of age as a communication tool in today's highly competitive marketplace. According to Dave Armano of the Harvard Business Review, in 2009 social media experienced exponential growth. According to Nielsen Online (2010), Twitter alone grew 1,382% year-over-year, registering a total of just more than 7 million unique visitors in the U.S. for the month.

In order to better capture opportunities to use social media, in 2009 the Department formed a Social Media Team comprised of:

- Marketing and Communications Coordinator and Co-Webmaster
- Administration Unit Administrative Assistant and Co-Webmaster
- Administration Department Senior Secretary
- Resources Unit Administrative Assistant
- Recreation Unit Administrative Assistant



This team works collaboratively and meets quarterly to review data, discuss best practices, and identify training opportunities. Team members all have administrative access to the Department Facebook site and are urged to post information they consider relevant to Department customers. The Department's goal is to post a fresh message three or four times a week to drive traffic to the site and create fresh content for visitors. Because of workload pressures, the bulk of the content update responsibility has been absorbed by a Senior Secretary in the Administration Unit, a technologically savvy staff member who also troubleshoots Internet problems and assists with facility reservations and front office functions.

In addition to posting news releases and Department-related information on Facebook and Twitter, the Social Media Team has identified opportunities to place videos and public service announcements (PSAs) on YouTube. Because the Department does not employ staff with expertise in video production, any material posted to YouTube must be contracted out or acquired at no cost, which significantly limits the Department's ability to communicate with the public using a valuable social media platform.

Internal Communications

The Department maintains more than 10 facilities with customer service functions such as the Administration Building, Fort Boise Community Center, Community Forestry, Zoo Boise, school-based community centers, Warm Springs Golf Course, and IceWorld.

Operating hours vary throughout the Department. While the Administration Office is open during business hours, Zoo Boise is open 365 days a year, Warm Springs Golf Course is open from sunrise to sunset seven days a week, and IceWorld can be open from 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Because Department facilities have variable schedules and are decentralized, internal communication is a challenge. While the Department uses email to communicate, not all employees have direct email access. In addition, the Department does not have a centralized phone system between all facilities.

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The Employee Advisory Committee and Director issue monthly newsletters that are posted on the Department intranet site. The Marketing and Communications Coordinator periodically sends out press releases to all staff via email. All press releases are posted on the Department home page.

Outcomes Measurements

Participant data and revenue projections are compiled in monthly narratives and trimester City reports, which are routinely reviewed by senior managers and the Marketing and Communications Coordinator. Every five years during the comprehensive plan update process, the Department reviews the citizen survey and demographic trends. A City biennial survey launched in 2005 provided additional data about citizen opinions and delivery of services.



Several units use other measurement tools to evaluate the Department's customer service:

- **Surveys** – The Reservations Unit sends postage-paid postcards to all customers and compiles results in a spreadsheet that is reviewed by Department staff. The Recreation Unit distributes an online survey via email at the end of each session (fall, winter/spring, and summer) to the program participants; however, response rates have been low.
- **Focus groups** -- Occasionally the Department gathers anecdotal data from participants in person or via email.
- **Mystery shoppers** – Zoo Boise employs mystery shoppers for gathering data on customer service, cleanliness, and other measurable goals. However, the Department as a whole does not use these services.

Each of these methods provide valuable data about how the Department is doing and what citizens think about Department services. However, the results are not routinely analyzed Departmentwide and integrated into outreach and program objectives.

Action Items

1. Form a task force to investigate the Department's and other cities' service levels to establish Departmentwide priorities and improvements to existing customer service practices.
2. Create and distribute a frequently asked questions (FAQ) flyer to all employees to allow them to better communicate with the public.
3. Provide customer service training to all Department staff.
4. Create a standardized customer service survey to be distributed routinely after use of a reserved site, participation in a recreation program/class, and registering for programs/classes.
5. Analyze results for better management practices.
6. Conduct additional research and focus groups to expand the marketing emphasis to incorporate more direct delivery (e.g., direct mail, email, and social media) of marketing materials.
7. Continue efforts to focus on building the brand recognition by shifting the emphasis to direct communication (e.g., direct mail, email, and newsletters).
8. Create new web-based pages for Department recreational activities to enable search engines to find the programs.
9. Use Google analytics data to report and analyze current Web traffic and anticipate future demands.
10. Develop a plan for reviewing Web content to ensure timely and accurate information on the website.
11. Allocate resources for providing interactive features and enhancements to the website.

12. Allocate resources for developing new Web content.
13. Advocate for the allocation of funds to upgrade the existing Safari system or replace it to improve functionality for customers.
14. Support the speedy implementation of the e-Government/CRM system.
15. Create an annual communications plan using email, websites, and face-to-face meetings to strengthen the flow and quality of information throughout the Department.
16. Develop a system for distributing timely surveys, analyzing data, and making appropriate changes to improve customer service.
17. Allocate funds for mystery shoppers who can help identify strengths and weaknesses in customer service and facilities.
18. Provide customer service feedback cards and boxes at every facility and review feedback.
19. Provide an online opportunity for customers to make comments regarding customer service.

Sources Mentioned

City of Boise, Idaho, 2005 Citizen Survey

City of Boise, Idaho, 2009 Citizen Survey

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The Nielsen Company, 2010 and 2009

Theme 10. Park Facility Use, Scheduling, and Reservations

Background

The park facility reservation program offers families, social groups, and organizations the opportunity to reserve designated gardens, picnic shelters, and sites for Boise Parks and Recreation activities and programs, private events, and gatherings. Park reservation sites vary in specific amenities and capacities, which range from 50 people or less to groups of more than 500. The goal of facility reservations is to offer an economical means for customers to guarantee a park location or recreation facility for short-term use and allow the department a method to efficiently schedule maintenance and manage park resources.

Picnic shelters and sites are generally reservable from mid-April to mid-October. Reservations of these sites are scheduled in four-hour blocks: 7 to 11 A.M., noon to 4 P.M., and 5 to 9 P.M. Prime reservation days are Friday, Saturday, and Sunday from Memorial Day through Labor Day. Additional fees are charged for special use permits to allow amplified sound, beer and wine consumption or sales, short-term concessions, and additional services such as moving tables or providing City staff assistance and services above the base service. During most summer weekends, reservable sites are scheduled to capacity. The City needs to continue to identify and develop new picnic and special use areas to meet public demand.



The program also provides for scheduling of community events held in City parks and facilities. These events are open to anyone wishing to attend and are required to undergo a Special Events Licensing Process, as outlined in the Boise City Special Events Ordinance. Policies supporting the ordinance have been established by the department to encourage the use of parks and recreation facilities by the public, and to coordinate these community events with private rentals and drop-in use.

In addition to park shelters and picnic areas, the department also manages and schedules the Boise Depot. This historic Spanish-style building includes the Great Hall, which is a 3,500-square-foot multistory atrium that can be rented for private events. The Depot building grounds include the beautiful Platt Gardens.

Current Facilities

Reservations make it possible for tens of thousands of visitors to reserve a special area in one of several parks for their families, groups, companies, programs, or community events. In fiscal year 2009, approximately 2,350 reservation permits were issued through our Safari Reservation System, and 108 Depot reservations were issued. The results of the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) ranked new, covered group picnic shelters as the seventh highest out of 21 choices as “the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise.”

The following picnic shelters and sites are available for reservation:

- Ann Morrison Park, Old Timers shelter
- Camel’s Back Park picnic site
- Cassia Park shelter
- Ivywild Park shelter
- Julia Davis Park: shelters 1 and 2



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- Municipal Park shelter and 10 picnic sites
- Phillippi Park shelter
- Quarry View Park shelter
- Veterans Memorial Park shelter and picnic site
- Winstead Park shelter

Special use reservation facilities include:

- Boise Depot
- Gene Harris Band Shell in Julia Davis Park
- The Julia Davis Rose Garden
- Kathryn Albertson gazebos – the Eyrie and the Rookery
- Ann Morrison Fountain Area
- Zoo Boise

These park facilities offer a higher level of service and include unique amenities as part of the reservation. Due to their uniqueness, special use sites are usually busy with many other drop-in uses such as community events (e.g., 4th of July celebration and arts and crafts festivals); fun runs; and athletic events. In fact, drop-in use can impact reserved uses of these sites.

Community event and special use locations:

- Capitol Park
- Dog Training Agility sites (seasonal) – Ann Morrison NW Corner, Ivywild Park, Hobble Creek Park, and Winstead Park
- Greenbelt (community events only – runs and walks)
- Parkcenter Park
- Reserves and Trails
- Skate Parks – Rhodes, CF McDevitt, and Fort Boise



Additional special use reservation sites that provide amenities such as delineated reservation areas, adequate parking, covered shelters or gazebos, ceremonial garden areas, catering areas, and/or indoor gathering spaces, are desirable given existing public demand and the lack of comparable private facilities in the area. Opportunities to establish new special use reservation sites should be considered on a case-by-case basis. The City should consider adding new special use reservation service facilities if a unique property becomes available. Any property considered should have the right combination of size, location, aesthetics, and infrastructure to be suitable for creating a garden and/or indoor atmosphere that could be reserved separate from other park or recreational activities at the location.

In addition to the listed park reservation facilities, 19 outdoor recreation facilities may be reserved by special permit. These special use reservation facilities include features such as soccer fields, tennis courts, softball fields, dog training areas, pools, and skate parks. The following park facilities—as well as outdoor recreation facilities used for soccer, football, tennis camps, and other outdoor sports (considered on a case by case basis) —are available for special use permit reservations:

- Ann Morrison (Duck Island, Old Timers picnic shelter area, the 18-hole disc golf course, and the northwest corner and dog training area)
- Julia Davis (Gene Harris Band Shell and east end)
- Camel's Back Park
- Greenbelt from Willow Lane to Warm Springs Golf Course (both north and south pathways)

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- Parkcenter Park
- Fort Boise Park
- Military Reserve

These facilities can be scheduled for private or community events in accordance with adopted park use policies.

Other indoor facilities also are available at our three neighborhood community centers and Idaho IceWorld. These facilities are reserved by contacting the specific location, not through the centralized park facility reservation system.

Community Events

A community event is advertised and open to the public. Community events and activities such as concerts, arts and cultural activities, sporting events, tournaments, fundraisers, celebrations, ceremonies, and educational events attract people of all ages, ethnicities, and economic status. Private events are not necessarily advertised and are not open to the public.

The City of Boise's park and recreation system hosted approximately 98 community events in 2009. Four events had an average attendance of more than 20,000 people; five community events had an average attendance of 10,000; and seven events averaged approximately 5,000 attendees. The remaining 82 events had attendance numbers that varied from less than 1,000 to 5,000 people.

Most community events take place in the City's regional, larger urban, community, or special use parks, such as Ann Morrison Park, Julia Davis Park, Parkcenter Park, Fort Boise Park, the Greenbelt, Hobble Creek Park, Capitol Park, Rhodes Skate Park, or the Military Reserve. A special use permit must be approved by the Parks and Recreation Commission before event organizers can host an event at which alcohol will be sold. In addition, if a neighborhood association wants to host a community event at their park and adding vendors and amplified sound under a special use permit is granted, beer sales are not allowed at these events.

A large event limits the overall opportunity for citizens to reserve picnic facilities and other park rentals. Large events such as the Art in the Park, 4th of July Fireworks, St. Luke's Women's Fitness, and many other events block out large amounts of prime time. These events require pre- and post-preparation activities that impact actual park use and maintenance needs.

Requests for new community events continue to increase, and it is difficult to find available times on the event calendar. Facilities such as the Gene Harris Band Shell in Julia Davis Park and the fountain in Ann Morrison Park are booked most of the time; therefore, very few opportunities are available to schedule large events needing special facilities such as a stage area, large grassy area, and ample parking. The Department also must consider outside conflicts for proposed new events since the events may affect other parks and recreation programs and events, downtown traffic flow, adjoining neighborhoods, and other private events or public facilities such as the City's Convention Center or Qwest Arena. Large communitywide proposed events shall be approved by the City Special Events Team.

To provide more opportunities for facility reservations and events, the City would like to add additional regional, large urban, community, and special use parks outside of the downtown area. These additions would help spread event opportunities around the community and create more opportunities for scheduling new events. The City needs at least one additional park facility large enough to hold major community events, with the capability of accommodating between 500 and 2,000 participants. Accordingly, the Murgoitio and Pearl Jensen sites in the Southwest Park Planning Area, and Esther Simplot site in the North River Park Planning Area, are park sites that have been planned to include facilities that can accommodate major community events. Murgoitio and Pearl Jensen will not be developed until annexed into the City limits.

The City should continue to pursue development of Murgoitio and Pearl Jensen after annexation to provide for additional community events and to relieve demand, conflicts, and overuse of Julia Davis, Ann Morrison, and Municipal parks. The City should develop new parks for facility reservations and events as Boise's population and growth boundaries expand. Additional staff would be needed to accommodate any new community event facilities or activities.

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Current Impact and Future Needs

Reservation requests for private rentals and community events continue to increase each year. Without additional facilities to accommodate the increased demands, Department staff must occasionally deny requests. The Parks and Recreation Commission may approve a special use permit for a group or event to hold a function at a park generally not open to reservations. This special use permit for reserving undesignated areas allows groups to hold larger events, but it does not necessarily ensure the same quality of experience for users because adequate access to picnic tables, electricity, trash receptacles, and restroom services is not always available.

The Department continues to experience challenges with increased numbers of drop-in park users and conflicts with scheduled reservations. People seek park space for activities such as lacrosse, ultimate Frisbee, disc golf, soccer, bocce, cricket, and activities with their dogs. Teams often use park areas that are too small to accommodate their participants and activities. These types of uses occasionally impact the City's park reservation sites, making it difficult to find parking or detracting from the overall experience sought by those who reserved space for picnics.

These challenges can occur in any park; however, they are most likely to occur in the few neighborhood parks where scheduled activities or reservations are permitted. Most neighborhood parks are not designed to accommodate reservations or events. Parking, restrooms, and trash and support facilities in neighborhood parks are sized to support drop-in use from the surrounding neighborhoods. Neighborhood parks with scheduled activities and/or reservations are subject to potential user conflicts. These sites typically have large shelters but little else in the way of acreage or support facilities to accommodate the demands placed on them. The Department has a few choices for addressing these challenges including: no longer reserving these sites, restricting reservation times and capacities, and expanding support facilities such as parking and restrooms.

The recessed economy seems to be increasing the demand for reservation services. Local access and affordability are desirable. Service demands include requests for extended hours and added staff to prepare sites, set up tables, remove trash, clean additional restrooms, and other tasks. These demands affect reservation costs due to travel time between reservation sites; increased use of supplies (e.g., trash bags, cleaning solutions, and paper products); and added staff time for custodial services, and facility maintenance and repair (e.g., shelters, picnic sites, restrooms, drinking fountains, roadways, parking lots, and surrounding turf). The cost for reserving parks and recreation facilities has increased slightly over the past several years to maintain rates of recovery and align with the market for similar facilities.

Over the past several years, the Department has added new parks and recreation facilities that can be reserved. These facilities include skate parks, disc golf courses, tennis courts, pools, and soccer fields. These facilities are now available for the growing demands from the community to rent for private and community events. Through the use of the Safari facility reservation software, Department staff has a better understanding of the needs and demands for City parks and recreation facilities. Because the Department believes that the limited supply of reservation sites is underserving the community's needs, the Department projects that 10 new picnic reservation sites are needed. These sites should accommodate groups of up to 25, 50, and 100. The Department should consider the Charles F. McDevitt Youth Sports Complex as an immediate site in West Boise; however, locations in all five planning areas need to be considered as well.

To better meet the needs of the community, two new funding sources should be added to address picnic reservation needs. First, the Department should include improvements to picnic reservation facilities in its special use park impact fee schedule. Second, the Department should seek approval to establish a modest capital fee for all reservations to help offset the cost of purchasing support infrastructure for reservation facilities (e.g., tables, expanded parking, shelters, added restrooms, and other amenities).

Picnics, garden ceremonies, and group and corporate functions are forms of recreation. In some cases, these activities may be the only times during which some people use the City's park system. In 2009, approximately 750,000 people were involved in the community events and private reservations in the parks. Reserving a shelter or garden site for a modest fee allows families, friends, and groups the opportunity to hold their event outdoors. There are few options for public or private entities to



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find necessary accommodations for group reservations. Such accommodations include picnic shelters, shade structures, restrooms, power, water, and parking; as well as easy accessibility and nearby amenities such as playgrounds, volleyball courts, horseshoe pits, open grassy areas, public gardens, walking paths, and indoor receptions or meeting spaces.

A range of affordable facility reservation sites should be provided to accommodate groups of different sizes. New facility reservation sites should include 1) picnic reservation sites for groups of 200 to 500 or less, groups of 50 to 100, and smaller groups of 25 or less; 2) new single-use facilities (e.g., the Depot, and Idaho IceWorld events center); and 3) additional park facilities for community events. The City should increase the range of available funding to add 10 new covered picnic reservation sites to existing or new park facilities in the next five years. These additions are necessary if the City wishes to modestly keep current with the existing and expected demands of Boise's growing population.

Scheduling sports and other activities will be balanced with picnic/shelter reservations in parks to meet public demand. For example, shelter reservations will be blocked out at parks that have other active events scheduled at the same time (i.e., soccer). Also, multiple activities at the same time at regional parks such as Ann Morrison will be limited. Limiting reservable activities will have an impact on reservation revenue.

Background

There are several competing interests for use of park properties.

All park types (regional, community, neighborhood, and linear) encounter various use and scheduling demands. A particular park may have all or some of the following activities: department programs such as tennis and play camp; neighborhood, large community, and sponsored events; drop-in use; reservation sites; scheduled sporting events such as adult/youth soccer, softball, and flag football; internal uses such as maintenance, construction, and irrigation; special amenity uses such as bocce ball, dog off-leash areas, horseshoe pits, disc golf, archery, and the Boise River Greenbelt; and contract use.



Ann Morrison Park (a large urban park) and Phillippi Park (a neighborhood park) have a large majority, if not all, of the above activities. The community's needs and wants can be overwhelming to other park users and to the park resource itself, as evidenced by discussions with neighborhood associations during the 2011 Comprehensive Plan public meetings and the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A). One neighborhood asked if specific times could be designated for "neighbor use" of an adjacent park because they felt the park was not accessible due to other uses.

The 2009 Household Survey question #8 identified the diverse desires of park patrons and provided an understanding of how these desires may or may not blend with one another in a park setting.

"What activities do you use the parks for?"

Public Events	48%
Neighborhood Events	11%
Passive	42%
Picnics/Barbeques	39% / 19%
Playground Facilities	39%
Exercise with dog(s)	35%
Adult Noncompetitive Sports	22%
Youth Competitive Sports	20%

THEME 10. PARK FACILITY USE, SCHEDULING, AND RESERVATIONS

Resource Management

Boise Parks and Recreation is entrusted to preserve, maintain, and enhance a wide variety of community-held resource values and balance this task with active and passive uses. Park and facility use scheduling is a mechanism to evaluate resource needs and stewardship of the land by providing appropriate maintenance and construction scheduling, and prioritization along with other uses.

Vendors, Tenants, and Partners

Vendors, tenants, and partners are generally hired or brought into a park to enhance the park user experience. However, consideration of location in relation to other competing vendors, tenants, partners, private enterprise, and other facility activities shall be considered before adding such an amenity to a park.

Controlled Access Facilities

Controlled access facilities such as Idaho IceWorld, Zoo Boise, Boise Depot, and Warm Springs Golf Course also have competing interests among their users. In addition, these facilities must take into consideration adult vs. youth use and internal concessions. For example, Idaho IceWorld must balance various customer demands such as hockey, ice skating, public skating, and tournaments.



Trends

Existing and future demands and trends must be evaluated by the Department. The Park and Facility Use Scheduling Policy will provide the Department with the guidelines to consistently manage and prioritize facility use to ensure opportunities for the maximum use of parks, facilities, and open spaces while protecting the resources and providing the public an opportunity for quality leisure and recreational experiences.

Action Items

1. Provide adequate funding to maintain and expand public reservation sites and facilities for group picnics, community gatherings, and special events.
 - a. Include picnic reservation facilities under special use park impact fees.
 - b. Consider adding a modest capital fee surcharge for all picnic and special event reservations.
 - c. Monitor costs of reservations to maintain fees at 75% of recovery to ensure that staffing and maintenance levels are adequate to sustain the quality of services and facilities.
 - d. Seek supplemental capital funding from a variety of sources, including special use park impact fees, general tax funds, grants, donations, and partnerships.
2. Construct new picnic reservation and community event park facilities (e.g., pads, shelters, parking areas, and open play areas) to meet community demand for these services.
 - a. Develop 10 new picnic reservation sites to accommodate groups of 50, 100, 200, and 500 or less within the next five years.
 - b. Ensure that all reservation sites provide opportunities for multiple users, with dedicated parking and usable space specifically designed and provided to support picnic reservation facilities.
 - c. Develop additional picnic reservation and event facilities to offer opportunities for scheduling new community events in locations outside of Boise's downtown area to keep pace with growth.
 - i. Develop and implement a new master plan for Municipal Park that includes additional shelters and more parking.

THEME 10. PARK FACILITY USE, SCHEDULING, AND RESERVATIONS

- ii. Place a high priority for completion of Veterans Memorial Park's master plan and identified picnic reservation facilities. Smaller picnic shelters with 25 or fewer options could be added, but the number of parking stalls must be considered.
 - iii. When annexed, construct a portion of the 168-acre Murgoitio special use/large urban park to support major community events and group reservations.
 - iv. Develop the Pearl Jensen Community Park when the surrounding area is annexed.
 - v. Develop a master site and management plan for Platt Gardens and the Boise Depot. (Platt Garden does not have many options for improvements or amenities because no restrooms or parking are available, and the site is in direct conflict with the Depot use. It is recommended to continue to use Platt Gardens as a drop-in use area only. The possible addition of restrooms in the Platt Gardens area would be good since Big Mike has been moved to the Depot area. The Depot master management plan is outlined in the Vision in 2008.
3. Ensure that staffing levels and reservation fees are adequate to address continued growth in reservation demands and a quality experience for customers.
 - a. Ensure that funding for on-site services and maintenance accommodates customer needs and mitigates impacts from reservation use.
 - b. Continue to adjust and increase resource staff's hours to accommodate weekends and evenings during peak reservation months.
4. Continue to offer reservations at the following neighborhood parks: Camel's Back, Quarry View, and Phillippi. As new reservation sites are developed, reduce the size of reservations in these parks to be compatible with each park's parking capacity and the surrounding neighborhood's needs.
5. Continue to provide special use reservation facilities, and garden reservation sites and services.
 - a. Continue to permit reservations for unique park sites and features such as the Julia Davis Rose Garden and Gene Harris Band Shell, Platt Gardens and Boise Depot, Ann Morrison fountain, and Kathryn Albertson shelters.
 - b. Ensure that special use reservation facilities are adequately maintained and staffed to meet site quality and service expectations of reservation customers and citizens.
 - c. Acquire and develop additional special use reservation facilities and "garden" reservation sites to meet community demands due to growth.
 - d. Evaluate the costs and benefits of developing and operating any proposed special use reservation sites to address operating cost recovery needs, delivery service levels, and overall usage objectives.
6. Analyze possible partnership opportunities with the Boise School District to construct shelters on school properties.
7. Complete the review of, and finalize and adopt the Park and Facility Use Scheduling Policy to consistently manage and prioritize facility use to ensure opportunities for the efficient use of parks, facilities, and open spaces while protecting the resources and providing the public an opportunity for quality leisure and recreational experiences, as supported via the 2009 Household Survey and public meeting comments.



Sources Mentioned

Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan, 1993
City of Boise Comprehensive Plan Household Survey, 2009

Plan Credits

Board of Parks and Recreation Commission

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Mission

To enhance Boise's quality of life by working in partnership with the community to foster and support citizen well being and healthy community environments.

Appendices to 2011 Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan

Appendix A – 2009 Household Survey

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey Banner Points

**Prepared Exclusively For:
Boise City Parks & Recreation Department**

Date: 1/1/2010

FINAL

BANNER INTRODUCTION

Cross-tabulations

This document contains the cross-tabulations for each question in the survey. As the data is a mix of scaled variables, ordinal and interval, frequency and percentile representations are tabulated and presented. Cross-tabulations also answer the question of how variables are related. A banner page format is used which presents the question of interest at the top left of the page (below the banner columns) with the relevant cross-tabulation variables presented by frequency, percentile, standard error, and confidence interval. The ORC team worked with Sound Transit to determine these relevant cross-tabulation variables.

The base sizes shown for each question are the total number with valid responses for that question. Each table provides information from respondents who offered opinions to a question. “Refusals”, “invalid”, and “blank” responses are counted as missing values and thus excluded from the analysis. Table bases may be different from table to table for this reason even though the base label (e.g. All Valid Respondents) is the same. Tables that are based on a response to a previous question may also be different. For example if a respondent checked “walk” but left the follow-up question asking the number of blocks blank, then the missing responses will not be included in the base for the number of blocks question.

Banner Points

Banner cross-tabulations were produced in WinCross banner software. The following banner points were selected:

Resident Banner 1:

Category	Banner Point	
Total	A	Total
Age	B	18-24
	C	25-34
	D	35-44
	E	45-54
	F	55+
Gender	G	Male
	H	Female
Planning Area	I	North River
	J	Central Bench
	K	Southwest
	L	West Bench
	M	Southeast
Dog Owner	N	Yes
	O	No

Resident Banner 2:

Category	Banner Point	
Total	A	Total
Income	B	Less than \$30,000
	C	\$30,000 - \$49,999
	D	\$50,000 - \$69,000
	E	\$70,000 or more
Household Size	F	One
	G	Two
	H	Three
	I	Four or more

Youth Banner:

Category		Banner Point
Total	A	Total
Age	B	10 - 12
	C	13 - 15
	D	16 - 17
Planning Area	E	North River
	F	Central Bench
	G	Southwest
	H	West Bench
	I	Southeast

Statistical Significance

When interpreting survey results, readers should keep in mind that all surveys are subject to sampling error. Sampling error is the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population were surveyed. The size of such sampling error depends on the number of interviews completed. As the sample size increases, the sampling error decreases.

The sample plan was designed to achieve a maximum margin of error of ± 5 percent with 95 percent confidence for this and all other key measures. These terms simply mean that if the survey were conducted 100 times, the data would be within a certain number of percentage points above or below the percentage reported in 95 of the 100 surveys.

Banner Explanation

- 1: Question – This is the question that the banner refers to
- 2: Base – This is the respondents that this particular cross-tab applies to. In the example, this question applies to all respondents. On certain questions (e.g. question 33), the base identifies that the banner only applies to respondents who use or participate in the various activities
- 3: Total Responding – This indicates the number of respondents, after weighting, who provided a valid answer. This is the number used for statistical analysis in the banner column.
- 4: Comparison Groups – The banners were set up in such a way as to provide statistical analysis across groups. In this example analysis is done across age groups. Statistical significance between groups at the 95% level is shown by a capital letter. In this example, residents between 18 and 24 (Column B) are significantly more likely than residents 45 to 54 (Column E) to agree that the City of Boise should ban smoking in public parks.

Q20 Do you recommend the City of Boise ban smoking in city parks and facilities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					
	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+	
TOTAL	941	486	156	157	178	210
TOTAL RESPONDING	895	38	155	146	177	200
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	902	39	143	149	174	221
(1) Strongly Disagree	124	3	19	12	31	28
(2) Disagree	110	4	24	13	25	20
(3) No opinion	145	4	15	30	31	35
(4) Agree	144	4	24	19	29	34
(5) Strongly Agree	373	22	74	73	62	83
(1-2) Total Disagree	234	7	42	25	55	48
(3-4) Total Agree	517	27	98	92	90	117
MEAN	3.59	4.01	3.72	3.88	3.38	3.62
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.47	1.40	1.48	1.33	1.51	1.45
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.24	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

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RESIDENT 1

Page 1.....Q1_1 Number of people in household [Under 5] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]
Page 2.....Q1_2 Number of people in household [5 to 9] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]
Page 3.....Q1_3 Number of people in household [10 to 14] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]
Page 4.....Q1_4 Number of people in household [15 to 17] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]
Page 5.....Q1_5 Number of people in household [18 to 24] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 6.....Q1_6 Number of people in household [25 to 34] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 7.....Q1_7 Number of people in household [35 to 44] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 8.....Q1_8 Number of people in household [45 to 54] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 9.....Q1_5 Number of people in household [55 to 64] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 10.....Q1_10 Number of people in household [65 or over] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 11.....HHSIZE - Total number of people in household BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 12.....Q2_A How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]
Page 14.....Q2_B How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]
Page 15.....Q2_C How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]
Page 16.....Q2_D How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

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Page 17.....Q2 E How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Kathryn Albertson Park]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 18.....Q2 F How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Bridge to Rivers Trail System]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 20.....Q2 G How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 22.....Q2 H How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 24.....Q2 I How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 26.....Q2 J How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Zoo Boise]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 27.....Q2 K How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Warm Springs Golf Course]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 28.....Q2 L How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Idaho Ice World]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 29.....Q2 M How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise Public Swimming Pools]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 30.....Q2 N How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year	did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Community Centers]
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 31.....Q3 If members of your household seldom or do not use Boise City park facilities, what are the reasons?	
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 33.....Q4 How close is the nearest park to your house?	
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 34.....Q5 What is the name of that park?	
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	

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Page 36.....Q6 Do you have a park within walking or bicycling distance?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 37.....Q7 How do you typically access your nearest park?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 38.....Q8 What activities do you use the parks for?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 40.....Q9 How satisfied are you with the quality of the parks and/or recreation areas in Boise?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 42.....Q10_A How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]	BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD PARK USERS
Page 44.....Q10_B How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]	BASE = ANN MORRISON PARK USERS
Page 46.....Q10_C How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]	BASE = JULIA DAVIS PARK USERS
Page 48.....Q10_D How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]	BASE = MUNICIPAL PARK USERS
Page 50.....Q10_E How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Kathryn Albertson Park]	BASE = KATHRYN ALBERTSON PARK USERS
Page 52.....Q10_F How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ridge to Rivers Trail System]	BASE = RIDGE TO RIVERS TRAIL USERS
Page 54.....Q10_G How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]	BASE = BOISE RIVER GREENBELT USERS
Page 56.....Q10_H How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]	BASE = DOG OFF-LEASH AREA USERS
Page 58.....Q10_I How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]	BASE = OPEN SPACE RESERVES USERS
Page 60.....Q10_J How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Zoo Boise]	BASE = ZOO BOISE USERS
Page 62.....Q10_K How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Warm Springs Golf Course]	BASE = WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE USERS
Page 64.....Q10_L How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Idaho Ice World]	BASE = IDAHO ICE WORLD USERS

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Page 66.....	Q10_M How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise Public Swimming Pools] BASE = BOISE PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL USERS
Page 68.....	Q10_N How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Community Centers] BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY USERS
Page 70.....	Q11 What types of recreation programs would you and members of your household be most interested in? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 72.....	Q12 If you visited Zoo Boise, what would most likely cause you to visit Zoo Boise again? BASE = VISITORS TO ZOO BOISE
Page 74.....	Q13 Should Zoo Boise be allocating resources for the conservation of animals in the wild? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 75.....	Q14 How do you rate the admission costs for Zoo Boise in terms of value? BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO USE ZOO BOISE
Page 77.....	Q15_A Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Live] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 78.....	Q15_B Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Work] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 79.....	Q15_C Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Play] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 80.....	Q15_D Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Other] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 81.....	Q16_A I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Swimming Pools] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 82.....	Q16_B I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Basketball Courts] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 83.....	Q16_C I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Baseball / Softball Fields] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 84.....	Q16_D I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Soccer / Lacrosse Fields] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 85.....	Q16_E I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Tennis Courts] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 86.....	Q16_F I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Health / Wellness / Fitness Centers] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

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Page 87.....Q16 G I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Golf Course] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 88.....Q16 H I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Facilities open for walkers during off hours] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 89.....Q16 I I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Playgrounds with play structures] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 90.....Q16 J I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Public Parks] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 91.....Q16 K I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Bike Path / Lanes] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 92.....Q16 L I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Idaho Ice World] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 93.....Q16 M I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Trail Systems] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 94.....Q16 N I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [School Fields / Playgrounds] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 95.....Q16 O I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Community Recreation Centers] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 96.....Q16 P I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Other] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 97.....Q17 Which of the following items would help you increase your physical activity level? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
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Page 103.....Q19 What is preventing children from spending more time outdoors? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 104.....Q20 Do you recommend the City of Boise ban smoking in city parks and facilities? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
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Page 108.....Q23 Should dogs be allowed in parks off-leash? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 109.....Q24 What is the problem with dogs in parks? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 111.....Q25 How close is the nearest off-leash dog park to your house? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 112.....Q26 Would you be willing to have designated dog on leash and dog off leash times in your neighborhood park? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 113.....Q27 If the City were to spend money on construction of enclosed dog parks, what features should be included? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 115.....Q28 What do you use the foothills trails for? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 117.....Q29_A Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Specific uses such as Mountain Bike only, hiker only, Equestrian only, etc] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 118.....Q29_B Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Alternate days for different types of trail use] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 119.....Q29_C Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Assign clockwise, counterclockwise rotations for types of trail use] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 120.....Q29_D Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Establish seasonal closure of trails to protect wildlife in Foothills] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 121.....Q29_E Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Include educational and interpretive signs along trails] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 122.....Q29_F Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Other] BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 123.....Q30 Should dogs be allowed off-leash in the Boise Foothills? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 124.....Q31_A I am satisfied with my experience in the Boise Foothills BASE = BOISE FOOTHILLS USERS	
Page 125.....Q31_B Users of the foothills are courteous BASE = BOISE FOOTHILLS USERS	

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Page 127.....Q32 Which of the following activities do adults in your household participate in? BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS	
Page 129.....Q33 MEAN SUMMARY TABLE: Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities? BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LISTED ACTIVITIES	
Page 132.....Q33_A Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Flag Football] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN FLAG FOOTBALL	
Page 134.....Q33_B Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Softball] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN SOFTBALL	
Page 136.....Q33_C Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Basketball] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN BASKETBALL	
Page 138.....Q33_D Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Performing Arts Classes] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN PERFORMING ARTS CLASSES	
Page 140.....Q33_E Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Warm Springs Golf Course] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES AT WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE	
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Page 144.....Q33_G Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Volleyball] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VOLLEYBALL	
Page 146.....Q33_H Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Educational Classes] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES	
Page 148.....Q33_I Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Ice Skating] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ICE SKATING	
Page 150.....Q33_J Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Hockey] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN HOCKEY	
Page 152.....Q33_K Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Visual Arts Classes] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VISUAL ARTS CLASSES	
Page 154.....Q33_L Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Fitness Activities] BASE = FITNESS ACTIVITIES	
Page 156.....Q33_M Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Adaptive Recreation] BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ADAPTIVE RECREATION	

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

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Page 158.....Q33_N Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Other]	BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES
Page 160.....Q34 How do you currently obtain information about park and recreation activities?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 163.....Q35 How would you prefer to obtain information about park and recreation activities?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 166.....Q36 Which of the following do you think is most important for City of Boise Parks and Recreation to do to be more green?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 168.....Q37 Which of the following green activities do you do?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 170.....Q38 What should be the highest priority for additional park improvements?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 172.....Q39 Would you say that the value Boise taxpayers receive for the taxes paid is	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 173.....Q40 Please pick the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 176.....Q41 Please tell us your gender	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 177.....Q42 Please tell us your age	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 179.....Q43 Please tell us your highest level of education	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 181.....Q44 Please tell us your income	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 183.....AREA - Parks & Rec Planning Area	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 184.....GENDER_BANNER	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 185.....AGE_BANNER	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 186.....AREA_BANNER	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

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Page 187.....INCOME_BANNER
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

Page 188.....HH_BANNER
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_1 Number of people in household [Under 5]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bunch	S West	W Bunch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	919	44	155	156	176	204	351	501	215	201	48	318	137	528	357		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353		
None	781	35	97	121	172	198	312	414	193	165	41	273	109	461	294		
	85%	80%	62%	78%	98%	97%	89%	83%	90%	82%	85%	86%	80%	87%	82%		
		C		C	BCD	BCD	H		M								
One	98	7	43	25	2	1	26	62	16	26	6	31	19	51	43		
	11%	17%	27%	16%	1%	1%	7%	12%	7%	13%	13%	10%	14%	10%	12%		
		EF	DEF	EF			G										
Two	33	1	11	10	1	5	10	21	5	7	1	13	7	12	17		
	4%	3%	7%	6%	1%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	2%	4%	5%	2%	5%		
			E	E													
Three	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	2	2	-		
	2%		2%				2%	1%				1%	1%	2%			
Four	4	-	3	-	-	1	1	3	1	3	-	1	-	2	3		
	4%		2%			1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%		1%	1%		
Refused Number	10	1	0	2	3	2	3	4	3	3	1	3	-	5	4		
MEAN	0.20	0.23	0.53	0.28	0.03	0.07	0.16	0.24	0.13	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.17	0.25		
		EF	BDEF	EF						I			I				
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.55	0.50	0.83	0.57	0.20	0.40	0.50	0.60	0.45	0.65	0.42	0.54	0.61	0.50	0.61		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.04		
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_2 Number of people in household [5 to 9]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	927	46	154	157	178	206	354	504	218	202	49	321	137	362
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	353
None	808	46	123	112	159	202	318	428	202	173	42	270	121	320
	87%	100%	80%	71%	89%	98%	90%	85%	93%	85%	86%	84%	89%	88%
		CDE	F	EF	D	CDE			L					
One	77	-	17	31	17	4	28	46	8	16	5	38	10	28
	8%		11%	20%	10%	2%	8%	9%	4%	8%	11%	12%	7%	8%
			F	EF	F							I		
Two	35	-	11	12	2	0	6	28	7	11	2	10	5	10
	4%		7%	8%	1%	0%	2%	5%	3%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%
			EF	EF				G						
Three	5	-	3	2	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	2	-	3
	1%		2%	1%			0%	1%	0%	1%		0%	0%	1%
Five or more	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	0%						0%					0%		0%
Refused Number	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-
MEAN	0.18	0.00	0.30	0.38	0.12	0.02	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.17
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.52	0.00	0.68	0.67	0.36	0.16	0.46	0.56	0.44	0.61	0.46	0.56	0.45	0.53
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.05	0.03
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_3 Number of people in household [10 to 14]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	927	46	154	157	178	206	354	504	218	202	49	321	137	532	362		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353		
None	772	44	144	92	136	198	293	424	199	178	39	245	111	425	323		
	83%	97%	94%	59%	76%	96%	83%	84%	91%	88%	80%	76%	81%	80%	89%		
		DE	DE		D	DE			LM	L					N		
One	99	2	6	40	27	6	39	49	14	17	7	41	21	68	23		
	11%	3%	4%	26%	15%	3%	11%	10%	6%	8%	15%	13%	15%	13%	6%		
				BCF	BCF							I	I	O			
Two	50	-	3	21	16	1	19	28	5	8	3	31	4	37	12		
	5%		2%	13%	9%	1%	6%	6%	2%	4%	5%	10%	3%	7%	3%		
				CF	CF							ITM		O			
Three	5	-	-	4	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	4	1	1	4		
	1%			3%		1%	1%	1%				1%	1%	1%	1%		
Refused Number	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-		
MEAN	0.23	0.03	0.08	0.60	0.33	0.06	0.24	0.23	0.11	0.16	0.25	0.36	0.23	0.28	0.16		
				BCEF	BCF							IT	I	O			
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.57	0.18	0.35	0.82	0.63	0.33	0.58	0.57	0.38	0.47	0.55	0.71	0.53	0.60	0.52		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.03		
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/ITLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_4 Number of people in household [15 to 17]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	925	46	156	157	176	206	352	504	218	202	46	321	137	360
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	353
None	812	43	152	119	138	196	308	442	210	181	38	272	111	332
	88%	94%	97%	76%	78%	95%	88%	88%	96%	89%	82%	85%	81%	92%
	DE	DE	DE	BCF	BCF	DE	DE	JKLM						N
One	96	3	4	35	31	9	40	51	7	17	5	43	24	25
	10%	6%	3%	22%	17%	5%	11%	10%	3%	8%	12%	13%	17%	7%
				BCF	BCF							I	I	O
Two	15	-	-	4	8	-	3	11	1	3	3	6	2	3
	2%			2%	5%		1%	2%	*	2%	6%	2%	1%	1%
Three	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	1%						1%			1%				1%
Refused Number	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	2
MEAN	0.14	0.06	0.03	0.27	0.27	0.05	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.14	0.24	0.17	0.20	0.09
				BCF	BCF					I	I	I	I	O
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.40	0.24	0.16	0.49	0.54	0.21	0.40	0.41	0.21	0.44	0.56	0.43	0.43	0.31
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.05	0.02
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_5 Number of people in household [18 to 24]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	927	44	156	157	178	206	352	506	218	202	49	321	137	532	362		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353		
None	783	-	146	151	147	187	291	438	193	161	39	274	115	452	307		
	84%		94%	96%	82%	91%	83%	87%	88%	80%	81%	85%	84%	85%	85%		
			E	E		E			J								
One	104	18	8	6	27	16	41	51	15	25	8	43	13	63	38		
	11%	42%	5%	4%	15%	8%	12%	10%	7%	12%	17%	13%	9%	12%	10%		
		CDEF			CD							I					
Two	35	22	2	-	4	3	16	17	10	15	1	4	5	16	13		
	4%	50%	1%		2%	1%	5%	3%	5%	8%	2%	1%	4%	3%	4%		
		CEF							L	KL							
Three	4	3	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	4		
	4%	7%		1%			1%			1%		1%	2%	1%	1%		
Four	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1		
	1%	2%					1%						1%		1%		
Refused Number	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-		
MEAN	0.20	1.68	0.07	0.05	0.20	0.11	0.25	0.17	0.16	0.29	0.20	0.16	0.25	0.18	0.22		
		CDEF			CDF		H			IL							
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.53	0.68	0.30	0.28	0.46	0.35	0.62	0.46	0.48	0.62	0.45	0.41	0.68	0.47	0.58		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.02	0.04		
MEDIAN	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO

Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages

Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_6 Number of people in household [25 to 34]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	925	46	152	157	178	206	353	503	218	202	49	320	136	530	362									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353									
None	703	37	-	146	169	198	270	384	164	145	35	252	106	411	263									
One	117	7	65	10	9	5	43	63	27	26	12	38	14	51	62									
Two	100	2	83	1	1	2	38	52	27	31	2	28	13	62	38									
Three	5	-	4	-	-	1	2	4	1	-	-	3	2	5	-									
Refused Number	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	4	-									
MEAN	0.36	0.22	1.60	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.35	0.36	0.38	0.44	0.32	0.32	0.34	0.36	0.38									
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.69	0.50	0.55	0.31	0.24	0.31	0.69	0.69	0.71	0.74	0.54	0.66	0.70	0.72	0.67									
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04									
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_7 Number of people in household [35 to 44]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	920	43	156	155	178	206	350	501	218	199	48	320	136	528	359		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353		
None	661	41	134	-	161	195	260	354	160	153	32	223	93	360	281		
	72%	95%	86%		90%	95%	74%	71%	73%	77%	66%	70%	68%	68%	78%		
One	151	2	19	66	17	11	46	92	36	32	13	52	17	103	44		
	16%	4%	12%	42%	9%	5%	13%	18%	17%	16%	27%	16%	13%	20%	12%		
			F	BCEF											O		
Two	108	0	2	88	1	-	43	55	22	14	3	44	25	65	33		
	12%	1%	1%	57%	1%		12%	11%	10%	7%	7%	14%	19%	12%	9%		
				BCE								J	JK				
Five or more	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1		
	1%			1%			1%					1%			1%		
Refused Number	8	2	-	3	-	-	3	5	-	5	1	1	1	5	3		
MEAN	0.40	0.06	0.15	1.59	0.10	0.05	0.39	0.40	0.37	0.30	0.40	0.45	0.50	0.44	0.32		
			F	BCEF									J				
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.70	0.27	0.40	0.55	0.31	0.22	0.73	0.68	0.66	0.59	0.62	0.76	0.79	0.70	0.67		
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.04		
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_8 Number of people in household [45 to 54]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	921	46	156	152	176	206	352	500	218	204	46	316	137	528	360									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353									
None	623	39	148	128	-	180	244	331	164	135	28	209	87	326	274									
One	176	4	7	22	78	22	60	98	33	49	8	60	26	116	54									
Two	121	3	1	1	99	2	48	69	22	20	9	46	23	85	32									
Three	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-									
Refused Number	8	-	-	6	2	-	2	6	-	-	2	6	-	6	2									
MEAN	0.46	0.21	0.06	0.17	1.56	0.15	0.44	0.48	0.35	0.43	0.67	0.48	0.53	0.55	0.33									
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.72	0.55	0.25	0.40	0.50	0.44	0.72	0.74	0.66	0.67	0.92	0.74	0.77	0.77	0.63									
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.14	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04									
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_5 Number of people in household [55 to 64]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	921	46	156	157	178	202	353	501	213	204	49	319	137	528	360		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	543	353		
None	722	44	154	155	160	73	279	392	156	173	39	237	117	426	266		
	78%	96%	99%	98%	90%	36%	79%	78%	73%	85%	81%	74%	86%	81%	74%		
		F	EF	EF	F					IL			IL	O			
One	109	-	0	3	16	65	36	62	27	20	7	44	12	63	45		
	12%		0	2%	9%	32%	10%	12%	12%	10%	13%	14%	9%	12%	13%		
			CD		CD	CDE											
Two	89	2	1	-	3	62	36	47	31	10	3	38	7	38	49		
	10%	4%	1%		2%	31%	10%	9%	14%	5%	6%	12%	5%	7%	14%		
						BCE			JM			JM			N		
Three	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-		
	2%					1%	2%			1%				2%			
Refused Number	7	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	5	-	-	2	-	5	2		
MEAN	0.32	0.09	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.96	0.32	0.31	0.41	0.22	0.25	0.38	0.20	0.27	0.40		
					CD	BCDE			JM			JM			N		
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.65	0.42	0.20	0.13	0.37	0.84	0.67	0.63	0.73	0.56	0.56	0.69	0.52	0.60	0.72		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04		
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q1_10 Number of people in household [65 or over]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	926	46	156	157	178	205	353	505	217	204	49	320	136	361
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	927	43	144	156	176	224	353	507	213	163	50	385	116	353
None	795	43	156	155	174	119	296	440	196	173	41	263	121	293
	86%	95%	100%	99%	98%	58%	84%	87%	90%	85%	85%	82%	89%	81%
		F	F	F	F				L				O	
One	77	2	-	1	3	49	25	43	10	25	4	32	5	45
	8%	5%		1%	2%	24%	7%	9%	5%	12%	9%	10%	4%	13%
					BDE				IM			IM		N
Two	54	-	-	1	1	37	31	22	12	6	3	24	9	23
	6%			*	*	18%	9%	4%	5%	3%	6%	8%	7%	6%
					DE	H						J		
Refused Number	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
MEAN	0.20	0.05	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.60	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.25	0.18	0.25
		C			BCDE									N
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.53	0.22	0.00	0.16	0.19	0.78	0.61	0.48	0.49	0.46	0.54	0.58	0.53	0.56
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.04	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

HHSize - Total number of people in household

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	892	42	152	147	174	199	343	484	210	195	45	308	134	508	351		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	896	40	139	151	174	217	342	492	205	156	47	375	113	522	343		
One	119	3	22	13	21	35	45	70	39	33	4	31	13	59	58		
	13%	8%	14%	9%	12%	18%	13%	14%	19%	17%	9%	10%	9%	12%	16%		
Two	355	18	51	20	61	126	142	183	115	73	16	101	49	189	155		
	40%	42%	34%	14%	35%	63%	41%	38%	55%	38%	36%	33%	37%	37%	44%		
Three	166	12	35	34	39	18	63	88	22	35	9	65	36	102	58		
	19%	28%	23%	23%	22%	9%	18%	18%	11%	18%	19%	21%	27%	20%	16%		
Four	153	6	22	49	37	14	58	88	27	32	11	64	19	95	49		
	17%	13%	15%	33%	21%	7%	17%	18%	13%	17%	23%	21%	14%	19%	14%		
Five or more	98	4	22	32	17	6	35	55	6	22	6	47	17	63	32		
	11%	9%	14%	22%	10%	3%	10%	11%	3%	11%	13%	15%	13%	12%	9%		
MEAN	2.78	2.75	2.88	3.60	2.84	2.16	2.74	2.81	2.29	2.73	3.03	3.06	2.91	2.88	2.61		
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.35	1.12	1.42	1.49	1.24	0.94	1.31	1.38	1.07	1.36	1.41	1.41	1.33	1.33	1.36		
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.20	0.14	0.14	0.11	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.22	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.08		
MEDIAN	2.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_A How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	815 100%	38 100%	146 100%	142 100%	157 100%	166 100%	298 100%	454 100%	200 100%	184 100%	42 100%	274 100%	116 100%	478 100%	314 100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	811	37	133	138	157	180	298	452	193	149	41	333	95	486	304				
Never Use	222 27%	15 40%	33 23%	35 25%	32 20%	53 32%	83 28%	117 26%	32 16%	34 19%	32 75%	101 37%	23 20%	122 25%	98 31%				
1 to 5 times	338 41%	15 38%	50 35%	59 42%	76 48%	76 45%	129 43%	186 41%	87 44%	86 47%	8 19%	104 38%	52 45%	188 39%	138 44%				
6 to 10 times	120 15%	4 10%	33 23%	22 15%	21 13%	15 9%	42 14%	71 16%	30 15%	38 21%	1 2%	27 10%	23 20%	71 15%	43 14%				
11 to 20 times	65 8%	2 4%	15 10%	14 10%	14 9%	7 4%	21 7%	38 8%	29 15%	10 6%	1 3%	19 7%	5 5%	47 10%	16 5%				
21 or more times	70 9%	3 8%	14 10%	12 8%	14 9%	15 9%	24 8%	41 9%	20 10%	15 8%	-	22 8%	12 11%	50 11%	18 6%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_A How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	1.29	1.02	1.50	1.36	1.37	1.13	1.24	1.34	1.59	1.38	0.33	1.11	1.42	1.41	1.11	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.20	1.18	BF 1.23	1.20	1.17	1.18	1.17	1.21	KL 1.22	KL 1.10	0.69	1.21	1.18	1.26	1.09	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.21	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.08	0.14	0.07	0.07	
MEDIAN	3.20	2.07	4.16	3.43	3.44	2.58	3.06	3.36	4.10	3.67	0.00	2.37	3.71	3.49	2.71	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_B How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	781 100%	41 100%	142 100%	131 100%	159 100%	155 100%	303 100%	420 100%	178 100%	181 100%	45 100%	266 100%	111 100%	450 100%	309 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	783	39	131	130	157	173	299	428	175	146	46	324	92	461	303									
Never Use	189 24%	4 9%	15 11%	22 17%	32 20%	63 41%	79 26%	96 23%	41 23%	32 18%	10 23%	80 30%	26 23%	105 23%	79 26%									
1 to 5 times	491 63%	25 61%	99 69%	89 68%	114 72%	75 48%	177 59%	277 66%	103 58%	125 69%	30 67%	167 63%	66 60%	284 63%	193 62%									
6 to 10 times	62 8%	10 25%	17 12%	14 11%	6 4%	12 7%	27 9%	33 8%	29 16%	11 6%	1 2%	9 3%	12 11%	34 8%	26 8%									
11 to 20 times	29 4%	2 5%	9 6%	3 3%	4 3%	5 3%	12 4%	13 3%	6 3%	10 6%	2 4%	8 3%	4 4%	21 5%	7 2%									
21 or more times	10 1%	-	3 2%	3 2%	3 2%	1 *	7 2%	2 1%	-	2 1%	2 5%	3 1%	2 2%	5 1%	4 1%									
MEAN	0.95	1.25 EF	1.20 EF	1.06 F	0.95 F	0.75	0.98	0.93	1.00 L	1.03 L	0.99	0.82	1.01	0.97	0.91									
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.76	0.69	0.78	0.77	0.73	0.77	0.86	0.69	0.72	0.76	0.91	0.72	0.82	0.78	0.74									
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.15	0.05	0.10	0.04	0.05									
MEDIAN	2.64	3.66	3.28	2.97	2.68	1.77	2.64	2.65	2.88	2.86	2.60	2.27	2.78	2.69	2.56									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_C How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?		
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	778	40	142	131	164	152	299	426	185	174	42	263	114	451	306
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	776	38	130	131	161	168	288	436	181	140	44	317	94	459	300
Never Use	194	4	25	27	33	55	86	98	35	39	11	86	23	108	83
	25%	10%	18%	21%	20%	36%	29%	23%	19%	22%	26%	33%	20%	24%	27%
						BCDE						IJM			
1 to 5 times	495	26	90	86	122	82	182	277	118	120	30	156	70	287	191
	64%	65%	63%	66%	74%	54%	61%	65%	64%	63%	72%	59%	62%	64%	63%
6 to 10 times	58	8	15	14	5	11	18	35	25	8	-	12	14	37	20
	7%	21%	11%	11%	3%	7%	6%	8%	13%	5%		4%	12%	8%	7%
		E	E	E					JL						
11 to 20 times	24	1	11	1	3	4	9	11	5	7	1	6	5	15	9
	3%	2%	8%	1%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%	3%	3%
			D												
21 or more times	7	1	1	3	1	1	3	5	2	1	-	3	1	5	3
	1%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%
MEAN	0.92	1.22	1.11	0.98	0.89	0.78	0.86	0.94	1.04	0.91	0.78	0.80	1.04	0.94	0.88
		EF	EF						KL				L		
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.73	0.76	0.82	0.73	0.60	0.74	0.74	0.72	0.75	0.66	0.55	0.74	0.77	0.74	0.72
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.14	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05
MEDIAN	2.58	3.46	3.04	2.78	2.62	2.05	2.38	2.65	2.96	2.61	2.32	2.17	2.91	2.64	2.47

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLKM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_D How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	717	35	136	123	144	140	269	390	176	160	41	239	101	419	282									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	710	32	124	123	143	151	256	398	170	130	41	285	84	422	275									
Never Use	377	21	60	50	76	79	142	199	83	87	26	142	40	231	141									
1 to 5 times	316	12	71	69	62	59	124	172	84	69	15	92	56	175	130									
6 to 10 times	16	2	3	3	4	1	3	12	9	1	-	3	3	7	9									
11 to 20 times	7	-	2	1	3	1	1	6	-	3	-	2	2	5	2									
21 or more times	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-									
MEAN	0.52	0.44	0.61	0.63	0.54	0.46	0.49	0.56	0.59	0.50	0.37	0.43	0.67	0.49	0.54									
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.56	0.64	0.57	0.54	0.65	KL	0.62	0.49	0.56	0.63	0.61	0.59									
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.04									
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	1.46	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_E How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Kathryn Albertson Park]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?		
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	734	36	139	119	148	148	269	410	177	172	37	250	97	425	289
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	729	36	127	119	149	160	259	417	171	137	39	300	82	430	283
Never Use	396	18	73	64	71	83	154	206	91	85	22	148	50	227	161
	54%	49%	52%	54%	48%	56%	57%	50%	52%	49%	59%	59%	51%	53%	56%
1 to 5 times	300	18	59	52	67	58	98	183	76	75	15	87	47	172	117
	41%	49%	43%	44%	45%	39%	36%	45%	43%	44%	39%	35%	48%	40%	41%
6 to 10 times	29	1	7	1	8	4	14	15	7	9	-	13	-	24	5
	4%	2%	5%	1%	5%	2%	5%	4%	4%	5%	-	5%	-	6%	2%
11 to 20 times	7	-	-	2	2	3	3	4	3	3	-	1	-	3	5
	1%	-	-	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	-	1%	-	1%	2%
21 or more times	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
	0.3%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	0.5%	-	-	2%	-	1%	-	0.3%
MEAN	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.51	0.60	0.53	0.50	0.57	0.56	0.59	0.48	0.47	0.51	0.53	0.50
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.64	0.55	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.71	0.65	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.71	0.62	0.59	0.63	0.65
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.10	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04
MEDIAN	0.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_F How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Ridge to Rivers Trail System]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	739 100%	34 100%	140 100%	123 100%	148 100%	148 100%	271 100%	413 100%	182 100%	171 100%	39 100%	245 100%	101 100%	438 100%	284 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	730	33	126	126	146	158	266	411	174	136	40	296	84	437	276									
Never Use	471 64%	26 78%	81 58%	66 54%	85 57%	105 71%	169 62%	264 64%	74 40%	127 74%	33 84%	178 72%	60 59%	268 61%	193 68%									
1 to 5 times	132 18%	3 10%	29 20%	28 23%	24 16%	26 17%	46 17%	78 19%	42 23%	24 14%	5 12%	34 14%	27 27%	86 20%	42 15%									
6 to 10 times	68 9%	3 9%	12 8%	12 10%	21 14%	9 6%	27 10%	35 8%	22 12%	12 7%	1 2%	22 9%	11 11%	38 9%	27 9%									
11 to 20 times	36 5%	-	9 6%	9 7%	10 7%	3 2%	16 6%	16 4%	21 11%	4 2%	-	10 4%	2 2%	26 6%	10 4%									
21 or more times	32 4%	1 3%	9 7%	8 7%	8 6%	5 3%	12 5%	20 5%	23 12%	5 3%	1 2%	2 1%	1 1%	20 5%	12 4%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_F How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Ridge to Rivers Trail System]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	0.68	0.40	0.83	0.90	0.87	0.48	0.73	0.67	1.32	0.46	0.24	0.47	0.59	0.73	0.62	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.10	0.89	1.22	1.23	1.21	0.94	1.14	1.09	1.42	0.93	0.69	0.88	0.85	1.13	1.08	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.07	
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_G How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	792 100%	39 100%	148 100%	132 100%	156 100%	161 100%	299 100%	434 100%	198 100%	171 100%	40 100%	271 100%	111 100%	469 100%	304 100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	790	37	135	133	158	174	294	440	192	138	41	326	93	473	300				
Never Use	205 26%	7 19%	21 14%	17 13%	34 22%	59 37%	73 24%	111 26%	23 12%	58 34%	16 40%	85 31%	23 21%	109 23%	92 30%				
1 to 5 times	307 39%	15 38%	60 41%	65 49%	60 39%	60 37%	121 40%	162 37%	74 37%	68 40%	15 38%	123 45%	27 24%	183 39%	117 39%				
6 to 10 times	117 15%	7 17%	28 19%	26 20%	26 17%	11 7%	42 14%	65 15%	28 14%	25 14%	3 8%	32 12%	29 26%	73 16%	37 12%				
11 to 20 times	94 12%	3 7%	21 14%	15 12%	20 13%	17 10%	34 11%	57 13%	43 22%	15 9%	3 9%	14 5%	17 16%	57 12%	36 12%				
21 or more times	70 9%	8 20%	17 12%	9 7%	16 10%	15 9%	29 10%	38 9%	30 15%	6 4%	2 6%	17 6%	14 13%	46 10%	22 7%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_G How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	1.39	1.71	1.68	1.50	1.51	1.19	1.41	1.42	1.92	1.09	1.02	1.10	1.75	1.46	1.27	
		F		F					JKL				JKL			
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.23	1.40	1.23	1.08	1.25	1.28	1.24	1.25	1.29	1.07	1.17	1.10	1.31	1.25	1.21	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.26	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.08	
MEDIAN	3.49	4.29	4.48	4.01	3.93	2.46	3.53	3.61	6.35	2.64	2.07	2.64	6.72	3.74	3.05	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_H How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER														
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367														
TOTAL RESPONDING	722	32	140	126	149	137	266	401	175	162	40	245	100	427	275														
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	720	32	127	126	149	151	258	409	171	131	39	295	84	434	271														
Never Use	538	23	86	90	113	118	203	293	108	119	35	194	82	268	259														
1 to 5 times	93	3	25	24	14	11	26	57	27	18	4	34	10	78	11														
6 to 10 times	26	3	9	4	5	2	12	13	9	7	1	7	3	20	3														
11 to 20 times	29	2	5	3	9	2	10	17	14	11	-	3	1	26	1														
21 or more times	36	2	16	4	9	4	15	21	17	6	1	7	5	35	1														

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_H How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	0.52	0.64	0.86	0.46	0.59	0.27	0.52	0.55	0.89	0.56	0.21	0.35	0.35	0.79	0.08	
			DF		F					JKLM	L			O		
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.08	1.18	1.36	0.91	1.19	0.82	1.11	1.10	1.37	1.09	0.68	0.84	0.94	1.27	0.37	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.23	0.14	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.12	0.07	0.03	
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_I How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	733 100%	33 100%	141 100%	128 100%	151 100%	142 100%	270 100%	408 100%	183 100%	158 100%	40 100%	246 100%	106 100%	432 100%	282 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	730	32	129	126	150	154	260	414	178	129	41	295	87	439	277									
Never Use	458 63%	16 49%	81 57%	70 55%	93 62%	102 72%	163 60%	256 63%	76 42%	105 66%	28 71%	185 75%	64 60%	257 60%	196 70%									
1 to 5 times	173 24%	14 42%	32 22%	30 24%	31 20%	32 22%	59 22%	102 25%	58 32%	40 25%	11 27%	39 16%	25 24%	101 23%	63 22%									
6 to 10 times	44 6%	1 2%	10 7%	16 13%	12 8%	2 1%	28 10%	16 4%	14 8%	8 5%	1 2%	15 6%	7 7%	33 8%	6 2%									
11 to 20 times	34 5%	-	10 7%	7 6%	13 8%	2 2%	13 5%	18 5%	15 8%	6 4%	-	7 3%	6 5%	25 6%	9 3%									
21 or more times	23 3%	2 7%	9 6%	4 3%	3 2%	4 3%	8 3%	15 4%	19 10%	-	-	-	4 4%	16 4%	7 3%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_I How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	0.62	0.76	0.83	0.78	0.68	0.42	0.68	0.61	1.14	0.46	0.31	0.37	0.68	0.70	0.47	
			F	F	F				JKLM				L	O		
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.01	1.07	1.22	1.06	1.05	0.86	1.03	1.02	1.32	0.76	0.51	0.73	1.06	1.07	0.89	
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.21	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.13	0.06	0.06	
MEDIAN	0.00	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_J How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Zoo Boise]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367													
TOTAL RESPONDING	759	36	145	126	160	146	286	416	179	167	42	262	110	451	289													
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%													
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	762	36	134	128	156	161	278	427	172	136	42	319	93	461	285													
Never Use	340	12	58	41	72	78	134	179	78	84	23	106	50	195	135													
	45%	34%	40%	33%	45%	53%	47%	43%	43%	50%	54%	41%	45%	43%	47%													
1 to 5 times	392	23	75	81	83	64	142	220	98	75	17	149	53	242	142													
	52%	65%	52%	65%	52%	44%	50%	53%	55%	45%	41%	57%	48%	54%	49%													
6 to 10 times	18	1	9	2	1	3	6	12	2	6	-	2	7	10	8													
	2%	2%	6%	1%	1%	2%	2%	3%	1%	4%		1%	6%	2%	3%													
11 to 20 times	6	-	3	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	-	3	-	4	2													
	1%		2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%		1%	1%													
21 or more times	3	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3													
	1%			1%	1%		1%				5%	1%			1%													
MEAN	0.60	0.68	0.70	0.71	0.61	0.50	0.59	0.62	0.59	0.55	0.61	0.64	0.61	0.61	0.60													
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.62	0.51	0.67	0.58	0.68	0.58	0.65	0.60	0.55	0.62	0.92	0.60	0.61	0.58	0.67													
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.05													
MEDIAN	1.40	2.02	1.76	2.07	1.38	0.00	1.26	1.53	1.48	0.00	0.00	1.66	1.40	1.50	1.28													

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_K How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Warm Springs Golf Course]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	722	35	141	118	149	141	269	396	173	159	40	246	104	419	284		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	714	34	129	117	147	150	259	399	166	129	40	294	85	424	275		
Never Use	582	29	105	100	115	117	201	331	148	128	38	202	65	328	234		
	81%	84%	74%	84%	77%	83%	75%	83%	86%	81%	96%	82%	62%	78%	82%		
1 to 5 times	116	4	30	14	27	22	64	48	23	27	2	36	28	74	42		
	16%	12%	21%	12%	18%	15%	24% H	12%	13%	17%	4%	15%	27% IKL	18%	15%		
6 to 10 times	22	-	6	4	6	2	4	17	1	4	-	8	10	14	7		
	3%		4%	3%	4%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%		3%	9%	3%	3%		
11 to 20 times	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1		
	1%			1%	1%			1%					1%	1%	1%		
21 or more times	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-		
	1%	4%							1%					1%			
MEAN	0.23	0.26	0.30	0.20	0.28	0.18	0.27	0.21	0.17	0.22	0.04	0.21	0.49	0.26	0.21		
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.52	0.80	0.55	0.50	0.56	0.42	0.47	0.51	0.48	0.46	0.21	0.48	0.71	0.55	0.48		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.03		
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_L How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Idaho Ice World]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	733	34	142	127	147	138	270	409	174	160	39	254	106	423	288				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	726	33	130	127	145	147	260	412	166	129	39	305	87	428	281				
Never Use	598	23	127	83	119	119	224	327	148	131	35	213	71	339	248				
	82%	69%	89%	66%	81%	86%	83%	80%	85%	82%	89%	84%	67%	80%	86%				
		BD			D	D			M	M	M	M							
1 to 5 times	119	9	14	39	24	17	40	74	21	25	2	39	32	75	33				
	16%	26%	10%	31%	16%	12%	15%	18%	12%	15%	5%	15%	31%	18%	12%				
		CEF																	
6 to 10 times	12	2	1	2	4	1	4	7	5	3	2	0	2	7	5				
	2%	5%	1%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	3%	2%	5%	0%	2%	2%	2%				
11 to 20 times	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	1				
	0%			0%		0%	0%	0%				1%	0%	0%	0%				
21 or more times	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	0	2				
	0%			1%			1%			1%				0%	1%				
MEAN	0.21	0.35	0.11	0.41	0.22	0.16	0.20	0.22	0.17	0.24	0.16	0.17	0.35	0.22	0.18				
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.50	0.58	0.34	0.68	0.47	0.42	0.52	0.46	0.45	0.61	0.50	0.42	0.54	0.49	0.51				
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.03				
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_M How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise Public Swimming Pools]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	736	36	140	126	151	142	270	409	174	167	40	249	106	431	287	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	732	35	131	126	150	153	264	413	167	135	41	302	87	434	283	
Never Use	522	21	107	58	108	119	210	275	136	105	35	194	53	304	210	
	71%	58%	77%	46%	71%	83%	78%	67%	78%	63%	87%	78%	50%	71%	73%	
			D		D	BDE	H		JM		JM	JM				
1 to 5 times	157	9	25	51	34	18	46	101	30	40	5	42	41	91	56	
	21%	25%	18%	40%	23%	13%	17%	25%	17%	24%	13%	17%	38%	21%	19%	
				CEF	F			G					IJKL			
6 to 10 times	30	4	6	5	4	2	10	15	5	12	-	6	7	19	10	
	4%	11%	4%	4%	2%	1%	4%	4%	3%	7%		2%	6%	4%	4%	
11 to 20 times	15	-	1	6	5	3	2	11	1	5	-	5	4	9	6	
	2%		1%	5%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%	3%		2%	4%	2%	2%	
21 or more times	12	2	-	6	1	0	3	6	2	5	-	2	2	7	5	
	2%	6%		5%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	3%		1%	2%	2%	2%	
MEAN	0.42	0.71	0.29	0.81	0.39	0.23	0.30	0.46	0.30	0.60	0.13	0.32	0.69	0.43	0.39	
		CF		CEF				G		IKL			IKL			
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.80	1.08	0.59	1.04	0.74	0.62	0.67	0.82	0.68	0.98	0.35	0.71	0.88	0.81	0.80	
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.04	0.05	
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	0.00	0.00	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKL/M/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q2_N How many times in a given 30-day period during the past year did members of your household visit the following park or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Community Centers]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	730	33	140	126	148	143	273	403	174	161	41	249	105	422	289				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	716	32	126	125	144	153	262	404	166	129	42	293	86	419	282				
Never Use	607	26	127	89	120	126	233	327	136	133	36	216	87	350	239				
	83%	79%	91%	71%	81%	88%	85%	81%	78%	82%	88%	87%	83%	83%	83%				
		DE				D						I							
1 to 5 times	98	5	11	30	20	11	28	62	29	24	5	25	14	60	36				
	13%	15%	8%	24%	13%	8%	10%	15%	17%	15%	12%	10%	13%	14%	13%				
		CF																	
6 to 10 times	10	2	-	2	3	1	3	7	4	-	-	4	2	6	4				
	1%	5%		2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%			2%	2%	1%	2%				
11 to 20 times	7	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	2	3	-	2	-	2	4				
	1%			1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%		1%		1%	1%				
21 or more times	8	-	1	3	4	0	5	3	3	2	-	1	3	4	4				
	1%		1%	2%	3%	★%	2%	1%	2%	1%		★%	2%	1%	1%				
MEAN	0.23	0.26	0.11	0.40	0.31	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.31	0.25	0.12	0.18	0.26	0.22	0.26				
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.63	0.56	0.43	0.79	0.80	0.62	0.71	0.61	0.72	0.66	0.33	0.53	0.72	0.59	0.70				
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.11	0.04	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.03	0.05				
MEDIAN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q3 If members of your household seldom or do not use Boise City park facilities, what are the reasons?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	547	38	93	78	97	120	224	282	113	125	37	203	69	320	208	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	548	35	85	84	94	132	219	290	100	100	39	251	58	329	203	
Don't have the features I'm interested in	111	8	21	21	16	25	53	54	20	28	4	42	17	58	47	
	20%	20%	22%	27%	16%	21%	23%	19%	17%	22%	10%	21%	25%	18%	22%	
Must leash dog	110	5	34	13	22	12	43	53	35	34	5	28	8	105	-	
	20%	13%	37%	17%	23%	10%	19%	19%	31%	27%	13%	14%	11%	33%		
			BDF		F				KLM	LM						
Not enough time / too busy	82	8	9	14	18	18	29	49	19	21	5	28	10	36	46	
	15%	21%	10%	18%	18%	15%	13%	17%	17%	16%	12%	14%	14%	11%	22%	
															N	
Disability or age	80	1	5	4	7	38	27	48	18	14	7	32	9	36	40	
	15%	4%	6%	5%	7%	32%	12%	17%	16%	11%	18%	16%	13%	11%	19%	
						BCDE									N	
Need transportation to get to parks	62	8	12	12	12	8	31	26	13	16	4	25	4	37	21	
	11%	21%	13%	15%	13%	7%	14%	9%	12%	13%	12%	12%	5%	12%	10%	
Don't know where parks are located	41	12	14	5	3	5	17	24	12	9	3	13	3	22	16	
	8%	31%	15%	6%	4%	4%	7%	8%	11%	7%	9%	7%	4%	7%	8%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q3 If members of your household seldom or do not use Boise City park facilities, what are the reasons?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East			Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	41 8%	-	11 12%	10 13%	9 9%	2 2%	16 7%	22 8%	1 1%	7 5%	6 17%	22 11%	6 8%	23 7%	18 9%		
Distance / Too far			F	F							I	I					
Don't feel safe at parks	36 7%	2 5%	3 4%	6 7%	6 6%	8 7%	8 4%	21 8%	9 8%	17 14%	1 2%	8 4%	1 2%	22 7%	14 7%		
Belong to a private club	32 6%	1 3%	-	3 4%	16 16%	10 8%	15 7%	17 6%	8 8%	6 5%	2 4%	14 7%	2 2%	21 6%	10 5%		
Other outdoor interests	23 4%	2 4%	2 2%	2 3%	6 6%	7 6%	15 7%	8 3%	3 2%	6 5%	1 2%	8 4%	5 8%	18 6%	5 2%		
Other	67 12%	3 8%	14 15%	7 9%	10 10%	17 14%	24 11%	37 13%	11 10%	19 15%	6 16%	21 10%	11 16%	32 10%	35 17%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q4 How close is the nearest park to your house?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	850	42	142	150	170	186	329	465	210	192	36	280	133	493	331	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	905	42	139	152	175	217	344	495	208	162	51	372	112	528	351	
One block or less	98	9	16	12	18	15	37	52	31	29	-	29	9	57	39	
	12%	20%	11%	8%	11%	8%	11%	11%	15%	15%		10%	7%	12%	12%	
Two to five blocks	326	19	67	57	65	73	118	183	91	75	4	73	83	174	140	
	38%	46%	47%	38%	39%	39%	36%	39%	43%	39%	10%	26%	63%	35%	42%	
									KL	KL		K	IJKL			
Half a mile	128	3	17	22	26	31	44	79	38	30	-	43	17	69	56	
	15%	7%	12%	14%	15%	17%	13%	17%	18%	16%		15%	13%	14%	17%	
Between half a mile and one mile	112	9	21	14	25	25	55	52	24	33	-	44	12	66	42	
	13%	22%	15%	10%	15%	13%	17%	11%	11%	17%		16%	9%	13%	13%	
Over one mile	186	2	21	45	36	42	74	99	27	24	32	91	12	126	54	
	22%	4%	15%	30%	21%	22%	23%	21%	13%	13%	90%	32%	9%	26%	16%	
			B	BC	B	B					IJLM	IJM		O		
Don't know	59	3	9	4	8	14	19	30	3	11	14	32	-	27	30	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q5 What is the name of that park?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367													
TOTAL RESPONDING	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367													
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%													
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358													
Don't Know	324	15	57	51	53	68	146	151	36	49	43	167	29	194	121													
	34%	34%	36%	32%	30%	32%	41%	29%	16%	24%	83%	51%	21%	36%	33%													
							H				IJLM																	
Camels Back Park	64	4	12	11	13	16	33	27	58	-	-	6	-	45	19													
	7%	8%	8%	7%	7%	8%	9%	5%	26%	L		2%		8%	5%													
Phillipi Park	46	6	14	2	5	9	15	27	1	44	-	1	-	21	22													
	5%	13%	9%	1%	3%	4%	4%	5%	*	22%		*		4%	6%													
		D	DE							IL																		
Veterans Memorial Park	40	2	11	2	7	7	8	29	38	1	-	1	-	26	14													
	4%	5%	7%	1%	4%	3%	2%	6%	17%	1%		*		5%	4%													
			D				G		JL																			
Borah Park	39	1	3	5	7	11	10	27	-	38	-	1	-	23	16													
	4%	3%	2%	3%	4%	5%	3%	5%		19%		*		4%	4%													
										L																		
Jullion Park	28	-	5	3	7	6	9	17	-	-	-	28	-	17	12													
	3%		3%	2%	4%	3%	2%	3%				9%		3%	3%													

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q5 What is the name of that park?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
Ann Morrison	28 3%	2 5%	7 4%	5 3%	4 2%	8 4%	17 5%	10 2%	5 2%	6 3%	3 6%	7 2%	6 5%	19 3%	8 2%
Demeyer Park	22 2%	-	1 1%	2 1%	9 5%	6 3%	6 2%	13 2%	-	3 1%	-	19 6%	-	10 2%	11 3%
Catalpa	21 2%	-	4 2%	2 1%	2 1%	10 5%	6 2%	15 3%	21 9%	-	-	-	-	10 2%	11 3%
Fairmont Park	13 1%	-	2 1%	3 2%	2 1%	3 1%	3 1%	7 1%	-	-	-	13 4%	-	7 1%	4 1%
Other Park	318 34%	14 31%	40 26%	73 47% CF	71 40% C	67 32%	106 30%	190 37%	62 28% K	63 31% K	5 10%	84 26% K	103 74% IJKL	171 32%	130 35%

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q6 Do you have a park within walking or bicycling distance?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	884	44	151	150	173	192	338	482	211	202	46	299	126	510	348									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	873	41	138	148	169	207	334	477	205	161	48	352	107	512	337									
Yes - Walking Distance	585	35	101	93	125	126	214	327	162	147	4	158	114	327	241									
	66%	79%	67%	62%	72%	66%	63%	68%	77%	73%	8%	53%	90%	64%	69%									
No - Walking Distance	170	7	24	35	26	40	62	94	19	26	32	84	10	114	49									
	19%	16%	16%	23%	15%	21%	18%	20%	9%	13%	68%	28%	8%	22%	14%									
Yes - Bicycling Distance	305	9	49	55	71	66	119	164	80	71	9	104	40	178	114									
	34%	19%	33%	36%	41%	35%	35%	34%	38%	35%	19%	35%	32%	35%	33%									
No - Bicycling Distance	102	5	14	22	16	24	40	53	11	9	25	56	1	68	34									
	12%	10%	9%	14%	9%	12%	12%	11%	5%	5%	54%	19%	*	13%	10%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q7 How do you typically access your nearest park?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	883	46	153	149	168	187	337	482	213	194	45	304	125	513	344	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	876	43	140	148	165	203	334	480	208	153	47	360	108	517	336	
Walk	408	25	69	66	83	87	146	232	120	105	4	101	78	231	169	
	46%	55%	45%	44%	49%	47%	43%	48%	56%	54%	8%	33%	62%	45%	49%	
									KL	KL		K	KL			
Drive	364	16	62	60	62	81	139	195	56	76	37	167	27	219	131	
	41%	35%	40%	40%	37%	43%	41%	40%	26%	39%	82%	55%	22%	43%	38%	
										IM	IJM	IJM				
Bicycle	88	4	22	19	16	10	40	46	30	12	3	27	15	47	40	
	10%	8%	14%	13%	10%	6%	12%	10%	14%	6%	7%	9%	12%	9%	12%	
			F						J							
Don't go to the park	7	-	-	1	2	4	4	3	-	-	1	6	-	5	1	
	1%			1%	1%	2%	1%	1%			2%	2%		1%	1%	
Some other method	16	1	-	4	6	5	8	7	7	-	1	4	4	12	2	
	2%	2%		2%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%		2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q8 What activities do you use the parks for?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	905	46	154	156	173	194	343	495	212	203	49	309	133	524	353									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%								100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	899	43	142	154	170	209	339	494	207	162	50	368	112	532	341									
Public events	430	23	70	82	94	83	156	239	122	93	22	137	56	261	159									
	48%	50%	46%	53%	54%	43%	45%	48%	57%	46%	46%	44%	42%	50%	45%									
Passive	383	22	68	56	72	90	134	224	111	87	16	108	61	203	169									
	42%	49%	44%	36%	42%	47%	39%	45%	52%	43%	34%	35%	46%	39%	48%									
Picnics	354	19	71	72	60	69	116	207	76	87	21	132	38	188	150									
	39%	42%	46%	46%	34%	35%	34%	42%	36%	43%	43%	35%	29%	36%	42%									
Playground facilities for youth	354	16	75	95	59	48	111	220	83	75	20	122	53	198	146									
	39%	34%	49%	61%	34%	25%	32%	44%	39%	37%	42%	40%	40%	38%	41%									
Exercise with dog(s)	321	17	70	61	71	47	114	182	97	74	11	96	43	289	18									
	35%	36%	45%	39%	41%	24%	33%	37%	46%	37%	22%	31%	32%	55%	5%									
Adult non-competitive sports	203	17	53	31	49	23	87	107	72	32	7	66	27	118	81									
	22%	37%	35%	20%	28%	12%	25%	22%	34%	16%	14%	21%	20%	22%	23%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q8 What activities do you use the parks for?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Youth competitive sports	184 20%	8 18%	23 15%	54 35% BCF	41 24% F	28 14%	69 20%	102 21%	38 18%	33 16%	9 19%	78 25% J	26 20%	116 22%	60 17%	
Parties	179 20%	20 43% EF	45 29% EF	40 26% EF	26 15%	23 12%	56 16%	108 22%	38 18%	42 21%	12 24%	61 20%	27 20%	95 18%	79 22%	
Barbeques	172 19%	17 38% EF	39 26% F	34 22% F	26 15%	23 12%	62 18%	92 19%	37 17%	49 24%	12 26%	53 17%	21 16%	108 21%	60 17%	
Neighborhood events	104 11%	8 17%	20 13%	16 10%	21 12%	16 8%	36 10%	57 12%	40 19% JLM	22 11%	5 10%	26 8%	10 8%	56 11%	47 13%	
Adult competitive sports	102 11%	10 23% E	35 22% EF	24 15% E	8 5%	17 9%	58 17% H	37 8%	30 14%	17 8%	3 6%	28 9%	25 18% JKL	60 11%	33 9%	
Youth non-competitive sports	68 8%	3 7%	12 8% F	22 14% F	15 9% F	4 2%	21 6%	45 9%	29 14% JKL	10 5%	1 2%	15 5%	13 10% K	45 9%	18 5%	
Other	53 6%	4 9%	6 4%	1 *% D	17 10% D	19 10% D	25 7%	26 5%	5 2%	8 4%	4 8%	20 7% I	15 11% I	28 5%	23 7%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q9 How satisfied are you with the quality of the parks and/or recreation areas in Boise?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER							
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	891	46	152	144	171	200	343	484	214	190	49	305	132	511	349									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	895	43	140	147	169	218	343	491	209	154	51	368	113	525	341									
(1) Very dissatisfied	8	-	0	-	2	3	4	1	1	2	-	4	2	6	2									
	1%		*		1%	1%	1%	*	*	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	26	1	6	3	5	6	9	14	7	7	-	9	4	16	10									
	3%	2%	4%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%		3%	3%	3%	3%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	79	2	6	7	14	24	37	39	13	16	10	30	11	48	25									
	9%	5%	4%	5%	8%	12%	11%	8%	6%	8%	20%	10%	8%	9%	7%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	279	17	63	51	53	42	101	156	55	63	22	121	18	166	107									
	31%	36%	41%	35%	31%	21%	30%	32%	26%	33%	44%	40%	14%	32%	31%									
(5) Very satisfied	499	26	77	84	97	126	191	274	139	103	18	141	98	275	205									
	56%	57%	51%	58%	57%	63%	56%	57%	65%	54%	36%	46%	JKL	54%	59%									
*****	778	43	139	134	150	168	293	430	194	166	40	263	116	441	312									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	87%	94%	92%	93%	88%	84%	85%	89%	90%	87%	80%	86%	88%	86%	89%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q9 How satisfied are you with the quality of the parks and/or recreation areas in Boise?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	34	1	6	3	7	8	13	15	8	8	-	13	5	22	12
*****	4%	2%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%		4%	4%	4%	3%
MEAN	4.39	4.49	4.38	4.49	4.39	4.41	4.36	4.42	4.51	4.36	4.17	4.27	4.57	4.35	4.44
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.83	0.68	0.76	0.68	0.85	0.90	0.87	0.78	0.78	0.84	0.74	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.79
STANDARD ERROR	0.03	0.12	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.05

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_A How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]

BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	692	30	130	119	139	139	267	383	185	162	14	225	105	403	265				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	862	40	138	141	166	202	327	473	203	151	45	358	105	509	330				
(1) Very dissatisfied	18	1	1	2	3	5	4	13	3	3	1	6	5	10	7				
	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	1%	3%	2%	2%	4%	3%	5%	3%	3%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	30	1	8	4	5	3	4	25	6	11	3	10	-	14	16				
	4%	3%	6%	3%	4%	2%	1%	6%	3%	7%	23%	5%		3%	6%				
(3) No opinion / Neither	79	9	21	8	10	15	45	30	14	16	2	38	9	45	34				
	11%	28%	16%	6%	7%	11%	17%	8%	8%	10%	16%	17%	9%	11%	13%				
(4) Somewhat satisfied	235	11	46	54	61	29	92	124	56	55	6	83	36	145	81				
	34%	38%	35%	45%	44%	21%	34%	32%	30%	34%	41%	37%	34%	36%	31%				
(5) Very satisfied	329	9	55	51	60	87	122	191	106	78	2	88	55	189	126				
	48%	30%	42%	43%	43%	62%	46%	50%	57%	48%	15%	39%	52%	47%	48%				
Do not use	167	11	18	26	29	42	60	86	23	25	30	73	17	98	68				
*****	564	20	101	105	121	116	213	315	161	133	8	171	91	333	207				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	82%	67%	78%	89%	87%	83%	80%	82%	87%	82%	57%	76%	87%	83%	78%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_A How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Park]

BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	48	1	9	6	8	8	8	38	9	14	4	16	5	24	24	
*****	7%	5%	7%	5%	6%	6%	3%	10% G	5%	8%	27%	7%	5%	6%	9%	
MEAN	4.20	3.90	4.12	4.25	4.22	4.36	4.21	4.19	4.37 K	4.20	3.41	4.05	4.30	4.21	4.14	
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.98	0.93	0.94	0.84	0.89	1.01	0.88	1.05	0.90	0.98	1.16	0.99	0.97	0.95	1.04	
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.20	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.33	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.07	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_B How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]

BASE = ANN MORRISON PARK USERS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER				
						Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(N)	(O)			
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)													
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	748	37	145	137	150	143	291	406	179	161	40	258	110	444	286				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	854	38	140	147	166	198	327	468	195	147	49	358	105	505	328				
(1) Very dissatisfied	22	1	-	9	2	4	3	18	2	4	1	9	5	16	6				
	3%	1%		7%	1%	3%	1%	4%	1%	3%	2%	4%	4%	4%	2%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	16	1	2	1	3	3	4	12	4	4	1	6	1	8	8				
	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%				
(3) No opinion / Neither	40	1	11	6	8	7	20	18	11	6	1	18	4	26	15				
	5%	2%	7%	4%	6%	5%	7%	5%	6%	4%	2%	7%	4%	6%	5%				
(4) Somewhat satisfied	249	10	51	52	58	34	96	132	51	50	23	87	38	162	81				
	33%	27%	35%	38%	38%	24%	33%	32%	28%	31%	58%	34%	34%	36%	28%				
				F	F					IJLM									
(5) Very satisfied	421	25	81	69	79	95	167	226	110	96	15	138	62	233	176				
	56%	67%	56%	50%	53%	66%	58%	56%	62%	60%	36%	53%	56%	52%	62%				
					DE				K	K					N				
Do not use	108	2	8	13	18	41	39	60	22	22	7	41	16	57	47				
*****	669	34	132	121	136	128	263	358	161	146	38	225	100	394	257				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	90%	94%	91%	88%	91%	90%	90%	88%	90%	91%	94%	87%	91%	89%	90%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_B How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ann Morrison Park]

BASE = ANN MORRISON PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	38	1	2	11	5	7	8	29	6	9	2	15	6	24	14
*****	5%	4%	1%	8%	4%	5%	3%	7%	4%	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	5%
				C				G							
MEAN	4.38	4.56	4.46	4.24	4.39	4.49	4.44	4.32	4.47	4.42	4.25	4.31	4.37	4.32	4.44
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.91	0.79	0.70	1.07	0.80	0.91	0.79	1.00	0.82	0.91	0.77	0.96	0.95	0.93	0.88
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.15	0.07	0.12	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.12	0.05	0.06

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_C How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]

BASE = JULIA DAVIS PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	748	38	137	135	151	147	286	407	194	157	38	255	103	431	299				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	850	38	140	142	166	200	324	467	200	146	47	355	102	505	326				
(1) Very dissatisfied	24	1	1	9	5	2	5	18	2	7	1	10	3	14	10				
	3%	1%	1%	7%	3%	1%	2%	4%	1%	5%	2%	4%	3%	3%	3%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	15	1	3	2	2	1	5	11	6	3	-	6	1	9	7				
	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	3%	3%	2%		3%	1%	2%	2%				
(3) No opinion / Neither	47	3	9	9	7	8	24	20	16	9	2	15	5	32	15				
	6%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	8%	5%	8%	6%	4%	6%	5%	7%	5%				
(4) Somewhat satisfied	246	13	50	49	54	30	95	128	50	53	18	89	36	147	89				
	33%	34%	37%	36%	36%	21%	33%	32%	26%	34%	46%	35%	34%	34%	30%				
											I								
(5) Very satisfied	415	21	74	66	83	106	157	230	120	85	18	134	59	230	178				
	56%	55%	54%	49%	55%	72%	55%	57%	62%	54%	48%	53%	57%	53%	60%				
						CDE													
Do not use	104	1	15	9	17	39	41	56	12	23	8	42	18	70	31				
*****	661	34	125	115	137	136	252	358	170	138	36	223	94	376	268				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	88%	89%	91%	85%	91%	92%	88%	88%	87%	88%	94%	88%	91%	87%	90%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_C How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Julia Davis Park]

BASE = JULIA DAVIS PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	39	1	4	11	6	3	10	28	8	10	1	17	4	23	17
*****	5%	4%	3%	8%	4%	2%	3%	7%	4%	6%	2%	7%	4%	5%	6%
MEAN	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.19	4.39	4.61	4.38	4.33	4.44	4.31	4.37	4.30	4.41	4.32	4.40
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.93	0.84	0.74	1.10	0.88	0.75	0.85	1.00	0.86	0.99	0.76	0.98	0.87	0.94	0.93
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.16	0.08	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.05	0.06
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_D How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]

BASE = MUNICIPAL PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	587	18	113	111	120	115	216	334	155	123	24	187	98	347	225									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	830	35	141	139	161	193	309	459	194	140	47	348	101	496	316									
(1) Very dissatisfied	16	1	1	8	2	1	2	12	-	4	1	9	1	11	5									
	3%	3%	1%	8%	2%	1%	1%	4%		4%	3%	5%	1%	3%	2%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	5	2	-	-	3	-	5	1									
	1%			1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%			2%		1%	1%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	92	4	21	16	17	12	43	46	32	14	2	30	15	61	25									
	16%	21%	18%	14%	14%	10%	20%	14%	20%	11%	10%	16%	15%	18%	11%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	173	9	38	26	36	33	59	99	40	32	12	63	26	103	66									
	30%	49%	33%	24%	30%	29%	27%	30%	26%	26%	49%	34%	27%	30%	29%									
(5) Very satisfied	300	5	54	60	65	69	110	172	81	72	9	82	56	167	128									
	51%	27%	48%	54%	54%	60%	51%	51%	52%	59%	38%	44%	57%	48%	57%									
Do not use	240	19	39	32	40	60	93	121	43	50	21	103	23	142	92									
*****	473	13	91	86	101	102	169	270	121	105	21	145	82	271	194									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	81%	76%	81%	78%	84%	89%	78%	81%	78%	85%	87%	77%	84%	78%	86%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_D How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Municipal Park]

BASE = MUNICIPAL PARK USERS

		AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
		TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	21	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
*****	4%		1	1	9	3	2	3	17	2	4	1	12	1	15	6	
			3%	*%	8%	2%	1%	1%	5%	2%	4%	3%	7%	1%	4%	3%	
					C				G				IM				
MEAN	4.26		3.97	4.28	4.16	4.34	4.46	4.27	4.24	4.29	4.37	4.19	4.10	4.39	4.19	4.38	
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.94		0.89	0.79	1.17	0.86	0.76	0.87	1.00	0.84	0.95	0.88	1.05	0.82	0.98	0.87	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05		0.24	0.09	0.15	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.19	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.07	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_E How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Kathryn Albertson Park]

BASE = KATHRYN ALBERTSON PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East		Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	587	29	108	102	122	117	217	334	151	127	25	198	87	348	225	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	838	38	140	140	163	199	310	468	195	142	48	352	101	499	322	
(1) Very dissatisfied	18	1	1	8	2	1	5	12	1	4	1	10	1	12	6	
	3%	5%	1%	8%	2%	1%	2%	4%	1%	4%	3%	5%	1%	3%	3%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	4	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	
	1%	-	1%	-	-	1%	1%	4%	1%	-	-	1%	-	4%	1%	
(3) No opinion / Neither	77	7	16	12	15	4	32	36	18	22	2	28	6	51	25	
	13%	22%	15%	12%	12%	3%	15%	11%	12%	17%	9%	14%	7%	15%	11%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	142	5	32	27	34	19	47	84	41	16	5	60	19	87	55	
	24%	18%	30%	26%	28%	16%	22%	25%	27%	13%	22%	30%	22%	25%	24%	
(5) Very satisfied	347	16	58	55	72	91	131	201	88	84	17	97	61	197	136	
	59%	55%	54%	54%	59%	78%	60%	60%	59%	66%	66%	49%	70%	56%	61%	
Do not use	249	10	43	43	43	66	95	129	48	52	21	96	33	145	99	
*****	489	21	90	81	106	110	177	285	129	100	22	158	80	283	191	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	83%	73%	83%	80%	86%	94%	82%	85%	86%	79%	88%	80%	92%	81%	85%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_E How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Kathryn Albertson Park]

BASE = KATHRYN ALBERTSON PARK USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	22	1	2	8	2	3	7	14	3	4	1	12	1	14	8
*****	4%	5%	2%	8%	2%	2%	3%	4%	2%	4%	3%	6%	1%	4%	4%
MEAN	4.36	4.19	4.34	4.18	4.42	4.69	4.37	4.37	4.41	4.39	4.48	4.18	4.59	4.31	4.40
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.95	1.09	0.85	1.17	0.82	0.70	0.93	0.96	0.82	1.01	0.91	1.05	0.73	0.98	0.92
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.23	0.10	0.15	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.06	0.07

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_F How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ridge to Rivers Trail System]

BASE = RIDGE TO RIVERS TRAIL USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER	
							Male	Female							Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)			
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	417	13	82	85	87	72	164	225	135	85	13	122	62	249	155	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	811	36	136	137	159	188	302	449	191	138	46	340	96	482	311	
(1) Very dissatisfied	5	1	1	2	-	1	3	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	3	
	1%	4%	1%	2%		1%	2%	1%	1%	1%		1%	2%	1%	2%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	7	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1	3	-	2	1	5	2	
	2%		2%				2%	1%	1%	3%		2%	1%	2%	1%	
(3) No opinion / Neither	106	3	18	18	15	22	38	58	24	31	4	36	10	63	42	
	25%	24%	22%	21%	18%	30%	23%	26%	18%	37%	29%	30%	17%	25%	27%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	92	6	24	22	15	10	34	54	26	12	2	33	18	54	35	
	22%	45%	29%	26%	18%	14%	21%	24%	20%	13%	18%	27%	29%	22%	23%	
(5) Very satisfied	208	4	38	44	56	39	86	112	82	39	7	49	32	125	73	
	50%	27%	46%	51%	65%	54%	52%	50%	61%	45%	53%	40%	51%	50%	47%	
Do not use	394	24	67	54	72	100	140	221	60	86	32	163	53	225	162	
*****	300	10	62	66	72	49	120	166	109	50	9	82	50	179	108	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	72%	72%	75%	77%	82%	68%	73%	74%	80%	59%	71%	67%	81%	72%	70%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_F How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Ridge to Rivers Trail System]

BASE = RIDGE TO RIVERS TRAIL USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	12	1	2	2	-	1	6	1	2	4	-	4	2	7	5
*****	3%	4%	3%	2%		1%	4%	1%	2%	5%		3%	3%	3%	3%
MEAN	4.18	3.92	4.17	4.24	4.47	4.20	4.19	4.23	4.39	3.98	4.24	4.03	4.28	4.19	4.12
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.94	0.96	0.90	0.94	0.78	0.97	0.99	0.86	0.87	1.04	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.94	0.97
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.29	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.14	0.24	0.10	0.15	0.07	0.09

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_G How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]

BASE = BOISE RIVER GREENBELT USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	714	29	143	136	136	133	272	394	188	148	32	234	112	430	266									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	844	35	140	144	164	196	316	471	195	144	47	352	106	505	321									
(1) Very dissatisfied	20	1	1	9	1	4	6	13	1	2	1	10	7	14	4									
	3%	2%	1%	7% CE	1%	3%	2%	3%	*	1%	2%	4%	6%	3%	2%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	13	-	4	1	1	3	5	8	6	-	1	5	2	10	3									
	2%		3%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%		3%	2%	2%	2%	1%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	64	1	13	8	4	15	30	21	14	19	1	17	13	33	26									
	9%	2%	9%	6%	3%	11% BE	11% H	5%	7%	13% K	2%	7%	12%	8%	10%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	252	15	52	61	50	31	88	152	66	53	14	91	30	149	99									
	35%	52% F	36% F	45% F	37% F	23%	32%	39%	35%	35%	43%	39%	27%	35%	37%									
(5) Very satisfied	364	13	73	56	79	80	143	200	102	75	16	111	61	224	133									
	51%	44%	52%	41%	58% D	60% D	53%	51%	54%	50%	49%	48%	54%	52%	50%									
Do not use	126	5	9	11	28	45	44	71	9	29	13	61	14	67	57									
*****	617	28	125	117	129	111	231	352	168	127	30	202	90	373	233									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	86%	96% F	88%	86%	95% DF	83%	85%	89%	89%	86%	93%	86%	81%	87%	87%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_G How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise River Greenbelt]

BASE = BOISE RIVER GREENBELT USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	33	1	5	10	2	7	11	21	6	2	2	15	8	24	7	
*****	5%	2%	3%	8%	2%	5%	4%	5%	3%	1%	5%	6%	8%	6%	3%	
MEAN	4.30	4.37	4.35	4.13	4.51	4.36	4.31	4.32	4.40	4.34	4.34	4.23	4.22	4.30	4.33	
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.91	0.71	0.82	1.06	0.69	0.97	0.91	0.91	0.79	0.79	0.86	0.98	1.11	0.94	0.83	
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.05	0.06	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_H How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]

BASE = DOG OFF-LEASH AREA USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	366	13	78	73	73	49	131	205	110	86	11	111	48	271	79	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	827	36	141	140	163	188	308	458	196	136	46	348	101	497	310	
(1) Very dissatisfied	29	-	5	13	4	4	11	17	10	2	-	14	4	27	3	
	8%	7%	7%	17%	6%	8%	9%	8%	9%	2%		13%	9%	10%	3%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	23	1	4	4	4	4	5	14	9	5	-	7	2	20	3	
	6%	10%	5%	5%	6%	9%	4%	7%	9%	6%		6%	3%	7%	3%	
(3) No opinion / Neither	116	3	22	23	24	15	46	59	29	33	3	33	19	68	42	
	32%	25%	28%	32%	33%	30%	35%	29%	26%	38%	28%	29%	39%	25%	53%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	104	4	26	16	23	13	35	60	35	16	4	33	16	82	18	
	28%	35%	34%	22%	32%	26%	26%	29%	32%	19%	34%	30%	33%	30%	23%	
(5) Very satisfied	94	4	20	17	17	14	34	55	27	30	4	25	8	74	14	
	26%	30%	26%	23%	24%	28%	26%	27%	25%	35%	38%	22%	16%	27%	18%	
Do not use	459	25	74	71	90	122	178	247	90	82	35	179	74	221	231	
*****	198	8	47	33	41	26	69	115	62	46	8	58	23	157	32	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	54%	65%	60%	46%	56%	54%	52%	56%	57%	54%	72%	52%	49%	58%	40%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_H How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Dog Off-Leash Area]

BASE = DOG OFF-LEASH AREA USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	52	1	9	17	9	8	16	31	19	7	-	21	6	47	5
*****	14%	10%	12%	23%	12%	16%	12%	15%	17%	8%		19%	12%	17%	6%
MEAN	3.57	3.86	3.68	3.29	3.62	3.58	3.57	3.59	3.55	3.79	4.10	3.43	3.44	3.58	3.49
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.17	1.00	1.12	1.36	1.09	1.21	1.17	1.19	1.20	1.06	0.84	1.26	1.08	1.24	0.94
STANDARD ERROR	0.07	0.32	0.15	0.23	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.25	0.14	0.21	0.09	0.12

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_I How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]

BASE = OPEN SPACE RESERVES USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	443	19	92	92	85	67	164	250	138	98	22	127	58	271	157									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	807	33	138	135	160	184	302	447	186	136	47	343	95	481	309									
(1) Very dissatisfied	5	1	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	2	1	2	3									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	5	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	4	1									
(3) No opinion / Neither	120	4	25	22	17	17	34	75	26	34	6	42	13	74	45									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	123	5	22	31	22	19	55	65	36	26	8	39	15	68	48									
(5) Very satisfied	189	9	41	37	45	30	71	105	75	37	7	42	29	123	60									
Do not use	367	16	58	49	76	98	139	196	54	69	24	163	57	207	155									
*****	313	14	64	68	67	49	126	170	111	63	15	81	44	192	108									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	71%	75%	69%	74%	79%	73%	77%	68%	80%	64%	66%	64%	75%	71%	69%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_I How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Open Space Reserves]

BASE = OPEN SPACE RESERVES USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	10	1	3	2	1	1	4	5	1	2	2	4	2	6	4
*****	2%	3%	4%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	2%	7%	3%	3%	2%	3%
MEAN	4.10	4.18	4.09	4.09	4.30	4.17	4.17	4.08	4.34	3.99	3.86	3.92	4.20	4.13	4.03
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.92	0.98	0.98	0.91	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.80	0.93	1.03	0.93	0.94	0.92	0.93
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.26	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.09	0.07	0.08	0.12	0.24	0.10	0.16	0.07	0.09

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_J How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Zoo Boise]

BASE = ZOO BOISE USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	626	35	116	119	121	113	233	349	143	134	35	226	89	371	237									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	831	36	142	142	158	188	308	462	190	143	48	347	103	495	316									
(1) Very dissatisfied	19	2	1	11	-	-	6	11	2	3	3	9	2	14	5									
	3%	6%	1%	9%			3%	3%	1%	2%	7%	4%	2%	4%	2%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	29	5	9	3	7	1	5	25	8	9	1	10	1	10	16									
	5%	13%	8%	3%	6%	1%	2%	7%	5%	7%	2%	5%	1%	3%	7%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	93	2	23	20	17	13	43	43	31	14	5	26	17	61	27									
	15%	5%	20%	17%	14%	12%	19%	12%	22%	10%	14%	12%	19%	17%	11%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	234	12	41	43	54	41	86	134	41	51	13	92	37	125	105									
	37%	36%	36%	36%	45%	36%	37%	38%	29%	39%	36%	41%	41%	34%	44%									
(5) Very satisfied	251	14	41	41	43	58	94	137	61	56	14	88	32	161	84									
	40%	40%	35%	35%	35%	51%	40%	39%	43%	42%	41%	39%	36%	43%	36%									
Do not use	210	3	39	26	41	58	77	115	53	47	11	66	33	122	85									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_J How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Zoo Boise]

BASE = ZOO BOISE USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(A)		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
*****	485	26	82	84	97	99	180	270	102	107	27	180	69	285	190	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	77%	76%	71%	71%	80%	87%	77%	78%	72%	80%	77%	80%	77%	77%	80%	
						CD										
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	48	7	10	14	7	1	11	36	9	12	3	20	3	24	20	
*****	8%	19%	9%	12%	6%	1%	5%	10%	7%	9%	9%	9%	4%	6%	9%	
		F	F	F				G								
MEAN	4.07	3.91	3.96	3.84	4.09	4.38	4.10	4.03	4.07	4.11	4.02	4.06	4.07	4.10	4.05	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.00	1.24	0.99	1.21	0.85	0.72	0.94	1.04	0.99	1.00	1.15	1.03	0.90	1.02	0.95	
STANDARD ERROR	0.05	0.25	0.11	0.14	0.09	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.10	0.11	0.21	0.08	0.12	0.06	0.07	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_K How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Warm Springs Golf Course]

BASE = WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	331	11	63	65	71	48	148	160	79	68	8	110	66	211	108				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	812	36	141	137	158	184	307	445	190	138	46	337	101	483	309				
(1) Very dissatisfied	5	-	1	1	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	4	1				
	1%	1%	1%	1%		6%	1%	2%				1%	5%	2%	1%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	6	-	1	-	-	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	4	2	1				
	2%	1%	1%			3%	2%	2%		1%		1%	5%	1%	1%				
(3) No opinion / Neither	111	3	20	31	22	12	42	61	38	20	3	33	17	71	34				
	34%	29%	32%	48%	30%	24%	28%	38%	48%	30%	34%	30%	26%	33%	31%				
				F					LM										
(4) Somewhat satisfied	100	5	21	16	25	11	55	39	16	19	2	46	17	67	32				
	30%	46%	33%	24%	36%	23%	37%	24%	20%	28%	25%	42%	25%	32%	29%				
							H					I							
(5) Very satisfied	109	3	21	17	24	21	48	54	25	28	3	28	26	68	40				
	33%	25%	33%	26%	34%	44%	32%	34%	31%	41%	40%	25%	39%	32%	37%				
Do not use	485	26	90	76	89	117	162	284	115	103	37	173	57	267	206				
*****	209	8	42	33	49	32	103	93	41	47	5	74	42	134	72				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	63%	71%	66%	51%	70%	67%	70%	58%	52%	69%	66%	67%	64%	64%	66%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_K How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Warm Springs Golf Course]

BASE = WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	11	-	1	1	-	4	3	6	-	1	-	3	7	6	3
*****	3%		2%	1%		9%	2%	4%		1%		3%	10%	3%	2%
MEAN	3.92	3.96	3.97	3.75	4.04	3.96	3.99	3.86	3.83	4.09	4.06	3.88	3.87	3.91	3.99
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.93	0.77	0.88	0.89	0.81	1.17	0.85	0.98	0.88	0.86	0.92	0.86	1.14	0.92	0.92
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.23	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.29	0.10	0.19	0.08	0.10

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_L How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Idaho Ice World]

BASE = IDAHO ICE WORLD USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	325 100%	17 100%	51 100%	75 100%	63 100%	47 100%	119 100%	184 100%	73 100%	81 100%	13 100%	108 100%	50 100%	207 100%	110 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	810	36	140	137	158	185	304	448	188	135	46	341	100	479	310									
(1) Very dissatisfied	15 5%	-	-	8 11%	1 1%	5 11%	3 2%	12 6%	3 4%	-	1 6%	7 7%	4 8%	13 6%	2 2%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	6 2%	-	-	-	4 6%	2 4%	3 2%	4 2%	-	3 4%	-	2 1%	2 3%	2 1%	5 4%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	116 36%	5 32%	25 49%	21 28%	24 39%	13 28%	46 39%	62 34%	38 51%	26 33%	3 22%	38 35%	11 22%	76 37%	38 35%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	81 25%	6 35%	10 20%	22 30%	20 32%	10 21%	28 24%	48 26%	13 17%	13 16%	4 28%	32 29%	20 40%	49 23%	30 27%									
(5) Very satisfied	106 33%	6 33%	16 31%	24 32%	14 22%	17 36%	39 33%	59 32%	20 27%	38 47%	6 44%	29 27%	13 27%	68 33%	35 32%									
Do not use	492	21	100	67	97	123	189	264	121	88	32	179	72	271	205									
*****	187	12	26	46	34	27	68	107	32	52	9	61	33	116	66									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	58%	68%	51%	61%	54%	56%	57%	58%	44%	63%	72%	56%	67%	56%	59%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_L How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Idaho Ice World]

BASE = IDAHO ICE WORLD USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	21	-	-	8	4	7	5	15	3	3	1	9	5	15	6
*****	7%			11%	7%	15%	4%	8%	4%	4%	6%	8%	11%	7%	6%
MEAN	3.79	4.01	3.82	3.71	3.69	3.65	3.83	3.76	3.63	4.06	4.03	3.69	3.75	3.75	3.84
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.07	0.83	0.88	1.23	0.93	1.31	0.99	1.12	1.03	0.98	1.14	1.09	1.13	1.12	0.98
STANDARD ERROR	0.07	0.25	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.14	0.34	0.13	0.20	0.10	0.11
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_M How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise Public Swimming Pools]

BASE = BOISE PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	385	20	72	85	82	54	141	214	85	95	19	110	76	227	144									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	822	35	139	140	164	186	305	456	191	137	48	344	102	492	312									
(1) Very dissatisfied	9	-	1	2	1	3	2	5	2	1	2	2	3	5	4									
	2%		2%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	8%	2%	4%	2%	3%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	13	-	2	1	4	2	3	10	2	5	-	5	1	5	8									
	3%		3%	1%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%	5%		5%	1%	2%	6%									
(3) No opinion / Neither	111	6	28	17	19	11	47	54	37	26	4	28	16	67	37									
	29%	31%	39%	20%	23%	21%	33%	25%	43%	27%	20%	25%	21%	29%	26%									
			DF						LM															
(4) Somewhat satisfied	141	12	23	40	40	13	45	84	19	31	10	54	29	83	54									
	37%	58%	32%	48%	49%	24%	32%	39%	22%	32%	50%	49%	38%	37%	37%									
		F		F	F						I	IJ												
(5) Very satisfied	111	2	17	25	17	26	44	60	25	33	4	21	27	67	42									
	29%	11%	23%	30%	21%	48%	31%	28%	30%	35%	21%	19%	36%	29%	29%									
						BCE			L				L											
Do not use	438	17	79	55	82	118	168	236	111	77	28	175	46	258	173									
*****	252	14	40	66	57	38	89	145	44	63	14	75	56	150	96									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	65%	69%	55%	77%	70%	71%	63%	68%	52%	67%	72%	68%	73%	66%	66%									
				C						I														

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_M How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Boise Public Swimming Pools]

BASE = BOISE PUBLIC SWIMMING POOL USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	22	-	4	2	5	4	5	15	4	5	2	7	4	10	12
*****	6%		5%	3%	6%	8%	3%	7%	5%	6%	8%	7%	5%	5%	8%
MEAN	3.86	3.80	3.71	4.03	3.83	4.05	3.90	3.87	3.75	3.96	3.76	3.79	4.00	3.88	3.85
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.95	0.63	0.94	0.83	0.88	1.14	0.92	0.96	0.98	0.94	1.08	0.88	0.98	0.94	0.99
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.17	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.18	0.09	0.07	0.12	0.12	0.28	0.08	0.15	0.07	0.10

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q10_N How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Community Centers]

BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	286	12	43	57	56	44	111	153	84	74	12	79	38	164	109				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	797	36	138	135	158	176	297	443	189	133	46	331	98	473	304				
(1) Very dissatisfied	6	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	1	1	-	2	2	2	2				
	2%			1%	2%		4%	4%	1%	1%		3%	5%	1%	2%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	8	-	1	-	5	-	3	4	-	3	3	2	1	1	6				
	3%		2%		9%		2%	3%		4%	25%	2%	1%	1%	6%				
(3) No opinion / Neither	127	4	27	24	19	16	55	62	39	37	3	35	14	79	40				
	44%	33%	64%	42%	34%	36%	49%	41%	46%	50%	24%	44%	36%	48%	37%				
(4) Somewhat satisfied	69	7	7	18	16	9	22	40	21	10	3	27	8	39	26				
	24%	59%	16%	32%	29%	21%	19%	26%	25%	14%	22%	34%	21%	24%	24%				
(5) Very satisfied	77	1	8	14	14	19	28	46	23	24	3	13	14	43	34				
	27%	8%	18%	25%	25%	43%	25%	30%	28%	32%	29%	17%	36%	26%	31%				
Do not use	512	26	108	77	102	118	190	285	111	92	33	195	80	303	199				
*****	146	8	15	32	30	28	50	86	44	34	6	40	22	82	60				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	51%	67%	34%	57%	54%	64%	45%	56%	53%	46%	51%	51%	57%	50%	55%				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q10_N How satisfied are you with the following park and/or recreation facility in Boise? [Neighborhood Community Centers]

BASE = NEIGHBORHOOD COMMUNITY USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER:	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(A)		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	13	-	1	1	7	-	7	5	1	3	3	4	2	3	8	
*****	5%		2%	1%	12%		6%	3%	1%	4%	25%	5%	6%	2%	8%	
MEAN	3.72	3.75	3.50	3.79	3.65	4.06	3.60	3.82	3.79	3.73	3.55	3.60	3.82	3.73	3.77	
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.96	0.62	0.82	0.87	1.03	0.90	1.01	0.91	0.89	0.98	1.20	0.90	1.11	0.89	1.02	
STANDARD ERROR	0.07	0.18	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.12	0.08	0.12	0.15	0.41	0.09	0.24	0.08	0.12	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q11 What types of recreation programs would you and members of your household be most interested in?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER		
							Male	Female								Yes	No	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)			
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	865	46	152	150	166	177	329	470	209	188	42	296	130	504	335			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	863	43	140	148	164	194	326	473	202	152	45	354	110	511	327			
Passive	456	29	76	57	93	108	152	268	118	97	27	145	68	251	195			
	53%	63%	50%	38%	56%	61%	46%	57%	57%	52%	64%	49%	53%	50%	58%			
		D			D			G							N			
Adult / child or family activities	441	30	89	99	80	58	134	270	95	101	21	151	73	256	169			
	51%	66%	58%	66%	48%	33%	41%	57%	45%	54%	49%	51%	57%	51%	51%			
		F	F	EF	F			G										
Lifetime sports	404	22	86	78	94	64	167	208	105	84	14	135	65	246	143			
	47%	47%	56%	52%	57%	36%	51%	44%	51%	45%	34%	46%	50%	49%	43%			
		F	F	F	F													
Performing arts	301	17	56	61	58	49	83	191	79	71	14	93	43	182	107			
	35%	36%	37%	41%	35%	27%	25%	41%	38%	38%	34%	31%	33%	36%	32%			
				F				G										
Environmental education / Outdoor exploration activities	295	16	66	67	58	49	95	178	89	67	14	78	47	183	103			
	34%	34%	43%	45%	35%	28%	29%	38%	43%	36%	33%	26%	36%	36%	31%			
		F	F	F				G	L									
Visual arts	252	18	44	42	56	48	62	168	68	58	13	77	36	156	88			
	29%	39%	29%	28%	34%	27%	19%	36%	33%	31%	32%	26%	28%	31%	26%			
								G										

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q11 What types of recreation programs would you and members of your household be most interested in?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER:	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Youth competitive sports	251 29%	11 24%	50 33%	81 54%	46 28%	27 15%	101 31%	138 29%	50 24%	49 26%	12 29%	105 35%	34 26%	160 32%	81 24%	
			F	BCEF	F							I		O		
Extreme sports	209 24%	21 47%	58 38%	35 23%	44 26%	15 8%	78 24%	119 25%	65 31%	47 25%	12 29%	57 19%	28 22%	138 27%	66 20%	
		DEF	DF	F	F				L					O		
Adult competitive sports	155 18%	14 31%	49 32%	31 20%	24 15%	13 7%	69 21%	76 16%	36 17%	37 20%	7 16%	52 18%	23 18%	92 18%	56 17%	
		F	EF	F												
Programs for youth & adults	73 8%	7 15%	11 7%	12 8%	16 10%	15 8%	18 5%	51 11%	21 10%	20 11%	3 7%	21 7%	7 6%	42 8%	29 9%	
								G								
Other	60 7%	3 7%	4 3%	13 9%	16 10%	17 10%	31 9%	26 5%	19 9%	14 8%	3 7%	11 4%	12 9%	35 7%	23 7%	
					C	C			L							

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q12 If you visited Zoo Boise, what would most likely cause you to visit Zoo Boise again?

BASE = VISITORS TO ZOO BOISE

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	752	43	126	138	146	150	280	417	164	166	47	271	104	435	290									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	751	39	120	136	145	165	275	423	156	131	47	325	92	439	288									
We just like to go	381	24	56	79	72	79	148	208	84	86	19	134	57	211	151									
To see a new exhibit	369	26	66	60	68	77	135	209	77	85	21	132	54	214	146									
Seasonal / temporary exhibits that change regularly	199	14	44	33	39	35	70	116	50	45	9	63	31	120	74									
For a special event	128	12	34	22	17	16	35	84	31	30	9	43	15	90	35									
For an educational program	106	3	25	21	22	20	33	70	31	24	8	31	13	78	28									
Expanded hours	63	3	16	6	12	10	7	48	20	17	2	17	7	38	25									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q12 If you visited Zoo Boise, what would most likely cause you to visit Zoo Boise again?

BASE = VISITORS TO ZOO BOISE

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
To entertain visitors	29	1	3	4	4	12	10	18	9	2	3	12	3	10	16	
	4%	2%	2%	3%	2%	8%	3%	4%	5%	1%	6%	4%	3%	2%	6%	
						C										
Other	51	-	12	8	10	12	10	36	11	16	3	12	9	31	19	
	7%		9%	6%	7%	8%	4%	9%	6%	10%	7%	5%	9%	7%	6%	
								G								

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q13 Should Zoo Boise be allocating resources for the conservation of animals in the wild?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	843	42	143	145	163	187	338	445	201	189	44	287	122	491	323									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	843	39	131	141	162	204	334	449	197	151	47	341	107	499	318									
No	309	11	46	41	58	76	151	134	63	61	17	116	52	164	136									
	37%	26%	32%	28%	36%	41%	45%	30%	31%	32%	39%	40%	43%	33%	42%									
Yes	534	31	97	104	104	111	187	311	138	128	27	171	70	327	187									
	63%	74%	68%	72%	64%	59%	55%	70%	69%	68%	61%	60%	57%	67%	58%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q14 How do you rate the admission costs for Zoo Boise in terms of value?

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO USE ZOO BOISE

	AGE										GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No					
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)					
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367					
TOTAL RESPONDING	771	41	131	140	149	157	285	428	166	177	44	278	106	440	303					
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	904	43	142	150	171	214	344	493	205	161	52	374	112	529	348					
(1) Definitely not getting your money's worth	20 3%	2 5%	9 7% F	-	3 2%	1 1%	7 2%	10 2%	6 3%	5 3%	1 2%	6 2%	3 3%	13 3%	7 2%					
(2) Probably not getting your money's worth	78 10%	4 10%	12 10%	13 9%	15 10%	16 10%	22 8%	46 11%	9 6%	25 14% IKM	1 2%	36 13% IKM	6 6%	40 9%	35 12%					
(3) Unsure	130 17%	9 22%	17 13%	16 11%	31 21%	19 12%	41 14%	77 18%	24 15%	38 21% M	8 18%	50 18%	10 10%	63 14%	63 21%					
(4) Probably getting your money's worth	330 43%	16 40%	58 44%	67 48%	52 35%	81 51% E	126 44%	182 42%	70 43%	71 40%	18 41%	121 43%	51 48%	196 45%	117 39%					
(5) Definitely getting your money's worth	213 28%	10 23%	35 27%	44 31%	48 32%	40 25%	89 31%	114 27%	56 34% JL	39 22%	17 38%	65 24%	37 34%	128 29%	81 27%					
Don't visit the zoo	133	4	23	11	23	39	61	61	44	24	6	36	22	79	52					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q14 How do you rate the admission costs for Zoo Boise in terms of value?

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO USE ZOO BOISE

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?			
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)		(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)			
*****	544	26	93	111	100	120	216	296	126	109	34	186	87	324	198					
(5-4) Total Getting	71%	63%	71%	80%	67%	77%	76%	69%	76%	62%	79%	67%	82%	74%	65%					
Money's Worth				E					J		J		JL	O						
(1-2) Total Not Getting	97	6	21	13	18	17	29	56	15	30	1	42	9	53	42					
Money's Worth	13%	15%	16%	9%	12%	11%	10%	13%	9%	17%	3%	15%	8%	12%	14%					

MEAN	3.83	3.66	3.75	4.02	3.86	3.90	3.94	3.80	3.97	3.64	4.12	3.73	4.06	3.88	3.76					
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.03	1.10	1.15	0.89	1.05	0.92	0.99	1.03	1.01	1.06	0.88	1.03	0.95	1.02	1.05					
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.20	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.14	0.07	0.11	0.06	0.07					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q15_A Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Live]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	898	42	154	151	178	197	340	493	214	197	49	309	129	520	351
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	895	41	142	150	175	213	338	493	208	158	51	368	110	529	341
No	138	6	24	22	21	32	46	82	7	27	27	73	5	80	56
	15%	15%	16%	14%	12%	16%	14%	17%	3%	14%	54%	23%	4%	15%	16%
										IM	IJM	IJM			
Yes	759	36	130	129	156	165	294	410	207	169	23	237	124	440	295
	85%	85%	84%	86%	88%	84%	86%	83%	97%	86%	46%	77%	96%	85%	84%
									JKL	KL		K	JKL		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q15_B Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Work]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)			
TOTAL RESPONDING	741	41	150	135	163	110	275	403	174	159	43	261	104	444	274			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	734	40	136	134	160	122	270	404	167	127	42	305	93	448	266			
No	209	15	44	25	36	38	84	107	46	58	18	74	12	119	81			
	28%	37%	30%	19%	22%	35%	31%	27%	27%	36%	43%	28%	12%	27%	30%			
						DE			M	M	M	M						
Yes	532	26	105	110	127	71	191	296	128	102	25	187	92	325	193			
	72%	63%	70%	81%	78%	65%	69%	73%	73%	64%	57%	72%	88%	73%	70%			
				F	F								IJKL					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q15_C Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Play]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	714	42	142	128	155	115	277	380	174	154	44	236	107	424	268
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	705	39	132	127	151	129	268	384	166	124	43	281	91	425	261
No	101	2	12	16	19	25	31	60	12	14	14	53	7	62	33
	14%	4%	8%	12%	12%	22%	11%	16%	7%	9%	33%	22%	7%	15%	12%
						BC					IJM	IJM			
Yes	614	41	130	113	136	90	246	320	162	140	29	183	100	362	235
	86%	96%	92%	88%	88%	78%	89%	84%	93%	91%	67%	78%	93%	85%	88%
		F	F						KL	KL			KL		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q15_D Are there safe areas for you to be physically active near (within one mile) where you . . . [Other]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?											
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch S		West W Bnch S		East		Yes		No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367											
TOTAL RESPONDING	77	8	13	9	10	18	27	40	24	14	7	23	9	42	34											
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%											
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	74	8	14	8	10	18	26	42	19	10	8	29	8	41	32											
No	40	3	9	5	4	9	16	20	11	3	7	16	3	21	19											
	52%	31%	65%	61%	40%	49%	59%	49%	47%	19%	100%	70%	30%	49%	56%											
Yes	37	6	5	3	6	9	11	21	13	12	-	7	6	21	15											
	48%	69%	35%	39%	60%	51%	41%	51%	53%	81%		30%	70%	51%	44%											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_A I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Swimming Pools]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	817	37	148	143	162	169	301	458	199	188	41	270	119	483	317	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	810	36	135	140	161	182	297	456	192	147	41	331	99	485	310	
No	386	19	86	70	59	73	145	212	92	78	35	152	28	224	155	
	47%	52%	58%	49%	36%	43%	48%	46%	46%	42%	86%	56%	24%	46%	49%	
			EF						M	M	IJLM	JM				
Yes	432	18	62	73	103	96	156	246	106	110	6	119	91	259	161	
	53%	48%	42%	51%	64%	57%	52%	54%	54%	58%	14%	44%	76%	54%	51%	
					C	C			K	KL		K	IJKL			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_B I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Basketball Courts]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)											
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367											
TOTAL RESPONDING	783 100%	41 100%	149 100%	131 100%	162 100%	149 100%	297 100%	429 100%	198 100%	179 100%	40 100%	255 100%	111 100%	467 100%	296 100%											
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	774	39	135	132	155	165	291	428	191	140	40	307	96	467	289											
No	259 33%	11 26%	51 34%	44 34%	37 23%	58 39%	85 29%	149 35%	61 31%	40 23%	29 71%	113 44%	16 14%	161 35%	95 32%											
Yes	524 67%	31 74%	99 66%	87 66%	125 77%	91 61%	212 71%	280 65%	137 69%	138 77%	12 29%	141 56%	95 86%	305 65%	201 68%											
					F				KL	KL		K	IKL													

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_C I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Baseball / Softball Fields]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	781	40	146	142	161	149	300	429	186	179	41	263	114	474	287
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	770	37	134	137	154	167	292	428	181	139	41	314	95	471	283
No	338	22	73	59	54	65	123	195	70	75	26	134	33	208	126
	43%	56%	50%	42%	34%	44%	41%	45%	38%	42%	63%	51%	29%	44%	44%
		E	E								LM	IM			
Yes	443	18	74	83	107	84	177	234	115	103	15	129	81	266	161
	57%	44%	50%	58%	66%	56%	59%	55%	62%	58%	37%	49%	71%	56%	56%
					BC				KL	K			KL		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_D I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Soccer / Lacrosse Fields]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?														
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367														
TOTAL RESPONDING	760	38	141	136	154	145	287	417	178	176	37	259	111	463	280														
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%														
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	749	35	128	130	150	162	279	415	173	137	38	305	96	459	277														
No	340	16	62	63	53	72	120	192	78	74	28	126	35	190	144														
	45%	44%	44%	47%	34%	49%	42%	46%	44%	42%	75%	49%	31%	41%	52%														
						E					IJLM	M			N														
Yes	421	21	79	73	101	74	166	225	100	102	9	133	76	273	135														
	55%	56%	56%	53%	66%	51%	58%	54%	56%	58%	25%	51%	69%	59%	48%														
					F				K	K		K																	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_E I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Tennis Courts]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bndh	S West	W Bndh	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	788	43	151	135	156	153	295	440	199	187	40	252	111	471	302	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	778	40	138	133	154	168	296	432	194	148	41	296	99	468	294	
No	263	13	58	43	50	46	99	146	40	49	32	127	14	155	107	
	33%	30%	39%	32%	32%	30%	34%	33%	20%	26%	80%	50%	13%	33%	35%	
										M	IJM	IJM				
Yes	525	30	93	92	106	107	196	294	159	138	8	125	96	316	195	
	67%	70%	61%	68%	68%	70%	66%	67%	80%	74%	20%	50%	87%	67%	65%	
									KL	KL		K	JKL			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_F I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Health / Wellness / Fitness Centers]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	787	41	150	133	158	150	282	445	191	183	41	268	105	471	302									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	778	38	138	134	152	165	280	439	185	142	41	319	91	471	294									
No	337	26	65	46	60	56	128	179	66	116	21	105	29	198	133									
	43%	64%	44%	35%	38%	37%	45%	40%	35%	63%	51%	39%	28%	42%	44%									
		CDEF								ILM	M													
Yes	451	15	85	87	98	95	154	267	125	67	20	163	76	273	170									
	57%	36%	56%	65%	62%	63%	55%	60%	65%	37%	49%	61%	72%	58%	56%									
			B	B	B	B			J			J												

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_G I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Golf Course]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	753	38	138	133	152	147	282	418	185	180	35	249	104	465	277	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	741	35	127	132	147	162	282	409	182	138	36	293	92	457	273	
No	418	26	79	65	82	81	163	222	90	84	24	173	45	254	158	
	55%	68%	57%	49%	54%	55%	58%	53%	49%	47%	IUM	IUM	44%	55%	57%	
Yes	335	12	59	68	70	66	120	196	95	95	11	76	59	211	119	
	45%	32%	43%	51%	46%	45%	42%	47%	51%	53%	31%	30%	56%	45%	43%	
									KL	KL			KL			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_H I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Facilities open for walkers during off hours]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?							
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	780	38	137	134	157	162	284	443	188	183	38	269	103	469	297									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	775	36	128	135	154	176	285	439	184	143	39	316	93	466	296									
No	431	21	92	72	88	76	155	249	123	87	29	134	59	254	173									
	55%	56%	67%	54%	56%	47%	55%	56%	66%	47%	77%	50%	57%	54%	58%									
			F						JL		JLM													
Yes	349	17	45	62	69	86	129	194	64	96	9	136	45	216	125									
	45%	44%	33%	46%	44%	53%	45%	44%	34%	53%	23%	50%	43%	46%	42%									
						C			IK		IK	IK	K											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_I I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Playgrounds with play structures]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	812	41	150	139	162	170	301	452	201	182	39	275	114	484	314
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	810	39	135	141	160	187	302	450	197	144	41	328	100	488	308
No	143	8	20	32	21	36	58	74	14	15	25	80	9	98	44
	18%	20%	14%	23%	13%	21%	19%	16%	7%	8%	65%	29%	8%	20%	14%
											IJM	IJM			
Yes	669	33	129	108	141	134	242	378	188	167	14	195	105	386	269
	82%	80%	86%	77%	87%	79%	81%	84%	93%	92%	35%	71%	92%	80%	86%
									KL	KL		K	KL		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_J I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Public Parks]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367													
TOTAL RESPONDING	821	41	152	134	165	169	307	456	202	189	37	276	118	484	323													
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%													
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	817	38	138	136	161	187	306	453	199	149	38	328	103	488	315													
No	173	7	30	31	37	32	66	89	14	23	28	100	9	113	59													
	21%	18%	20%	23%	22%	19%	22%	20%	7%	12%	76%	36%	8%	23%	18%													
											IJLM	IJM																
Yes	648	33	122	103	128	136	240	366	189	166	9	176	108	372	264													
	79%	82%	80%	77%	78%	81%	78%	80%	93%	88%	24%	64%	92%	77%	82%													
									KL	KL		K	KL															

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_K I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Bike Path / Lanes]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	795	40	148	136	160	157	294	441	203	177	40	264	111	474	306
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	792	39	133	137	158	175	296	437	199	138	42	315	98	478	299
No	243	16	45	47	38	47	91	135	10	82	22	120	9	143	94
	31%	41%	30%	35%	24%	30%	31%	31%	5%	46%	55%	45%	8%	30%	31%
										IM	IM	IM			
Yes	552	24	104	89	122	110	203	306	192	95	18	144	102	330	211
	69%	59%	70%	65%	76%	70%	69%	69%	95%	54%	45%	55%	92%	70%	69%
									JKL				JKL		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_L I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Idaho Ice World]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	746	38	141	125	158	138	276	418	183	169	38	248	109	456	277									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	746	36	130	129	153	156	278	418	178	134	39	299	96	457	275									
No	622	26	120	98	136	119	230	348	169	127	37	234	54	386	227									
	83%	69%	85%	79%	86%	86%	83%	83%	92%	75%	99%	94%	50%	85%	82%									
Yes	124	12	20	26	23	19	46	71	14	42	1	14	55	70	50									
	17%	31%	15%	21%	14%	14%	17%	17%	8%	25%	1%	6%	50%	15%	18%									
									K	IKL			IJKL											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_M I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Trail Systems]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	757	38	143	129	157	153	290	417	198	168	35	247	109	452	293	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	752	36	128	135	149	171	290	414	192	132	37	296	95	453	287	
No	432	24	83	69	86	85	166	237	30	131	30	201	40	266	160	
	57%	64%	58%	53%	55%	55%	57%	57%	15%	78%	86%	81%	37%	59%	54%	
										IM	IM	IM	I			
Yes	325	13	60	60	71	68	124	180	167	37	5	46	69	186	133	
	43%	36%	42%	47%	45%	45%	43%	43%	85%	22%	14%	19%	63%	41%	46%	
									JKIM				JKL			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKIM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_N I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [School Fields / Playgrounds]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	813 100%	41 100%	152 100%	139 100%	165 100%	168 100%	300 100%	454 100%	201 100%	184 100%	37 100%	276 100%	115 100%	493 100%	306 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	806	39	137	140	160	184	299	452	194	143	38	331	100	493	298									
No	91 11%	8 20%	15 10%	13 10%	14 9%	19 12%	34 11%	50 11%	20 10%	9 5%	10 26%	43 16%	9 8%	57 12%	33 11%									
Yes	721 89%	33 80%	136 90%	125 90%	151 91%	149 88%	267 89%	404 89%	181 90%	175 95%	27 74%	233 84%	106 92%	435 88%	273 89%									
									K	KL		JM												

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_O I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Community Recreation Centers]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	741	40	146	124	151	143	274	415	177	173	38	252	101	441	285	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	735	38	132	129	144	158	272	411	172	132	39	303	89	442	278	
No	515	26	104	80	108	97	202	273	102	105	36	198	74	309	197	
	69%	64%	71%	64%	71%	68%	74%	66%	58%	61%	94%	78%	73%	70%	69%	
											IJLM	IJ	I			
Yes	226	14	42	44	43	46	72	142	74	68	2	54	28	132	88	
	31%	36%	29%	36%	29%	32%	26%	34%	42%	39%	6%	22%	27%	30%	31%	
									KLM	KL		K	K			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q16_P I have access to the following within close proximity to my neighborhood [Other]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?										
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch S		West W Bnch S		East		Yes		No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367												
TOTAL RESPONDING	106	9	15	18	21	22	42	54	27	19	12	36	13	62	43												
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%												
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	102	8	14	19	20	22	40	52	23	12	11	45	11	57	43												
No	82	6	12	14	13	18	33	40	18	13	11	29	10	47	32												
	77%	66%	81%	78%	61%	82%	78%	74%	68%	70%	93%	81%	79%	77%	75%												
Yes	25	3	3	4	8	4	9	14	8	6	1	7	3	14	10												
	23%	34%	19%	22%	39%	18%	22%	26%	32%	30%	7%	19%	21%	23%	25%												

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q17 Which of the following items would help you increase your physical activity level?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	846	44	146	142	164	178	311	471	196	191	48	293	118	492	336	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	849	42	136	143	160	200	312	474	191	152	48	353	105	502	328	
Nearby trails and paths	403	22	78	74	74	71	154	219	81	101	27	158	36	229	166	
	48%	50%	53%	52%	45%	40%	50%	46%	41%	53%	57%	54%	30%	47%	49%	
			F							IM	M	IM				
A friend / family member to exercise with	327	19	65	51	71	62	89	215	73	82	14	102	56	175	145	
	39%	43%	44%	36%	43%	35%	29%	46%	37%	43%	29%	35%	47%	36%	43%	
								G					KL			
Adequate sidewalks	307	18	54	56	43	70	89	192	63	96	18	99	30	185	116	
	36%	41%	37%	39%	26%	39%	29%	41%	32%	50%	38%	34%	25%	38%	34%	
				E		E		G		ILM						
Additional bike lanes	273	12	55	60	59	48	100	156	78	59	13	84	39	149	120	
	32%	28%	38%	42%	36%	27%	32%	33%	39%	31%	28%	28%	33%	30%	36%	
				F					L							
Street lights	256	9	53	43	53	44	73	159	54	52	15	95	40	166	83	
	30%	20%	36%	30%	32%	25%	24%	34%	27%	27%	31%	32%	34%	34%	25%	
								G						O		
Ability to exercise with our dog	250	8	53	35	63	41	86	137	73	52	10	77	38	237	8	
	30%	18%	36%	25%	38%	23%	28%	29%	37%	27%	21%	26%	32%	48%	2%	
			BF		BDF				KL					O		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q17 Which of the following items would help you increase your physical activity level?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER	
							Male	Female							Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)			
Indoor or outdoor swimming pools	227	17	61	50	34	29	74	143	48	58	15	82	23	130	93	
	27%	39%	42%	35%	21%	16%	24%	30%	25%	31%	32%	28%	20%	26%	28%	
Exercise facilities conveniently located near you	224	17	42	40	36	42	72	137	44	71	13	78	17	110	109	
	26%	38%	29%	28%	22%	23%	23%	29%	22%	37%	28%	27%	14%	22%	32%	
Sports facilities	156	13	39	40	32	10	76	71	27	30	10	67	21	93	60	
	18%	28%	27%	28%	19%	6%	24%	15%	14%	16%	22%	23%	18%	19%	18%	
Group exercise programs for seniors	149	11	38	16	27	21	40	99	30	41	11	38	29	84	56	
	18%	25%	26%	11%	17%	12%	13%	21%	15%	21%	24%	13%	25%	17%	17%	
Community centers	114	12	20	16	22	18	29	73	23	37	12	37	5	59	51	
	13%	26%	14%	11%	14%	10%	9%	15%	12%	19%	26%	13%	4%	12%	15%	
Exercise programs for seniors	92	2	-	1	11	56	24	59	15	21	3	39	14	49	42	
	11%	4%		1%	6%	31%	8%	13%	8%	11%	6%	13%	12%	10%	13%	
Classes that teach safe and proper methods of exercising	87	5	14	8	20	23	24	57	25	19	5	26	13	55	31	
	10%	11%	9%	6%	12%	13%	8%	12%	13%	10%	9%	9%	11%	11%	9%	
Available childcare	63	1	33	12	1	1	7	53	10	23	1	17	11	30	33	
	7%	1%	23%	8%	1%	*	2%	11%	5%	12%	3%	6%	10%	6%	10%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q17 Which of the following items would help you increase your physical activity level?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
Exercise programs for people with disabilities	40 5%	3 6%	5 4%	8 5%	6 4%	13 7%	14 5%	26 6%	8 4%	10 5%	7 14%	11 4%	4 3%	16 3%	23 7%
Other	57 7%	4 10%	4 3%	9 6%	16 10%	16 9%	23 7%	30 6%	22 11%	9 5%	4 8%	18 6%	4 4%	33 7%	23 7%
					C	C			M						

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q18 Which of the following prevent you from getting regular physical activity?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	787 100%	41 100%	142 100%	129 100%	148 100%	164 100%	277 100%	447 100%	172 100%	180 100%	45 100%	278 100%	111 100%	465 100%	306 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	792	39	133	136	147	180	282	449	166	144	46	339	97	480	295									
Lack of time	421 54%	22 54%	87 61%	74 58%	89 60%	67 41%	150 54%	233 52%	97 56%	104 58%	16 36%	145 52%	59 53%	254 55%	156 51%									
Lack of an exercise partner	228 29%	13 33%	39 28%	30 23%	49 33%	49 30%	55 20%	157 35%	53 31%	55 31%	11 24%	70 25%	40 36%	135 29%	91 30%									
Lack of safe places in my neighborhood to exercise	153 19%	13 31%	34 24%	38 29%	16 11%	19 12%	41 15%	100 22%	32 19%	50 28%	19 41%	45 16%	7 7%	91 19%	59 19%									
Lack of bike lanes	144 18%	5 13%	31 22%	40 31%	25 17%	20 12%	52 19%	83 19%	38 22%	30 17%	10 21%	50 18%	15 14%	88 19%	55 18%									
Safety concerns due to crime	134 17%	5 12%	29 20%	13 10%	28 19%	24 15%	25 9%	98 22%	27 16%	40 22%	5 11%	44 16%	18 16%	75 16%	58 19%									
Lack of equipment or facilities	121 15%	10 24%	35 25%	20 15%	15 10%	18 11%	48 17%	67 15%	13 7%	29 16%	13 28%	51 18%	15 13%	70 15%	50 16%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q18 Which of the following prevent you from getting regular physical activity?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
Lack of interest or enjoyment in physical activity	99 13%	5 12%	18 13%	11 9%	18 12%	31 19%	39 14%	52 12%	15 9%	23 13%	6 14%	36 13%	19 17%	58 12%	40 13%		
Overcrowded Greenbelt	90 11%	2 5%	19 13%	16 12%	15 10%	16 10%	26 9%	53 12%	33 19%	22 12%	6 14%	20 7%	9 8%	61 13%	29 9%		
Poor health or disability	80 10%	3 7%	8 6%	6 5%	10 7%	27 17%	30 11%	41 9%	14 8%	19 10%	7 15%	29 10%	11 10%	41 9%	38 12%		
Lack of childcare where I exercise	54 7%	3 7%	24 17%	16 13%	2 2%	-	9 3%	42 9%	8 5%	18 10%	2 4%	14 5%	13 11%	24 5%	27 9%		
Lack of secure bike parking	51 6%	3 8%	18 13%	9 7%	8 5%	8 5%	10 4%	34 8%	14 8%	14 8%	2 4%	10 3%	12 11%	34 7%	16 5%		
Lack of transportation	36 5%	2 6%	9 6%	7 5%	8 5%	5 3%	9 3%	25 6%	13 7%	9 5%	-	13 5%	1 1%	24 5%	11 4%		
Lack of knowledge on how to exercise	31 4%	4 9%	6 5%	5 4%	2 2%	9 6%	10 4%	20 4%	4 2%	8 5%	3 7%	8 3%	6 6%	22 5%	9 3%		
Nothing / I do exercise	19 2%	-	1 *	2 1%	1 *	14 9%	12 4%	6 1%	6 3%	3 2%	-	8 3%	2 1%	9 2%	9 3%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q18 Which of the following prevent you from getting regular physical activity?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL																
	64	8	13	7	11	17	22	39	18	18	3	15	10	32	31	
Other	8%	19%	9%	6%	7%	10%	8%	9%	10%	10%	7%	6%	9%	7%	10%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q19 What is preventing children from spending more time outdoors?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	729	40	136	115	137	156	275	393	167	164	40	254	104	435	282	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	735	38	123	123	137	172	275	400	160	134	41	307	93	445	277	
Electronic devices	567	32	103	73	114	137	224	304	137	122	22	205	81	327	230	
	78%	81%	76%	63%	83% D	88% CD	81%	77%	82% K	74% K	55% K	81% K	78% K	75%	81%	
Lack of sidewalks / pathways to parks, schools and recreation facilities	148	9	39	34	16	20	47	90	20	47	16	49	16	99	46	
	20%	22%	29% EF	30% EF	12%	13%	17%	23%	12%	29% IM	40% ILM	19%	15%	23%	16%	
Transportation	90	7	21	19	17	12	35	50	18	25	3	35	9	57	30	
	12%	17%	15%	17%	12%	8%	13%	13%	11%	15%	8%	14%	9%	13%	11%	
Unsafe neighborhood	85	8	21	12	16	9	19	52	16	31	4	23	12	46	38	
	12%	19%	16% F	11%	12%	6%	7%	13% G	9%	19% IL	10%	9%	11%	10%	13%	
Other	57	3	6	5	16	9	21	31	16	19	3	12	8	35	22	
	8%	6%	5%	4%	12%	6%	8%	8%	9%	11%	7%	5%	8%	8%	8%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q20 Do you recommend the City of Boise ban smoking in city parks and facilities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER				
							Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)					
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367					
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)														
TOTAL RESPONDING	895	38	155	146	177	200	336	490	217	193	48	316	121	525	354					
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	902	39	143	149	174	221	340	494	212	156	49	377	108	536	347					
(1) Strongly Disagree	124	3	19	12	31	28	67	47	22	45	7	35	15	72	51					
	14%	9%	12%	8%	17%	14%	20%	10%	10%	23%	15%	11%	12%	14%	14%					
					D		H			ILM										
(2) Disagree	110	4	24	13	25	20	44	55	28	31	7	30	14	67	40					
	12%	10%	15%	9%	14%	10%	13%	11%	13%	16%	14%	10%	11%	13%	11%					
(3) No opinion	145	4	15	30	31	35	50	84	34	26	7	48	30	88	52					
	16%	10%	10%	20%	18%	18%	15%	17%	16%	14%	14%	15%	25%	17%	15%					
				C		C														
(4) Agree	144	4	24	19	29	34	40	92	34	23	6	62	17	83	60					
	16%	12%	15%	13%	16%	17%	12%	19%	16%	12%	13%	20%	14%	16%	17%					
								G				J								
(5) Strongly Agree	373	22	74	73	62	83	135	212	99	67	21	140	46	215	151					
	42%	59%	48%	50%	35%	41%	40%	43%	45%	35%	43%	44%	38%	41%	43%					
		E	E	E																
*****	517	27	98	92	90	117	175	304	133	90	27	203	63	298	211					
(5-4) Total Agree	58%	71%	63%	63%	51%	58%	52%	62%	61%	47%	57%	64%	52%	57%	60%					
		E						G	J			J								

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q20 Do you recommend the City of Boise ban smoking in city parks and facilities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Disagree	234	7	42	25	55	48	111	102	50	76	14	65	28	139	91
*****	26%	19%	27%	17%	31%	24%	33%	21%	23%	40%	29%	21%	23%	26%	26%
					D		H			ILM					
MEAN	3.59	4.01	3.72	3.88	3.38	3.62	3.39	3.75	3.73	3.18	3.56	3.77	3.55	3.57	3.62
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.47	1.40	1.48	1.33	1.51	1.45	1.59	1.36	1.41	1.61	1.53	1.39	1.41	1.46	1.48
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.24	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.14	0.24	0.09	0.15	0.07	0.09

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q21 Does your household have a dog?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	908	41	155	148	174	206	344	494	218	196	51	316	127	541	367									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	910	40	142	150	171	224	346	496	213	157	52	376	112	552	358									
No	367	22	70	48	50	104	141	206	88	94	19	110	56	-	367									
	40%	53%	45%	32%	29%	50%	41%	42%	40%	48%	37%	35%	44%	-	100%									
		DE	E			DE				L														
Yes	541	19	85	100	124	102	203	288	131	102	32	205	71	541	-									
	60%	47%	55%	68%	71%	50%	59%	58%	60%	52%	63%	65%	56%	100%	-									
				BF	BCF								J											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q22 Should dogs be allowed in parks?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	883	40	154	139	172	201	337	479	213	193	49	301	126	522	351	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	885	39	142	147	168	217	337	484	207	154	49	364	111	533	341	
No	110	3	8	18	23	38	40	66	27	24	10	32	17	34	76	
	12%	8%	5%	13%	13%	19%	12%	14%	13%	13%	21%	11%	13%	6%	22%	
					C	C								N	N	
Yes	773	37	146	122	149	163	298	413	186	169	39	269	110	489	275	
	88%	92%	95%	87%	87%	81%	88%	86%	87%	87%	79%	89%	87%	94%	78%	
			EF											O		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q23 Should dogs be allowed in parks off-leash?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?														
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367														
TOTAL RESPONDING	876	39	153	143	169	199	332	480	208	190	48	301	128	513	352														
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%														
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	866	39	140	144	164	212	329	475	203	150	48	352	113	514	340														
No	634	21	87	107	125	164	233	354	130	131	39	250	84	334	296														
	72%	54%	57%	75%	74%	82%	70%	74%	62%	69%	82%	83%	66%	65%	84%														
				BC	BC	BC					IM	IJM			N														
Yes	241	18	66	36	43	35	99	126	78	59	9	52	44	179	56														
	28%	46%	43%	25%	26%	18%	30%	26%	38%	31%	18%	17%	34%	35%	16%														
		DEF	DEF	DEF					KL	L					O														

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q24 What is the problem with dogs in parks?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	920	43	156	151	176	207	346	505	220	202	50	316	132	537	364	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	920	40	144	153	173	225	348	505	215	162	50	377	116	545	355	
Owners do not clean up after their dogs	750	28	126	118	146	181	289	404	181	159	39	265	106	422	315	
	81%	66%	81%	78%	83%	88%	83%	80%	82%	79%	79%	84%	80%	79%	87%	
						BD									N	
Owners do not keep their dogs under control	549	16	82	84	112	138	229	279	126	115	35	197	76	316	226	
	60%	38%	53%	55%	63%	67%	66%	55%	57%	57%	70%	62%	57%	59%	62%	
					B	BC	H									
Aggressive dogs	377	20	72	68	70	86	146	206	86	88	26	128	48	200	172	
	41%	46%	46%	45%	40%	42%	42%	41%	39%	44%	53%	41%	36%	37%	47%	
															N	
Unfamiliar dogs and small children just don't mix well	275	10	44	57	45	67	91	164	55	59	16	113	32	127	145	
	30%	23%	28%	37%	26%	32%	26%	33%	25%	29%	33%	36%	24%	24%	40%	
												IM			N	
Dogs are not a problem	203	15	40	25	37	45	71	117	68	42	7	56	30	153	42	
	22%	36%	26%	17%	21%	22%	20%	23%	31%	21%	15%	18%	23%	29%	11%	
		D							JKL					O		
Noise	38	1	4	12	3	13	20	16	13	7	2	13	5	12	26	
	4%	2%	2%	8%	2%	6%	6%	3%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%	2%	7%	
				E		E									N	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q24 What is the problem with dogs in parks?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?		
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
I am afraid of dogs	TOTAL	15	-	6	1	1	7	5	10	6	3	1	3	2	3	12		
		2%		4%	1%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	3%		
I don't like dogs	TOTAL	13	2	1	1	1	7	11	2	5	6	-	2	1	2	11		
		1%	6%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	2%	3%		1%	1%	1%	3%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q25 How close is the nearest off-leash dog park to your house?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	394	17	71	78	72	82	165	202	114	95	15	114	57	261	111
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	914	42	144	150	173	223	350	502	214	157	48	381	114	542	348
Less than 1 mile	64	5	13	10	8	14	36	24	23	24	-	10	7	35	25
	16%	29%	18%	13%	11%	17%	22%	12%	20%	25%		8%	13%	13%	23%
1 to 2 miles	74	7	10	20	9	21	38	30	31	21	2	11	9	39	24
	19%	41%	14%	26%	13%	25%	23%	15%	27%	23%	11%	9%	16%	15%	22%
2 to 3 miles	65	2	8	9	16	15	23	37	23	17	1	8	15	48	14
	16%	14%	12%	12%	22%	19%	14%	19%	20%	18%	10%	7%	27%	18%	13%
More than 3 miles	192	3	40	38	38	32	68	110	37	33	11	86	25	140	47
	49%	16%	56%	49%	53%	40%	41%	54%	33%	34%	79%	75%	44%	54%	42%
Don't know	516	28	85	72	103	120	185	297	105	98	32	204	76	271	240

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q26 Would you be willing to have designated dog on leash and dog off leash times in your neighborhood park?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?												
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367														
TOTAL RESPONDING	881	44	153	151	170	192	341	479	215	189	44	302	131	516	342														
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%														
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	880	42	142	150	169	211	340	481	211	151	46	359	113	523	336														
No	287	13	33	36	55	90	128	138	62	57	13	105	49	123	156														
	33%	30%	22%	24%	32%	47%	38%	29%	29%	30%	30%	35%	38%	24%	46%														
						BCDE	H								N														
Yes	595	31	120	115	115	102	213	341	153	133	31	197	82	393	186														
	67%	70%	78%	76%	68%	53%	62%	71%	71%	70%	70%	65%	62%	76%	54%														

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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q27 If the City were to spend money on construction of enclosed dog parks, what features should be included?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	854	43	146	148	166	183	327	466	201	183	44	299	126	519	310	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	846	41	133	144	162	200	323	461	193	145	45	355	108	527	296	
Clean up after your pet stations	636	33	117	106	131	128	240	350	155	140	32	213	96	410	208	
	75%	75%	80%	71%	79%	70%	73%	75%	77%	77%	73%	71%	76%	79%	67%	
As an open field for my dog to run around in	524	27	98	87	110	101	188	296	131	131	21	161	79	365	145	
	61%	62%	67%	59%	66%	55%	58%	64%	65%	72%	47%	54%	63%	70%	47%	
Water stations	514	27	100	82	103	101	172	304	121	108	27	186	72	356	144	
	60%	62%	68%	55%	62%	55%	53%	65%	60%	59%	60%	62%	57%	69%	46%	
Separate areas for small and large dogs	245	11	45	42	39	51	77	151	55	54	12	86	38	178	59	
	29%	27%	31%	28%	23%	28%	24%	32%	27%	30%	27%	29%	30%	34%	19%	
Picnic tables	240	18	51	41	46	35	75	148	55	64	15	80	27	172	58	
	28%	43%	35%	28%	27%	19%	23%	32%	27%	35%	33%	27%	22%	33%	19%	
Obstacle courses	206	16	42	32	44	35	73	120	48	56	8	65	29	142	57	
	24%	37%	29%	21%	26%	19%	22%	26%	24%	30%	18%	22%	23%	27%	18%	

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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q27 If the City were to spend money on construction of enclosed dog parks, what features should be included?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL																								
City should not spend money on dog parks	178	10	28	22	29	59	83	84	44	29	15	71	19	72	106									
	21%	23%	19%	15%	17%	32%	26%	18%	22%	16%	33%	24%	15%	14%	34%									
Training areas	171	3	39	26	38	31	52	107	43	40	7	54	28	119	47									
	20%	6%	27%	18%	23%	17%	16%	23%	21%	22%	15%	18%	22%	23%	15%									
Shelters	157	13	29	22	26	30	46	98	41	49	11	37	19	108	43									
	18%	30%	20%	15%	16%	16%	14%	21%	20%	27%	26%	12%	15%	21%	14%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q28 What do you use the foothills trails for?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	745	40	138	132	150	142	300	391	208	158	42	232	105	427	291	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	740	38	129	133	147	155	296	392	202	125	42	276	95	432	284	
Hiking	519	28	103	97	101	93	196	281	171	107	24	139	78	292	210	
	70%	72%	75%	73%	67%	65%	65%	72%	82%	68%	56%	60%	74%	68%	72%	
									JKL				L			
Viewing wildlife and scenery	301	22	67	36	65	60	108	173	108	66	16	70	41	173	123	
	40%	56%	48%	27%	43%	42%	36%	44%	52%	42%	38%	30%	39%	41%	42%	
		D	D		D	D			L							
Mountain biking	233	18	52	55	46	26	106	116	87	37	7	69	33	136	85	
	31%	45%	38%	42%	31%	18%	35%	30%	42%	23%	17%	30%	32%	32%	29%	
		F	F	F	F				JKL							
Walking dogs (on leash)	231	13	54	36	56	30	80	132	84	46	15	63	24	206	17	
	31%	32%	39%	27%	37%	21%	27%	34%	41%	29%	35%	27%	23%	48%	6%	
		F	F		F				LM					O		
Running	196	18	59	34	38	15	91	91	76	38	5	52	26	112	71	
	26%	46%	43%	26%	26%	10%	30%	23%	36%	24%	11%	22%	25%	26%	24%	
		EF	DEF	F	F				JKL							
Walking dogs (off leash)	193	10	54	28	45	30	67	110	78	41	8	44	22	171	9	
	26%	26%	39%	21%	30%	21%	22%	28%	37%	26%	19%	19%	21%	40%	3%	
			DF						KLM					O		

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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q28 What do you use the foothills trails for?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
Nothing / Do not use	TOTAL	81	1	8	15	32	39	39	11	17	9	39	6	42	37				
	(A)	11%	3%	6%	10%	22%	13%	10%	5%	11%	20%	17%	6%	10%	13%				
Riding motorcycle or ATV	TOTAL	62	7	13	12	6	14	29	23	7	5	23	3	45	16				
	(A)	8%	18%	9%	9%	4%	10%	10%	7%	11%	12%	10%	3%	10%	6%				
Hunting	TOTAL	46	6	9	7	9	10	37	12	7	2	19	5	31	14				
	(A)	6%	15%	7%	6%	6%	7%	12%	6%	5%	5%	8%	5%	7%	5%				
Riding horses	TOTAL	30	2	2	6	8	4	7	16	3	5	6	1	21	9				
	(A)	4%	5%	2%	4%	5%	3%	2%	8%	2%	11%	3%	1%	5%	3%				
Other	TOTAL	22	3	3	3	10	3	6	7	9	-	5	1	12	9				
	(A)	3%	7%	2%	2%	7%	2%	2%	4%	6%		2%	1%	3%	3%				

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Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_A Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Specific uses such as Mountain Bike only, Hiker only, Equestrian only, etc]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	687	36	129	124	145	132	278	365	179	149	37	217	105	403	261	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	685	37	115	125	138	151	279	362	176	121	37	257	94	405	260	
No	345	24	68	54	79	57	160	168	95	63	20	115	53	212	119	
	50%	68% DF	52%	44%	54%	43%	57% H	46%	53%	42%	54%	53%	50%	53%	46%	
Yes	342	12	61	69	67	75	119	197	85	86	17	102	53	191	142	
	50%	32%	48%	56%	46%	57%	43%	54%	47%	58%	46%	47%	50%	47%	54%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_B Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Alternate days for different types of trail use]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East		Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	666	42	128	121	138	120	269	348	171	140	34	219	101	386	257	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	662	41	114	123	135	133	265	349	168	114	32	261	87	392	250	
No	501	30	108	99	103	79	204	259	138	101	24	162	75	284	197	
	75%	73%	84%	82%	75%	66%	76%	74%	81%	72%	69%	74%	75%	74%	77%	
Yes	165	11	20	21	35	40	65	89	33	39	11	57	25	102	59	
	25%	27%	16%	18%	25%	34%	24%	26%	19%	28%	31%	26%	25%	26%	23%	
						CD										

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_C Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Assign clockwise, counterclockwise rotations for types of trail use]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	622	38	118	112	132	114	257	323	163	130	31	203	96	370	228		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	617	38	106	116	127	125	253	323	161	104	31	237	84	373	223		
No	459	27	91	76	109	81	182	245	127	100	18	156	59	267	179		
	74%	71%	77%	68%	83%	72%	71%	76%	78%	77%	59%	77%	61%	72%	79%		
				D					M	M		M					
Yes	163	11	27	36	23	32	75	78	35	30	13	47	37	104	49		
	26%	29%	23%	32%	17%	28%	29%	24%	22%	23%	41%	23%	39%	28%	21%		
				E									IUL				

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJULM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_D Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Establish seasonal closure of trails to protect wildlife in Foothills]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)											
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367											
TOTAL RESPONDING	704	39	131	126	142	144	277	380	182	145	37	227	113	413	269											
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%											
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	701	39	117	131	134	158	276	376	178	116	39	269	99	418	263											
No	177	13	42	30	39	24	88	77	45	34	10	57	30	98	67											
	25%	34%	32%	24%	28%	17%	32%	20%	25%	24%	28%	25%	27%	24%	25%											
Yes	527	26	89	96	103	120	189	303	137	111	27	170	83	315	202											
	75%	66%	68%	76%	72%	83%	68%	80%	75%	76%	72%	75%	73%	76%	75%											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_E Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Include educational and interpretive signs along trails]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	718	39	132	123	146	140	275	391	185	152	35	230	116	417	276		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	717	39	120	128	140	155	276	388	182	124	36	276	99	422	273		
No	131	8	31	24	28	16	58	65	36	22	8	39	28	63	61		
	18%	21%	23%	19%	19%	12%	21%	17%	19%	14%	22%	17%	24%	15%	22%	N	
Yes	587	31	101	100	119	124	216	326	149	130	28	191	88	354	215		
	82%	79%	77%	81%	81%	88%	79%	83%	81%	86%	78%	83%	76%	85%	78%	O	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q29_F Do you recommend that the city of Boise designate foothills trails for: [Other]

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA										DOG OWNER?					
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	97	9	18	12	16	22	44	44	30	20	3	28	15	59	35									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	93	8	16	14	15	22	43	42	25	13	3	36	16	58	32									
No	36	6	6	7	8	2	15	17	7	9	2	14	5	19	16									
	37%	67%	33%	56%	54%	10%	35%	38%	22%	42%	72%	51%	31%	32%	47%									
Yes	61	3	12	5	7	20	28	27	24	12	1	14	10	40	18									
	63%	33%	67%	44%	46%	90%	65%	62%	78%	58%	28%	49%	69%	68%	53%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q30 Should dogs be allowed off-leash in the Boise Foothills?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	883	46	150	149	173	195	338	481	214	183	50	300	136	513	341		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	878	43	138	146	170	211	334	483	209	150	50	353	116	517	335		
No - Off leash dogs should not be allowed on any Foothills trails	267	10	29	44	50	79	109	139	55	53	13	115	30	135	129		
	30%	22%	20%	30%	29%	41%	32%	29%	26%	29%	26%	38%	22%	26%	38%		N
						BCE						IM					
Yes - On all trails	197	17	49	30	36	26	92	89	67	41	8	46	35	140	47		
	22%	38%	32%	20%	21%	14%	27%	19%	31%	22%	16%	15%	26%	27%	14%		
		F	DF				H		KL				L	O			
Yes - On designated trails only	420	18	72	75	87	89	138	253	92	89	29	138	70	238	165		
	48%	40%	48%	51%	50%	46%	41%	53%	43%	49%	58%	46%	52%	46%	48%		
								G									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q31_A I am satisfied with my experience in the Boise Foothills

BASE = BOISE FOOTHILLS USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?							
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	565 100%	30 100%	116 100%	116 100%	109 100%	98 100%	232 100%	294 100%	189 100%	107 100%	25 100%	157 100%	87 100%	331 100%	212 100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	553	30	106	115	104	108	227	289	185	86	26	180	76	327	208									
No	31 5%	-	8 7%	3 3%	3 3%	5 5%	13 6%	13 4%	14 7%	4 4%	2 6%	8 5%	3 3%	23 7%	7 3%									
Yes	534 95%	30 100%	108 93%	112 97%	106 97%	93 95%	218 94%	280 96%	175 93%	103 96%	24 94%	149 95%	84 97%	308 93%	205 97%									
CF																								

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q31_B Users of the foothills are courteous

BASE = BOISE FOOTHILLS USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	531	28	113	107	106	86	213	279	179	101	24	147	79	316	196	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	515	28	102	108	99	96	210	271	175	81	25	167	67	309	191	
No	43	2	9	4	8	9	20	19	18	7	2	11	4	22	19	
	8%	7%	8%	4%	7%	11%	9%	7%	10%	7%	9%	8%	5%	7%	10%	
Yes	488	26	104	103	98	77	193	259	161	95	22	136	75	294	177	
	92%	93%	92%	96%	93%	89%	91%	93%	90%	93%	91%	92%	95%	93%	90%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q31_C My interaction with other user's pets is pleasant

BASE = BOISE FOOTHILLS USERS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	519	26	117	106	104	82	206	277	180	92	24	150	74	316	187									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	511	26	105	108	98	95	204	273	176	73	25	172	65	315	183									
No	86	3	17	16	18	19	41	42	38	7	5	25	11	36	49									
	17%	10%	14%	15%	18%	23%	20%	15%	21%	7%	21%	17%	16%	11%	26%									
Yes	433	24	100	90	85	63	165	234	142	85	19	125	62	279	138									
	83%	90%	86%	85%	82%	77%	80%	85%	79%	93%	79%	83%	84%	89%	74%									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q32 Which of the following activities do adults in your household participate in?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	913	45	154	154	177	197	343	503	216	196	51	314	137	531	351	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	913	42	143	152	174	219	343	504	212	157	52	375	117	539	346	
Fitness activities	527	25	99	94	113	94	184	306	143	116	20	169	80	303	207	
	58%	56%	64%	61%	64%	48%	54%	61%	66%	59%	38%	54%	58%	57%	59%	
			F	F	F				KL	K			K			
Lifetime sports	501	15	102	94	119	88	203	262	146	86	26	166	77	301	182	
	55%	33%	66%	61%	67%	45%	59%	52%	68%	44%	50%	53%	57%	57%	52%	
			BF	BF	BF				JKL							
Competitive sports	237	11	62	53	48	25	116	108	49	45	14	87	41	147	84	
	26%	25%	40%	35%	27%	13%	34%	21%	23%	23%	28%	28%	30%	28%	24%	
			EF	F	F		H									
Educational classes	216	10	42	40	39	38	63	129	72	51	11	49	34	135	76	
	24%	23%	27%	26%	22%	20%	18%	26%	33%	26%	21%	15%	25%	25%	22%	
								G	L	L						
Performing arts	196	12	30	27	55	34	66	106	52	38	12	59	36	119	73	
	21%	27%	20%	18%	31%	17%	19%	21%	24%	20%	23%	19%	26%	22%	21%	
					CDF											
Visual arts	190	12	30	29	45	37	55	116	50	47	8	59	27	114	72	
	21%	26%	19%	19%	25%	19%	16%	23%	23%	24%	15%	19%	20%	22%	20%	
								G								

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q32 Which of the following activities do adults in your household participate in?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA										DOG OWNER?					
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	117	5	10	20	12	37	39	74	18	23	12	52	13	8	23	12	23	16	9	68	47	13	14	
None	13%	11%	7%	13%	7%	19%	11%	15%	8%	12%	11%	15%	13%	8%	12%	23%	16%	9%	13%	14%	14%	14%	14%	
Extreme sports	110	17	43	18	16	4	54	48	33	28	5	22	20	33	28	5	22	7	15	70	37	13	10	
	12%	37%	28%	12%	9%	2%	16%	9%	16%	15%	11%	7%	15%	16%	15%	11%	7%	15%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
		DEF	DEF	F	F		H		L	L														

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33 MEAN SUMMARY TABLE: Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities?

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LISTED ACTIVITIES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	578	33	109	113	122	97	225	312	149	118	27	190	94	344	215		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	577	31	104	107	119	111	226	308	146	94	28	230	79	348	212		
MEAN	3.72	3.40	3.74	3.79	3.95	3.58	3.75	3.71	3.74	3.49	3.57	3.87	3.73	3.73	3.76		
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.99	1.40	0.97	0.89	0.99	1.01	0.97	1.02	0.99	0.98	1.31	0.97	0.89	0.97	0.99		
STANDARD ERROR	0.02	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.13	0.04	0.06	0.03	0.04		
Flag football	117	11	20	27	16	11	50	55	22	26	9	39	21	67	39		
	3.53	3.23	3.60	3.73	3.55	2.93	3.75	3.35	3.66	3.03	3.97	3.79	3.37	3.48	3.69		
Softball	158	12	45	36	18	13	67	81	39	28	8	58	26	106	44		
	3.82	3.05	4.18	3.96	4.33	3.15	3.97	3.71	3.77	3.37	3.54	3.99	4.05	3.81	3.98		
Basketball	163	17	26	46	25	12	62	89	37	35	10	59	22	102	48		
	3.69	3.17	3.77	3.89	3.83	3.22	3.80	3.63	3.54	3.36	4.02	3.89	3.76	3.64	3.94		
Performing Arts Classes	143	10	22	31	24	19	41	91	39	23	7	49	26	93	46		
	3.75	3.74	3.49	4.01	4.07	3.55	3.61	3.79	3.68	3.58	2.80	3.89	3.97	3.74	3.69		
Warm Springs Golf Course	228	11	41	47	50	34	100	113	55	42	6	74	51	153	71		
	3.94	3.70	4.08	3.80	4.14	3.95	4.05	3.86	3.92	3.70	3.94	3.95	4.11	3.94	3.94		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33 MEAN SUMMARY TABLE: Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities?

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LISTED ACTIVITIES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER	
							Male	Female							Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)			
Tennis	198 3.90	11 3.89	31 3.86	51 3.73	36 4.22	29 3.85	98 3.89	82 3.94	59 3.91	39 3.87	7 3.99	64 4.02	28 3.58	131 3.96	56 3.81	
Volleyball	135 3.58	13 3.60	28 3.59	31 3.79	20 3.74	13 3.02	61 3.63	65 3.53	30 3.59	32 3.31	9 3.84	37 3.83	27 3.46	83 3.59	42 3.57	
Educational Classes	246 3.79	16 3.35	41 3.61	48 3.85	42 4.06	46 3.78	86 3.75	140 3.84	68 3.97	53 3.63	9 3.39	66 3.77	49 3.84	147 3.84	86 3.87	
Ice Skating	163 3.53	16 3.23	26 3.65	39 3.71	31 3.52	17 3.22	54 3.66	98 3.52	33 3.27	40 3.39	8 3.77	49 3.74	33 3.59	104 3.48	53 3.66	
Hockey	90 3.21	8 3.09	17 3.29	21 3.13	9 3.08	9 2.73	37 3.30	46 3.15	22 3.20	23 3.02	5 2.97	26 3.47	14 3.15	62 3.18	27 3.23	
Visual Arts Classes	147 3.66	8 3.41	22 3.50	28 3.98	25 3.99	26 3.45	47 3.37	90 3.82	47 3.69	31 3.46	7 2.94	43 3.93	20 3.53	98 3.74	48 3.47	
Fitness Activities	352 3.88	23 3.55	53 3.77	72 3.96	77 3.94	58 3.94	135 3.90	197 3.89	90 4.03	82 3.54	11 3.90	114 4.00	54 3.89	206 3.93	132 3.85	
Adaptive Recreation	123 3.54	12 3.42	17 3.60	25 3.34	15 4.02	21 3.44	52 3.47	61 3.58	26 3.36	41 3.63	5 2.63	33 3.82	17 3.37	77 3.58	34 3.60	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33 MEAN SUMMARY TABLE: Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities?

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE LISTED ACTIVITIES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Other	81	3	19	16	9	13	32	43	22	16	5	28	11	53	24	
	3.40	2.50	3.58	3.45	3.75	3.25	3.35	3.38	3.44	3.32	3.16	3.53	3.22	3.28	3.64	
					B											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_A Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Flag Football]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN FLAG FOOTBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER	
							Male	Female							Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bch	S West	W Bch	S East	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)			
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	117 100%	11 100%	20 100%	27 100%	16 100%	11 100%	50 100%	55 100%	22 100%	26 100%	9 100%	39 100%	21 100%	67 100%	39 100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	742	38	125	135	146	152	288	401	168	124	39	321	90	443	282	
(1) Very dissatisfied	9 7%	4 33%	-	1 4%	3 17%	-	1 3%	6 11%	-	5 21%	1 10%	1 3%	1 6%	3 5%	3 7%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	6 5%	-	2 11%	-	-	2 21%	1 1%	4 7%	2 11%	-	-	2 4%	2 10%	5 8%	1 2%	
(3) Neither	45 39%	2 23%	9 45%	7 28%	6 35%	8 71%	22 44%	20 37%	10 45%	12 47%	2 24%	14 35%	8 36%	28 43%	16 41%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	27 23%	-	4 19%	14 53%	1 5%	-	12 24%	13 23%	2 11%	5 21%	1 17%	10 25%	8 38%	15 23%	6 15%	
(5) Very satisfied	29 25%	5 44%	5 26%	4 14%	7 42%	1 7%	14 29%	11 21%	7 33%	3 12%	4 49%	12 32%	2 10%	14 22%	14 35%	
Do not do	630	28	117	112	135	123	237	351	150	134	30	230	85	373	247	
*****	56	5	9	18	8	1	26	24	10	9	6	22	10	29	20	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	48%	44%	45%	68%	48%	7%	53%	44%	44%	33%	66%	57%	48%	44%	50%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_A Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Flag Football]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN FLAG FOOTBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	15	4	2	1	3	2	2	10	2	5	1	3	3	9	4	
*****	13%	33%	11%	4%	17%	21%	4%	18%	11%	21%	10%	7%	16%	13%	9%	
MEAN	3.53	3.23	3.60	3.73	3.55	2.93	3.75	3.35	3.66	3.03	3.97	3.79	3.37	3.48	3.69	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.15	1.83	1.01	0.88	1.51	0.73	0.99	1.22	1.08	1.25	1.34	1.05	1.02	1.07	1.19	
STANDARD ERROR	0.13	0.66	0.25	0.22	0.44	0.25	0.17	0.20	0.28	0.33	0.52	0.16	0.31	0.14	0.23	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_B Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Softball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN SOFTBALL

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	158	12	45	36	18	13	67	81	39	28	8	58	26	106	44			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	737	38	126	134	146	151	285	397	169	124	40	315	89	441	282			
(1) Very dissatisfied	6	4	1	-	-	0	2	4	-	3	1	2	-	3	-			
	3%	31%	2%			4%	2%	5%		12%	10%	3%		3%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	7	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	4	-	1	2	-	4	2			
	4%		2%	3%		19%	3%	5%	9%		10%	4%		4%	5%			
(3) Neither	46	3	9	7	2	7	17	24	12	13	1	11	9	31	14			
	29%	26%	20%	19%	13%	57%	26%	30%	31%	47%	10%	20%	33%	29%	32%			
(4) Somewhat satisfied	53	2	14	20	7	-	22	28	12	6	4	22	8	40	10			
	33%	21%	31%	56%	41%		33%	34%	32%	23%	54%	38%	29%	38%	22%			
(5) Very satisfied	47	3	21	8	8	3	24	21	10	5	1	20	10	28	18			
	30%	23%	46%	22%	46%	21%	36%	26%	27%	19%	16%	35%	38%	26%	40%			
Do not do	588	27	94	104	132	123	218	325	136	133	30	208	81	334	243			
*****	100	5	35	28	16	3	46	48	23	12	6	42	18	68	28			
(5-4) Total Satisfied	63%	43%	77%	78%	87%	21%	69%	60%	59%	42%	70%	73%	67%	64%	63%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_B Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Softball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN SOFTBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
*****	12	4	2	1	-	3	4	8	4	3	2	4	-	7	2	
*****	8%	31%	3%	3%		22%	5%	10%	9%	12%	21%	7%		7%	5%	
MEAN	3.82	3.05	4.18	3.96	4.33	3.15	3.97	3.71	3.77	3.37	3.54	3.99	4.05	3.81	3.98	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.02	1.60	0.93	0.75	0.71	1.11	0.98	1.06	0.96	1.16	1.26	0.98	0.86	0.96	0.98	
STANDARD ERROR	0.09	0.54	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.36	0.13	0.14	0.19	0.27	0.45	0.12	0.20	0.10	0.17	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_C Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Basketball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN BASKETBALL

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	367	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	163	17	26	46	25	12	62	89	22	37	35	10	59	22	102	48		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	735	38	124	135	144	149	285	395	278	164	127	38	317	89	440	278		
(1) Very dissatisfied	10	5	-	1	2	-	2	6	-	2	4	1	2	-	7	-		
	6%	30%		2%	10%		4%	7%		7%	12%	8%	3%		7%			
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	7	-	3	-	1	2	1	5		2	1	1	2	1	4	3		
	4%		11%		2%	20%	2%	6%		7%	2%	8%	4%	2%	4%	6%		
(3) Neither	44	4	6	9	3	7	18	22		11	13	1	13	7	31	10		
	27%	25%	24%	18%	11%	59%	28%	24%		29%	36%	8%	21%	32%	30%	21%		
(4) Somewhat satisfied	68	2	11	31	13	-	26	39		15	14	2	25	12	39	22		
	42%	14%	42%	68%	50%		41%	44%		41%	39%	23%	43%	52%	38%	46%		
(5) Very satisfied	35	5	6	6	7	3	15	17		6	4	5	17	3	21	13		
	21%	31%	23%	12%	27%	21%	24%	19%		16%	11%	52%	28%	13%	21%	27%		
Do not do	581	23	109	92	127	121	224	312		132	127	29	208	84	337	236		
*****	103	8	17	37	20	3	41	56		21	18	7	42	15	61	35		
(5-4) Total Satisfied	63%	45%	65%	80%	78%	21%	66%	63%		58%	50%	75%	71%	65%	59%	73%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q3_C Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Basketball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN BASKETBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	16	5	3	1	3	2	4	11	5	5	2	4	1	10	3	
*****	10%	30%	11%	2%	12%	20%	6%	13%	13%	14%	17%	7%	2%	10%	6%	
D																
MEAN	3.69	3.17	3.77	3.89	3.83	3.22	3.80	3.63	3.54	3.36	4.02	3.89	3.76	3.64	3.94	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.04	1.65	0.94	0.67	1.17	1.04	0.97	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.38	0.98	0.72	1.06	0.86	
STANDARD ERROR	0.10	0.50	0.20	0.14	0.27	0.33	0.15	0.14	0.23	0.24	0.52	0.14	0.21	0.13	0.15	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_D Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Performing Arts Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN PERFORMING ARTS CLASSES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	143	10	22	31	24	19	41	91	39	23	7	49	26	93	46									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	721	36	120	130	141	149	281	388	166	122	38	311	84	431	275									
(1) Very dissatisfied	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	1	1									
	1%	8%	4%				2%	1%			25%			1%	2%									
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	9	1	1	1	2	2	1	8	5	2	-	2	1	6	3									
	6%	12%	5%	4%	9%	13%	1%	9%	13%	8%		3%	2%	6%	6%									
(3) Neither	58	2	12	10	4	9	22	31	14	11	4	21	9	38	19									
	41%	25%	54%	32%	18%	46%	55%	34%	35%	49%	57%	42%	34%	41%	41%									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	31	1	3	7	8	3	7	20	9	5	1	9	7	20	11									
	21%	8%	14%	24%	32%	15%	16%	22%	23%	22%	8%	17%	29%	22%	23%									
(5) Very satisfied	44	5	5	13	10	5	10	31	11	5	1	18	9	28	13									
	31%	47%	23%	41%	42%	26%	25%	34%	29%	22%	10%	37%	35%	30%	28%									
Do not do	585	27	111	104	122	112	239	305	133	135	29	214	73	337	234									
*****	75	5	8	20	18	8	17	51	20	10	1	27	16	48	23									
(5-4) Total Satisfied	52%	55%	37%	64%	74%	42%	42%	56%	52%	44%	18%	55%	64%	52%	51%									
					CF							K												

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_D Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Performing Arts Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN PERFORMING ARTS CLASSES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	10	2	2	1	2	2	1	9	5	2	2	2	1	7	4
*****	7%	20%	8%	4%	9%	13%	3%	10%	13%	8%	25%	3%	2%	7%	8%
MEAN	3.75	3.74	3.49	4.01	4.07	3.55	3.61	3.79	3.68	3.58	2.80	3.89	3.97	3.74	3.69
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.00	1.44	1.04	0.96	0.99	1.04	0.95	1.05	1.04	0.93	1.30	0.96	0.90	0.99	1.01
STANDARD ERROR	0.10	0.45	0.25	0.24	0.23	0.26	0.15	0.14	0.20	0.24	0.48	0.16	0.23	0.13	0.17
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_E Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Warm Springs Golf Course]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES AT WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	396	175	122	37	311	93	442	281	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	228	11	41	47	50	34	100	113	100	55	42	6	74	51	153	71	153	71
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	738	38	124	137	145	154	289	396	396	175	122	37	311	93	442	281	541	367
(1) Very dissatisfied	2	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1
	1%	15%			1%		1%	1%	1%		1%	13%	1%			1%	1%	2%
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	9	-	1	3	1	2	2	6	6	4	2	-	3	-	-	7	5	2
	4%		1%	5%	2%	7%	2%	5%	5%	7%	4%		4%			5%	2%	
(3) Neither	55	2	8	11	8	10	20	30	30	13	14	1	15	11	34	19	22	27
	24%	23%	20%	24%	17%	31%	20%	27%	27%	24%	35%	21%	21%	21%	22%	22%	22%	27%
(4) Somewhat satisfied	98	3	20	26	21	8	42	48	48	21	18	1	35	23	68	27	68	27
	43%	25%	48%	55%	43%	23%	42%	43%	43%	38%	42%	12%	47%	46%	45%	45%	45%	38%
(5) Very satisfied	64	4	13	7	19	14	34	28	28	17	7	3	20	17	42	22	42	22
	28%	37%	31%	15%	38%	40%	34%	25%	25%	31%	17%	54%	27%	33%	28%	31%	28%	31%
Do not do	518	28	96	94	101	103	188	291	291	125	115	27	191	60	289	216	289	216
*****	162	7	32	33	40	21	76	77	77	38	25	4	55	40	111	49	111	49
(5-4) Total Satisfied	71%	63%	79%	70%	80%	62%	76%	68%	68%	69%	60%	66%	74%	79%	73%	69%	73%	69%

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_E Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Warm Springs Golf Course]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ACTIVITIES AT WARM SPRINGS GOLF COURSE

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	11	2	1	3	1	2	4	6	4	2	1	4	-	8	3
*****	5%	15%	1%	5%	3%	7%	4%	6%	7%	6%	13%	5%	-	5%	4%
MEAN	3.94	3.70	4.08	3.80	4.14	3.95	4.05	3.86	3.92	3.70	3.94	3.95	4.11	3.94	3.94
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.87	1.42	0.76	0.76	0.84	1.01	0.88	0.87	0.92	0.86	1.51	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.92
STANDARD ERROR	0.07	0.43	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.19	0.11	0.10	0.14	0.16	0.57	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.12

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_F Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Tennis]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN TENNIS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER													
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N Rvr		C Bnch		S West		W Bnch		S East		Yes		No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)	(AA)	(AB)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367													
TOTAL RESPONDING	198	11	31	51	36	29	98	82	59	39	7	64	28	131	56													
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	740	35	124	136	141	157	290	392	176	120	37	319	88	442	283													
(1) Very dissatisfied	3	1	1	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2													
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	8	-	2	2	2	2	2	5	2	1	-	2	2	4	4													
(3) Neither	63	2	11	19	4	10	33	26	20	12	1	18	12	43	14													
(4) Somewhat satisfied	57	4	6	16	14	6	27	21	13	18	2	19	6	34	20													
(5) Very satisfied	67	4	12	13	16	10	34	31	22	9	4	24	8	49	17													
Do not do	544	24	106	88	110	111	190	314	122	116	28	204	75	307	231													
*****	124	8	18	29	30	17	61	51	35	27	5	44	13	83	37													
(5-4) Total Satisfied	63%	71%	57%	56%	84%	58%	62%	62%	60%	68%	71%	68%	47%	63%	65%													

CDF

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_F Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Tennis]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN TENNIS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	11	1	2	3	2	2	4	5	3	1	1	2	3	5	6
*****	5%	7%	8%	6%	6%	8%	4%	6%	5%	3%	11%	3%	12%	4%	10%
MEAN	3.90	3.89	3.86	3.73	4.22	3.85	3.89	3.94	3.91	3.87	3.99	4.02	3.58	3.96	3.81
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.96	1.14	1.08	0.95	0.87	1.02	0.99	0.96	1.00	0.80	1.39	0.90	1.10	0.94	1.05
STANDARD ERROR	0.09	0.33	0.22	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.49	0.15	0.28	0.10	0.15

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_G Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Volleyball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VOLLEYBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER	
							Male	Female							Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)			
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	135 100%	13 100%	28 100%	31 100%	20 100%	13 100%	61 100%	65 100%	30 100%	32 100%	9 100%	37 100%	27 100%	83 100%	42 100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	720	36	126	131	144	146	283	388	165	125	36	307	87	430	275	
(1) Very dissatisfied	3 2%	1 6%	2 5%	-	-	0 4%	2 4%	1 2%	1 2%	0 2%	2 18%	-	-	1 2%	2 4%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	11 8%	1 9%	1 4%	1 2%	4 19%	2 18%	4 6%	7 11%	2 8%	6 20%	-	3 7%	-	6 7%	6 14%	
(3) Neither	57 42%	5 38%	10 37%	12 37%	6 27%	7 51%	25 41%	27 41%	13 43%	14 43%	1 8%	14 37%	16 58%	37 44%	14 32%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	33 24%	2 14%	9 32%	12 39%	3 15%	4 27%	16 26%	15 23%	6 22%	6 18%	3 29%	8 22%	10 37%	22 26%	10 23%	
(5) Very satisfied	31 23%	4 33%	6 21%	7 21%	8 39%	-	15 24%	15 23%	7 25%	6 18%	4 45%	13 34%	1 4%	18 21%	12 28%	
Do not do	596	24	111	104	129	119	223	330	142	127	26	223	78	346	242	
*****	64	6	15	19	11	4	31	29	14	11	7	21	11	40	21	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	48%	47%	53%	60%	54%	27%	50%	45%	47%	36%	74%	56%	42%	48%	50%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_G Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Volleyball]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VOLLEYBALL

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	14	2	3	1	4	3	5	9	3	7	2	3	-	7	7
*****	10%	15%	10%	2%	19%	22%	9%	13%	11%	21%	18%	7%		8%	17%
MEAN	3.58	3.60	3.59	3.79	3.74	3.02	3.63	3.53	3.59	3.31	3.84	3.83	3.46	3.59	3.57
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.00	1.26	1.06	0.81	1.19	0.80	1.00	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.53	1.00	0.59	0.95	1.15
STANDARD ERROR	0.10	0.34	0.22	0.19	0.33	0.24	0.16	0.14	0.24	0.22	0.56	0.15	0.16	0.12	0.20

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_H Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Educational Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(F)	(G)			N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(M)	(N)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	393	170	125	38	314	88	437	283		
TOTAL RESPONDING	246	16	41	48	42	46	86	140	100%	68	53	9	66	49	147	86		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	735	38	120	133	145	153	287	393	393	170	125	38	314	88	437	283		
(1) Very dissatisfied	5	4	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	-	3	1	2	-	2	1		
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	13	-	6	2	1	3	1	12	8	6	4	1	2	1	6	6		
(3) Neither	68	3	11	15	9	14	32	29	21	10	12	3	22	21	44	17		
(4) Somewhat satisfied	102	4	17	19	19	20	37	54	39	31	27	3	27	14	57	42		
(5) Very satisfied	58	5	7	12	13	9	15	41	29	20	8	1	14	14	38	20		
Do not do	499	23	91	90	106	93	203	259	259	109	106	26	201	56	288	205		
*****	160	9	24	31	32	29	52	95	95	52	35	5	41	28	94	62		
(5-4) Total Satisfied	65%	57%	58%	64%	76%	64%	61%	68%	68%	76%	65%	50%	62%	57%	64%	72%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_H Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Educational Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	18	4	6	2	1	3	2	15	6	6	2	3	1	8	7
*****	7%	27%	15%	5%	1%	6%	2%	11%	9%	12%	18%	5%	1%	6%	8%
MEAN	3.79	3.35	3.61	3.85	4.06	3.78	3.75	3.84	3.97	3.63	3.39	3.77	3.84	3.84	3.87
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.93	1.63	0.95	0.87	0.78	0.85	0.79	1.02	0.91	1.00	1.18	0.91	0.86	0.90	0.89
STANDARD ERROR	0.07	0.46	0.17	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.17	0.40	0.10	0.17	0.08	0.11

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_I Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Ice Skating]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ICE SKATING

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(F)	(G)			N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	33	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	163	16	26	39	31	17	54	98	33	40	8	49	33	104	53	100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	728	38	124	132	142	151	279	395	175	123	36	309	85	433	279			
(1) Very dissatisfied	4	2	-	-	0	-	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	3	1			
	2%	10%		1%			2%	1%			10%	7%		3%	1%			
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	14	1	3	3	4	2	2	13	8	1	1	1	4	11	3			
	9%	7%	10%	7%	14%	15%	3%	13%	24%	3%	10%	2%	11%	11%	6%			
(3) Neither	63	6	11	9	11	10	22	37	13	24	1	15	10	40	19			
	39%	41%	42%	23%	35%	61%	41%	37%	39%	61%	16%	30%	31%	38%	35%			
(4) Somewhat satisfied	55	5	5	24	10	2	20	30	8	12	2	17	16	33	21			
	34%	33%	21%	60%	33%	12%	37%	31%	25%	30%	19%	35%	47%	32%	40%			
(5) Very satisfied	27	1	7	4	5	2	9	18	4	2	4	13	4	17	9			
	17%	9%	27%	10%	17%	12%	17%	18%	13%	6%	44%	27%	11%	16%	17%			
Do not do	572	23	112	96	115	119	224	304	147	118	26	212	68	328	232			
*****	82	7	12	27	16	4	30	48	12	14	5	30	20	50	31			
(5-4) Total Satisfied	50%	42%	48%	69%	50%	24%	55%	49%	38%	36%	63%	62%	59%	48%	58%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_I Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Ice Skating]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ICE SKATING

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	18	3	3	3	5	2	2	14	8	1	2	4	4	14	4
*****	11%	18%	10%	7%	15%	15%	4%	14%	24%	3%	20%	8%	11%	14%	7%
MEAN	3.53	3.23	3.65	3.71	3.52	3.22	3.66	3.52	3.27	3.39	3.77	3.74	3.59	3.48	3.66
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.95	1.09	1.00	0.74	0.98	0.87	0.86	0.97	0.98	0.65	1.46	1.08	0.84	0.99	0.89
STANDARD ERROR	0.09	0.32	0.22	0.15	0.20	0.26	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.13	0.57	0.18	0.18	0.12	0.14

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_J Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Hockey]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN HOCKEY

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367				
TOTAL RESPONDING	90	8	17	21	9	9	37	46	22	23	5	26	14	62	27				
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%				
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	710	35	121	130	140	145	272	383	164	115	36	309	86	427	270				
(1) Very dissatisfied	6	2	1	2	0	-	3	2	-	2	1	2	1	3	3				
	6%	21%	5%	10%	3%		8%	4%		7%	15%	9%	6%	5%	11%				
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	11	1	2	4	1	2	2	9	4	1	-	2	4	11	-				
	12%	15%	11%	17%	13%	27%	5%	20%	20%	5%		6%	29%	18%					
								G											
(3) Neither	47	2	9	8	6	7	21	22	10	17	3	12	5	30	16				
	52%	32%	55%	38%	66%	73%	56%	48%	47%	74%	57%	45%	34%	49%	60%				
										LM									
(4) Somewhat satisfied	12	-	2	4	1	-	4	6	6	2	2	2	1	9	4				
	14%		9%	21%	8%		12%	13%	28%	7%	28%	8%	8%	14%	14%				
(5) Very satisfied	15	3	3	3	1	-	7	7	1	2	-	8	3	10	4				
	16%	33%	20%	14%	10%		20%	15%	6%	7%		32%	24%	15%	15%				
												IJ							
Do not do	629	29	117	114	138	122	237	344	149	124	29	236	90	366	249				
*****	27	3	5	7	2	-	12	13	7	3	2	11	4	18	8				
(5-4) Total Satisfied	30%	33%	29%	35%	18%		31%	28%	33%	14%	28%	40%	32%	29%	29%				
												J							

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_j Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Hockey]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN HOCKEY

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bndh	S West	W Bndh	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	17	3	3	6	1	2	5	11	4	3	1	4	5	14	3
*****	18%	36%	16%	27%	16%	27%	13%	24%	20%	12%	15%	16%	35%	22%	11%
MEAN	3.21	3.09	3.29	3.13	3.08	2.73	3.30	3.15	3.20	3.02	2.97	3.47	3.15	3.18	3.23
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.06	1.62	1.08	1.18	0.91	0.47	1.10	1.04	0.83	0.84	1.03	1.28	1.29	1.05	1.09
STANDARD ERROR	0.13	0.55	0.29	0.26	0.35	0.19	0.20	0.17	0.22	0.22	0.51	0.23	0.39	0.15	0.25

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_K Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Visual Arts Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VISUAL ARTS CLASSES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER										
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male		Female		N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)	(Y)	(Z)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367											
TOTAL RESPONDING	147 100%	8 100%	22 100%	28 100%	25 100%	26 100%	47 100%	90 100%	47 100%	31 100%	7 100%	43 100%	20 100%	98 100%	48 100%											
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	732	37	122	132	146	147	284	393	173	125	38	310	86	439	278											
(1) Very dissatisfied	2 2%	1 10%	-	-	-	2 6%	2 4%	0 1%	1 2%	0 2%	1 12%	-	-	1 1%	1 2%										1 1%	1 2%
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	10 6%	1 14%	2 10%	2 7%	-	2 9%	2 5%	7 8%	4 9%	2 7%	1 12%	2 4%	1 3%	5 6%	4 9%											
(3) Neither	58 39%	2 31%	9 43%	8 30%	9 36%	10 37%	28 58%	26 29%	13 27%	15 49%	3 45%	18 41%	10 49%	37 38%	20 43%											
(4) Somewhat satisfied	44 30%	1 12%	7 32%	6 22%	7 29%	8 30%	8 16%	30 33%	19 41%	8 26%	2 30%	6 15%	8 40%	28 28%	16 33%											
(5) Very satisfied	34 23%	3 32%	3 14%	12 41%	9 35%	5 18%	8 17%	26 29%	10 21%	5 15%	-	18 JM	2 8%	26 27%	6 13%											
Do not do	597	30	113	108	127	108	236	314	132	130	30	220	86	343	239											
*****	77	4	10	18	16	13	16	56	29	13	2	24	9	54	22											
(5-4) Total Satisfied	52%	44%	47%	63%	64%	48%	33%	62%	62%	42%	30%	56%	48%	56%	47%											

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_K Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Visual Arts Classes]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN VISUAL ARTS CLASSES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	12	2	2	2	-	4	4	8	5	3	2	2	1	7	5
*****	8%	25%	10%	7%		15%	9%	9%	11%	9%	24%	4%	3%	7%	11%
MEAN	3.66	3.41	3.50	3.98	3.99	3.45	3.37	3.82	3.69	3.46	2.94	3.93	3.53	3.74	3.47
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.96	1.43	0.88	1.01	0.86	1.09	0.96	0.96	0.98	0.91	1.03	0.99	0.71	0.97	0.91
STANDARD ERROR	0.09	0.49	0.20	0.26	0.22	0.23	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.21	0.42	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.15

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_L Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Fitness Activities]

BASE = FITNESS ACTIVITIES

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(F)	(G)			N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(M)	(N)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	352	23	53	72	77	58	135	197	90	82	11	114	54	206	132			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	740	37	123	134	146	155	285	401	173	122	37	320	88	445	281			
(1) Very dissatisfied	8	1	-	2	4	1	4	4	1	3	1	3	-	3	5			
	2%	4%		2%	6%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	7%	3%		2%	3%			
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	21	4	6	1	1	4	4	16	6	10	1	3	2	10	8			
	6%	17%	11%	2%	1%	8%	3%	8%	6%	12%	7%	3%	4%	5%	6%			
(3) Neither	78	6	11	19	14	11	36	36	15	25	2	20	16	47	25			
	22%	25%	21%	27%	19%	19%	26%	18%	16%	30%	14%	17%	30%	23%	19%			
(4) Somewhat satisfied	145	7	25	27	34	22	51	83	37	30	4	53	21	83	59			
	41%	32%	48%	38%	44%	38%	38%	42%	41%	37%	32%	47%	38%	40%	45%			
(5) Very satisfied	101	5	10	23	24	20	41	58	32	15	4	35	15	63	35			
	29%	23%	20%	32%	31%	34%	30%	29%	35%	18%	40%	31%	27%	30%	27%			
Do not do	394	15	85	66	72	81	149	211	88	75	23	156	51	236	155			
*****	245	13	36	50	58	41	92	141	69	45	8	88	35	146	94			
(5-4) Total Satisfied	70%	55%	68%	70%	75%	71%	68%	72%	76%	54%	72%	77%	66%	71%	71%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_L Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Fitness Activities]

BASE = FITNESS ACTIVITIES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	29	5	6	3	5	6	7	20	7	12	2	6	2	14	13
*****	8%	20%	11%	4%	7%	10%	6%	10%	7%	15%	15%	5%	4%	7%	10%
MEAN	3.88	3.55	3.77	3.96	3.94	3.94	3.90	3.89	4.03	3.54	3.90	4.00	3.89	3.93	3.85
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.97	1.15	0.90	0.92	1.03	1.01	0.96	0.99	0.94	1.03	1.27	0.92	0.86	0.93	1.00
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.28	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.39	0.11	0.15	0.08	0.10

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_M Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Adaptive Recreation]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ADAPTIVE RECREATION

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(M)	(N)	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	123	12	17	25	15	21	52	61	26	41	5	33	17	77	34	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	709	36	122	131	136	143	272	387	163	119	34	309	84	428	266	
(1) Very dissatisfied	2	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	
	2%	7%		2%		5%	5%		4%	1%	16%			2%	3%	
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	8	3	1	1	-	2	1	7	2	4	1	1	1	3	3	
	7%	24%	8%	5%		12%	2%	12%	9%	9%	16%	2%	3%	4%	8%	
(3) Neither	59	2	7	16	7	7	30	26	12	17	3	15	12	38	15	
	48%	21%	41%	66%	44%	34%	56%	42%	47%	43%	58%	45%	67%	49%	44%	
(4) Somewhat satisfied	25	2	6	3	2	7	8	13	7	7	1	7	3	20	5	
	21%	16%	35%	11%	10%	33%	14%	22%	27%	18%	10%	20%	20%	26%	16%	
(5) Very satisfied	27	4	3	4	7	3	12	15	3	12	-	11	2	15	10	
	22%	32%	16%	16%	46%	16%	22%	24%	13%	28%		32%	10%	20%	29%	
Do not do	595	25	119	109	127	107	218	335	144	113	27	228	84	350	239	
*****	53	6	9	7	8	10	19	28	11	19	1	17	5	35	15	
(5-4) Total Satisfied	43%	48%	51%	27%	56%	49%	37%	46%	40%	47%	10%	53%	30%	45%	45%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q3_M Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Adaptive Recreation]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN ADAPTIVE RECREATION

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	11	4	1	2	-	3	4	7	3	4	2	1	1	4	4
*****	9%	31%	8%	7%		17%	7%	12%	13%	11%	31%	2%	3%	6%	11%
MEAN	3.54	3.42	3.60	3.34	4.02	3.44	3.47	3.58	3.36	3.63	2.63	3.82	3.37	3.58	3.60
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.98	1.39	0.88	0.90	0.98	1.07	1.02	0.99	0.97	1.05	0.97	0.93	0.72	0.91	1.09
STANDARD ERROR	0.11	0.47	0.22	0.23	0.34	0.26	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.22	0.42	0.15	0.26	0.12	0.21

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q33_N Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [Other]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(F)	(G)			N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(M)	(N)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	52	326	139	367						
TOTAL RESPONDING	81	3	19	16	9	13	32	43	5	28	11	24						
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%						
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	425	23	80	81	77	81	183	213	26	196	48	162						
(1) Very dissatisfied	3	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1						
	3%	31%	4%	6%			6%	2%	18%	2%	10%	4%						
(2) Somewhat dissatisfied	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-						
	4%		4%		19%			7%		11%		6%						
(3) Neither	43	1	7	8	4	6	18	22	1	14	7	10						
	53%	56%	36%	48%	40%	48%	58%	52%	29%	51%	64%	39%						
(4) Somewhat satisfied	25	0	8	5	4	3	8	13	5	8	1	14						
	30%	13%	42%	33%	45%	21%	26%	29%	32%	37%	10%	27%						
(5) Very satisfied	8	-	3	2	1	1	3	4	-	2	2	3						
	10%		14%	13%	15%	11%	10%	10%	9%	9%	16%	16%						
Do not do	341	19	74	59	67	58	146	173	21	134	47	144						
*****	33	0	10	7	5	4	11	17	5	10	3	14						
(5-4) Total Satisfied	40%	13%	56%	45%	60%	33%	36%	39%	32%	46%	26%	33%						
			B		B													
(1-2) Total Dissatisfied	6	1	1	1	-	2	2	4	-	2	1	1						
*****	7%	31%	8%	6%		19%	6%	9%		11%	5%	10%						

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q33_N Please rate your satisfaction with the value you get for the following activities [other]

BASE = RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN OTHER ACTIVITIES

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
MEAN	3.40	2.50	3.58	3.45	3.75	3.25	3.35	3.38	3.44	3.32	3.16	3.53	3.22	3.28	3.64	
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.85	1.35	0.93	0.97	0.74	0.93	0.90	0.83	0.82	0.48	1.26	0.89	1.10	0.79	0.92	
STANDARD ERROR	0.10	0.71	0.23	0.24	0.22	0.30	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.15	0.52	0.16	0.36	0.12	0.20	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q34 How do you currently obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	898	45	152	153	172	197	336	497	213	201	44	306	134	514	355			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	897	42	140	152	170	215	336	497	207	161	46	369	114	523	348			
Word of mouth	549	33	110	88	124	103	211	308	129	130	23	178	88	321	210			
	61%	73%	72%	57%	72%	52%	63%	62%	61%	64%	53%	58%	66%	62%	59%			
Newspaper stories	375	7	52	48	77	124	161	200	107	67	17	117	67	219	148			
	42%	16%	34%	32%	45%	63%	48%	40%	50%	33%	39%	38%	50%	43%	42%			
TV / Radio	324	19	49	41	60	96	147	162	83	70	21	99	52	179	140			
	36%	42%	33%	27%	35%	49%	44%	33%	39%	35%	46%	32%	39%	35%	39%			
Printed City's Activity Guide	273	6	38	60	65	56	67	183	64	53	12	86	58	171	95			
	30%	14%	25%	39%	38%	28%	20%	37%	30%	26%	28%	28%	44%	33%	27%			
Mail / direct Mailer	207	5	27	33	53	43	61	126	51	41	4	64	47	134	66			
	23%	12%	18%	21%	31%	22%	18%	25%	24%	21%	8%	21%	35%	26%	19%			
City of Boise website	181	8	46	46	36	15	52	110	45	38	12	56	30	99	78			
	20%	18%	30%	30%	21%	8%	15%	22%	21%	19%	28%	18%	22%	19%	22%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q34 How do you currently obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
Posters and announcements	152 17%	12 27%	32 21%	21 14%	30 17%	34 17%	59 18%	82 16%	52 24%	33 16%	5 11%	32 10%	30 22%	100 19%	48 14%		
									KL				L	O			
School flyers and take home folders	123 14%	2 5%	20 13%	43 28%	27 16%	6 3%	34 10%	81 16%	20 9%	27 14%	10 23%	43 14%	22 17%	73 14%	43 12%		
			F	BCEF	BF			G									
Flyers	85 9%	10 23%	16 11%	14 9%	12 7%	15 8%	26 8%	50 10%	20 9%	22 11%	6 14%	20 7%	17 12%	51 10%	33 9%		
		EF															
Social network	70 8%	7 15%	22 14%	14 9%	7 4%	5 3%	28 8%	39 8%	21 10%	14 7%	2 5%	21 7%	12 9%	44 9%	25 7%		
			EF	F													
Email	56 6%	2 5%	6 4%	20 13%	11 6%	7 4%	21 6%	31 6%	19 9%	10 5%	-	16 5%	11 8%	40 8%	16 4%		
				CF													
Library	52 6%	3 7%	10 7%	5 3%	5 3%	13 6%	12 4%	34 7%	21 10%	5 3%	5 11%	14 5%	7 5%	29 6%	24 7%		
									J								
After3boise.com	4 *	-	1 1%	1 *	1 1%	1 *	1 *	3 1%	2 1%	-	1 2%	1 *	-	1 *	2 1%		
Other Website	19 2%	-	6 4%	3 2%	4 3%	2 1%	4 1%	14 3%	4 2%	8 4%	-	3 1%	3 2%	7 1%	11 3%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q34 How do you currently obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
		(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(O)
Other	TOTAL	41	2	3	8	8	10	15	25	12	9	2	13	5	15
		5%	4%	2%	5%	4%	5%	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%	4%	4%	4%

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q35 How would you prefer to obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	874	46	151	148	167	194	325	484	207	195	46	296	130	495	351	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	873	43	139	147	164	213	325	486	203	155	46	356	113	503	344	
Newspaper stories	289	9	42	27	53	108	120	152	80	58	15	90	47	173	109	
	33%	20%	28%	18%	32% D	56% BCDE	37%	32%	39%	30%	32%	30%	36%	35%	31%	
TV / Radio	286	17	55	34	47	88	128	144	69	55	17	94	51	171	108	
	33%	37%	37% D	23%	28%	46% DE	39% H	30%	33%	28%	37%	32%	39%	34%	31%	
Mail / direct Mailer	284	12	48	39	63	66	97	165	56	63	18	96	51	171	104	
	32%	26%	32%	26%	38%	34%	30%	34%	27%	33%	39%	32%	39%	35%	30%	
Printed City's Activity Guide	259	10	45	43	63	59	80	162	52	63	13	91	40	156	99	
	30%	22%	30%	29%	38%	31%	25%	33% G	25%	32%	27%	31%	31%	31%	28%	
City of Boise website	222	6	53	42	50	27	72	127	56	39	16	73	39	120	99	
	25%	13%	36% BF	28% BF	30% BF	14%	22%	26%	27%	20%	35%	25%	30%	24%	28%	
Word of mouth	209	13	40	27	49	46	84	116	51	52	9	65	32	120	81	
	24%	30%	27%	18%	29%	24%	26%	24%	25%	27%	20%	22%	24%	24%	23%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q35 How would you prefer to obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER				
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)				
Email	TOTAL	159	10	28	42	39	21	64	83	37	25	7	64	26	106	46			
		18%	22%	19%	29%	23%	11%	20%	17%	18%	13%	15%	22%	20%	21%	13%			
Direct mailing notices from the city		135	8	22	14	31	26	43	79	22	43	9	40	20	79	53			
		15%	17%	15%	10%	18%	13%	13%	16%	11%	22%	20%	14%	16%	16%	15%			
Posters and announcements		132	7	34	16	21	28	49	76	36	33	5	39	19	80	49			
		15%	15%	23%	11%	13%	15%	15%	16%	18%	17%	11%	13%	15%	16%	14%			
Online newsletter		118	1	21	27	30	18	42	67	34	22	3	41	18	69	40			
		14%	2%	14%	19%	18%	9%	13%	14%	16%	11%	7%	14%	14%	14%	12%			
School flyers and take home folders		97	4	25	30	13	8	29	64	18	19	8	40	13	52	38			
		11%	8%	17%	20%	8%	4%	9%	13%	9%	10%	17%	14%	10%	10%	11%			
Social network		76	8	18	23	9	3	30	45	17	16	4	32	8	50	23			
		9%	17%	12%	15%	5%	2%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%	11%	6%	10%	7%			
Library		67	3	9	4	8	14	13	45	22	6	6	23	11	40	28			
		8%	8%	6%	3%	5%	7%	4%	9%	10%	3%	12%	8%	8%	8%	8%			
Flyers		63	4	7	22	13	5	22	39	8	14	6	21	13	37	21			
		7%	9%	5%	15%	8%	3%	7%	8%	4%	7%	14%	7%	10%	7%	6%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q35 How would you prefer to obtain information about park and recreation activities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Buch	S West	W Buch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
After3boise.com	19 2%	1 3%	5 3%	2 1%	3 2%	4 2%	3 1%	14 3%	7 3%	2 1%	1 1%	4 1%	4 3%	13 3%	6 2%	
Other Website	31 4%	1 3%	4 3%	5 3%	4 2%	10 5%	11 3%	20 4%	8 4%	9 5%	1 2%	11 4%	3 2%	16 3%	15 4%	
Other	9 1%	-	2 1%	2 1%	2 1%	2 1%	4 1%	5 1%	2 1%	2 1%	1 2%	4 1%	-	4 1%	4 1%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q36 Which of the following do you think is most important for City of Boise Parks and Recreation to do to be more green?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	860	44	151	144	170	172	327	466	207	189	45	289	129	504	328			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	851	42	139	141	165	191	323	464	200	149	46	345	111	508	317			
Increase recycling opportunities	599	33	117	106	121	105	200	358	159	125	28	195	91	365	215			
	70%	74%	78%	73%	71%	61%	61%	77%	77%	66%	63%	68%	71%	72%	65%			
Plant grass, vegetation and trees that require less water	512	20	92	76	120	100	176	292	133	115	23	160	81	311	189			
	60%	45%	61%	53%	71%	58%	54%	63%	64%	61%	51%	55%	63%	62%	58%			
Use of reusable or recyclable products	402	23	72	58	92	84	124	250	111	90	14	128	60	257	134			
	47%	53%	48%	40%	54%	48%	38%	54%	54%	47%	31%	44%	46%	51%	41%			
Park and building designs that require less energy consumption	368	19	70	47	83	81	119	227	103	68	26	115	57	226	135			
	43%	43%	47%	33%	49%	47%	36%	49%	50%	36%	57%	40%	44%	45%	41%			
Recreation programs and parks in neighborhoods that can be walked or biked to	345	19	60	70	71	57	117	211	89	78	20	107	51	209	122			
	40%	43%	40%	49%	42%	33%	36%	45%	43%	41%	44%	37%	39%	41%	37%			
Reduce the use of water	287	13	55	37	69	53	103	158	81	52	8	94	51	182	97			
	33%	29%	36%	26%	41%	31%	31%	34%	39%	28%	18%	32%	40%	36%	30%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q36 Which of the following do you think is most important for City of Boise Parks and Recreation to do to be more green?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Develop solar design opportunities	286 33%	15 33%	56 37%	51 36%	66 39%	53 31%	84 26%	185 40%	76 37%	69 36%	14 31%	82 29%	44 34%	170 34%	102 31%	
Park land use for other purposes such as community gardens	273 32%	19 42%	55 37%	38 26%	57 33%	52 30%	81 25%	176 38%	72 35%	66 35%	19 42%	71 24%	45 35%	164 33%	100 30%	
Carpooling or public transportation for recreation programs to reduce carbon emissions	212 25%	16 36%	43 28%	39 27%	38 22%	30 17%	60 18%	138 30%	61 29%	49 26%	12 26%	64 22%	27 21%	142 28%	58 18%	
Mow grass less often	198 23%	10 22%	35 23%	24 16%	46 27%	40 23%	53 16%	130 28%	66 32%	46 24%	5 10%	56 20%	24 19%	118 23%	77 24%	
Use more hybrid vehicles	185 22%	13 30%	32 21%	31 21%	35 21%	35 20%	63 19%	109 23%	61 30%	34 18%	6 14%	52 18%	33 25%	114 23%	66 20%	
Other	63 7%	4 9%	7 4%	6 4%	11 6%	17 10%	24 7%	31 7%	17 8%	14 7%	5 11%	15 5%	12 10%	34 7%	27 8%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q37 Which of the following green activities do you do?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+			(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)				(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)				
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210		358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367		
TOTAL RESPONDING	910 100%	46 100%	152 100%	155 100%	176 100%	197 100%		339 100%	503 100%	216 100%	199 100%	45 100%	314 100%	136 100%	528 100%	353 100%		
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	913	43	142	154	175	216		341	506	212	160	48	376	117	538	348		
Recycling	752 83%	35 76%	134 88%	133 86%	153 87%	150 76%		265 78%	428 85%	188 87%	158 79%	32 72%	260 83%	113 83%	448 85%	280 79%		
Walking	678 74%	36 78%	110 72%	98 63%	141 80%	151 77%		249 73%	381 76%	191 88%	146 73%	31 69%	210 67%	100 74%	380 72%	270 76%		
Using reusable and recyclable products	506 56%	21 47%	85 56%	79 51%	107 61%	114 58%		151 44%	320 64%	149 69%	88 44%	27 60%	164 52%	77 56%	304 58%	191 54%		
Bicycling	457 50%	23 51%	81 53%	94 61%	107 61%	78 40%		187 55%	240 48%	141 66%	87 44%	22 48%	130 41%	77 57%	273 52%	164 46%		
Food gardening	407 45%	16 36%	61 40%	70 45%	81 46%	107 55%		157 46%	226 45%	99 46%	83 42%	24 53%	141 45%	60 44%	253 48%	141 40%		
Electricity, natural gas or water conservation	399 44%	15 34%	59 39%	59 38%	87 49%	98 50%		144 42%	228 45%	117 54%	82 41%	12 28%	133 42%	55 40%	228 43%	161 46%		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Q37 Which of the following green activities do you do?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Composting	238 26%	6 13%	33 22%	41 26%	55 31%	67 34%	89 26%	131 26%	62 29%	50 25%	10 23%	69 22%	46 34%	146 28%	85 24%	
					B	BC							L			
Sharing tools and resources	184 20%	10 22%	36 24%	28 18%	41 23%	37 19%	59 17%	107 21%	54 25%	35 18%	6 14%	59 19%	30 22%	126 24%	56 16%	
														O		
Public transportation	51 6%	7 15%	11 7%	6 4%	13 8%	5 3%	15 4%	34 7%	21 10%	13 7%	2 4%	9 3%	6 5%	28 5%	20 6%	
		F							L							
Other	28 3%	5 10%	5 3%	1 *	7 4%	8 4%	16 5%	10 2%	12 6%	4 2%	1 2%	5 1%	6 4%	16 3%	12 3%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q38 What should be the highest priority for additional park improvements?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(F)	(G)			N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(M)	(O)		
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	874	43	147	148	171	189	346	463	207	191	46	307	123	513	332			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	875	41	137	147	169	206	346	465	203	152	48	365	107	518	330			
Acquire more open space and park property	247	12	35	49	66	50	102	127	77	49	8	67	46	144	89			
	28%	27%	23%	33%	39%	26%	30%	27%	37%	26%	18%	22%	37%	28%	27%			
					CF				JKL				KL					
Complete existing parks	237	10	31	35	42	69	85	133	55	51	7	92	32	151	81			
	27%	23%	21%	23%	25%	36%	25%	29%	26%	27%	15%	30%	26%	29%	24%			
					CDE							K						
Better maintain existing parks	226	6	41	23	36	58	80	123	52	58	6	75	36	123	97			
	26%	15%	28%	15%	21%	31%	23%	27%	25%	30%	13%	24%	29%	24%	29%			
			D			BD			K				K					
Develop new parks	194	12	25	45	39	41	86	98	34	29	23	87	21	116	68			
	22%	27%	17%	30%	23%	22%	25%	21%	17%	15%	50%	28%	17%	23%	20%			
				C							IJLM	IJM						
No more park funding should be made available	145	15	21	24	35	26	62	71	55	42	3	24	21	74	58			
	17%	34%	14%	16%	21%	14%	18%	15%	26%	22%	7%	8%	17%	14%	17%			
		CDF							KL	KL			L					
Develop more trails	114	4	18	24	25	25	45	60	19	7	10	61	17	65	46			
	13%	8%	12%	16%	15%	13%	13%	13%	9%	4%	21%	20%	14%	13%	14%			
									J		J	IJ	J					

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
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 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q38 What should be the highest priority for additional park improvements?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bndh	S West	W Bndh	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
Develop a park in my neighborhood	110 13%	7 15%	29 20%	23 16%	14 8%	17 9%	41 12%	64 14%	13 6%	23 12%	21 46%	49 16%	4 3%	73 14%	32 10%
			EF							M	ITLM	IM			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/ITLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q39 Would you say that the value Boise taxpayers receive for the taxes paid is

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	(P)	(Q)	(R)	(S)	(T)	(U)	(V)	(W)	(X)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	899	44	153	152	174	199	347	488	217	194	46	311	131	523	348									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	900	42	141	149	172	219	346	490	211	157	47	372	113	532	341									
(1) Poor	16	-	2	3	5	2	7	7	2	5	5	4	-	10	6									
	2%		1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	12%	1%		2%	2%									
(2) Fair	122	8	18	18	14	26	57	54	23	18	9	60	12	77	38									
	14%	19%	12%	12%	8%	13%	16%	11%	11%	9%	20%	19%	9%	15%	11%									
(3) Good	286	15	48	45	53	64	103	165	45	76	18	116	31	165	108									
	32%	33%	31%	30%	30%	32%	30%	34%	21%	39%	39%	37%	24%	32%	31%									
(4) Very Good	324	14	62	52	62	78	122	178	90	78	10	93	52	179	140									
	36%	32%	40%	34%	35%	39%	35%	37%	42%	40%	23%	30%	40%	34%	40%									
(5) Excellent	151	7	23	33	40	30	57	84	57	17	3	39	36	91	55									
	17%	16%	15%	22%	23%	15%	16%	17%	26%	9%	6%	13%	27%	17%	16%									
MEAN	3.53	3.46	3.56	3.63	3.67	3.54	3.47	3.57	3.82	3.43	2.91	3.33	3.85	3.51	3.58									
STANDARD DEVIATION	0.98	0.98	0.94	1.01	1.02	0.94	1.02	0.95	0.97	0.87	1.08	0.96	0.93	1.00	0.94									
STANDARD ERROR	0.04	0.17	0.09	0.10	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.06	0.10	0.05	0.06									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q40 Please pick the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367
TOTAL RESPONDING	913	46	156	154	178	194	347	497	212	200	50	317	134	529	354
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	911	43	144	153	176	213	347	498	205	160	51	379	116	539	344
Trails for walking or jogging	513	24	92	88	99	108	187	284	138	100	23	183	70	279	216
	56%	52%	59%	57%	56%	55%	54%	57%	65%	50%	45%	58%	52%	53%	61%
									JKM						N
Neighborhood park close to home	451	15	76	96	76	99	182	242	104	89	30	167	61	265	170
	49%	33%	49%	63%	43%	51%	52%	49%	49%	44%	60%	53%	46%	50%	48%
				BCE		B									
Playgrounds	351	18	70	66	46	69	118	206	80	74	22	124	51	185	150
	38%	40%	45%	43%	26%	35%	34%	41%	38%	37%	43%	39%	38%	35%	42%
			E	E											
Dog parks	318	17	68	48	73	49	103	191	84	69	12	106	47	251	51
	35%	37%	43%	31%	41%	25%	30%	38%	40%	35%	24%	33%	35%	48%	14%
			F		F			G	K					O	
Youth sport fields	303	12	53	66	49	64	136	146	67	57	8	125	47	173	115
	33%	27%	34%	43%	28%	33%	39%	29%	32%	28%	17%	39%	35%	33%	33%
				E			H		K			JK	K		
Swimming pools	261	11	57	59	50	38	79	163	43	60	9	98	50	152	103
	29%	24%	36%	38%	28%	20%	23%	33%	21%	30%	18%	31%	37%	29%	29%
			F	F				G				I	IK		

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q40 Please pick the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA					DOG OWNER?	
						Male	Female						Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(G)	(H)	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	(N)	(O)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)
TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+									
	255	12	42	37	48	90	143	51	72	12	92	28	142	102
Covered group picnic shelters	28%	26%	27%	24%	27%	26%	29%	24%	36%	23%	29%	20%	27%	29%
									IM					
Community gardens	248	10	37	30	65	80	154	78	57	9	69	35	138	106
	27%	22%	24%	20%	37%	23%	31%	37%	29%	18%	22%	26%	26%	30%
							G	KL						
Neighborhood recreation centers	233	5	30	48	52	69	141	43	56	16	84	34	119	106
	26%	11%	19%	31%	29%	20%	28%	20%	28%	32%	27%	25%	22%	30%
							G							N
Bird watching / wildlife observation sites	149	2	13	21	34	45	94	44	30	6	53	16	89	59
	16%	4%	9%	13%	19%	13%	19%	21%	15%	12%	17%	12%	17%	17%
							G							
Public ice rink	116	8	12	14	31	36	69	16	43	5	37	16	73	37
	13%	18%	8%	9%	17%	10%	14%	7%	21%	11%	12%	12%	14%	10%
									IL					
Skateboard parks	114	6	28	22	17	21	66	29	20	6	39	19	78	35
	13%	13%	18%	14%	10%	11%	13%	14%	10%	13%	12%	14%	15%	10%
Basketball courts	108	8	16	17	18	23	45	28	19	9	29	22	62	41
	12%	18%	10%	11%	10%	12%	10%	13%	10%	19%	9%	16%	12%	11%
Tennis courts	103	7	17	19	21	19	53	28	19	4	39	13	55	45
	11%	15%	11%	12%	12%	13%	11%	13%	10%	7%	12%	10%	10%	13%

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Q40 Please pick the five most important public park and recreation facilities needed in Boise?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
Adult sport fields	92	6	21	25	19	10	50	38	23	22	3	30	15	53	36	
	10%	14%	13%	16%	10%	5%	14%	8%	11%	11%	6%	10%	11%	10%	10%	
			F	F			H									
Disc golf courses	81	8	29	13	12	8	43	30	26	17	7	16	15	51	30	
	9%	18%	18%	8%	7%	4%	12%	6%	12%	8%	14%	5%	11%	10%	9%	
		F	DEF				H		L							
Gymnasiums	73	7	8	12	23	9	28	38	6	21	-	34	12	47	24	
	8%	15%	5%	8%	13%	5%	8%	8%	3%	10%		11%	9%	9%	7%	
					CF					I		I				
BMX / freestyle biking	54	4	19	6	7	8	23	25	19	9	3	16	7	32	20	
	6%	8%	12%	4%	4%	4%	7%	5%	9%	4%	7%	5%	5%	6%	6%	
			DEF													
Volleyball courts	53	3	7	13	8	7	20	25	11	12	3	17	10	29	20	
	6%	7%	4%	8%	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%	6%	7%	6%	6%	
Youth golf courses	47	3	8	10	13	7	22	19	9	7	1	17	14	31	15	
	5%	6%	5%	6%	7%	4%	6%	4%	4%	4%	2%	5%	10%	6%	4%	
													K			
Equestrian areas	23	1	3	4	9	3	6	15	6	3	3	8	3	18	5	
	3%	3%	2%	2%	5%	1%	2%	3%	3%	1%	6%	2%	2%	3%	1%	
Other	70	6	5	10	13	24	34	31	21	19	6	15	10	34	35	
	8%	13%	3%	6%	7%	12%	10%	6%	10%	9%	12%	5%	7%	7%	10%	
						C										

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q41 Please tell us your gender

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?									
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	870	44	152	149	175	207	358	512	206	185	49	302	128	491	347									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358									
Male	358	20	59	57	69	103	358	-	81	74	18	130	55	203	141									
	41%	46%	39%	38%	39%	50%	100%		39%	40%	36%	43%	43%	41%	41%									
Female	512	24	93	92	106	104	-	512	125	111	32	172	73	288	206									
	59%	54%	61%	62%	61%	50%		100%	61%	60%	64%	57%	57%	59%	59%									
Prefer not to answer	71	2	4	9	3	4	-	-	14	19	2	24	11	50	20									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q42 Please tell us your age

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)			
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
TOTAL RESPONDING	748	46	156	157	178	210	308	419	184	151	41	253	118	430	293			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	774	43	144	156	176	230	311	440	184	128	43	315	104	457	293			
18 - 24	46	46	-	-	-	-	20	24	10	17	2	9	8	19	22			
	6%	100%					7%	6%	5%	11%	6%	3%	6%	4%	7%			
25 - 34	156	-	156	-	-	-	59	93	46	37	7	45	22	85	70			
	21%		100%				19%	22%	25%	24%	16%	18%	19%	20%	24%			
35 - 44	157	-	-	157	-	-	57	92	32	23	7	63	33	100	48			
	21%			100%			19%	22%	17%	15%	17%	25%	28%	23%	16%			
45 - 54	178	-	-	-	178	-	69	106	32	40	11	65	31	124	50			
	24%				100%		22%	25%	17%	27%	27%	25%	26%	29%	17%			
55 - 64	135	-	-	-	-	135	56	76	48	19	8	45	16	72	61			
	18%					64%	18%	18%	26%	12%	20%	18%	13%	17%	21%			
65 or over	75	-	-	-	-	75	47	28	17	15	6	28	9	30	43			
	10%					36%	15% H	7%	9%	10%	14%	11%	8%	7%	15% N			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q42 Please tell us your age

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	18-24		25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	23	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	4	4	2	10	3	17	4	
Unknown Age																
MEAN	46.66	21.32	29.33	39.62	49.27	63.52	48.13	45.70	46.82	44.56	49.61	47.94	45.31	46.72	46.72	
STANDARD DEVIATION	16.10	1.99	2.73	2.67	2.84	7.37	16.85	15.49	16.12	17.43	14.94	15.75	15.22	15.44	16.93	
STANDARD ERROR	0.68	0.34	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.54	1.13	0.85	1.31	1.72	2.49	1.09	1.75	0.85	1.13	
MEDIAN	46.00	22.00	29.00	40.00	49.00	62.00	48.00	45.00	46.00	45.00	48.00	47.00	44.00	46.00	46.00	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q43 Please tell us your highest level of education

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	855	43	151	147	174	200	335	484	213	159	50	301	131	491	334	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358	
Did not graduate high school	24	4	2	3	1	7	8	15	3	6	4	10	1	18	5	
	3%	9%	1%	2%	1%	4%	2%	3%	1%	4%	7%	3%	1%	4%	1%	
High school graduate	95	13	14	12	17	19	31	56	19	32	4	31	10	53	37	
	11%	29%	9%	8%	10%	9%	9%	12%	9%	20%	7%	10%	7%	11%	11%	
	CDEF									IKLM						
Some college	230	16	35	29	50	63	84	142	44	43	19	93	31	125	98	
	27%	37%	23%	20%	29%	31%	25%	29%	20%	27%	37%	31%	24%	25%	29%	
						D					I	I				
Associate degree	63	2	11	17	9	11	21	39	15	11	8	23	5	36	25	
	7%	5%	7%	12%	5%	5%	6%	8%	7%	7%	16%	8%	4%	7%	7%	
											M					
Bachelor's degree	276	9	67	46	60	52	119	143	70	43	14	99	49	173	97	
	32%	20%	44%	31%	35%	26%	36%	30%	33%	27%	28%	33%	38%	35%	29%	
			BF													
Post graduate degree	169	-	22	39	36	48	72	90	63	24	2	45	35	86	73	
	20%		15%	27%	21%	24%	22%	18%	29%	15%	4%	15%	26%	18%	22%	
				C		C			JKL	K		K	KL			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q43 Please tell us your highest level of education

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		AGE					GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C	Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)		
TOTAL		86	2	4	11	5	10	23	28	7	45	1	25	7	50	33	
Prefer not to answer																	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q44 Please tell us your income

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	S East	Yes	No		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	654	33	129	124	133	156	262	368	172	126	38	223	96	384	243	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	942	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358	
Under \$20,000	78	22	9	10	7	18	26	51	24	19	10	17	9	42	36	
	12%	66% CDEF	7%	8%	6%	12%	10%	14%	14%	15%	26% L	8%	9%	11%	15%	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	79	5	22	13	9	18	25	50	11	28	6	27	8	41	35	
	12%	15%	17% E	11%	7%	11%	10%	14%	6%	22% IM	15%	12%	8%	11%	14%	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	85	1	32	13	15	16	34	49	17	19	4	30	14	45	33	
	13%	3%	25% BDEF	11%	11%	11%	13%	13%	10%	15%	11%	14%	15%	12%	14%	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	64	2	18	6	7	23	25	37	17	8	3	26	10	35	27	
	10%	6%	14%	5%	5%	15% DE	9%	10%	10%	7%	8%	12%	10%	9%	11%	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	82	2	19	21	16	16	32	47	24	16	3	27	12	56	25	
	13%	6%	15%	17%	12%	10%	12%	13%	14%	13%	9%	12%	12%	15%	10%	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	42	1	5	10	9	9	23	18	7	10	3	17	5	25	14	
	6%	4%	4%	8%	7%	6%	9%	5%	4%	8%	8%	8%	5%	7%	6%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
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2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

Q44 Please tell us your income

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+		Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East		Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)		(N)	(O)
TOTAL	115	-	20	22	31	30	47	64	35	15	5	43	17		72	42
	18%		16%	17%	23%	19%	18%	17%	20%	12%	14%	19%	18%		19%	17%
\$70,000 to \$100,000	109	-	4	28	38	26	51	52	37	11	4	36	22		69	31
	17%		3%	22%	29%	17%	20%	14%	22%	9%	10%	16%	23%	J	18%	13%
				C	CF	C			J							
Don't Know	8	5	-	1	-	-	2	6	-	3	-	4	2		6	1
Prefer not to answer	279	8	27	33	45	55	94	138	48	76	14	100	41		151	123
MEDIAN	52530	15223	41002	58945	72849	51865	56838	49207	57008	38653	38031	54058	56459		55333	46441

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

AREA - Parks & Rec Planning Area

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358	
North River	220	10	46	32	32	65	81	125	220	-	-	-	-	131	88	
	23%	21%	29%	20%	18%	31%	23%	24%	100%					24%	24%	
			E			DE										
Southeast	139	8	22	33	31	25	55	73	-	-	-	-	139	71	56	
	15%	17%	14%	21%	17%	12%	15%	14%					100%	13%	15%	
Central Bench	205	17	37	23	40	34	74	111	-	205	-	-	-	102	94	
	22%	38%	24%	15%	23%	16%	21%	22%		100%				19%	26%	
		DF													N	
West Bench	326	9	45	63	65	73	130	172	-	-	-	326	-	205	110	
	35%	19%	29%	40%	36%	35%	36%	33%				100%		38%	30%	
				B	B	B								O		
Southwest	52	2	7	7	11	14	18	32	-	-	52	-	-	32	19	
	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	7%	5%	6%		100%				6%	5%	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

GENDER_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA								DOG OWNER?							
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	870	44	152	149	175	207	358	512	206	185	49	302	128	491	347									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358									
Male	358	20	59	57	69	103	358	-	81	74	18	130	55	203	141									
	41%	46%	39%	38%	39%	50%	100%		39%	40%	36%	43%	43%	41%	41%									
Female	512	24	93	92	106	104	-	512	125	111	32	172	73	288	206									
	59%	54%	61%	62%	61%	50%		100%	61%	60%	64%	57%	57%	59%	59%									
Prefer not to answer	71	2	4	9	3	4	-	-	14	19	2	24	11	50	20									

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

AGE_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER:	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	748	46	156	157	178	210	308	419	184	151	41	253	118	430	293	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358	
18 to 24	46	46	-	-	-	-	20	24	10	17	2	9	8	19	22	
	6%	100%	-	-	-	-	7%	6%	5%	11%	6%	3%	6%	4%	7%	
25 to 34	156	-	156	-	-	-	59	93	46	37	7	45	22	85	70	
	21%	-	100%	-	-	-	19%	22%	25%	24%	16%	18%	19%	20%	24%	
35 to 44	157	-	-	157	-	-	57	92	32	23	7	63	33	100	48	
	21%	-	-	100%	-	-	19%	22%	17%	15%	17%	25%	28%	23%	16%	
45 to 54	178	-	-	-	178	-	69	106	32	40	11	65	31	124	50	
	24%	-	-	-	100%	-	22%	25%	17%	27%	27%	25%	26%	29%	17%	
55 +	210	-	-	-	-	210	103	104	65	34	14	73	25	102	104	
	28%	-	-	-	-	100%	33% H	25%	35% JM	22%	34%	29%	21%	24%	35% N	
Unknown Age	23	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	4	4	2	10	3	17	4	
Prefer not to answer	171	-	-	-	-	-	42	79	32	50	9	63	17	94	69	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJ/KLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

AREA_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER?	
								Male	Female								Yes	No
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)			
TOTAL RESPONDING	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367			
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%			
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	941	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358			
North River	220	10	46	32	32	65	81	125	220	-	-	-	-	131	88			
	23%	21%	29%	20%	18%	31%	23%	24%	100%					24%	24%			
			E			DE												
Southeast	139	8	22	33	31	25	55	73	-	-	-	-	139	71	56			
	15%	17%	14%	21%	17%	12%	15%	14%					100%	13%	15%			
Central Bench	205	17	37	23	40	34	74	111	-	205	-	-	-	102	94			
	22%	38%	24%	15%	23%	16%	21%	22%		100%				19%	26%			
		DF													N			
West Bench	326	9	45	63	65	73	130	172	-	-	-	326	-	205	110			
	35%	19%	29%	40%	36%	35%	36%	33%				100%		38%	30%			
				B	B	B								O				
Southwest	52	2	7	7	11	14	18	32	-	-	52	-	-	32	19			
	5%	5%	4%	5%	6%	7%	5%	6%			100%			6%	5%			

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

INCOME_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE						GENDER		PLANNING AREA						DOG OWNER?	
	TOTAL	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Male	Female	N Rvr	C Bnch	S West	W Bnch	S East	Yes	No	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)	
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367	
TOTAL RESPONDING	654	33	129	124	133	156	262	368	172	126	38	223	96	384	243	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	942	43	144	156	176	230	358	513	215	164	53	390	119	552	358	
Under \$20,000	157	27	31	24	16	35	51	101	35	47	15	44	17	82	71	
	24%	81%	24%	19%	12%	23%	19%	27%	20%	37%	41%	20%	17%	21%	29%	
		CDEF	E			E		G		ILM	ILM					
\$20,000 to \$29,999	149	3	49	19	22	39	58	86	35	27	7	56	24	80	60	
	23%	9%	38%	16%	17%	25%	22%	23%	20%	21%	19%	25%	25%	21%	25%	
			BDEF			B										
\$30,000 to \$39,999	124	3	24	31	25	25	54	65	30	26	6	44	17	81	39	
	19%	10%	19%	25%	19%	16%	21%	18%	18%	21%	16%	20%	18%	21%	16%	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	224	-	25	49	70	56	98	116	72	26	9	78	39	141	73	
	34%		19%	40%	52%	36%	38%	32%	42%	21%	24%	35%	40%	37%	30%	
				C	CF	C			JK			J	J			
Don't know / Refused	287	13	27	34	45	55	95	144	48	79	14	103	43	157	124	

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

2009 BOISE PARKS & RECREATION PLANNING SURVEY -- RESIDENTIAL

HH_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	AGE							GENDER		PLANNING AREA							DOG OWNER							
	18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		Male	Female	N	Rvr	C	Bnch	S	West	W	Bnch	S	East	Yes	No
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	(J)	(K)	(L)	(M)	(N)	(O)									
TOTAL	941	46	156	157	178	210	358	512	220	205	52	326	139	541	367									
TOTAL RESPONDING	892	42	152	147	174	199	343	484	210	195	45	308	134	508	351									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
1	119	3	22	13	21	35	45	70	39	33	4	31	13	59	58									
	13%	8%	14%	9%	12%	18%	13%	14%	19%	17%	9%	10%	9%	12%	16%									
						D			LM															
2	355	18	51	20	61	126	142	183	115	73	16	101	49	189	155									
	40%	42%	34%	14%	35%	63%	41%	38%	55%	38%	36%	33%	37%	37%	44%									
		D	D		D	BCDE			JKLM															
3	166	12	35	34	39	18	63	88	22	35	9	65	36	102	58									
	19%	28%	23%	23%	22%	9%	18%	18%	11%	18%	19%	21%	27%	20%	16%									
		F	F	F	F							I	I											
4 or more	251	9	44	81	53	20	93	143	33	54	16	111	36	158	81									
	28%	22%	29%	55%	31%	10%	27%	30%	16%	28%	36%	36%	27%	31%	23%									
			F	BCEF	F					I	I	I	I	O										

Comparison Groups: BCDEF/GH/IJKLM/NO
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC 2009 (October - December 2009)

Appendix B – 2009 Youth Survey

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey

Banner Points

Prepared Exclusively For:
Boise City Parks & Recreation Department

FINAL

BANNER INTRODUCTION

Cross-tabulations

This document contains the cross-tabulations for each question in the survey. As the data is a mix of scaled variables, ordinal and interval, frequency and percentile representations are tabulated and presented. Cross-tabulations also answer the question of how variables are related. A banner page format is used which presents the question of interest at the top left of the page (below the banner columns) with the relevant cross-tabulation variables presented by frequency, percentile, standard error, and confidence interval. The ORC team worked with Sound Transit to determine these relevant cross-tabulation variables.

The base sizes shown for each question are the total number with valid responses for that question. Each table provides information from respondents who offered opinions to a question. “Refusals”, “invalid”, and “blank” responses are counted as missing values and thus excluded from the analysis. Table bases may be different from table to table for this reason even though the base label (e.g. All Valid Respondents) is the same. Tables that are based on a response to a previous question may also be different. For example if a respondent checked “walk” but left the follow-up question asking the number of blocks blank, then the missing responses will not be included in the base for the number of blocks question.

Banner Points

Banner cross-tabulations were produced in WinCross banner software. The following banner points were selected:

Resident Banner 1:

Category		Banner Point	
Total	A	Total	
Age	B	18-24	
	C	25-34	
	D	35-44	
	E	45-54	
	F	55+	
Gender	G	Male	
	H	Female	
Planning Area	I	North River	
	J	Central Bench	
	K	Southwest	
	L	West Bench	
	M	Southeast	
Dog Owner	N	Yes	
	O	No	

Resident Banner 2:

Category	Banner Point	
Total	A	Total
Income	B	Less than \$30,000
	C	\$30,000 - \$49,999
	D	\$50,000 - \$69,000
	E	\$70,000 or more
Household Size	F	One
	G	Two
	H	Three
	I	Four or more

Youth Banner:

Category		Banner Point
Total	A	Total
Age	B	10 - 12
	C	13 - 15
	D	16 - 17
Planning Area	E	North River
	F	Central Bench
	G	Southwest
	H	West Bench
	I	Southeast

Statistical Significance

When interpreting survey results, readers should keep in mind that all surveys are subject to sampling error. Sampling error is the extent to which the results may differ from what would be obtained if the whole population were surveyed. The size of such sampling error depends on the number of interviews completed. As the sample size increases, the sampling error decreases.

The sample plan was designed to achieve a maximum margin of error of + / - 5 percent with 95 percent confidence for this and all other key measures. These terms simply mean that if the survey were conducted 100 times, the data would be within a certain number of percentage points above or below the percentage reported in 95 of the 100 surveys.

Banner Explanation

- 1: Question – This is the question that the banner refers to
- 2: Base – This is the respondents that this particular cross-tab applies to. In the example, this question applies to all respondents. On certain questions (e.g. question 33), the base identifies that the banner only applies to respondents who use or participate in the various activities
- 3: Total Responding – This indicates the number of respondents, after weighting, who provided a valid answer. This is the number used for statistical analysis in the banner column.
- 4: Comparison Groups – The banners were set up in such a way as to provide statistical analysis across groups. In this example analysis is

1 → Q20 Do you recommend the City of Boise ban smoking in city parks and facilities?

2 → BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

3 → TOTAL RESPONDING

4 →

	AGE						
	18-24	25-34	34-44	45-54	55+		
TOTAL	941	446	156	157	178	210	
TOTAL RESPONDING	895	38	155	146	177	200	
UNWEIGHTED TOTAL	902	39	143	149	174	221	
(1) Strongly Disagree	124	3	19	12	31	28	
(2) Disagree	110	4	24	13	25	20	
(3) No opinion	145	4	15	30	31	35	
(4) Agree	144	4	24	19	29	34	
(5) Strongly Agree	373	22	74	73	62	83	
(1-2) Total Disagree	234	7	42	25	55	48	
(3-4) Total Agree	289	8	39	38	41	54	
MEAN	3.59	4.01	3.72	3.88	3.38	3.62	
STANDARD DEVIATION	1.47	1.40	1.48	1.33	1.51	1.45	
STANDARD ERROR	0.06	0.24	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.11	

Season Groups: BANNER/CH/18-24/NO
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

done across age groups. Statistical significance between groups at the 95% level is shown by a capital letter. In this example, residents between 18 and 24 (Column B) are significantly more likely than residents 45 to 54 (Column E) to agree that the City of Boise should ban smoking in public parks.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

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YOUTH

Page 1.....Q1 - How do you find out about recreation programs and activities offered by Boise Parks and recreation Department?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 3.....ACTIVITY_COUNT -- The number of activities for each respondent	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 5.....Q2 - From the list of activities, please mark the ones you are involved in	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 9.....Q3 - Which activities would you like to see offered by Boise Parks & Recreation?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 11.....Q4 - What is the main reason you don't participate in recreation programs?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 13.....Q5 - Where do you spend most of your free time?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 15.....Q6 - Why do you go to the places identified above?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 17.....Q7 - Do you use public transportation to get to a recreation program?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 18.....Q8 - If you do not use public transportation, why not?	BASE = DOES NOT USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO GET TO RECREATION PROGRAM
Page 20.....Q9 - Do you have adult family members or adult friends who are actively involved in your recreation activities or free time?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 21.....Q10 - Do you visit the parks and recreation facilities?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 22.....Q11 - Have you visited one of the 3 new neighborhood community centers?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 23.....Q12 - Have you ever participated in the activities managed by the mobile recreation program?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 24.....Q13 - Please mark the top 3 recreation facilities you feel are most important to you and your friends	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 26.....Q14 - Please indicate your age	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS
Page 27.....Q15_A - Do you have a computer at home?	BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

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Page 28.....Q15_B - Do you have internet access at home?
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

Page 29.....AREA_BANNER
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

Page 30.....AGE_BANNER
BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q1 - How do you find out about recreation programs and activities offered by Boise Parks and recreation Department?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES									PLANNING AREA								
	TOTAL				N. River				C. Bench				So. West		W. Bench		So. East	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)									
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19									
TOTAL RESPONDING	112	32	40	32	8	15	6	69	14									
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%									
Friends or word of mouth	56	10	22	21	2	7	2	38	7									
	50%	31%	55%	66%	25%	47%	33%	55%	50%									
School announcements	47	16	18	9	4	7	-	32	4									
	42%	50%	45%	28%	50%	47%		46%	29%									
Parents	47	10	21	13	5	1	1	33	7									
	42%	31%	53%	41%	63%	7%	17%	48%	50%									
TV or radio	27	4	9	12	3	2	1	20	1									
	24%	13%	23%	38%	38%	13%	17%	29%	7%									
Posters	13	2	5	5	1	3	-	8	1									
	12%	6%	13%	16%	13%	20%		12%	7%									
Myspace, Facebook, Twitter, etc	12	4	6	1	1	2	-	8	1									
	11%	13%	15%	3%	13%	13%		12%	7%									
Newspaper stories	11	2	4	4	2	2	-	7	-									
	10%	6%	10%	13%	25%	13%		10%										

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)

NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q1 - How do you find out about recreation programs and activities offered by Boise Parks and recreation Department?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)		
Printed Activity Guide	10 9%	1 3%	7 18% B	-	1 13%	-	1 17%	7 10%	1 7%	(I)
Boise Parks & Rec Website	9 8%	4 13%	2 5%	3 9%	1 13%	3 20%	-	5 7%	-	-
Direct Mailing notices from the city	4 4%	2 6%	1 3%	1 3%	-	1 7%	-	1 1%	2 14%	2
Other Websites	6 5%	2 6%	2 5%	2 6%	2 25%	1 7%	-	2 3%	1 7%	1
I had not heard about programs and activities offered by Boise Parks and Recreation	11 10%	3 9%	3 8%	4 13%	1 13%	2 13%	2 33%	4 6%	2 14%	2

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

ACTIVITY_COUNT -- The number of activities for each respondent

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	118	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
None	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
	2%		5%					1%	5%
One	16	4	4	8	-	2	2	7	5
	14%	12%	9%	25%		13%	33%	10%	26%
Two	7	2	1	3	-	2	-	4	1
	6%	6%	2%	9%		13%		6%	5%
Three	14	2	8	3	1	3	1	7	2
	12%	6%	18%	9%	13%	20%	17%	10%	11%
Four	14	3	5	5	-	1	1	9	3
	12%	9%	11%	16%		7%	17%	13%	16%
Five	17	6	3	6	1	1	1	11	3
	14%	18%	7%	19%	13%	7%	17%	16%	16%
Six	19	6	8	4	2	3	1	12	1
	16%	18%	18%	13%	25%	20%	17%	17%	5%
Seven or More	29	11	13	3	4	3	-	19	3
	25%	32%	30%	9%	50%	20%		27%	16%
		D							

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)

NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

ACTIVITY_COUNT -- The number of activities for each respondent

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
TOTAL		10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17		N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
(A)		(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
MEAN	5.29	6.50	5.45	3.78		7.75	4.67	3.33	5.74	3.68
		D	D			FGI			I	
STANDARD DEVIATION	3.66	4.43	3.73	2.25		3.77	3.09	2.07	3.90	2.60
STANDARD ERROR	0.34	0.76	0.56	0.40		1.33	0.80	0.84	0.47	0.60
MEDIAN	5.00	5.50	5.00	4.00		6.50	4.00	3.50	5.00	4.00

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q2 - From the list of activities, please mark the ones you are involved in

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	115	33	42	32	8	14	6	69	18	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
Activities at school	56	20	21	12	6	8	3	33	6	
	49%	61%	50%	38%	75%	57%	50%	48%	33%	
					I					
Computer games / Internet	54	16	24	7	3	7	4	35	5	
	47%	48%	57%	22%	38%	50%	67%	51%	28%	
		D	D							
Swimming	50	17	21	7	3	7	2	33	5	
	43%	52%	50%	22%	38%	50%	33%	48%	28%	
		D	D							
Soccer	47	9	23	10	6	4	-	27	10	
	41%	27%	55%	31%	75%	29%		39%	56%	
			BD		FH					
Basketball	39	11	17	8	2	3	-	28	6	
	34%	33%	40%	25%	25%	21%		41%	33%	
Biking	36	15	14	6	4	4	2	24	2	
	31%	45%	33%	19%	50%	29%	33%	35%	11%	
		D			I			I		
Skiing / Snowboarding	35	9	16	6	5	3	-	21	6	
	30%	27%	38%	19%	63%	21%		30%	33%	
					F					

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q2 - From the list of activities, please mark the ones you are involved in

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
TOTAL		10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
(A)		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
Arts	29 25%	12 36% D	10 24%	5 16%	4 50%	4 29%	2 33%	15 22%	4 22%		
Playground	27 23%	14 42% CD	8 19%	3 9%	5 63% FGHI	2 14%	1 17%	15 22%	4 22%		
Activities at church	25 22%	7 21%	10 24%	6 19%	1 13%	6 43%	-	14 20%	4 22%		
Baseball	25 22%	6 18%	9 21%	8 25%	-	-	-	23 33% I	2 11%		
Crafts	22 19%	12 36% D	8 19%	2 6%	3 38%	2 14%	1 17%	14 20%	2 11%		
Football	22 19%	6 18%	11 26%	4 13%	2 25%	2 14%	-	17 25% I	1 6%		
Volleyball	19 17%	7 21%	7 17%	3 9%	-	1 7%	2 33%	15 22% I	1 6%		
Rock Climbing	17 15%	9 27% C	4 10%	3 9%	2 25%	3 21%	-	11 16%	1 6%		

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q2 - From the list of activities, please mark the ones you are involved in

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES										PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East						
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)						
Hiking	17 15%	8 24%	5 12%	4 13%	3 38%	2 14%	-	12 17%	-						
Drama	16 14%	9 27% C	3 7%	4 13%	3 38%	2 14%	-	6 9%	5 28%						
Ice Skating	14 12%	7 21%	4 10%	2 6%	2 25%	1 7%	-	11 16%	-						
Skateboarding	14 12%	8 24% D	4 10%	2 6%	4 50% FHI	1 7%	1 17%	7 10%	1 6%						
Dance	12 10%	7 21%	3 7%	2 6%	1 13%	2 14%	-	9 13%	-						
Golf	11 10%	2 6%	4 10%	5 16%	1 13%	-	-	10 14%	-						
Hockey	10 9%	2 6%	5 12%	3 9%	-	1 7%	-	9 13%	-						
Softball	7 6%	2 6%	4 10%	1 3%	-	-	-	7 10%	-						
Lacrosse	6 5%	1 3%	3 7%	2 6%	2 25%	1 7%	-	2 3%	1 6%						

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q2 - From the list of activities, please mark the ones you are involved in

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)		
Martial Arts	6 5%	1 3%	1 2%	3 9%	-	1 7%	1 17%	1 1%	3 17%	
Running / Track	4 3%	1 3%	2 5%	1 3%	-	-	-	2 3%	2 11%	
Other	3 3%	2 6%	-	1 3%	-	1 7%	1 17%	1 1%	-	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q3 - Which activities would you like to see offered by Boise Parks & Recreation?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES									PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL													
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East						
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)					
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19					
TOTAL RESPONDING	42	15	11	11	3	5	1	25	6					
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%					
Soccer	10	2	5	2	1	2	-	6	1					
	24%	13%	45%	18%	33%	40%	-	24%	17%					
Football	8	4	1	1	1	1	-	4	1					
	19%	27%	9%	9%	33%	20%	-	16%	17%					
Hockey	7	1	1	5	-	-	-	7	-					
	17%	7%	9%	45% BC	-	-	-	28%	-					
Tennis	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	-					
	10%	7%	18%	-	-	-	-	16%	-					
Swimming	4	3	-	-	-	2	-	2	-					
	10%	20%	-	-	-	40%	-	8%	-					
Volleyball	4	2	2	-	-	1	-	3	-					
	10%	13%	18%	-	-	20%	-	12%	-					
Golf	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1					
	7%	7%	-	9%	33%	-	-	-	17%					
Basketball	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1					
	5%	-	-	9%	33%	-	-	-	17%					

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)

NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q3 - Which activities would you like to see offered by Boise Parks & Recreation?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17		N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
24	9	6	5		2	-	1	14	5
57%	60%	55%	45%		67%		100%	56%	83%
Other							H		

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q4 - What is the main reason you don't participate in recreation programs?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	110	30	41	32	5	15	5	68	17
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Other responsibility / no time	57	8	25	21	3	5	1	40	8
	52%	27%	61%	66%	60%	33%	20%	59%	47%
			B	B				G	
Lack of transportation	22	4	11	6	2	3	2	8	7
	20%	13%	27%	19%	40%	20%	40%	12%	41%
									H
Facilities and programs are too far away	21	10	7	3	1	2	2	12	4
	19%	33%	17%	9%	20%	13%	40%	18%	24%
		D							
Cost	18	7	8	2	-	4	-	10	4
	16%	23%	20%	6%		27%		15%	24%
No experience / instruction to do the activity	15	6	5	4	2	1	1	10	1
	14%	20%	12%	13%	40%	7%	20%	15%	6%
Not an athlete	9	4	2	3	-	2	1	5	1
	8%	13%	5%	9%		13%	20%	7%	6%
No place to do the activity	8	2	2	4	1	1	-	6	-
	7%	7%	5%	13%	20%	7%		9%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.

Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)

NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q4 - What is the main reason you don't participate in recreation programs?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
Lack of family support	7 6%	3 10%	4 10%	-	-	2 13%	-	3 4%	2 12%	
Have a disability	2 2%	2 7%	-	-	-	1 7%	-	-	1 6%	
Other	4 4%	1 3%	1 2%	-	-	2 13%	-	1 1%	1 6%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFGHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q5 - Where do you spend most of your free time?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	118	34	44	31	8	14	6	70	19
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
At a friend's house	69	15	27	22	4	5	4	50	6
	58%	44%	61%	71%	50%	36%	67%	71%	32%
				B				FI	
At home	68	23	24	17	5	9	3	39	12
	58%	68%	55%	55%	63%	64%	50%	56%	63%
At school	42	11	18	10	3	5	2	25	7
	36%	32%	41%	32%	38%	36%	33%	36%	37%
On the computer / video games	40	11	17	11	1	4	4	29	2
	34%	32%	39%	35%	13%	29%	67%	41%	11%
							EI	EI	
At the mall	19	3	11	4	1	2	2	11	3
	16%	9%	25%	13%	13%	14%	33%	16%	16%
			B						
In parks	18	7	7	2	1	2	-	11	4
	15%	21%	16%	6%	13%	14%		16%	21%
At the movies	12	-	9	3	-	1	2	6	3
	10%		20%	10%		7%	33%	9%	16%

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q5 - Where do you spend most of your free time?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES						PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East			
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			
Soccer Game / Practice	12 10%	2 6%	6 14%	2 6%	-	2 14%	-	8 11%	2 11%		
At church	10 8%	2 6%	2 5%	5 16%	1 13%	1 7%	-	7 10%	1 5%		
On the Greenbelt and/or foothills trails	9 8%	4 12%	1 2%	4 13%	-	3 21%	-	4 6%	2 11%		
At the YMCA / health club	7 6%	4 12%	1 2%	1 3%	-	1 7%	1 17%	4 6%	1 5%		
At community centers	4 3%	2 6%	2 5%	-	-	2 14%	-	2 3%	-		
Other	8 7%	3 9%	-	4 13%	1 13%	-	-	6 9%	-		

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q6 - Why do you go to the places identified above?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	118	34	44	31	7	15	6	70	19
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Enjoyment	93	26	37	24	5	12	5	60	11
	79%	76%	84%	77%	71%	80%	83%	86%	58%
Friends are there	74	14	32	22	3	6	4	56	5
	63%	41%	73% B	71% B	43%	40%	67%	80% FI	26%
Location	40	11	18	9	1	2	1	31	5
	34%	32%	41%	29%	14%	13%	17%	44% EF	26%
Cost (it is affordable)	23	9	7	6	1	3	1	16	2
	19%	26%	16%	19%	14%	20%	17%	23%	11%
Available transportation	15	5	5	5	1	2	3	8	1
	13%	15%	11%	16%	14%	13%	50% I	11%	5%
Supervised activity	15	5	6	4	2	3	-	7	3
	13%	15%	14%	13%	29%	20%	-	10%	16%
Unsupervised activity	6	1	4	1	1	1	-	2	2
	5%	3%	9%	3%	14%	7%	-	3%	11%

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q6 - Why do you go to the places identified above?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17		N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
16	6	3	6		-	2	-	10	3
14%	18%	7%	19%			13%		14%	16%
Other									

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q7 - Do you use public transportation to get to a recreation program?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	116	34	43	32	8	14	6	69	19
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No	109	33	39	31	8	11	6	66	18
	94%	97%	91%	97%	100%	79%	100%	96%	95%
Yes	7	1	4	1	-	3	-	3	1
	6%	3%	9%	3%	-	21%	-	4%	5%

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

Q8 - If you do not use public transportation, why not?

BASE = DOES NOT USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION TO GET TO RECREATION PROGRAM

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Other	7	3	2	2	2	1	-	3	1
	7%	10%	6%	6%	25%	11%		5%	6%
Missing	9	2	6	-	-	2	-	5	2

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q9 - Do you have adult family members or adult friends who are actively involved in your recreation activities or free time?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	110	33	39	31	7	14	6	66	17	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
No	39	13	13	10	1	7	2	22	7	
	35%	39%	33%	32%	14%	50%	33%	33%	41%	
Yes	71	20	26	21	6	7	4	44	10	
	65%	61%	67%	68%	86%	50%	67%	67%	59%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF/GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q10 - Do you visit the parks and recreation facilities?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	111	32	41	30	8	14	6	65	18
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
With friends	65	10	33	19	4	7	3	44	7
	59%	31%	80%	63%	50%	50%	50%	68%	39%
			B	B				I	
With an adult	38	20	8	5	4	6	3	15	10
	34%	63%	20%	17%	50%	43%	50%	23%	56%
		CD							H
By myself	8	2	-	6	-	1	-	6	1
	7%	6%		20%		7%		9%	6%

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q11 - Have you visited one of the 3 new neighborhood community centers?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

		YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
TOTAL		10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East	
(A)		(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	115	33	42	32	8	14	6	68	19	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
No	84	26	26	26	8	11	4	46	15	
	73%	79%	62%	81%	100%	79%	67%	68%	79%	
Yes	31	7	16	6	-	3	2	22	4	
	27%	21%	38%	19%		21%	33%	32%	21%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q12 - Have you ever participated in the activities managed by the mobile recreation program?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19
TOTAL RESPONDING	115	34	43	30	7	15	6	68	19
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
No	99	25	39	27	7	10	5	63	14
	86%	74%	91%	90%	100% FHI	67%	83%	93% F	74%
Yes	16	9	4	3	-	5	1	5	5
	14%	26%	9%	10%		33% H	17%	7%	26%

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q13 - Please mark the top 3 recreation facilities you feel are most important to you and your friends

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES						PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)		
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19		
TOTAL RESPONDING	118	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
Outdoor sports fields	69	17	26	21	6	4	2	46	11		
	58%	50%	59%	66%	75%	27%	33%	66%	58%		
Indoor swimming facilities	45	14	16	10	3	5	3	31	3		
	38%	41%	36%	31%	38%	33%	50%	44%	16%		
Greenbelt / river	40	12	15	11	3	3	2	29	3		
	34%	35%	34%	34%	38%	20%	33%	41%	16%		
Park sports courts	31	6	14	9	2	2	2	21	4		
	26%	18%	32%	28%	25%	13%	33%	30%	21%		
Additional outdoor swimming facilities	25	8	10	4	1	5	3	12	4		
	21%	24%	23%	13%	13%	33%	50%	17%	21%		
Indoor team sport facilities	25	4	14	4	2	2	2	16	3		
	21%	12%	32%	13%	25%	13%	33%	23%	16%		
Skate parks	21	10	5	6	3	4	1	10	3		
	18%	29%	11%	19%	38%	27%	17%	14%	16%		

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF/GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

Q13 - Please mark the top 3 recreation facilities you feel are most important to you and your friends

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES				PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)
Indoor ice rinks	19 16%	7 21%	5 11%	6 19%	1 13%	3 20%	3 50%	10 14%	2 11%
Community recreation centers	18 15%	4 12%	8 18%	6 19%	-	4 27%	1 17%	11 16%	2 11%
Performing arts theater	15 13%	7 21%	5 11%	3 9%	1 13%	1 7%	-	10 14%	3 16%
Golf courses	12 10%	2 6%	5 11%	5 16%	2 25%	-	-	9 13%	1 5%
Disc golf	11 9%	2 6%	3 7%	5 16%	1 13%	1 7%	1 17%	5 7%	3 16%
Other	4 3%	4 12%	-	-	1 13%	1 7%	-	2 3%	-

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q14 - Please indicate your age

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	110	34	44	32	8	13	6	66	17	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
10 to 12	34	34	-	-	4	6	3	17	4	
	31%	100%			50%	46%	50%	26%	24%	
13 to 15	44	-	44	-	2	4	2	28	8	
	40%		100%		25%	31%	33%	42%	47%	
16 to 17	32	-	-	32	2	3	1	21	5	
	29%			100%	25%	23%	17%	32%	29%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q15_A - Do you have a computer at home?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	114	34	44	31	8	14	6	68	18	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
No	6	-	2	4	1	2	-	-	3	
	5%		5%	13%	13%	14%			17%	
Yes	108	34	42	27	7	12	6	68	15	
	95%	100%	95%	87%	88%	86%	100%	100%	83%	
		D								

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF, GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

Q15_B - Do you have internet access at home?

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES						PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East			
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)			
									(I)		
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19		
TOTAL RESPONDING	101	31	38	29	8	12	6	63	12		
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		
No	7	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	3		
	7%	6%	5%	10%	13%	8%	17%	2%	25%		
Yes	94	29	36	26	7	11	5	62	9		
	93%	94%	95%	90%	88%	92%	83%	98%	75%		

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFGHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

AREA_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	TOTAL	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East	
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	118	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
North River	8	4	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	
	7%	12%	5%	6%	100%	-	-	-	-	
Southeast	19	4	8	5	-	-	-	-	19	
	16%	12%	18%	16%	-	-	-	-	100%	
Central Bench	15	6	4	3	-	15	-	-	-	
	13%	18%	9%	9%	-	100%	-	-	-	
West Bench	70	17	28	21	-	-	-	70	-	
	59%	50%	64%	66%	-	-	-	100%	-	
Southwest	6	3	2	1	-	-	6	-	-	
	5%	9%	5%	3%	-	-	100%	-	-	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EFCHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

2009 Boise Parks & Recreation Planning Survey -- Youth Survey

AGE_BANNER

BASE = ALL RESPONDENTS

	YOUTH AGE CATEGORIES					PLANNING AREA				
	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 17	N. River	C. Bench	So. West	W. Bench	So. East		
TOTAL	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)	(I)	
TOTAL	133	34	44	32	8	15	6	70	19	
TOTAL RESPONDING	110	34	44	32	8	13	6	66	17	
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
10 to 12	34	34	-	-	4	6	3	17	4	
	31%	100%			50%	46%	50%	26%	24%	
13 to 15	44	-	44	-	2	4	2	28	8	
	40%		100%		25%	31%	33%	42%	47%	
16 to 17	32	-	-	32	2	3	1	21	5	
	29%			100%	25%	23%	17%	32%	29%	

Comparison Groups: BCD/EF/GHI
 Independent T-Test for Means, Independent Z-Test for Percentages
 Upper case letters indicate significance at the 95% level.
 Prepared by Infogroup ORC (October - December 2009)
 NOTE: USE CAUTION WHEN INTERPRETING BASES SIZES LESS THAN 30.

Appendix C – Long-Range Capital Improvement Planning

Background

The City continues to develop, maintain, and enhance the parks and recreation system through the capital improvement component of the 2011 Comprehensive Plan. These capital improvements will provide parks and recreation facilities needed to keep pace with population growth through 2030 and beyond, while maintaining existing assets.

The capital improvement recommendations presented herein reflect the policy directions in the 2011 Comprehensive Plan. This appendix outlines funding options the City may use for development of parks and recreation facilities. Capital programming policies and guidelines are outlined to address the need for park and recreation services, given dynamics in the direction, timing, and intensity of growth and development.

The principal stimulus behind the need for new park and recreation facilities is community population growth and the build out of park planning areas. The Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) ensures an equitable provision of parks and recreation amenities to all parts of the community and delivers those amenities that citizens have indicated are priority needs within their neighborhoods.

The population for the City and its area of impact is forecasted to increase from 211,720 to 330,983 over the next 20 years. A substantial portion of this population growth will be the result of annexations. Future capital improvements will help the community provide parks and recreation facilities needed to keep pace with the population growth through 2030 and beyond. In 2015, the city reorganized impact fee collection practices, as a result, the Parks and Recreation CIP was reformatted to 10 years, and was relocated from this document, to a citywide CIP for the departments that collect impact fees. The policies contained herein inform the recommendations for the CIP and serve as the basis for how the department prioritizes improvements and acquisitions.

Capital Programming Policies and Guidelines

Policies and guidelines are recommended to help the City prepare its capital improvement program for acquiring and developing parks and recreation facilities. The primary objective is to ensure that needed parks and recreation services are provided timely to serve the residents of various neighborhoods of the City as new growth occurs. The guidelines also seek to promote equity in providing parks and recreation services for all areas of the community and to fairly direct fiscal resources to develop needed parks and recreation facilities. This appendix segregates park and recreation capital facilities into the following categories for purposes of prioritizing like facilities, and then offers general guidelines for prioritizing cross-category recommendations:

- Neighborhood parks
- Community parks
- Special use parks
- Regional, large urban, and other developed park types
- Mini parks
- Specialized park and recreation facilities
- Natural open space and trails

Neighborhood Parks

Policies: (The following sequence for park development should be followed.)

1. Acquire land.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

2. Green up existing sites (i.e., green up and add minimal facilities such as recreation field space, multiple-use hard courts, and playgrounds).
3. Green up new sites.
4. Complete all sites.

Guidelines

- Acquire and green up neighborhood parks in areas that are already developed beyond 60% of population.
- Acquire and green up sites that are closer to the City's center before doing the same for those in outlying areas.
- Acquire and green up park sites in areas of significant growth ahead of areas of slower growth.
- Annually fund development of new recreational components to expand recreational service capacity in pursuit of park master plan completion.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources, including volunteers, public–private partnerships, park impact fees, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.

Community Parks

Policies

1. Acquire and green up community parks in areas that are already developed beyond 70% of service population or have no available neighborhood parks within the service area.
2. Acquire land in advance of development.
3. Green up a community park when its service area reaches 70% developed.
4. Add amenities as funding becomes available.

Guidelines

- Acquire and green up sites that are closer to the City's center ahead of those in outlying areas.
- Acquire and green up park sites in areas of significant growth ahead of areas of slower growth.
- Annually fund development of new recreational components to expand recreational service capacity in pursuit of park master plan completion.
- Develop active recreation components and facilities ahead of specialized or passive park and recreation features.
- Promote development of specialized and passive park and recreation features through gifts, donations, and volunteer efforts.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources, including volunteers, public–private partnerships, park impact fees, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.

Special Use Parks

Policies

1. Prior to the addition of any special use area, prepare a detailed cost/benefit analysis and maintenance impact statement for the proposed site or use that is being considered.

Guidelines

- Acquire lands for special use parks in each of the designated park planning areas to provide equitable access to and use of such facilities by members of the community.
- Substantially complete development of outdoor recreation facilities in existing and partially developed special use parks before beginning development of newly acquired special use park sites.
- Add active recreation facility components each year to ensure that supply keeps pace with recreational demands.

- Develop active recreation components and facilities ahead of highly specialized indoor recreation facilities or passive park features.
- Promote development of specialized indoor and outdoor recreation features using a variety of funding sources, including park impact fees, user fees, public–private partnerships, gifts, donations, and volunteer efforts.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources including volunteers, public–private partnerships, park impact fees, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.

Regional and Large Urban Parks

Policies

1. Construct a large urban park when the area it will serve reaches about 70% to 80% developed.

Guidelines

- Acquire large urban park sites far in advance of actual need.
- Plan for a minimum size of about 50 acres, with the optimum being 75 acres or more.
- Design the park so that at least two-thirds of the site is available for active recreation use.
- Ensure that appropriate facilities are the same as those for a community park plus indoor recreation facilities, single-purpose specialized facilities, group picnic areas, museums, food concessions, event support facilities, and others.
- Ensure that parking is appropriate for the activities proposed.
- Adequately buffer active uses from adjacent residential areas.

Mini Parks

Policies

1. Since mini-parks are the lowest priority for acquisition and development, possibly acquire or hold small properties for mini park uses based on neighborhood demands or needs and availability. New mini parks should only be developed for active recreational uses if no other option exists for siting a neighborhood park.

Guidelines

- Ensure that any mini parks are at least 1/2 acre if they are to serve as substitutes for standard neighborhood parks, even though there is no size requirement for mini parks.
- In cases where a standard neighborhood park cannot be acquired to serve an area, locate a relatively level mini park site that is central to the area it will serve. If possible, walking distance should not exceed 1/4 mile.
- Include appropriate facilities, such as children's playground facilities, open play grass areas, picnic tables, and benches.
- Ensure that properties held for community garden and pea-patch opportunities provide water, sewer, and trash collection services. Otherwise, these properties should be managed by the sponsoring neighborhood or community service organization.

Specialized Parks and Recreation Facilities

Policies

1. Continue to work with groups and individuals when the proposed facility meets an identified park or recreation need, is financially feasible, and is in the community's best interest.

Guidelines

- Develop facilities as opportunities arise.
- Ensure that public demand exists before developing sites or facilities. Complete market analyses and surveys, and meet with potential user groups.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

- Promote alternative funding and development sources, including volunteers, public–private partnerships, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.
- Ensure that public access is provided to the facilities if they are developed as part of a public–private partnership.

Natural Open Space and Recreation Trails

Policies

1. Acquire lands identified in the Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan.
2. Where feasible, encourage public access and use of these areas, but protect environmentally sensitive areas from overuse.
3. Keep improvements to a minimum, with the natural environment and interpretive and educational features emphasized.
4. Design and manage these types of areas for a higher sense of solitude than is found in a typical neighborhood or community park.
5. Prior to acquiring an open space site, conduct a thorough site analysis to determine whether unique qualities and conditions exist that warrant open space designation.
6. Emphasize acquisition for those areas offering unique features or opportunities to observe nature. Lower priority should be given to sites—such as floodplains, steep hillsides, wetlands, and others—that will not be developed because of development restrictions.
7. Limit parking and overall use to the numbers and types of visitors that the area can accommodate, while retaining its natural character and intended level of solitude.

Guidelines

- Target acquisition of heritage preservation sites containing high-value riparian habitat and are made up of large individual land holdings adjacent to existing public open space properties and connected to existing public trails.
- Target acquisition of heritage preservation sites consisting of smaller land holdings adjacent to existing public open space properties.
- Evaluate costs and benefits of acquiring sites threatened or compromised by development.
- Consider proposing a short-term open space bond to forward fund acquisition of targeted lands.
- Provide funds each year to expand, enhance, and maintain the natural open space reserve parks.
- Ensure that management plans are developed and adopted to protect the natural, cultural, and recreation resources of each site.

Trails

Trails are a key component of the natural open space system. They serve the entire community for walking, biking, and other nonmotorized recreational opportunities. Trails are often located within sensitive environments, such as the Boise River Greenbelt and Boise Foothills. Trails may be paved or unpaved and include support facilities such as trailhead parking lots, restrooms, bridges, visitor orientation, interpretive signage, and resting areas. The scope of trail improvement and development typically includes acquisition of legal access (easements, license agreements, or ownership); improvement of trail surfaces; and development of trailhead facilities.

Policies

1. Provide a variety of recreation trail experiences to the community. Trails may serve alternative travel needs as a secondary objective.

Guidelines: (The following guidelines are recommended to help guide the City in preparing its capital improvement program for acquiring and developing trails.)

- Maintain an inventory of all trails and trail properties under the City's jurisdiction.
- Provide funds each year to expand or enhance the trail system. Focus on the following:
 - Maintain existing trail surfaces.
 - ☐ **Correct safety and resource degradation problems.**
 - ☐ **Expand the Greenbelt path to meet width standards.**
 - ☐ **Develop trailhead facilities.**
 - ☐ **Promote installation of educational, interpretive, and enforcement signage.**
- Ensure that management plans are developed and adopted to protect trails and surrounding sensitive resources.
- Continue to secure rights to existing and future trail corridors, primarily through easements, license agreements, donations, and voluntary dedication of lands.
- Continue to acquire open space lands, particularly those affording connection and/or continuation of existing recreation trails.

General Guidelines

To further the goals of providing a balanced program of park and recreation capital improvements, the following guidelines for prioritizing cross-category recommendations will help in the preparation of detailed capital budgets for the parks and recreation system.

- Use dedicated funding sources for capital projects as such funds become available.
- Promote projects presenting cost-saving opportunities for acquisition, development, and repair of capital improvements for the parks and recreation system.
 - Support and enhance volunteer efforts, donations, and gifts pertaining to capital improvement projects.
 - Promote use of park impact fee development agreements.
- Acquire land in advance of growth.
 - Seek neighborhood park sites in areas imminently threatened by build-out.
 - Acquire park sites in the expected growth path of new development.
 - Acquire remaining active parklands as adequately sized parcels become available.
 - Pursue acquisition of natural open space lands in accordance with the heritage preservation report (Potential Public Preservation Sites) and adopted City comprehensive plans.
- Maintain and manage existing facilities.
 - Fund parks and recreation facilities routinely for major repair and maintenance work to ensure their quality and serviceability.
 - Advance development and implementation of management plans to maximize the useful life of both parklands and recreation facilities owned by the City.
 - Address known safety needs of the parks and recreation system.
 - Comply with legal mandates of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- Develop parks in pace with demand.
 - Develop neighborhood parks ahead of community parks.
 - Develop special use sports facilities annually.
- Add new recreation facilities to keep pace with demand.
 - Routinely add new recreation components to existing parks sites until all park sites are complete according to adopted park master plans.
 - Better use park impact fees to add new recreation components/facilities to expand the service capacity of the park system.
 - Continually improve and expand the trail system.
 - Add specialized recreation service facilities to the extent that demand for such services can be offset by use of dedicated user fees.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Park Facilities Cost Estimates

The 2010–2030 long-range plan provides for improvements and additions to the parks and recreation system including, but not limited to, acquisition and development of the following:

- 454 acres of active-use parks
- 990 acres of open space and 10 additional miles of trails
- 14 soccer and lacrosse fields
- 8 youth baseball fields
- 30 tennis courts
- 4 DOLAs
- 1 river recreation park
- 71 group picnic shelters
- 33 playgrounds
- 37 basketball courts
- 49 restrooms
- 3 community centers
- 2 replaced outdoor pools
- 1 new outdoor pool
- 1 new golf course and clubhouse
- 1 new ice rink
- 29,625 feet of new greenbelt pathways and improvements to 17 existing pathways

The plan ensures an equitable provision of parks and recreation amenities to all parts of the community and delivers the park and recreation amenities that citizens have indicated are priority needs within their neighborhoods.

Specialized Recreation Facilities

Boise residents continue to request additional specialized recreation facilities such as indoor courts and program space, pools, and golf courses. The City considers a variety of funding sources including tax funds, public–private partnerships, user fees, grants, and tax-supported bonds to construct and operate recommended facilities. Because donations, partnership opportunities, and user fees will likely be critical in developing some of the recommended facilities, the City should continue to cultivate and leverage partnerships with user groups, local businesses, nonprofit groups, and donors.

Pools Facilities

The City owns and operates six outdoor pools. The City also owns the Boise City Aquatic Center, a 1,000,000-gallon indoor recreation/competition pool facility operated in partnership with the YMCA. Twenty-one percent (21%) of respondents to the 2009 Household Survey (Appendix A) ranked outdoor pools as an important recreational priority for achieving good fitness. Demand for pool space must be balanced against the cost of developing and operating the City's system of pools. Cost recovery efforts for Boise Parks and Recreation's six outdoor swimming facilities are becoming increasingly challenging each year. Attendance trends and increased costs combine to make swim facilities more dependent on tax subsidies than ever before.

Despite these challenges, there is relatively strong support for new outdoor pools in the North River, Central Bench, and Southwest park planning areas. Incentives that encourage households to use City pools include providing pools closer to people's homes while providing larger pools with more amenities and increased parking. It has been determined that the pools at South and Lowell should be demolished due to age and limited capacity, and rebuilt and/or relocated to a more satisfactory location within their planning area. One additional pool is included in the 2010–2030 CIP for construction in one of the City's annexed areas.

Greenbelt

The pathway plan builds on the City's signature Boise River Greenbelt system to deliver the range of experiences and settings desired by the community. As Boise continues to grow and develop, the expansion of the Greenbelt will ensure connectivity between neighborhoods and open spaces.

Open Space and Trails

The City's inventory of public open space lands has grown to 4,313 acres in the last five years, in large part due to the success of the Foothills Serial Levy approved by voters in 2001. Boise Parks and Recreation's minimum standard for open space is 8.3 acres per 1,000 people. The leveraging of serial levy funds increases that level of service to almost 20 acres per 1,000 people. The 2009 Household Survey suggests that the community continues to support

maintaining and expanding undeveloped lands in the Boise Foothills for wildlife, aesthetic, recreational, and natural resources purposes. The City's long-term community health will be influenced by how well the community integrates preservation of its natural resources with economic and population growth demands. The 2010–2030 CIP includes the acquisition of more than 800 additional acres of open space and 8 miles of trails to accommodate forecasted population growth at the minimum standard of 8.3 acres per 1,000 people. The 800 acres are impact-fee eligible. Without additional funding sources or land donations, the open space level of service will decrease slightly over time from 20 acres per 1,000 people to a more sustainable 16 acres per 1,000 people. The benefits of open space will be stronger and result in more vibrant neighborhoods, a healthier populace, enhanced workforce productivity, increased property values, improved air quality, economic development, lower crime rates, and support for growth in the tourism industry.

Major Repair and Maintenance

The City will need to continue to fund and maintain the quality and value of its existing parks and recreation infrastructure. While many of its facilities are maintained in excellent condition, there are numerous major repair and maintenance needs to ensure both the safety of park users and the quality of recreational experiences. The Department maintains the Comprehensive Major Repair and Maintenance Program that inventories and prioritizes all major repair and maintenance needs for City parks and recreation facilities. Over the last five years, the City has allocated approximately \$2 million per year toward major repair and maintenance. Funds have been used to address public safety needs, replace aging playgrounds, fix paths, repair failing roofs, renovate buildings, repair pools, replace aging utility services, and provide for accessibility to facilities. To maintain the safety and quality of parks and recreation facilities for all users, and protect the City's investment in existing parks and recreation assets, annual funding levels should be maintained to keep pace with identified repair needs.

Financing Options

General Funds

The City allocates general fund tax revenues annually, as available, to fund needed parks and recreation facility capital needs. The City uses a six-year programming horizon for projects. Capital project funding is reviewed and budgeted annually based on overall City priorities and availability of funds.

Park Impact Fees

Park impact fees provide money for the acquisition and development of park sites needed to maintain City park levels of service as the community grows. Park impact fees cannot be used for maintenance, operations, or programming. The fees are paid by all new residential and lodging developments. The City has assessed park impact fees since 1994 in the City and areas of impact.

The City began collecting impact fees on residential and lodging development beginning in 1994 and began expending collected revenues in 1996. To date the City has collected more than \$23 million in fee revenues and has spent more than \$17 million on land acquisition, green-up, and recreation amenities. Park impact fee fund balances at the end of fiscal year 2010 were \$5.6 million.

Impact fee funds have been instrumental in developing the following parks and recreation facilities:

Table C-1. Impact fee capital project expenditures (1996–2010).

Planning Area	Project Description	Project Total	Total Spent Per Planning Area
NP Foothills	Somerset Property	36,505.00	
	Total NP Foothills		36,505.00
NP N River	Magnolia Park Impact	155,000.00	
	Castle Hills	235,174.38	
	Catalpa Park	122,935.99	
	Magnolia Park Site Improv	109,443.13	
	Sunset Park Shelter	238.59	

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Planning Area	Project Description	Project Total	Total Spent Per Planning Area
	Total N River		622,792.09
NP SE Boise	Cypress	416,076.73	
	Baggley Park	330,647.29	
	Centennial Park	71,133.00	
	Bowler Park	15,567.64	
	Helen B Lowder Park Restroom	89,843.02	
	Total NP SE Boise		923,267.68
NP Central Bench	Cassia	16,894.00	
	Phillippi Park	484,267.18	
	Borah Park Picnic Shelter	22,636.79	
	Borah Park Land Acquisition	250,000.00	
	Total NP Central Bench		773,797.97
NP West Bench	Pine Grove Site	125,000.00	
	Peppermint Park	110,000.00	
	Redwood Park	100,000.00	
	Sterling Property	834,439.63	
	Cottonwood Park	90,000.00	
	Cottonwood Park	5,968.00	
	Sycamore Park	443,661.59	
	DeMeyer	55,221.86	
	Redwood	398,551.92	
	Jullion Neighborhood	198,691.99	
	Jullion Park Restroom	88.50	
	Peppermint Park	575,102.21	
	Peppermint Park Restroom	14,282.54	
	LaHontan Dr. Parcel	38,298.70	
	Pine Grove Park	56,048.00	
	Total NP West Bench		2,989,306.94
NP SW Boise	Wrigley Site	135,000.00	
	Wrigley Property Master Plan	-	
	Fox Ridge Park Master Plan	-	
	Pleasant Valley Land Exch	733,861.61	
	Total NP SW Boise		868,861.61
CP Foothills	Hillside Park Picnic Shelter	43,489.87	
	Total CP Foothills		43,489.87
CP N River	Warm Springs Park	70,715.74	
	Optimist Park	203,425.24	
	Trappers Island Acq	675.00	
	Total CP N River		274,815.98
CP SE Boise	Ivywild Pool Match	-	
	Ivywild Pool Parking Lot	74,279.09	
	Total CP SE Boise		74,279.09
CP Central Bench	Cassia Park Path	93,896.77	
	Total CP Central Bench		93,896.77

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Planning Area	Project Description	Project Total	Total Spent Per Planning Area
CP West Bench	Molenaar Diamond Park	300,000.00	
	Hobble Creek Park	288,822.45	
	Hobble Creek	36,834.70	
	Hobble Creek Park	222,426.88	
	Total CP West Bench		848,084.03
CP SW Boise	Pearl Jensen Park	33,333.33	
	Pearl Jensen Park	41,200.00	
	Lake Ridge Dev Agreement - Pearl Jensen	28,319.27	
	Brownstone Development - Pearl Jensen	42,282.98	
	Total CP SW Boise		145,135.58
Special Use Parks	CF McDevitt	75,000.00	
	Charles F McDevitt	749,028.10	
	McDevitt Sportsplex	122,867.08	
	Murgoitio	356,248.00	
	Optimist Park	750,000.00	
	Special Use/Willow Lane	100,000.00	
	Consolidated	1,858,015.46	
	Special Use - Optimist	9,500.00	
	Spec Use - Optimist	17,294.00	
	Veterans Park	35,109.57	
	Veterans Park	-	
	Veterans Park Shelter	45,588.22	
	Warm Springs Park Restroom	85,091.40	
	Barber Mill Special	5,670.92	
	Lake Ridge Dev Agreement - Pearl Jensen	65,133.12	
	Marianne Williams Park	1,727,213.55	
	EPCB Marianne Wms Park	44,947.03	
	Brownstone Development - Pearl Jensen	99,156.61	
	Total Special Use Parks		6,145,863.06
Recreation Trails	Greenbelt Repair	39,500.00	
	Greenbelt Widening	20,000.00	
	Military	8,500.00	
	Eckert Pathway	25,000.00	
	Garden Street Path	27,312.57	
	Garden City-Main St	69,994.47	
	Hulls Gulch Trail Head	1,572.47	
	North Broadway Bridge	10,000.00	
	Greenbelt Path at Riverside	7,499.72	
	Bowen Crossing W Boise Library	64,000.00	
	BSU Greenbelt Path	39,999.98	
	Idaho State Parks Trail Grant	14,429.68	
	Obsidian Trail Head	1,450.00	
	EPCB Marianne Wms Park	22,600.00	
	Marianne Williams Park	-	

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Planning Area	Project Description	Project Total	Total Spent Per Planning Area
	Total Recreation Trails		351,858.89
Natural Open Space	Consolidated	679,798.21	
	Oregon Trail Extension	119,759.35	
	McCord Property	280,000.00	
	Hyatt Hidden Lakes	422,877.96	
	Barber Mill Special	5,670.92	
	Marianne Williams Park	1,143,262.62	
	EPCB Marianne Wms Park	44,097.34	
	Total Natural Open Space		2,695,466.40
		16,899,371.62	16,887,420.96

Joint Public–Private Partnerships

The City successfully uses public-private partnerships for many types of park and recreation projects, and the partnerships have resulted in a significant positive impact on the community. A public agency enters into a working agreement with a private or donor entity to help fund, build, and/or operate a public facility. The three primary incentives that a public agency can offer are free land on which to place a facility, certain tax advantages, and operational support for the facility. Partnerships must be well supported on both sides and the parties must be able to identify win-win benefits.

Private Grants, Donations, and Foundations

Private grants and foundations provide money for a wide range of projects. Generous families and/or foundations in the City have donated substantial sums for local recreation projects. The City has several mechanisms in place to encourage and accept private donations, including the Heritage Trust Fund, memorial program, gift catalog, Round-Up Fund, and in-kind staff time.

Annual Operating Budget

Special studies or small improvement projects are funded through the Department's annual budget; however, recent budget constraints have limited the Department's ability to fund these minor projects.

Transportation Enhancement Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)

Until recently, the State of Idaho received approximately \$4 million each year for transportation enhancement activities and facilities. These funds were administered by the Idaho Transportation Department and disbursed through a competitive grant process to state and local government entities for eligible projects. The types of eligible projects include trail systems for pedestrians and bicycles, acquisition of scenic easements, landscape and scenic beautification, historic preservation, interpretive signs, and mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff. Enhancement grants require a local cost match of up to 11%, which can be a combination of cash; in-kind services; or donations of land, materials, services, or other elements. Congress has not reauthorized TEA-21, but recently provided stimulus-related funding as an alternative.

Serial Levy

This is a local option property tax increase that must be approved by a simple majority of voters (50% + 1) and can be authorized for up to two consecutive years. Idaho Code limits this funding mechanism to a 1% increase over the jurisdiction's established levy rate. This option was used successfully in 2001 to fund a land preservation initiative for foothills open space.

User Fees

User fees may be assessed for a variety of publicly provided facilities and services. Most often, user fees are assessed specifically to offset operating and capital costs. Assessment of a user fee may increase the operating entity's liability

regarding the applicability of the state recreational trespass law. User fees for picnic reservation sites do not currently recover actual costs to improve and maintain picnic facilities. The Department recommends increasing current fees for picnic reservations.

General Obligation Bonds

These are voter-approved bonds with the assessment placed on real property. The passage of these bonds requires a two-thirds majority approval by the voters. The City proposed a bond for parks in 1993 but failed to secure the necessary voter approval. It can be difficult to pass this type of measure.

Certificates of Participation

This is a lease-purchase approach in which the City sells certificates of participation to a lending institution. The City then pays the loan off from revenue produced by the facility or from its general operating budget. The lending institution holds title to the property until the certificates of participation are repaid. This procedure does not require voter approval but is subject to court approval.

Revenue Bonds

This concept is similar to certificates of participation except these bonds require voter approval and as a result, the interest costs are less. Revenue from operation of the facility is used to pay for capital cost and debt service. This method was successfully used to fund development of three new softball fields at Willow Lane Athletic Complex, with reliance on user fees.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

This is a federal grant program for the acquisition and development of parks and open space. At one time, this program was a significant funding source, but over the years, the federal government has found ways to divert the money to other programs. This fund requires a 50% local match.

Local Option Tax

Currently, the state legislature prohibits the collection of sales taxes beyond the 5% limit. In many states, local governmental agencies may go beyond the set rate if they obtain voter approval. The additional revenue is then allocated to a specific project. The state legislature would have to pass this type of provision before it could be used.

Urban Forestry Grants

There are two funding grant programs in the area of urban forestry. One is through the U.S. Small Business Administration and the other is through the Idaho Department of Lands.

Utility Franchise Fee

This is a tax on electric, water, natural gas, solid waste, and cable TV service bills. The City currently assesses a 1% local franchise fee on residents' electricity, water, natural gas, solid waste, and cable TV bills. It is possible that franchise fees for cable TV may disappear due to Federal Communications Commission-initiated legislative changes. The 1% franchise fee for electricity is allocated to the City's capital fund. The remaining franchise fees are allocated to the general fund. This funding mechanism can be expanded up to the maximum of 3% either by a majority of City voters or by formal agreement and action by the utility's board of directors. Franchise fees could possibly be increased and directed to City parks and recreation purposes such as capital, recreation programs, and operations.

Special Legislative Appropriations

These are special appropriations created during the state budgeting process. The appropriations are based on the ability of local legislators to influence spending for projects in their community.

CDBG Grants

Grants from the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can be used to fund a variety of projects. Most grants are distributed in the lower income areas of the community. Grants can cover up to 100% of a project's cost.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Hotel/Motel Tax

Recognizing that tourists impact the existing park system, some communities dedicate a certain portion of the hotel/motel tax to park improvement and operational costs. Currently, the Boise Convention and Visitors Bureau captures this local tax on hotel room rentals.

Recreation and Culture Tax

Cities in Idaho are empowered to assess up to three mills for the creation, purchase, operation, and/or maintenance of recreation and cultural facilities (see Idaho Code 50-303). This amounts to a \$.003 per \$1,000 assessed valuation.

Capital Programming Sequence and Guidelines

Sequence and guidelines are recommended to help the City in preparing its capital improvement program for acquiring and developing parks and recreation facilities. The primary objective is to ensure that needed parks and recreation services are provided in a timely manner to serve the residents of the various neighborhoods of the City as new growth occurs. The guidelines also seek to promote equity in the provision of parks and recreation services for all five planning areas of the community and to fairly direct fiscal resources to develop needed park and recreation facilities. Finally, the recommendations seek to provide a well-balanced approach to maintain, develop, and enhance parks and recreation facilities. Given the wide range of facilities contemplated, this appendix segregates park and recreation capital facilities into the following categories for purposes of prioritizing like facilities.

- Mini parks
- Neighborhood parks
- Community parks
- Special use parks
- Regional and large urban park types
- Natural open space
- Trails
- Greenbelt pathways

Neighborhood Parks

Sequence

1. Acquire land.
2. Green up existing sites (that is, green up and add minimal facilities such as recreation field space, multiple-use hard courts, and playgrounds).
3. Green up new sites.
4. Complete all sites.

Guidelines

- Acquire and green up neighborhood parks within a 1-mile radius in each planning area.
- Acquire and green up sites that are closer to the City's center ahead of those in outlying areas.
- Acquire and green up park sites in areas of significant growth ahead of areas of slower growth.
- Annually fund development of new recreational components to expand recreational service capacity in pursuit of park master plan completion.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources including volunteers, public-private partnerships, park impact fees, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.



Community Parks

Sequence

1. Acquire and green up community parks within a 2-mile radius in each planning area.
2. Acquire land in advance of development.
3. Add amenities as funding becomes available.

Guidelines

- Acquire and green up sites that are closer to the City's center ahead of those in outlying areas.
- Acquire and green up park sites in areas of significant growth ahead of areas of slower growth.
- Annually fund development of new recreational components to expand recreational service capacity in pursuit of park master plan completion.
- Promote development of specialized and passive park and recreation features through gifts, donations, and volunteer efforts.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources including volunteers, public-private partnerships, park impact fees, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.

Special Use Parks

Sequence

1. Prior to the addition of any special use area, prepare a detailed cost/benefit analysis and maintenance impact statement for the proposed site or use that is being considered.

Guidelines

- Acquire lands for special use parks in each of the designated park planning areas, where appropriate, to provide equitable access to and use of such facilities by members of the community.
- Substantially complete development of outdoor recreation facilities in existing and partially developed special use parks before beginning development of newly acquired special use park sites.
- Add active recreation facility components each year to ensure that supply keeps pace with recreational demands.
- Develop active recreation components and facilities ahead of highly specialized indoor recreation facilities or passive park features.
- Promote development of specialized indoor and outdoor recreation features using a variety of funding sources including park impact fees, user fees, public-private partnerships, gifts, donations, and volunteer efforts.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.



Regional and Large Urban Parks

Guidelines

- Acquire large urban park sites far in advance of actual need.
- Plan for a minimum size of about 50 acres, with the optimum being 75 acres or more.
- Design the park so that at least two-thirds of the site is available for active recreational use.
- Ensure that parking is appropriate for the activities proposed.
- Adequately buffer active uses from adjacent residential areas.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Mini Parks

Sequence

1. Since mini parks are the lowest priority for acquisition and development, possibly acquire or hold small properties for mini park uses based on neighborhood demands or needs and availability. New mini parks should only be developed for active recreational uses if no other option exists for siting a neighborhood park.



Guidelines

- Ensure that any mini parks are at least 0.5 acre if they are to serve as substitutes for standard neighborhood parks, even though there is no size requirement for mini parks.
- In cases where a standard neighborhood park cannot be acquired to serve an area, locate a relatively level mini park site that is central to the area it will serve. If possible, walking distance should not exceed ½ mile.
- Include appropriate facilities such as children's playground facilities, open play grass areas, picnic tables, and benches.
- Ensure that properties held for community garden opportunities provide water, sewer, and trash collection services. Otherwise, these properties should be managed by the sponsoring neighborhood or community service organization.

Specialized Parks and Recreation Facilities

Sequence

1. Continue to work with groups and individuals when the proposed facility meets an identified park or recreation need, is financially feasible, and is in the community's best interest.

Guidelines

- Develop facilities as opportunities arise.
- Ensure that public demand exists before developing sites or facilities.
- Complete market analysis and surveys, and meet with potential user groups.
- Promote alternative funding and development sources including volunteers, public-private partnerships, user fees, revenue bonds, or enterprise funds to complete development.
- Complete a maintenance impact statement for each proposed new facility/site.
- Ensure that public access is provided to the facilities if they are developed as part of a public-private partnership.

Natural Open Space and Recreation Trails

Sequence

1. Acquire lands identified in the plan.
2. Where feasible, encourage public access and use of these areas, but protect environmentally sensitive areas from overuse.
3. Keep improvements to a minimum, with the natural environment and interpretive and educational features emphasized.
4. Design and manage these types of areas for a higher sense of solitude than is found in a typical neighborhood or community park.

5. Prior to acquiring an open space site, conduct a thorough site analysis to determine whether unique qualities and conditions exist that warrant open space designation.
6. Emphasize acquisition for those areas offering unique features or opportunities to observe nature. Lower priority should be given to sites—such as floodplains, steep hillsides, wetlands, and others—that will not be developed because of development restrictions.
7. Limit parking and overall use to the numbers and types of visitors that the area can accommodate, while retaining its natural character and intended level of solitude.

Guidelines

- Evaluate the costs and benefits of acquiring sites threatened or compromised by development.
- Provide funding when available to expand, enhance, and maintain the natural open space reserve parks.
- Ensure that management plans are developed and adopted to protect the natural, cultural, and recreational resources of each site.

Greenbelt Pathways and Trails

Greenbelt pathways and trails are a key component of the natural open space system. They serve the entire community for walking, biking, and other nonmotorized recreational opportunities. Trails are often located within sensitive environments such as the Boise River Greenbelt and Boise Foothills. Trails may be paved or unpaved and include support facilities such as trailhead parking lots, restrooms, bridges, visitor orientation, interpretive signs, and resting areas. The scope of trail improvement and development typically includes acquisition of legal access (e.g., easements, license agreements, or ownership); improvement of trail surfaces; and development of trailhead facilities.

Sequence

1. Provide a variety of recreation trail experiences to the community. Trails may serve alternative travel needs as a secondary objective.

Guidelines

- Maintain an inventory of all trails and trail properties under the City's jurisdiction and Ridge to Rivers partnership.
- Provide funds each year to expand or enhance the trail system. Focus on the following:
 - Maintain existing trail surfaces.
 - Correct safety and resource degradation problems.
 - Expand the Greenbelt path to meet width service levels.
 - Develop trailhead facilities.
 - Promote educational, interpretive, and enforcement signs regarding the local environment.
- Ensure that management plans are developed and adopted to protect trails and surrounding sensitive resources.
- Continue to secure rights to existing and future trail corridors primarily through easements, license agreements, donations, and voluntary dedication of lands.
- Continue to acquire open space lands, particularly those affording connection and/or continuation of existing recreation trails.

Discussion

Parks and recreation facilities are major investments in municipal infrastructure that support and foster the quality of life desired by Boise residents. The City must continue to maintain existing funding programs if it is to maintain and expand the parks and recreation system to meet current and future citizen demands. The City should consider implementing a wider range of funding options because existing funding sources are limited and will not, by themselves, provide all of the necessary funding. The range of funding sources should be broadened so that the cost of maintaining and expanding the system in pace with growth is equitably borne by the many groups that benefit.

APPENDIX C – LONG-RANGE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLANNING

Implementing new alternative funding sources should also ensure that the City can provide park facilities and recreational services for those who can least afford to pay.

Priorities for use of general tax funds should be on maintaining existing facilities, acquiring sufficient parklands in advance of growth, and developing new facilities as growth occurs. The City should continue to use existing dedicated funding mechanisms such as park impact fees, user fees, and partnerships for capital facility development. These funding sources are especially critical if the City is to continue to successfully leverage other discretionary funding sources and develop new partnerships for construction of parks and recreation facilities. Alternative funding mechanisms, including capital facilities surcharges and a serial levy, appear to be reasonable options for expanding the funding options for parkland acquisition and recreation facility development that could be broadly supported by City residents and businesses.

Recommendations

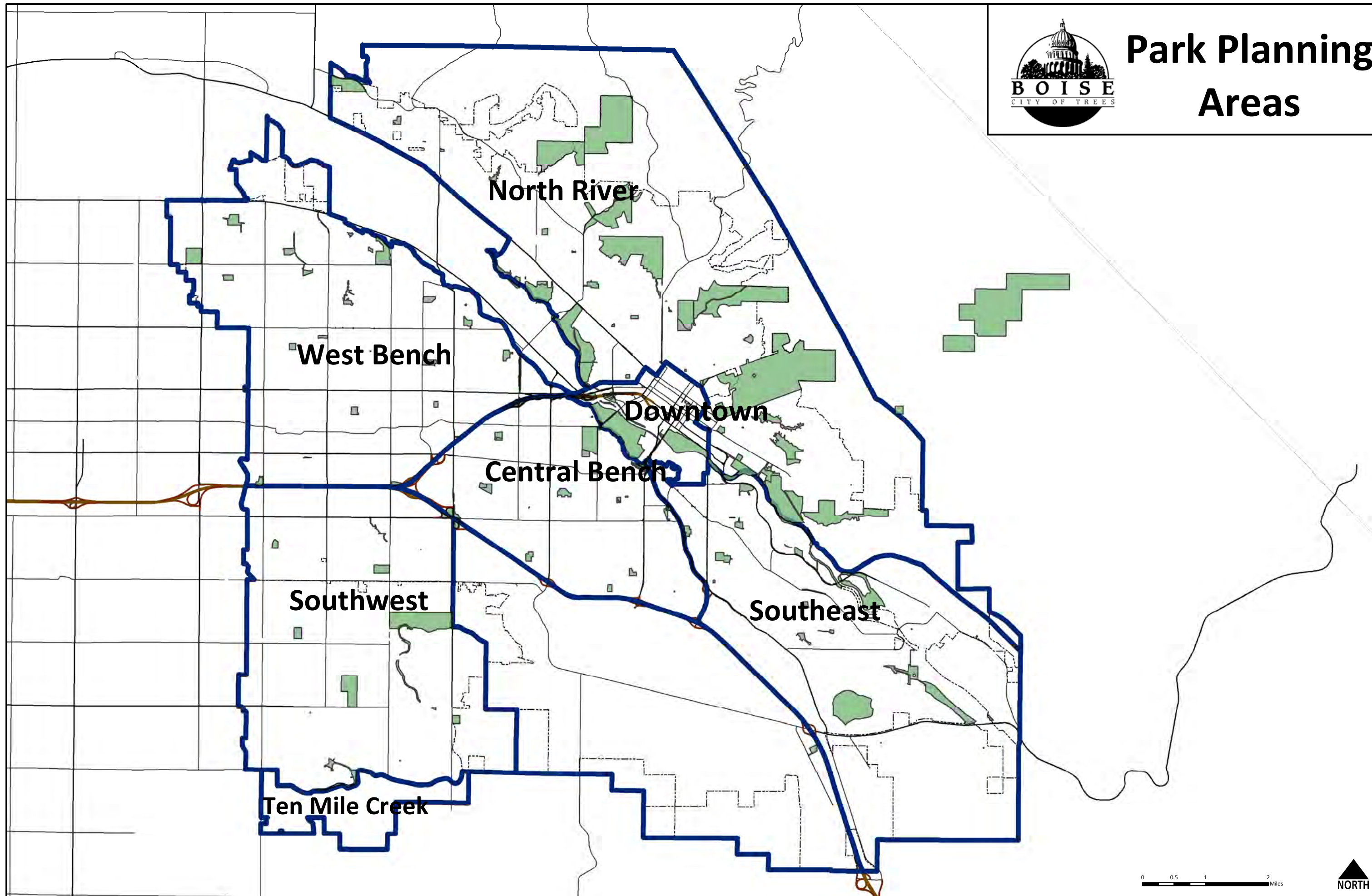
1. Use a variety of funding sources, including tax funds, public–private partnerships, user fees, grants, and tax-supported bonds to construct and operate recommended capital facilities.
2. Continue to cultivate and leverage partnerships with user groups, local businesses, and nonprofit groups and donors.
3. Work cooperatively with private and nonprofit citizen groups that wish to advance serial levy proposals for specific recreation or open space purposes (e.g., open space land acquisition, pools, community centers, special use park facilities, and trails).
4. Continue to assess a park impact fee for all new residential and lodging development in the City and the area of impact to provide for needed capacity resulting from population growth.
 - a. Maintain the long-range CIP and cost projections to update the park impact fee schedule at least once every five years.
 - b. Continue to involve and work closely with the public and development community in regard to park impact fee processes.
6. Increase annual funding levels for major repair and maintenance to keep pace with known repair needs for the parks and recreation system. Funds should be added to the Department’s base operating budget.
7. Request funding to advance parkland acquisition and development projects in general accordance with recommended capital policies and development guidelines contained in the adopted plan.

Sources Mentioned

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
Boise Blueprint for Growth (City Comprehensive Plan)
Comprehensive Parks and Recreation System Plan, 1993
Idaho Code 50-303 about the recreation and culture tax
Idaho’s recreational trespass law
Potential Public Preservation Sites, developed by the Boise City Heritage Preservation Committee, February 1993
Transportation and Enhancement Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)



Park Planning Areas



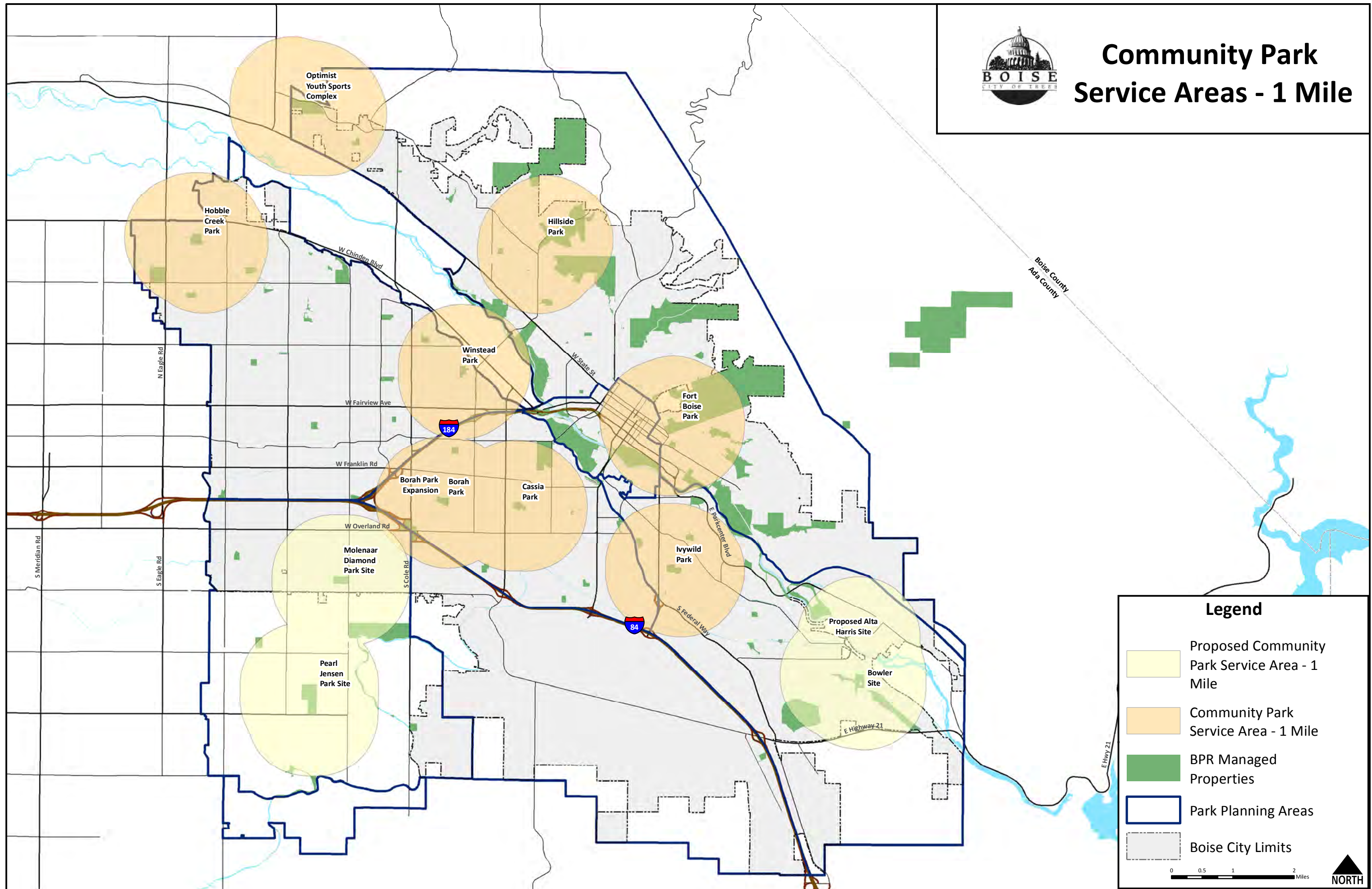
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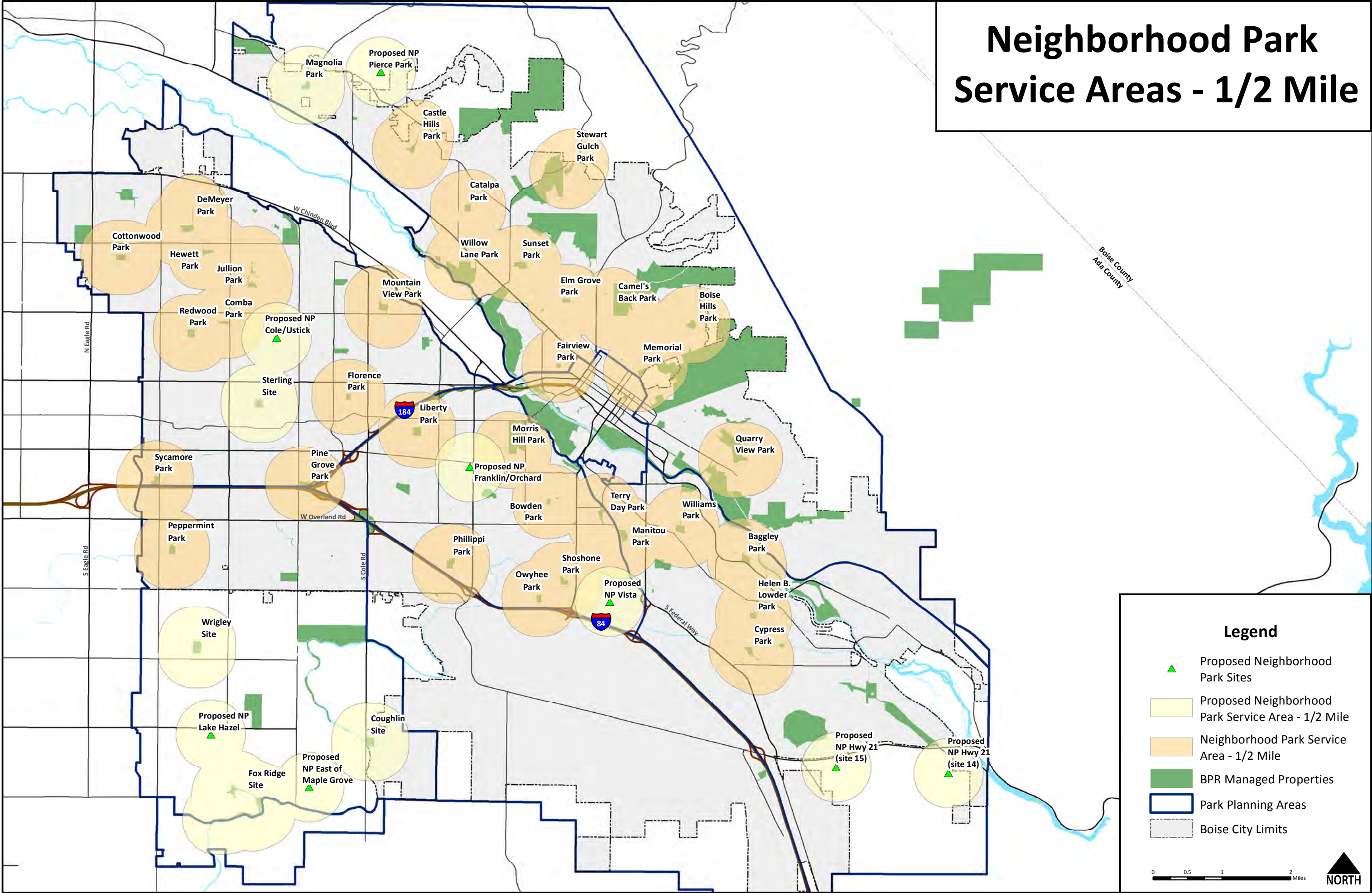
Parks and Recreation
GIS Services
Date: 6/9/2015



Community Park Service Areas - 1 Mile



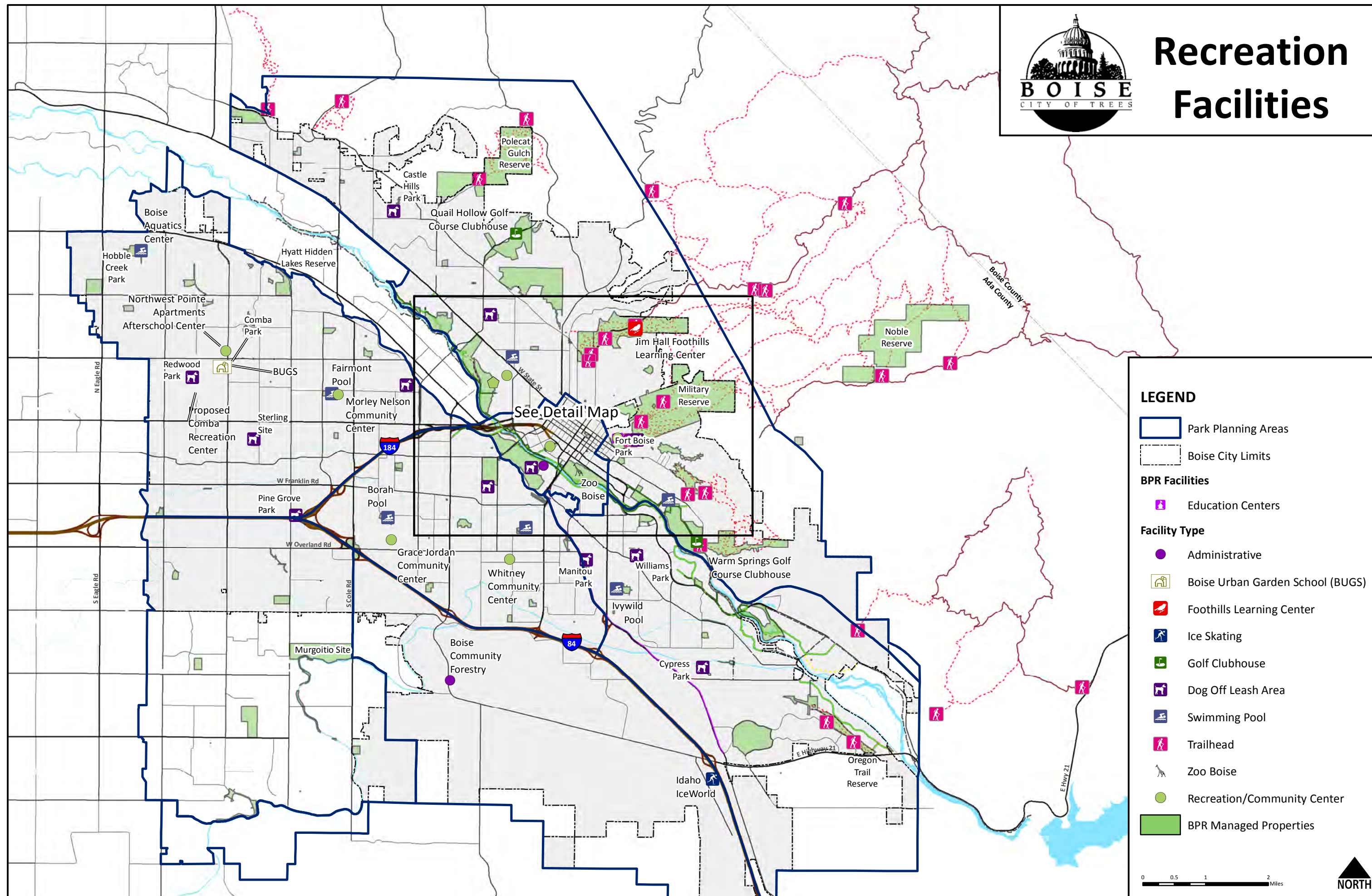
Neighborhood Park Service Areas - 1/2 Mile



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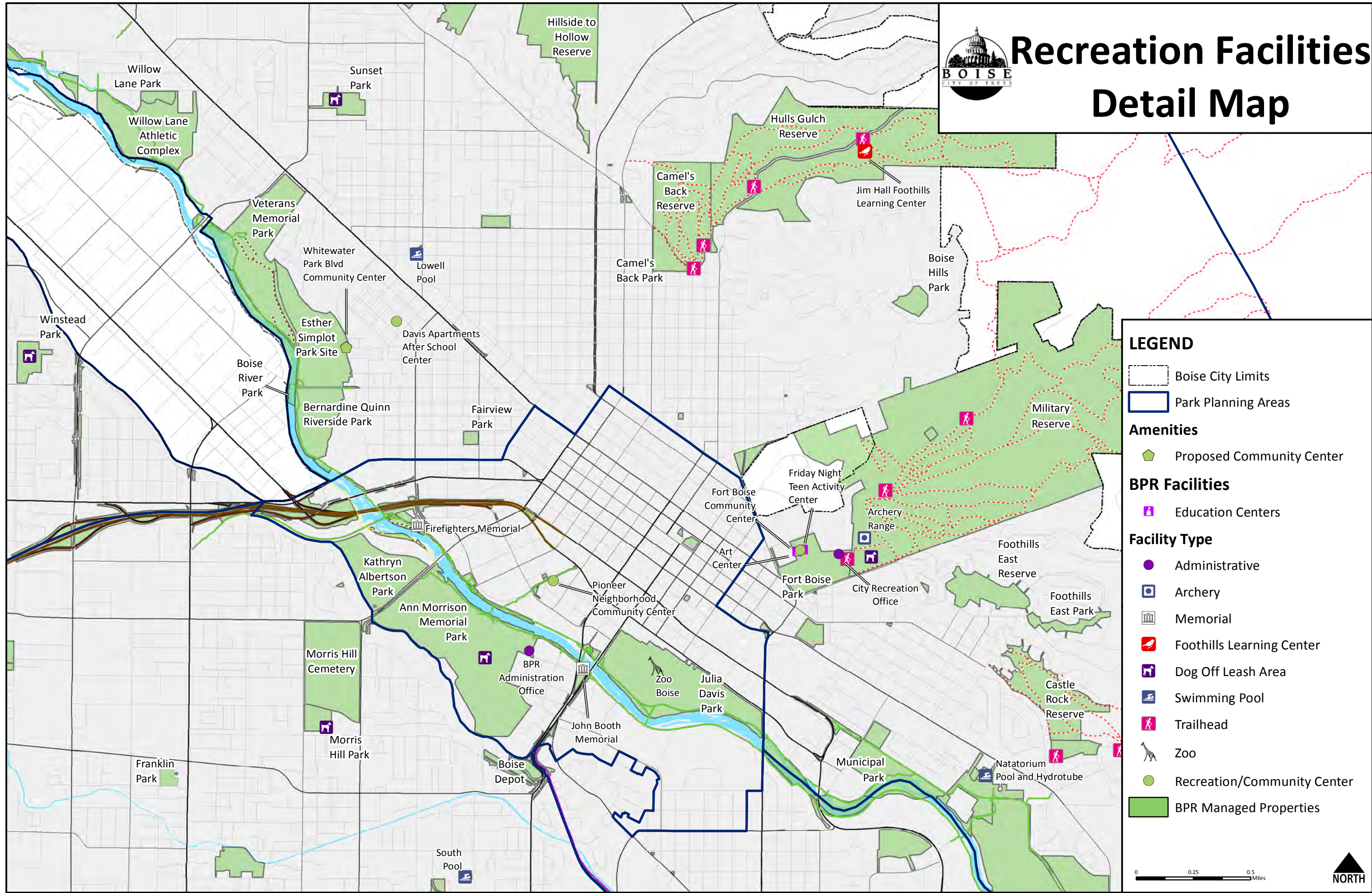
Recreation Facilities



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Recreation Facilities Detail Map



LEGEND

Boise City Limits

Park Planning Areas

Amenities

Proposed Community Center

BPR Facilities

Education Centers

Facility Type

Administrative

Archery

Memorial

Foothills Learning Center

Dog Off Leash Area

Swimming Pool

Trailhead

Zoo

Recreation/Community Center

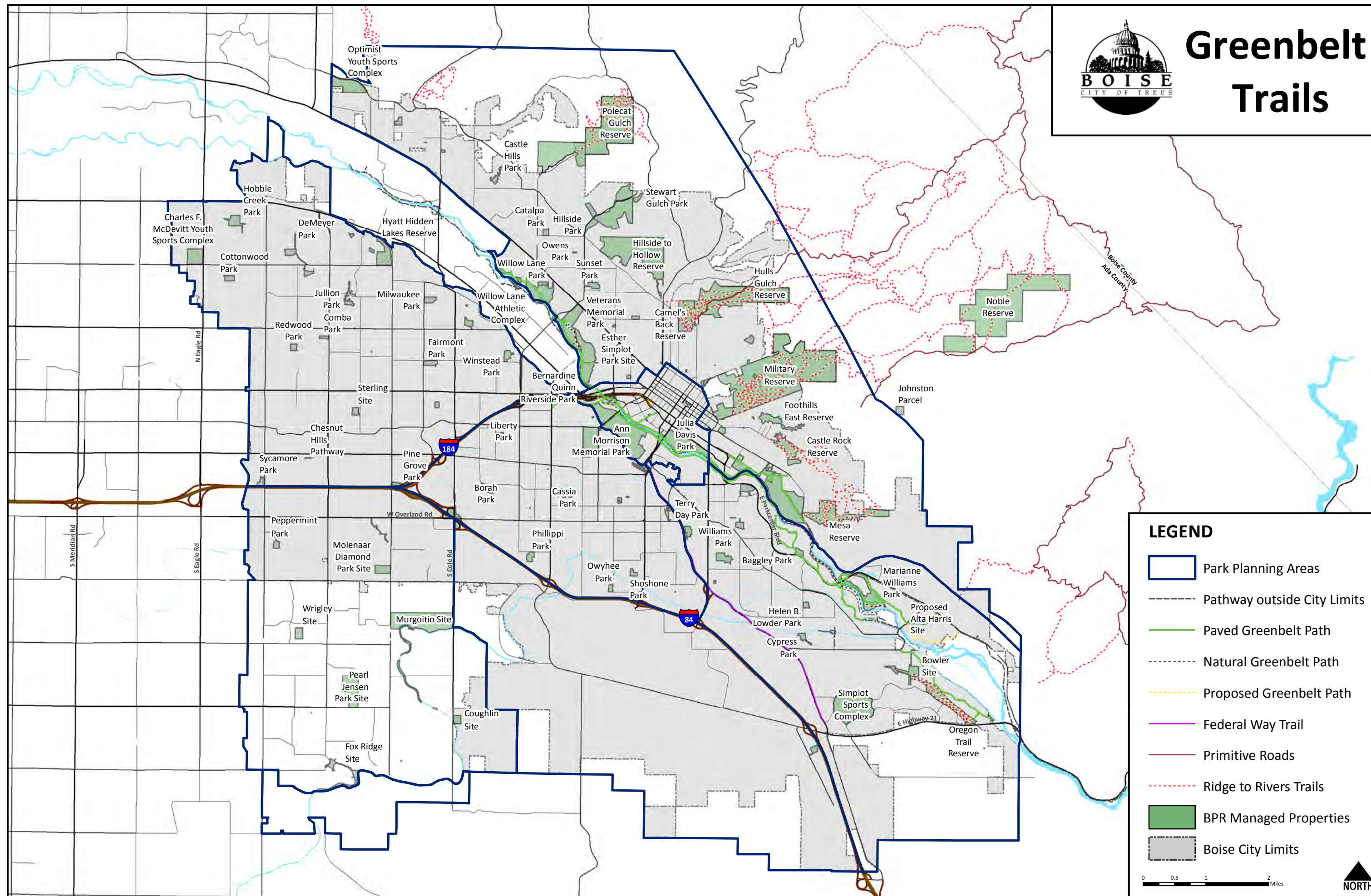
BPR Managed Properties

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

NORTH

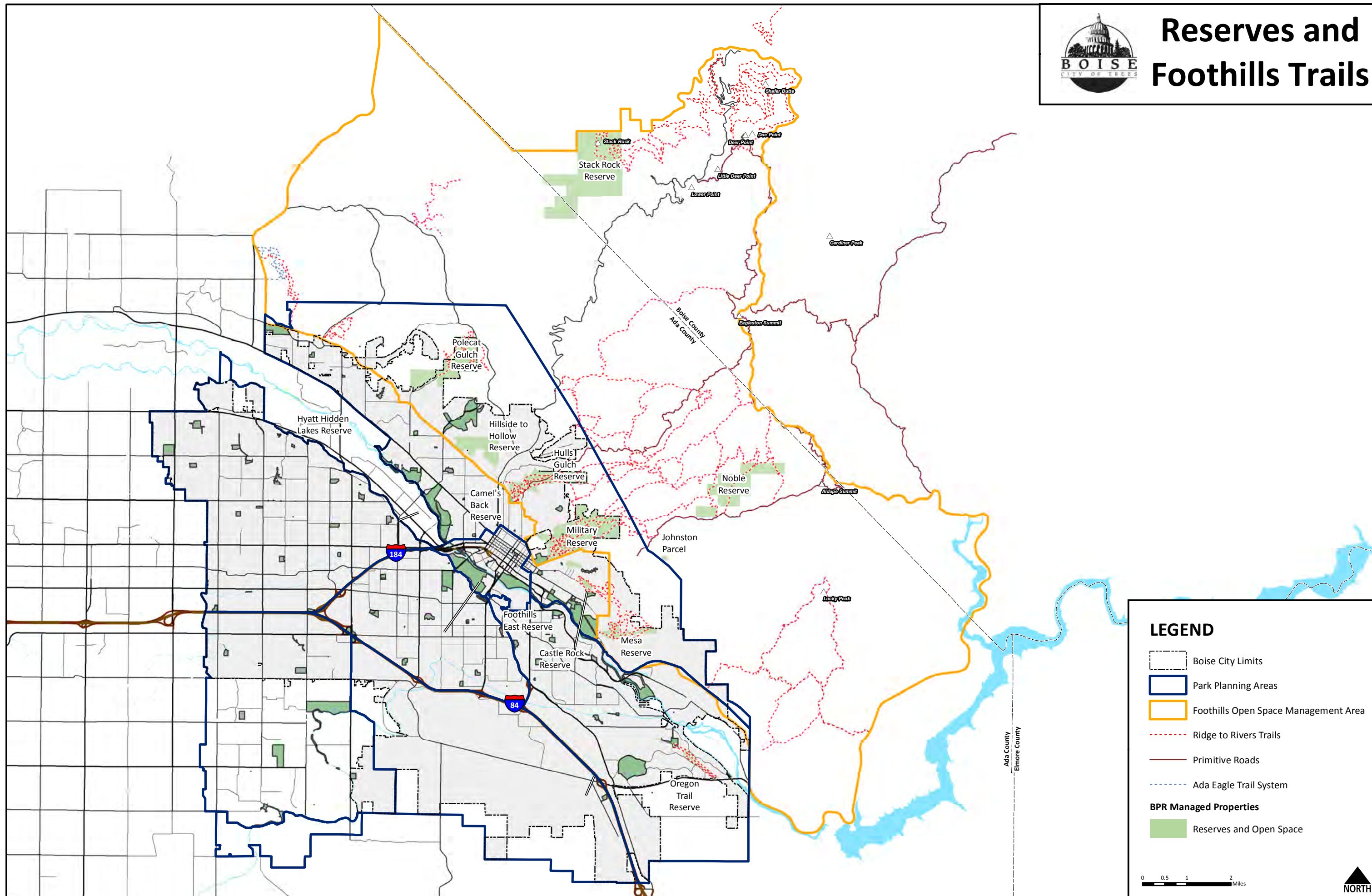


Greenbelt Trails



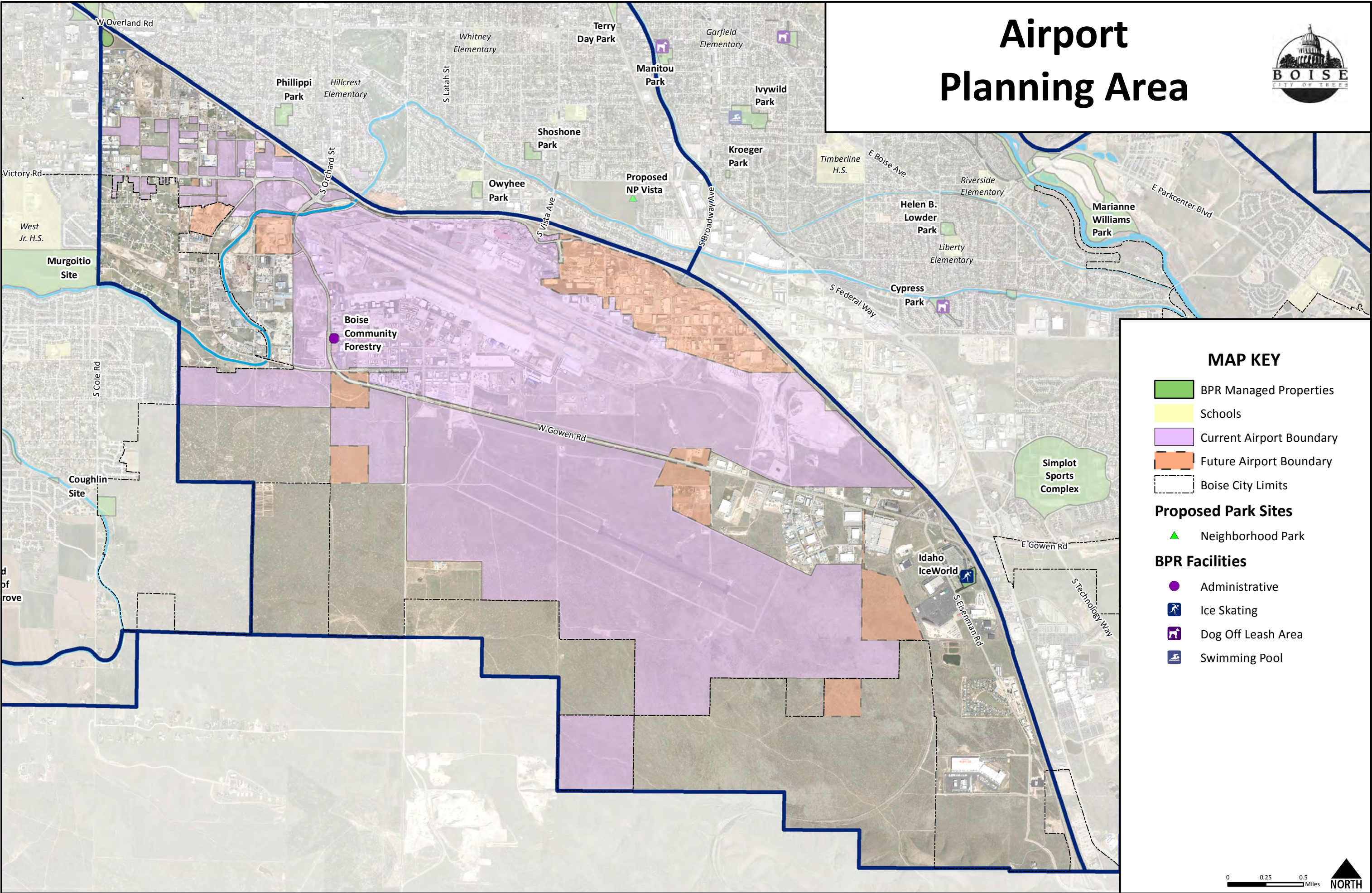


Reserves and Foothills Trails



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Airport Planning Area



MAP KEY

- BPR Managed Properties
- Schools
- Current Airport Boundary
- Future Airport Boundary
- Boise City Limits

Proposed Park Sites

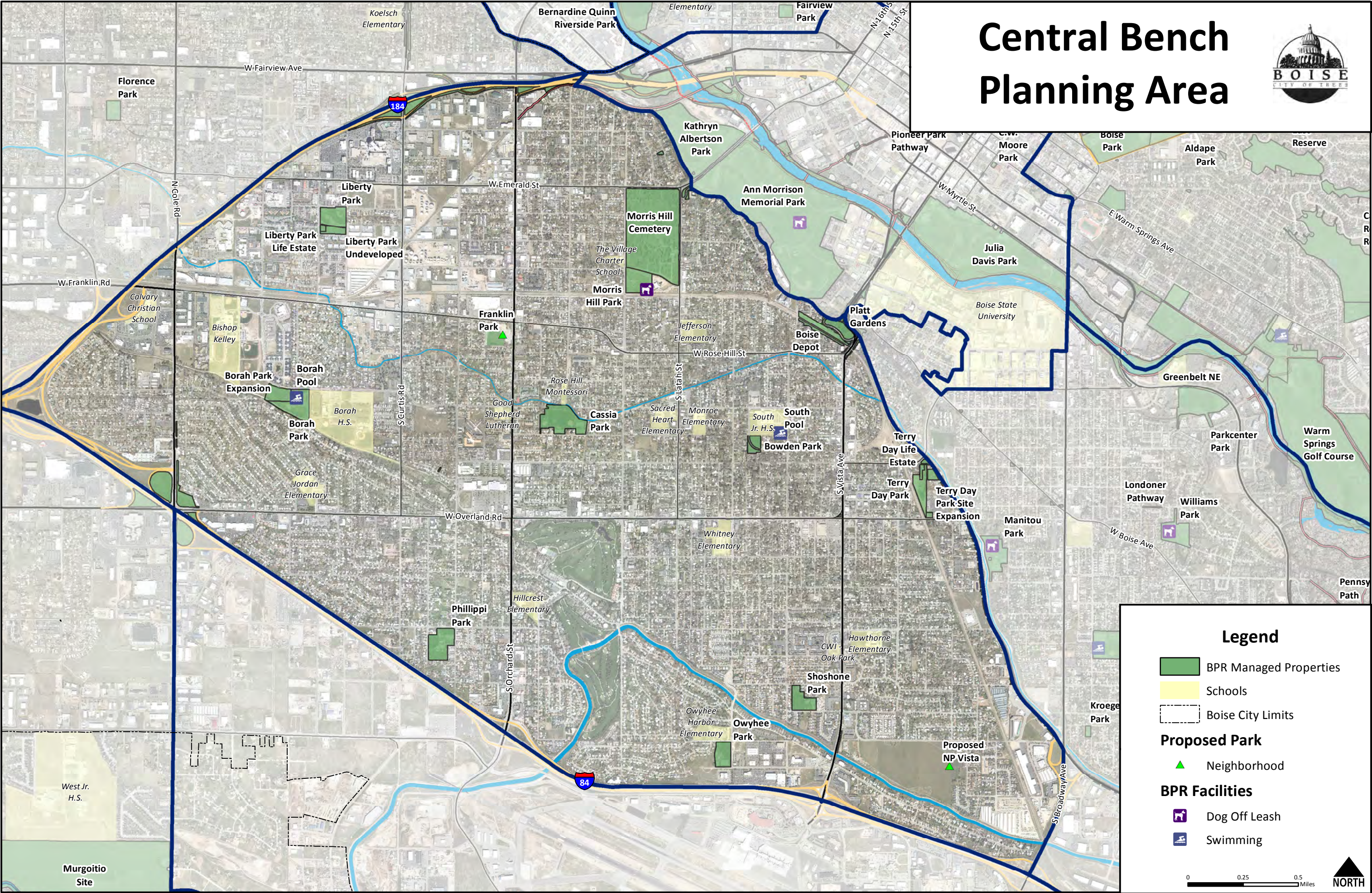
- Neighborhood Park

BPR Facilities

- Administrative
- Ice Skating
- Dog Off Leash Area
- Swimming Pool

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Central Bench Planning Area



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Downtown Planning Area



Legend

- BPR Managed Properties
- Schools
- Boise City Limits

BPR Facilities

- Education Centers
- Administrative
- Archery
- Memorial
- Dog Off Leash Area
- Recreation/Community Center
- Trailhead
- Zoo

Trails

- Pathway outside City Limits
- Paved Greenbelt Path
- Natural Greenbelt Path
- Proposed Greenbelt Path
- Federal Way Trail

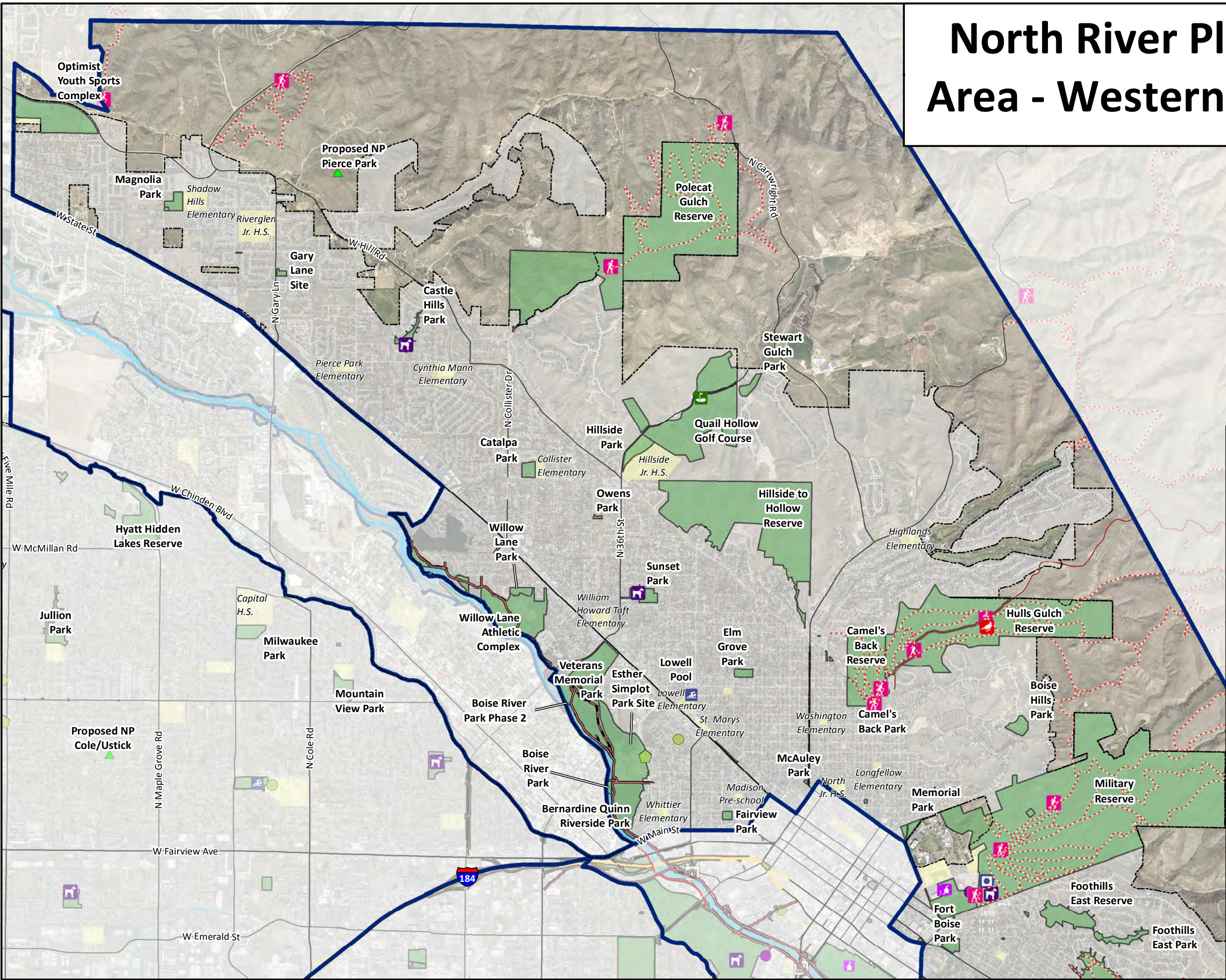


0 0.1 0.2
Miles



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North River Planning Area - Western Section



LEGEND

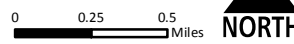
- BPR Managed Properties
- Schools
- Boise City Limits

Proposed Park Sites

- ▲ Neighborhood Park

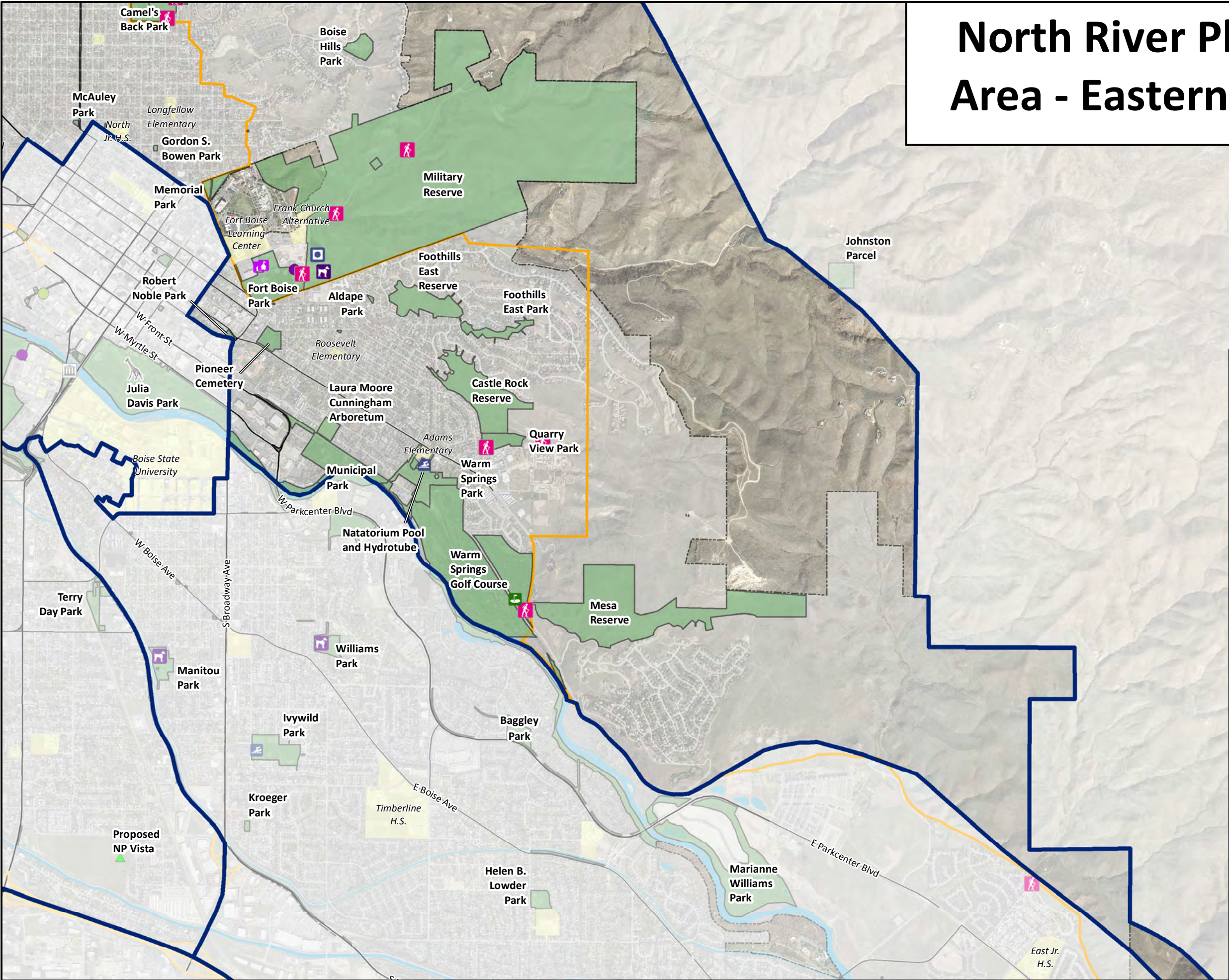
BPR Facilities

- 🏠 Education Centers
- Administrative
- 🏹 Archery
- 🏌️ Golf
- 🏛️ Memorial
- 🔥 Nature Center
- 🐕 Dog Off Leash Area
- 🏊 Swimming Pool
- 🚶 Trailhead
- Recreation/Community Center
- ⬡ Proposed Community Center



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North River Planning Area - Eastern Section



Legend

BPR Managed Properties

Schools

Boise City Limits

Proposed Park Sites

Neighborhood Park

BPR Facilities

Education Centers

Administrative

Archery

Golf

Memorial

Nature Center

Dog Off Leash Area

Recreation/Community Center

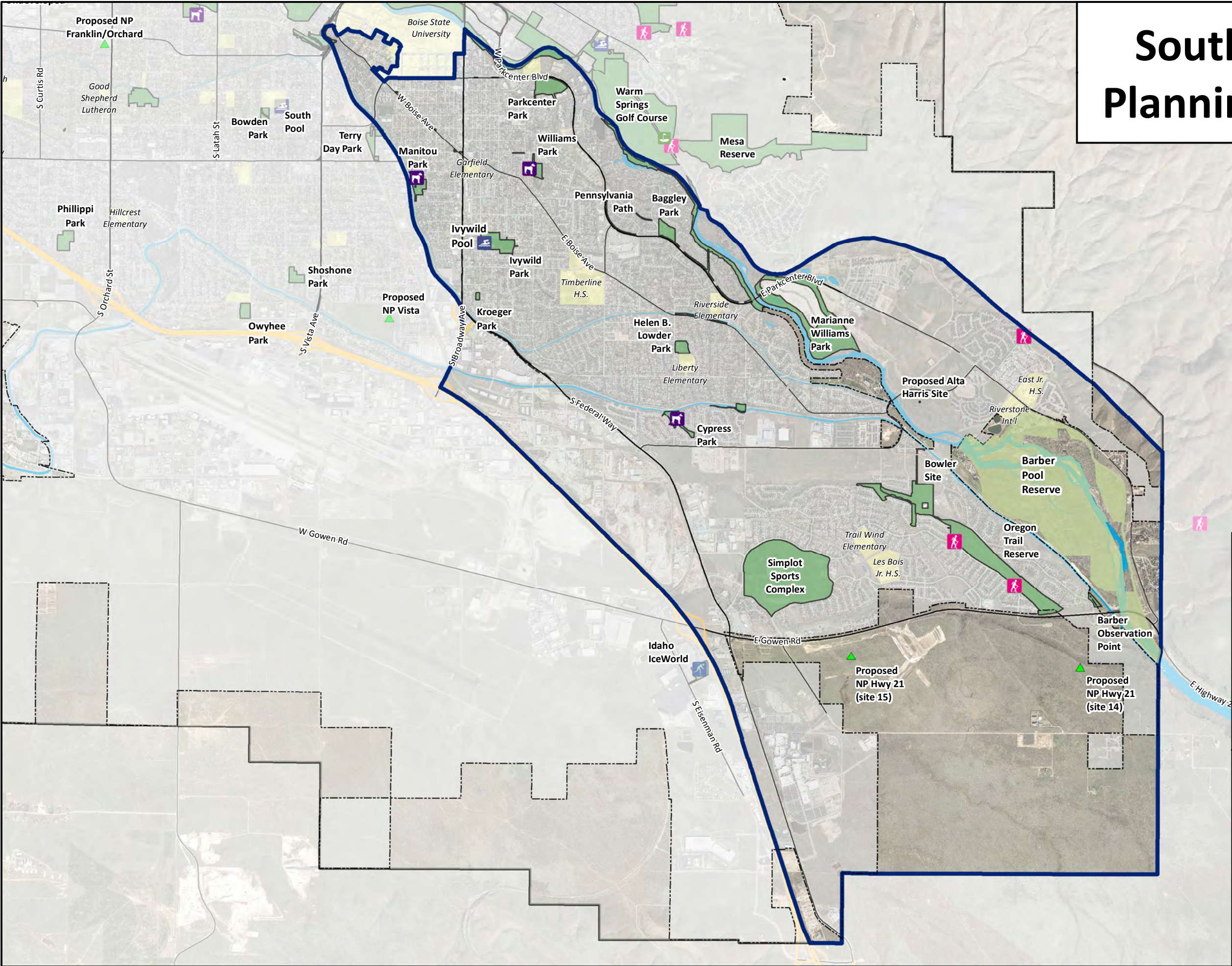
Swimming Pool

Trailhead

Zoo

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Southeast Planning Area



LEGEND

- BPR Managed Properties
- Barber Pool Reserve
- Schools
- Boise City Limits

Proposed Park Sites

- Neighborhood Park

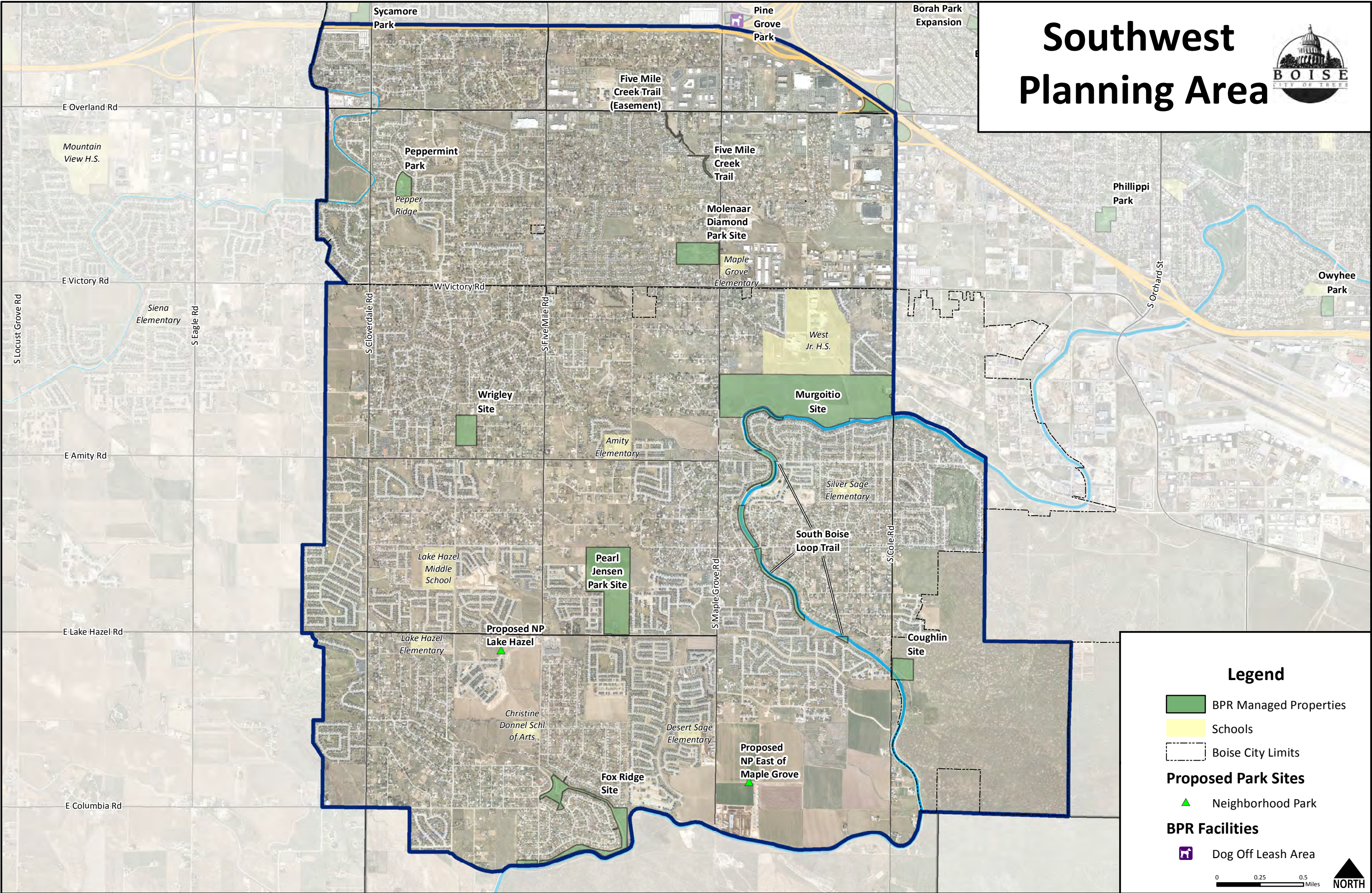
BPR Facilities

- Golf
- Ice Skating
- Dog Off Leash Area
- Swimming Pool
- Trailhead

0 0.25 0.5 Miles
NORTH

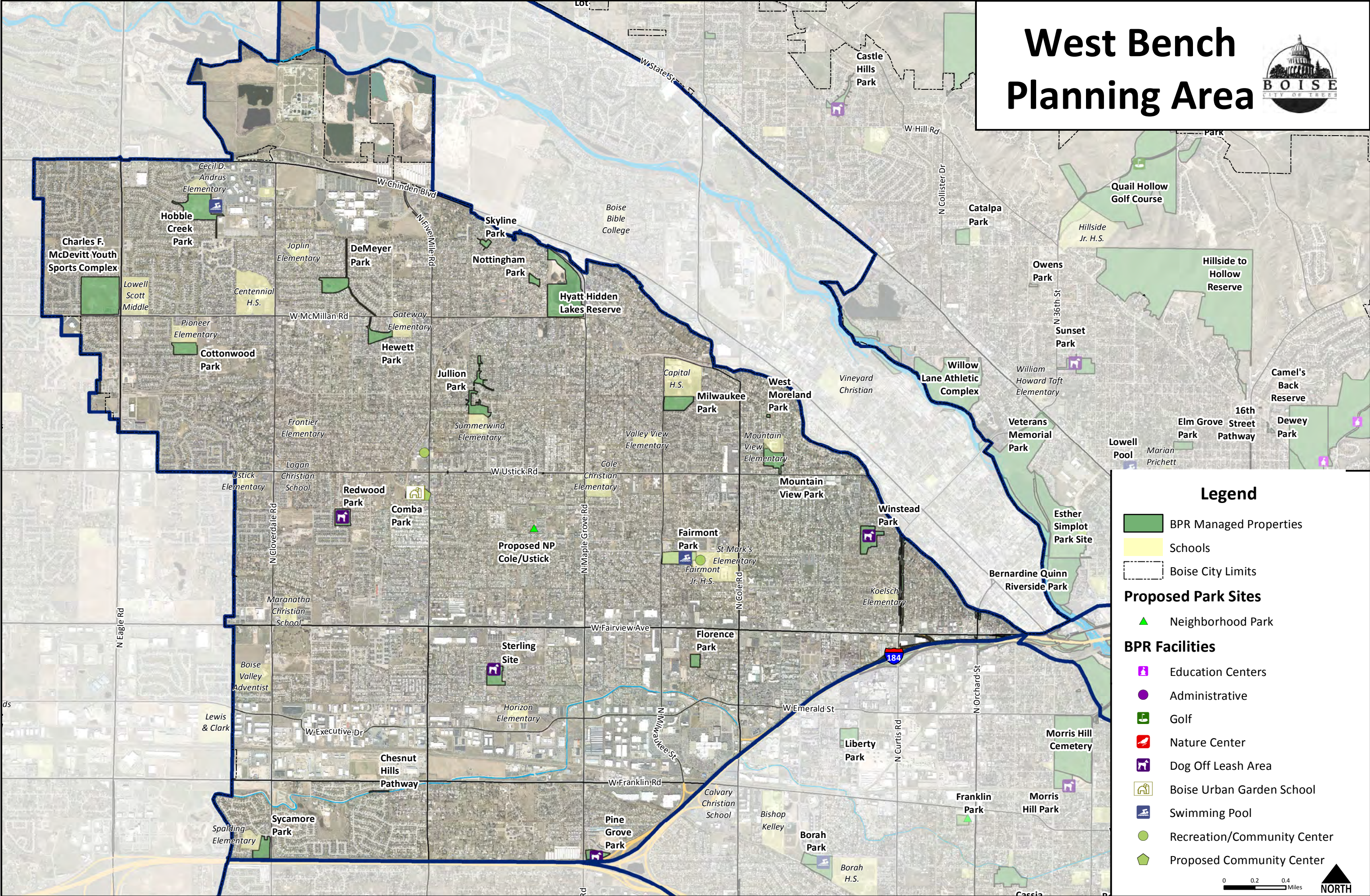
This drawing is to be used only for reference purposes; The City of Boise is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained. This map is made in part from data prepared or compiled by Ada County. Ada County shall not be liable for inaccuracies or misuse of this map or data.

Southwest Planning Area



This drawing is to be used only for reference purposes; The City of Boise is not responsible for any inaccuracies herein contained. This map is made in part from data prepared or compiled by Ada County. Ada County shall not be liable for inaccuracies or misuse of this map or data.

West Bench Planning Area



Appendix E – Land Reconciliation

Parks & Facilities Categories

Parks & Facilities Categories				Signature Park/Facility	Sports Field or Complex	Reservations	Playcamp	Neighborhood Park School	Pools	Cemetery	Undeveloped
Site	Acres	Type	1,937.57 Total Acres								
1 Aldape Park	0.30	Mini									
2 Alta Harris * (special development/ownership conditions)	20.00	Community	X								X
3 Ann Morrison Memorial Park	143.40	Large Urban	X			X					
4 Arrowhead Park	5.80	Neighborhood									X
5 Baggley Park	7.30	Neighborhood									
6 Barber Observation Point	2.30	Special Use									
7 Bernardine Quinn Riverside	31.50	Special Use	X								X
8 Boise Depot	6.30	Special Use				X					
9 Borah Park	13.10	Community									
10 Borah Pool (Included with Park)	0.00	Pool							X		
11 Bowden Park	2.90	Neighborhood									
12 Bowler Property	17.20	Community									X
13 C.W. Moore Park	0.30	Special Use	X								
14 Camels Back	10.20	Neighborhood				X					
15 Capitol Park	3.40	Mini	X								
16 Cassia Park	10.50	Community				X	X				
17 Castle Hills Park	7.30	Neighborhood									
18 Catalpa Park	5.50	Neighborhood						X			
19 Charles F McDevitt Youth Sports Complex	39.00	Special Use		X							
20 Comba Property	3.40	Special Use									X
21 Cottonwood Park	7.20	Neighborhood									
22 Coughlin Property	10.00	Neighborhood									X
23 Cypress Park	7.30	Neighborhood									
24 Demeyer Park	12.60	Neighborhood					X				
25 Dewey Park	0.70	Mini									
26 Elm Grove	2.80	Neighborhood					X				
27 Esther Simplot Park	54.90	Special Use	X								X
28 Fairmont Park *	10.00	Special Use		X				X			
29 Fairmont Pool (Included with Park)	0.00	Pool							X		
30 Fairview Park	1.60	Neighborhood									
31 Florence Park	3.50	Neighborhood									
32 Foothills East Park	8.20	Mini									
33 Fort Boise Park	28.80	Community		X							
34 Fox Ridge Property	26.20	Neighborhood									X
35 Gary Lane (Future Community Center Site)	1.40	Special Use									X
36 Gordon S. Bowen Park	0.30	Mini									
37 Helen B Lowder Park	5.00	Neighborhood						X			
38 Hewett Park	6.20	Neighborhood						X			
39 Hillside Park *	10.00	Community		X				X			
40 Hobble Creek Park	20.00	Community		X				X			
41 Holcomb Path	2.20	Special Use									X
42 Hyatt Hidden Lakes Reserve	42.55	Open Space									
43 Idaho Anne Frank Human Rights Memorial	1.30	Special Use	X								
44 Ivywild Park	16.50	Community				X	X				
45 Ivywild Pool (Included with Park)	0.00	Pool							X		
46 Julia Davis Park	90.30	Regional Park	X			X					
47 Jullion Park	9.40	Neighborhood						X			
48 Kathryn Albertsons Park	41.40	Special Use	X			X					
49 Kroeger Park	0.60	Mini									
50 Laura Moore Cunningham Arboretum	2.50	Special Use									
51 Liberty Park	9.00	Neighborhood		X							
52 Lowell Pool	0.80	Pool							X		
53 Magnolia Park	7.00	Neighborhood									X
54 Manitou Park	11.90	Neighborhood									

Site		Acres	Type	Signature Park/Facility	Sports Field or Complex	Reservations	Playcamp	Neighborhood	Park School	Pools	Cemetery	Undeveloped
55	Marianne Williams	69.80	Special Use/ Open Space	X								X
56	McAuley Park	0.30	Mini									
57	Memorial Park	5.50	Neighborhood									
58	Military Reserve Cemetery (Included w/Military Reserve)	0.00	Cemetery								X	
59	Milwaukee Park	10.00	Special Use		X							
60	Molenaar Diamond Park	20.00	Community									X
61	Morris Hill Cemetery	60.30	Cemetery								X	
62	Morris Hill Park	7.70	Neighborhood									
63	Mountain View Park	8.40	Neighborhood					X				
64	Municipal Park	36.70	Special Use	X		X						
65	Murgoitio Property	160.60	Large Urban/SU									X
66	Natatorium & Hydrotube	3.40	Pool							X		
67	Nottingham Park	2.20	Mini									
68	O'Farrell Cabin	0.02	Special Use									
69	Optimist Youth Sports Complex	53.30	Community/ Special Use		X							
70	Owens Park	0.80	Mini									
71	Owyhee Park	5.00	Neighborhood									
72	ParkCenter Park	14.90	Special Use									
73	Pearl Jensen Park	64.00	Community									X
74	Peppermint	7.00	Neighborhood					X				
75	Phillippi Park	8.80	Neighborhood			X						
76	Pine Grove Park	4.30	Neighborhood									X
77	Pioneer Cemetery	5.90	Cemetery								X	
78	Pioneer Park Place	0.70	Linear									
79	Platt Gardens	4.80	Special Use	X								
80	Quarry View Park *	10.00	Neighborhood			X						
81	Ray Neef MD River Recreation Park *(no land acreage)	0.00	Special Use									X
82	Redwood Park	6.80	Neighborhood									
83	Rhodes Park	1.00	Special Use									
84	Riverside Park	5.00	Linear	X								
85	Robert Noble Park	0.60	Mini									
86	Shoreline Park	1.50	Linear	X								
87	Shoshone Park	5.00	Neighborhood									
88	Simplot Sports Complex *	158.50	Special Use		X							
89	Skyline Park	1.60	Mini									
90	Somerset	7.30	Neighborhood									X
91	South Pool	0.40	Pool							X		
92	Sterling Property	8.10	Neighborhood									X
93	Sunset Park	5.10	Neighborhood		X							
94	Sycamore Park	7.00	Neighborhood					X				
95	Terry Day Park	7.10	Neighborhood									X
96	Veterans Memorial Park *	79.00	Special Use Park	X		X						
97	Warm Springs Golf Course	169.70	Golf Course									
98	Warm Springs Park (31.76)	34.30	Community	X								X
99	West Moreland Park	0.30	Mini									
100	Williams Park	7.80	Neighborhood									
101	Willow Lane Athletic Complex	57.90	Special Use		X							
102	Willow Lane Park	2.90	Neighborhood									
103	Winstead	11.20	Community			X	X					
104	Wrigley/Beech	13.20	Neighborhood									X
Greenbelt/Pathway												
	Greenbelt	169.58	Linear Park	X								
	Bethine Church River Trail (Included with Greenbelt)		Greenbelt	X								

Site		Acres	Type	Signature Park/Facility	Sports Field or Complex	Reservations	Playcamp	Neighborhood	Park School	Pools	Cemetery	Undeveloped
Rights-of-Way		81.62										
1	15th Street ROW (15th & Fort)	0.01	ROW-Neighborhood									
2	17th Street ROW (Couplet Island)	0.44	ROW-Neighborhood									
3	8th Street ROW	0.05	ROW-Collector									
4	9th Street ROW	0.11	ROW-Arterial									
5	Aryers	0.22	ROW-Neighborhood									
6	Boise Ave ROW (SENA Island) (4)	0.28	ROW-Collector									
7	Boise Ave/Oregon Trail-Bown Crossing ROW	2.5	ROW-Collector									
8	Broadway ROW	0.66	ROW-Gateway									
9	Capitol Blvd ROW (John Booth Memorial, Tourist Rest Stop, Platt Gardens Median, Taylor Park)	5.47	ROW-Arterial									
10	Cole/Overland ROW	13.58	ROW-Gateway									
11	Currier Circle	0.85	ROW-Neighborhood									
12	Curtis ROW	5.1	ROW-Arterial									
13	Emerald/Americana ROW											
14	Fairview Ave ROW	0.98	ROW-Arterial									
15	Federal Way ROW	2.59	ROW-Gateway									
16	Five Mile ROW (Trees Only)	0.01	ROW-Collector									
17	Front St Row (previously ParkCenter -West Bridge)	0.75	ROW-Arterial									
18	Harrison Blvd ROW	1.29	ROW-Collector									
19	Hopffgarten	0.13	ROW-Collector									
20	I 184 Connector (27th/Fire, Broadway/Chinden Connector, Curtis Inter North, Curtis Inter South, Government Camp, Orchard Extension)	41.13	ROW-Gateway									
21	Logan/Reserve ROW	0.02	ROW-Neighborhood									
22	ParkCenter Blvd ROW (Apple Median, Apple/Southshore, Islands, River Run Median)	4.55	ROW-Arterial									
23	Rose Circle	0.04	ROW-Neighborhood									
24	State Street ROW	0.29	ROW-Gateway									
25	Ustick Road ROW	0.01	ROW-Arterial									
26	Vista Ave ROW (including Vista/Overland)	0.45	ROW-Gateway									
27	Washington/Elm (Prickett ROW)	0.11	ROW-Neighborhood									
Open Space		4,380.70	Total Acres									
1	Bonneville	9.90	Open Space									
2	Camel's Back Reserve	63.00	Open Space									
3	Castle Rock	48.50	Open Space									
4	Foothills East	30.40	Open Space									
5	Hulls Gulch	236.00	Open Space									
6	McCord	20.00	Open Space									
7	Military Reserve	479.54	Open Space									
8	Oregon Trail	65.60	Open Space									
9	Orida/United Water	42.00	Open Space									
10	Hawkins	260.00	Open Space									
11	Blessinger **	120.00	Open Space									
12	Boyer-Satz	58.00	Open Space									
13	Noble	600.00	Open Space									
14	Donnelly **	40.00	Open Space									
15	Dengler **	160.00	Open Space									
16	Oberbillig/Johnston	120.00	Open Space									
17	Block	0.75	Open Space									
18	Stack Rock	1,320.00	Open Space									
19	Camel's Back - Smith	5.00	Open Space									
20	Castrango (trail easement)	0.10	Open Space									
21	Johnson	701.91	Open Space									

* City Operated, Not Owned Property

** Combines to make Polecat Gulch Reserve

Appendix F – Sustainability Efforts

PARKS & RECREATION DEPARTMENT CURRENT GREEN/SUSTAINABLE EFFORTS

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
All parks and sport facilities	Fuel	Regular analysis of custodial routes for City parks.	\$250 - 400	As new sites are added we review routes for efficiency; driving time, labor, and conserving fuel.
All parks and sport facilities	Eliminates the need for new materials (resources) and chemistry makeup for new bags.	Purchased of re-generated trash bags (made from scraps).	\$ 600 - 725	Using recycled plastic bags reduces the amount of plastic in our landfills and save money.
Parks and sportplexes	Reduces the resources required to treat raw sewage.	Purchase EcoGreen toilet tissue.	Cost is equal to other tissue; savings occur during treatment.	This tissue completely breaks down and dissolves
		Participating in the container recycling program with the Department of Agriculture.		
Strategically place several collection bins in the parks	Fuel, reduces pollution.	Position green dumpsters in parks.	Cost is more than curbside/dumpster disposal, however provides for better environment.	Recycling of plastic, aluminum cans, paper, cardboard to help environment, reduce landfill need, and lessen travel time/distance.
Park facilities	Non-bleach product to reduce pollution; cost less to manufacture.	Use of -bleach paper towels and manual dispensers.	\$12 – 13 per case. Cost of batteries.	Less expensive towel cost, no need for batteries, and more environmental friendly.
Park facilities	Reduces pollution to the earth's resources	Use of environmental friendly custodial cleaning products and vandalism removers.	Cost equal to slightly more.	Helps the environment, safer to use, and reduces the need for inventorying

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
All parks with mutt dispensers	Resources required for manufacturing new.	Grocery/store plastic bags are used for Doggie-Mitts.	Free vs. \$20 per case of 'mutt-mitts' totaling \$10,000 on an annual basis	different and large amount of chemicals.
Parks sites, along river, sports parks.	Reduces pollution; save the environment.	Recycle aluminum cans and plastic containers.	Labor cost higher; off-set is better environment.	'Green' bins are located at several parks to dispose of recyclables.
Large urban and event parks	Reduces pollution; save the environment.	Community Events organizers are asked to provide dumpster to recycle waste.	Labor cost higher; off-set is better environment.	Cardboard, paper, plastic bottles, aluminum cans
All parks; rest rooms, shelters, tables, and benches	Trees; saves paper towels.	Purchase laundered bedding and linens for custodial services for cleaning/drying and vandalism clean up.	Very cost effective; \$50 buys 200 lbs.	Use to clean and wipe up materials in servicing rest rooms and reservation sites.
Small 'pocket' parks 1 acre or less	Fuel	Pack-it-In/Pack-it-Out program for trash and debris.	\$100 – 200 per year; labor, fuel, cost of bags; depends on usage.	Saves travel time and labor; promotes community involvement.
All parks		Leaf composting, leaves collected from the parks are composted at the botanical gardens. Compost is than used back in the parks to build up soil in planting beds.	\$200 supplies	Savings generated by NOT purchasing commercial product.
		Recycle office paper, magazines and newspapers.		
		Recycled asphalt is utilized where available and removal of old is recycled when possible.	\$300 for Chemical	Used for dust control when applicable
		Wood mulch is created and utilized in the parks from tree removals. Mulches offer many benefits to plant growth.		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		They help conserve soil moisture, moderate soil temperatures, control weeds, prevent soil crusting, and control erosion.		
		Design standards have been developed utilizing drought tolerant or native plant materials conserving water needs.		
		Collection of hazard waste (paint, oil, chemicals, light bulbs, etc), inventory and work with Public Works and the Sanitation dump for proper documentation and disposal.		Currently seeking an EECBG grant. Monthly disposal for entire department.
		Use of Palms or PDAs by staff to minimize amount of paper used.		Palms not utilized much any more. Considering net book or laptops
		Using water base paint only throughout the parks, restrooms, building and recreation Center.		Environmentally friendly
		Use of graffiti coating on painted and unpainted surfaces to reduce the use of harsh cleaner.		
		High energy use light bulbs have been replaced with efficient fixtures that use less power and reduce disposal cost.		
	Power	Only 10 out of 44 permanent restroom facilities are heated and open year round. The other 34 facilities are winterized for the off season. Some sites do have portable facilities available.	Estimated \$100 for each facility annually	Utility savings
		The majority of our sites are open sunrise to sunset, minimizing the need for lighting and reducing the use of resources utilized. Additionally, sites		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		with security lighting are set up on timers or photocell to only come on when needed.		
		Most of our restroom facilities have been upgraded with toilets flushing 3.5 gallons of water per flush replacing older models that used 5 to 6 gallons of water per a flush.		
		Automatic or electric locks are utilized when possible to lock facilities without the need of staff to visit site.		Minimized the need for staff or hired contractor to lock restroom facilities for evening closures.
	Water	Metering faucets are utilized for all new and remodeled restroom sinks. Metering faucets are set to run for a specific amount of time and automatically shut off to eliminate the possibility of being left on or continuing to drip.		Utility savings, water conservation effort.
	Power	Job Scheduling / Route planning to ensure efficiency and minimize use of fuel.		Continue pursuing satellite facilities.
		Timers have been placed on light switches within our work shops to ensure lights are not left on all day, minimize use of power.		
		Participating on Pesticide team with the Mayors Office and PW to encourage the use of IPM practices City wide, and combine efforts with other agencies such as school districts.		
		City of Boise is awaiting an MOU for a grant administered through ID Dept of Lands that will begin a “Treasure Valley Tree Canopy Analysis”. Boise will be a		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		primary partner and customer in this process. MOU is due in 2010, with the grant period extending out 3 years.		
		The Department has already completed a cost/benefit analysis of rights-of-way street trees. Titled "Municipal Forest Resource Analysis", this document (authored by USDA Forest Service) determined that street trees offer a 30% return on investment through energy savings, storm water benefits, air pollution mitigation, property values etc.		
		Community Forestry is actively working with CCDC, DBA, ACHD and others in developing a downtown tree planting and maintenance plan.		
		Community Forestry is a partner in the Boise Environmental Education group, and is working with Foothills Education to present additional tree related education through their programs. Community Forestry also provides several annual education classes for citizens about tree selection, tree pruning and pest control.		
		Over the last 2 years, Community Forestry offices have upgraded to lower energy office lighting and have installed a 95+ furnace. Next step: new windows.		
		Staff car pool to off site meeting locations.		
		Volunteer activities such as Boise River Sweep, Adopt the Greenbelt and site projects such as tree wrapping and		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		mulching projects provide protection of our natural resources and education to our citizens.		
		GIS/IMS programs are utilized when preparing bids specifications for mowing, asphaltting, striping, sweeping, etc. vs. visiting each individual site for measurements.		
		Ongoing partnerships with other City programs/department to ensure compliance with environmental standards (air, water, erosion, storm drains) as well as development of internal management plans for best management practices.		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
	Boise River Management Plan	This adopted city plan provides for identification of habitat types for public lands located along the Boise River and suggests potential opportunities for enhancement of riparian functions including the creation of new wetlands to help improve water quality, address storm water needs, decrease erosion, improve habitat functions and accommodate the needs of various wildlife found along the river riparian corridor including trout, heron and wintering bald eagles. This plan acknowledges the importance of retaining a naturalized riparian fringe along the Boise River throughout the Boise River Greenbelt system including river front areas associated with those parks that front on the river and deals with all aspects of the river and its impacts (environmental, recreation, economic, physical, etc.).		
	Hyatt Wetland Plan	The department also has a plan for the Hyatt Wetlands, a 44 acre isolated site located in an urban setting. This plan also deals with storm water wildlife, habitat, education, recreation and flora.		
	Chemical Pesticide Management Guidelines – IPM	The purpose the guidelines is to give BPR staff both an overview of the department's philosophy concerning plant health care and pest control and specific guidelines for implementing that philosophy through an Integrated	Increased cost for non-chemical products and practices.	Environmental practice.

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		Pest Management approach. The guidelines also provide direction for application, storage of chemicals, and safety to minimize the use of chemicals and use the least toxic chemicals.		
	Education and Public Outreach Projects & Programs	Community Forestry Staff have been present at several events, schools and programs to provide educational information to citizens of all ages of the Treasure Valley on the benefits of trees.		
Maxi Com	Power, Water	70 sites utilizing Maxi Com irrigation system (computerized irrigation control). The overall benefit to utilizing the computer system is better water management giving us the capability via computer to have an irrigation system shut itself down when significant rain occurs or a main line break, saving valuable water. Through phone computer connections staff is able to read flows and input data through the Maxi Com program. Staff can alter irrigation output and see possible breaks due to flow sensors read by the system. A weather station “reads” information on an hourly cycle and relays that information to the computer system allowing the system alarms to shut down when flows are high. Staff projects converting one or two older sites annually to the system and all new site plans include the Maxi Com program in their landscape plans. BPR maintains 53 park sites and 17 right-of-ways utilizing		Reference – department annual water report.

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		the computerized Maxi Com irrigation system.		
	Storm Management Water	A Storm Water Structure Operation & Maintenance Plan is updated on an annual basis. The plan includes an inventory of all owned or operated parks and facilities with storm water structures identified by type, definitions of structure types, safety information, best management practices, inspection and maintenance requirements, as well as a brief overview of other functions or programs that are key to maintaining storm water structures. All structures are inspected and maintained twice a year with documentation input to a database on PDAs (portable data assistant). The PDAs are synchronized and compiled within a master database for analysis to provide annual reporting to the EPA.	\$3,100	
Tree Care	Trees	The Community Forest refers to all vegetation (both public and private) found growing in the city or town anywhere in America. Community Forestry describes the management and care of the trees in these settings. The Community Forestry Unit is responsible for the management of Boise's forest resources. The main focus of our programs and services is directed at the publicly owned portion of		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		this forest which includes trees on the public rights-of-way (street trees), and in city parks (including the Greenbelt and cemeteries). • Total of 41,422 public trees on public property • 21,195 street trees (on public rights-of-way) • 20,227 trees in parks, including the Greenbelt • 369 varieties of trees • 550 adopted/memorial trees in parks		
Turf Management	Water	BPR's Landscape Maintenance Practice Guidelines are a compilation of best management practices to aid in making water wise and efficient decisions when planning and maintaining parks and facilities. Recommendations within the guidelines identify a department standard for the following: • Irrigation System Design • Irrigation System Maintenance • Responding to Changing Requirements for Water in the Landscape • Continue use of Central Control water management system such as Maxicom to help control the water applied to the landscape based on actual weather data and plant requirements. • Continue upgrading irrigation systems as funding allows, allowing use of current technology.		Environmental practice.

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		• Use of Variable Speed Drives to regulate the amount of water pumped, saving both water and energy. • Non Maxicom Irrigation Schedules • Mowing Standards • Use of recycle mowers, returning waste directly back into the landscape •		
Vandalism		Staff makes every attempt to repair all acts of vandalism within 24 hours of notification to help deter further occurrences. All vandalism incidents are documented and tracked by location, type and cost of repair and compiled for annual reporting. In addition to repairing acts of vandalism, BPR strives to prevent and reduce the impact of vandalism before it happens. Staff continues to improve their technique in prevention and response time has increased with a full time staff person. Identifying the most effective chemicals and style of removal has decreased labor time. Reductions to the number of paint colors used on park facilities have decreased expenses for supply inventory. Applying a preventative graffiti coating on bare brick and stone is money well spent as it minimizes the graffiti from adhering to the surface.		Preventative measures decrease long term damage.
	Water	BPR administers the use of water resources for multiple purposes including; irrigation of parks and ROW landscapes, park restrooms and drinking		Reference Maxi Com.

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		fountains, recreation facilities such as community centers and pools, display features and ponds. As a major water user in the Treasure Valley, Boise Parks & Recreation has a responsibility to use these resources wisely and efficiently. The majority of water used by BPR is by the irrigation system, making it the target for conservation. Proper design, installation, maintenance, and management of irrigation systems result in lower water usage in the landscape. Along with providing an efficient irrigation system and pumping stations that utilize variable frequency drives, staff must make wise decisions on what, when and where to plant. By placing the proper plants in the proper location, efficient and water conserving landscapes can be achieved. Staff must also consider our water usage inside facilities to assure that we are making use of new technology and guidelines directed at conserving water. BPR has developed and adopted Water Conservation Guidelines to help guide the design and maintenance of irrigation systems and landscapes.		
ADMINISTRATION				
Parks Administration	Trees; resources to manufacture copy paper. Power, paper, ink	Print inter-office and non-essential documents on the reverse, (blank), side of the Event Setup Report to reduce paper costs and save trees. Other units receiving the document electronically.	\$100 - \$300	Copy one-time, informal documents and then recycle paper.

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Parks Administration	Green dumpster (mixed stream recycle)	Trash, landfill space, fossil fuels.	3 cubic yds/month	Reduction in trash generation, consequent reduction in tipping fees
Parks Administration	Bicycle	Air quality, employee health, fossil fuel	For staff use	
Parks Administration	Recycle copy machine toner	Hazardous waste, landfill space		
Parks Administration	Go Green at Work	Trees, fossil fuels, water, landfill space		Reduce paper consumption by changing to electronic media, double side hard copies, etc.
Parks Administration	BEAT program participation	Air quality, employee health		Use of transportation to work other than single occupant automobile
ZOO BOISE				
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Office copy/computer paper used is 100% recycled. Used white paper is paper recycling is contributed to conservation projects (separate from Zoo Boise Conservation Fund, see C-4).		Zoo Boise makes every effort to conserve natural resources when the opportunity presents itself and it is financially feasible. The majority of the current exhibits and buildings were built in the 1960's and may not be the best at energy efficiency; major repairs and upgrades are costly. Exhibit upgrades are completed as major repair and maintenance funds become available through the City of Boise-Parks & Recreation department.
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood	Zoo Maps are printed on recycled paper		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
	Products	and uses soy-based ink. Zoo visitors are asked to dispose of used maps in a recycling bin located at the zoo entrance/exit.		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Marketing & Development department makes all of their printed material (with a few exceptions) is printed on recycled paper and uses soy-based ink. Examples of these materials include fundraising appeals, membership appeals, and zoo newsletters. In addition, efforts are made to educate the receiver regarding our efforts to reduce waste; for example, on the annual appeal and member acquisition pieces, the Friends of Zoo Boise printed a statement on smaller envelopes that indicated by using the smaller envelopes, they would be assisting us in our efforts to use resources wisely and reduce waste.		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Toilet paper, dispenser paper towels, and kitchen-type paper towels for public & employee use are products that meet Green Seal, Inc. standards (www.greenseal.org) and are provided by Wausau Paper. The product line (including packaging) is composed of 100% recycled material and is chemical free.		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Napkins in Food Concessions are composed of 100% recycled paper.		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		Content, is bleach free, and exceeds EPA standards (Earth Plus brand provided through Sysco).		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Slabwood is a byproduct of the timber-logging process; slabwood is used throughout the zoo for fencing and recycling bins.		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Corrugated cardboard, scrap paper, and magazines are recycled.		
Zoo Boise	Paper & Wood Products	Newspapers are recycled. Money received from newspaper recycling is contributed to conservation projects (separate from Zoo Boise Conservation Fund, see C-4).		
Zoo Boise	Aluminum Cans & Plastic Bottles	Six recycling stations are set throughout the zoo		
Zoo Boise	Aluminum Cans & Plastic Bottles	Recycling stations are set throughout the zoo and in the zookeeper locker room/break area.		
Zoo Boise	Aluminum Cans & Plastic Bottles	Money received from aluminum recycling is contributed to conservation projects (separate from Zoo Boise Conservation Fund, see C-4).		
Zoo Boise	Techno-waste	Zoo Boise participates as a drop-off site (for community and employees) for cell phone recycling through EcoCell (www.eco-cell.org). Money received from cell phone recycling is contributed		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		to conservation projects (separate from Zoo Boise Conservation Fund). Zoo Boise also has a partnership with the City of Boise Household Hazardous Waste Collection Site (HHHW) and with Cricket Mobile Phone Company. HHHW collects and separates cell phones that are then transferred to Zoo Boise, who in turn submits them to Eco-Cell for recycling. Cricket collects used phones, sends them to Eco-Cell who then donates the recycling funds to Zoo Boise. This partnership keeps as many phones as possible out of landfills and generates funds for conservation.		
Zoo Boise	Techno-waste	Other techno-waste recycling is made available for zoo staff (paid & volunteer) through Green Disk (www.greendisk.com). Cardboard techno-trash bins are placed in two Zoo Boise offices. Items collected: diskettes, CD's, DVDs, video & audio tapes, inkjet & toner cartridges, cell phones, PDA's & pagers, digital cameras, laptop computers, hand-held games, CD & MP3 players, re-chargeable batteries.		
Zoo Boise	Techno-waste	Ink/toner cartridges are recycled either through the manufacturer or through Green Disk.		
Zoo Boise	Water	Water leaks are repaired immediately by		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Zoo Boise		zoo staff		
	Water	Water that contains cleaning chemicals used for cleaning animal exhibits is washed into the sewer system and undergoes treatment by Boise water treatment facility before being released into the Boise River. More information available at www.cityofboise.org/PUBLIC_WORKS		
Zoo Boise	Water	Penguin exhibit – A pressure washer, no chemicals, are used to clean the penguin pool in order to avoid chemical waste into the zoo lagoon.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Batteries – Batteries are used little throughout the zoo.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Spent batteries and old paint are taken to the hazardous waste site at the local landfill.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Small Animal Kingdom - Insulated guillotine door panels have been installed in animal exhibits to better insulate/conserv heat during winter. Primates are trained to come inside so door access is not available in cold weather.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Zoo vehicles are maintained on a scheduled basis through the City of Boise to ensure long-life and better performance (increased gas mileage,		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		low emissions, repair leaks, etc).		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Motion-detecting light switches are installed in appropriate areas.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	All office thermostats are set to 72 degrees.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	All animal heaters are on timers so that they are on only during the coolest periods of the day.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Cotton-top Tamarins – A window/air condition area is insulated to avoid heat/cool loss.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Hoofstock – Plastic strips cover the doorway that allows animals to access heated areas while also retaining heat inside the heated area.		
Zoo Boise	Energy	Primate House – In 2006, the large garage-style doors were replaced with doors that have improved seals and windows to increase heat insulation.		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Food Concessions (Crittter Café, operated by Service Systems Associates) 1. Uses a large, pump-style condiment dispenser instead of individual-use condiment packages to reduce waste. 2. Uses re-usable cleaning rags instead of paper towels in the concessions		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
		kitchen area. 3. Straws and lids for drinks are not available to the public in order to reduce waste. Will implement use of compostable utensils (plates, forks, etc) beginning April 2007		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Scraps from animal diet preparation are composted on-site in a 3-bin composting system. This system is on public display to educate zoo visitors regarding composting. The completed compost product is spread around the forested area near the zoo lagoon.		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Fall leaves are collected, composted, and re-used by the City of Boise.		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Bamboo is used for fencing throughout the zoo.		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Zookeeper use recyclable materials for animal enrichment. Items include old phone books, cardboard tubes, clothing, donated blankets/towels, plastic bottles, and shredded paper.		
Zoo Boise	Miscellaneous	Glass is recycled.		
RECREATION				
City Recreation Office	Programmable thermostats	Thermostats decrease or increase building temperature during off peak hours, reducing energy consumption		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
City Recreation Office	Energy efficient lighting	Installation of energy efficient light bulbs Installation of motion detecting light fixtures turn off lights when rooms are not in use New energy efficient “Green” lighting installed on Fort Boise fields #1 & #2		
City Recreation Office	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Davis Park Community Center Northwest Pointe Pioneer Community Center	Energy efficient lighting	Installation of energy efficient light bulbs		
Davis Park Community Center Northwest Pointe Pioneer Community Center	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Davis Park Community Center Northwest Pointe Pioneer Community Center	Youth education	After school programs incorporate environmental education and environmentally responsible community service projects into youth activities		
Fort Boise Community Center	Geothermal Heating system	Facility heating reliant on geothermal energy instead of gas/electricity		
Fort Boise Community Center	Programmable thermostats	Thermostats decrease or increase building temperature during off peak hours, reducing energy consumption		
Fort Boise Community Center	Energy efficient lighting	Installation of energy efficient light bulbs		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Fort Boise Community Center	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Fort Boise Community Center	Youth education	Youth Outreach, Teen Outreach and Camp programs incorporate environmental education and environmentally responsible community service projects into youth activities		
Grace Jordan Community Center Morley Nelson Community Center	Hybrid vehicle	Fuel efficient Hybrid vehicle selected for Community Center use		
Idaho Ice World	Energy efficient lighting	Installation of energy efficient light bulbs Installation of motion detecting light fixtures turn off lights when rooms are not in use		
Idaho Ice World	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Idaho Ice World	Youth education	After school programs incorporate environmental education and environmentally responsible community service projects into youth activities		
Idaho Ice World	Programmable thermostats	Thermostats decrease or increase temperature during non-peak hours, reducing energy consumption		
Softball fields	Water	Adding a combination of mine tailings and pumice to the softball fields.	\$800 – 1,000	This material absorbs and holds water; decrease prep time; reduces number of rain-out games; and provides a safer surface

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
				for play.
Sport playing fields	Environmental friendly to water and soils.	Switch to an environmental friendly-free VOC stripping paint for field stripping approved by the EPA.	Cost equal or slightly more that non-VOC paint.	Reduces /eliminates the amount of pollutants in the environment.
Warm Springs Golf Course	Water conservation	Automated sprinkler system adjusts water use on rainy days or days with high humidity. New restrooms designed with low-flow fixtures to reduce water use New maintenance facility is designed with wash stations that will reuse water Natural areas maintained with native plants to reduce water consumption and other maintenance requirements		
Warm Springs Golf Course	Ground water protection	Wash station water is filtered before being recycled or returned to the aquifer EPA/DEQ standards adhered to for use of pesticides and fertilizer Organic chemicals used where ever practical		
Warm Springs Golf Course	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Warm Springs Golf Course	Energy conservation	New maintenance facility designed to use natural lighting and reduce energy consumption		
Whitney Community Center Grace Jordan Community Center	Programmable thermostats	Thermostats decrease or increase building temperature during off peak		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Morley Nelson Community Center		hours, reducing energy consumption		
Whitney Community Center Grace Jordan Community Center Morley Nelson Community Center	Energy efficient lighting	Installation of energy efficient light bulbs. Installation of motion detecting light fixtures turn off lights when rooms are not in use		
Whitney Community Center Grace Jordan Community Center Morley Nelson Community Center	Solid waste recycling	Paper, plastic & aluminum recycling		
Whitney Community Center Grace Jordan Community Center Morley Nelson Community Center	Youth education	After school programs incorporate environmental education and environmentally responsible community service projects into youth activities		
FOOTHILLS				
Foothills Learning Center	Building Construction	FSC-certified lumber		
Foothills Learning Center	Building Construction	Active and passive solar systems		
Foothills Learning Center	Building Construction	Motion sensor lights		
Foothills Learning Center	Building Construction	Ground source heat pump		
Foothills Learning Center	Building Construction	Triple-pane, reflective “smart” windows		
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Native plant garden for teaching and demonstration		
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Native and drought tolerant plants throughout landscape		
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Drip irrigation		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Stormwater-friendly grading		
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Stormwater swales		
Foothills Learning Center	Landscape	Water-wise vegetable garden		
Foothills Learning Center	Programs	All education programs have sustainability content		
Foothills Learning Center	Programs	Programs use re-used and recycled materials whenever possible		
Foothills Learning Center	Programs	Host and promote outside sustainability programs		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Recycle everything possible		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Compost all organic materials		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Purchased re-used and reusable cups and dishes		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Ban on plastic water bottles for regular building users		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Daily energy conservation, e.g. turn off lights and computers		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Ford Escape hybrid vehicle		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Two-sided printing and copying		
Foothills Learning Center	Practices	Non-paper communication whenever possible		

FACILITY	RESOURCE (WATER, POWER, ETC)	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED IMPACT	COMMENTS
Ridge to Rivers		Deconstruction materials from old shop reclaimed		
Ridge to Rivers		Materials collected on weekly “rounds” recycled whenever possible		
Ridge to Rivers		Linking trips to foothills locations to minimize mileage		

Appendix G – Final Recommendation

Recommendations for the Establishment of Off-Leash Dog Areas in Boise

Report to the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners
Submitted by the Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force
April 2001

Executive Summary

Under the direction of the City's Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners, staff created a Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force which met monthly from January, 2000 to January, 2001 to consider the merits of establishing dog off-leash areas (DOLAs) within the City of Boise. The task force concluded that DOLAs should be established in each quadrant of the city and is currently proposing two sites to be considered for implementation.

The two sites being proposed include the Bowler Site in Southeast Boise and the temporary site in the Military Reserve Flood Basin in North Boise (see attached maps). A DOLA has already been approved at the Murgoitio Site in Southwest Boise, and Ada County has approved an off-leash area off Horseshoe Bend Road which will provide services to residents in Northwest Boise. The task force is also continuing to research the possibility of a DOLA near Willow Lane and is determining the compatibility of an irrigation pond and DOLA use. The proposed sites are preferred because they are currently undeveloped and therefore do not take away existing uses in facilities and in established parks.

Task force members took various factors into consideration when developing sites for recommendation, including public opinion as expressed in public meetings, letters and phone calls, the Ridge to Rivers Survey, and personal experiences as trainers and dog owners. Internet chat groups, reports from other park systems that operate DOLAs and Parks & Recreation staff expertise also provided valuable insight for the project.

Recognizing that DOLAs need to be operated in a clean and orderly manner, the task force developed a set of minimum requirements (see Minimum Requirement Section) as well as, rules and regulations for all approved sites (attached). It is the task force's belief that self-enforcement efforts by DOLA users are the key to successful operation of these facilities. However, the task force has recently been using a combination of self-enforcement and coordination with the Idaho Humane Society to enforce the existing laws in problem areas throughout the city.

Background

The request for DOLAs was first brought before the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners in December, 1997 when a proposal was made to create a DOLA in the area east of the tennis courts in Camel's Back Park and north to the pond. The request was denied, but the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners encouraged staff to work with County Parks to develop a DOLA at a county site on Highway 55 and to evaluate other possible park sites where dogs could be off leash.

In 1999, in response to interest by a citizen group called the City Dog Owners Group (City D.O.G.), Boise Parks & Recreation Department began researching DOLAs. On October 7, 1999, Marion Kropp, Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioner and Jamie Koole, Administrative Assistant for Boise Parks & Recreation Department traveled to Seattle, Washington to visit Seattle's off-leash areas. An update of the trip was given to the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners in October (see attachment).

BPR held several meetings with City D.O.G. to discuss issues surrounding city parks and dog off-leash areas. City D.O.G. held a park rally in October, 1999 at City Hall to express support for off-leash dog areas in Boise and to promote responsible dog ownership. The rally was attended by Boise City Council Members and Mayor Brent Coles who read a proclamation promoting responsible dog ownership and proclaimed October 30, 1999, "City-Wide Cleanup Day."

Subsequently, BPR held a public meeting to create a task force and invited Rick Johnson from the Marin County Humane Society to speak to the group regarding off-leash areas. Johnson, who has helped to develop dog off-leash areas around the country, shared valuable information with the public and helped give an understanding of the process and time needed to be successful in developing off-leash areas. A majority of the task force was created at that meeting and originally consisted of:

Marty Guerra, dog trainer
Linda Watkins, City D.O.G.
Julie Morgan, dog trainer
Erik Kingston, dog owner
John Rigby, Partnering with Ada Co. DOLA
Jerry Tracy, BPR Design and Development

Donald May, dog owner
Patti Murphy, BPR Community Relations
Jamie Koole, BPR Administrative Asst.
Marion Kropp, Parks & Recreation
Commissioner
Shelly Alder, dog owner

Additional information regarding off-leash areas was gained by phone calls, e-mails and letters to BPR following ticketing violators of the city's leash law in Camel's Back Park by the Boise Police Department. Between June, 1999 and December, 2000, BPR logged 205 calls, e-mails and letters regarding dogs in parks (available for reference). One hundred fifty-two (152) comments are in favor of off-leash areas. Fifty-three (53) are negative comments regarding dogs off-leash, people not picking up after their pets and/or police ticketing questions and comments.

In November 1999, Boise Parks & Recreation Department created a temporary off-leash area in the East Military Reserve Flood Basin. The off-leash area has been a success, with most users picking up after their pets, keeping the area clean of other trash and bringing toys and treats for dogs. Boise Parks & Recreation Staff has also seen a dramatic decrease to the amount of off-leash use at Camel's Back Park.

A proposal for DOLAs was brought before the Board of Parks & Recreation Open Space Sub-Committee who directed staff to conduct public meetings regarding the proposed sites before presenting the proposal to the full Board. Two public meetings were held regarding the proposed sites. Overall comments were positive for both the Military Reserve and Bowler site. A survey of those who attended was conducted and the results are available upon request.

There have been numerous volunteers who have worked long hours to ensure that the public understands the responsibility of cleaning up after their pets, responsible pet ownership and promoting off-leash areas. City D.O.G. members have spent an estimated 1,400 hours volunteering in 1999 and 2000 for park pick-ups, serving on the Storm Water Advisory Team, attending City D.O.G. Steering Committee Meetings, developing and managing the City D.O.G. web site, and creating brochures and fliers for education. Task force members have attended meetings estimated at 110 volunteer hours. Volunteers have also donated their own time to create the DOLA park rules and regulations, building a stairway into the temporary Military Reserve DOLA and researching various topics since January 2000. An estimated total of 1600 volunteer hours were reported to BPR from task force members (not including staff time which is estimated at 700 hours).

Minimum Site Requirements

Minimum requirements were set by the Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force, taking into consideration recommendations from the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners, BPR staff (Design & Development staff and Administrative staff) and existing DOLAs. The minimum recommended requirements are as follows:

1. Undeveloped land
2. One off-leash area in each quadrant of town (total of four off-leash areas)
3. Two acres
4. Fencing (preferred: 6 foot fence, rounded corners, separate puppy/small dog area)
5. Signage: rules and bulletin boards
6. Shade
7. Restrooms
8. Parking access (including ADA)
9. Mutt Mitt Dispensers
10. Garbage Cans
11. Seating (benches/picnic tables, etc.)

Cost estimates for these requirements are attached, as well as the estimates of the maintenance impact (MIS) costs of the proposed sites.

Recommendation

The Dog Off-Leash Area Task Force recommends a DOLA in each quadrant of the city. There are currently two sites that the task force is recommending, because there is an approved DOLA in Murgoitio, in southwest Boise and an approved DOLA off Horseshoe Bend Road to be developed by Ada County. Realizing that the development of these sites may be far in the future, the task force is also researching a site located behind Willow Lane Athletic Complex, which would provide a more central location within Boise.

Each of the recommended sites has been researched and could be developed to meet the minimum requirements as set forth by the task force. Each site also is on undeveloped property, therefore not taking away existing uses in parks and facilities.

1. Military Reserve Flood Basin
(Site of existing temporary off-leash area)
7.2 Acre Site

The Military Reserve Flood Basin site would serve the North/Northeast side of Boise. It is currently the temporary off-leash area, so use as an off-leash area is established. This site has worked well and has shown significant use. It is proposed that this temporary site be designated as a permanent off-leash area and have the minimum requirements fulfilled.

This site would require the Board of Parks & Recreation Commissioners approve a change to the master plan for Military Reserve. This site has potential use as a premier soccer facility and BPR has had discussions with soccer groups to develop this site. The Board would need to determine the appropriate use for this site based on groups requesting use of this site and neighborhood input.

The public meeting for this site was held on January 31st, with 39 people in attendance. The comments were positive with a main concern being enforcement of dogs off leash outside of the DOLA. The attendees were split about 50/50 on the issue of enforcement. Future fencing and additional signage at the Military Reserve site would help to designate what areas are and are not appropriate for dog off leash use.

2. Bowler Site
2.8 Acre Site

The Bowler Site would provide access to an off-leash area in East Boise. This site was considered based on the Board's recommendation to look at undeveloped land and the task force requesting a site in each quadrant of the city. The site is undeveloped and a DOLA could be incorporated into the future master plan of the site.

The public meeting for this site was held February 15th and 10 people attended, primarily those who have been involved throughout the process. The main concern from the group was access to and from the site onto Surprise Way.

Conclusion

The recommended sites above are listed in order of recommended priority by the task force. If approved, the task force will begin fund raising efforts to fence each site. Once fenced, the task force would like the sites to be opened for use and then begin installing the additional minimum requirements. The next phase would include Boise Parks & Recreation Department and the task force working together to create a master plan for full development of each site.

BPR will provide support and guidance to volunteers in establishing partnerships and securing grants to provide the funding for development of these areas. The task force has explored ideas for fund raising and is working on proposals, including the "Purina Dog Challenge," partnering with Boise City Clerks Office to raise funds through dog licensing fees and partnering with private companies (Albertson, Zamzows, pet supply companies, fencing companies, etc.) BPR will also work with City D.O.G. to create master plans for each site once further funding is secured. It is estimated that funding for fencing (\$37,710) can be raised by Fall 2001 and full development of both sites could be completed within five years.

For additional information or questions, please contact Jamie Koole, Administrative Assistant at Boise Parks & Recreation at 384-4060 ext. 333.

Appendix H – Murgoitio Master Plan



Residential



MURGOITIO REGIONAL PARK

Master Plan scale 1"=200'-0"



Approved By:
Board of Park and Recreation Commissioners April 17, 1997

Residential

Appendix I – Training and Agility Sites Policy

DOG TRAINING AREAS
Department of Parks & Recreation
Rules and Regulations

PURPOSE

To establish guidelines for dog off-leash training within designated City-owned on-leash parks.

AUTHORITY

BCC-13-01-04 C.1.

GUIDELINES

Dogs are required to be on-leash in all City-owned parks unless otherwise designated and posted as off-leash facilities. The following on-leash park facilities may be scheduled through the Department for dog off-leash training (see attached maps):

Ann Morrison Park	Northwest Corner	Year-Round
Ivywild Park	Between tennis and ball field fence line	September 1 – May 30
Winstead	West of parking lot	September 1 – May 30
Hobble Creek	South of school parking lot	January 1 – March 31
		June 1 – August 31 & November 1 - December 31

REGULATIONS FOR USE

- Pet owners shall carry a leash at all times even in designated off-leash areas.
- Pet owners shall not allow pets to harass, stalk or chase people, waterfowl or other animals.
- Pet owners shall clean up after their pets.

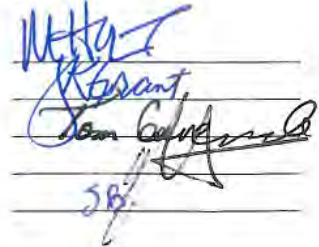
SUPERSEDING DOCUMENTS

Dog Training and Event Rules and Regulations approved 01/24/2003.

APPROVED

By: Department of Parks & Recreation Superintendents (initial)

DATE



By: Patrick Reese
Office of the City Attorney

By: Donna Hall
Department of Parks & Recreation

By: _____
Parks & Recreation Commission

Boise City Council

Resolution/Ordinance No.

3/23/09

3/22/09

4/16/09

na

na



Winstead Park

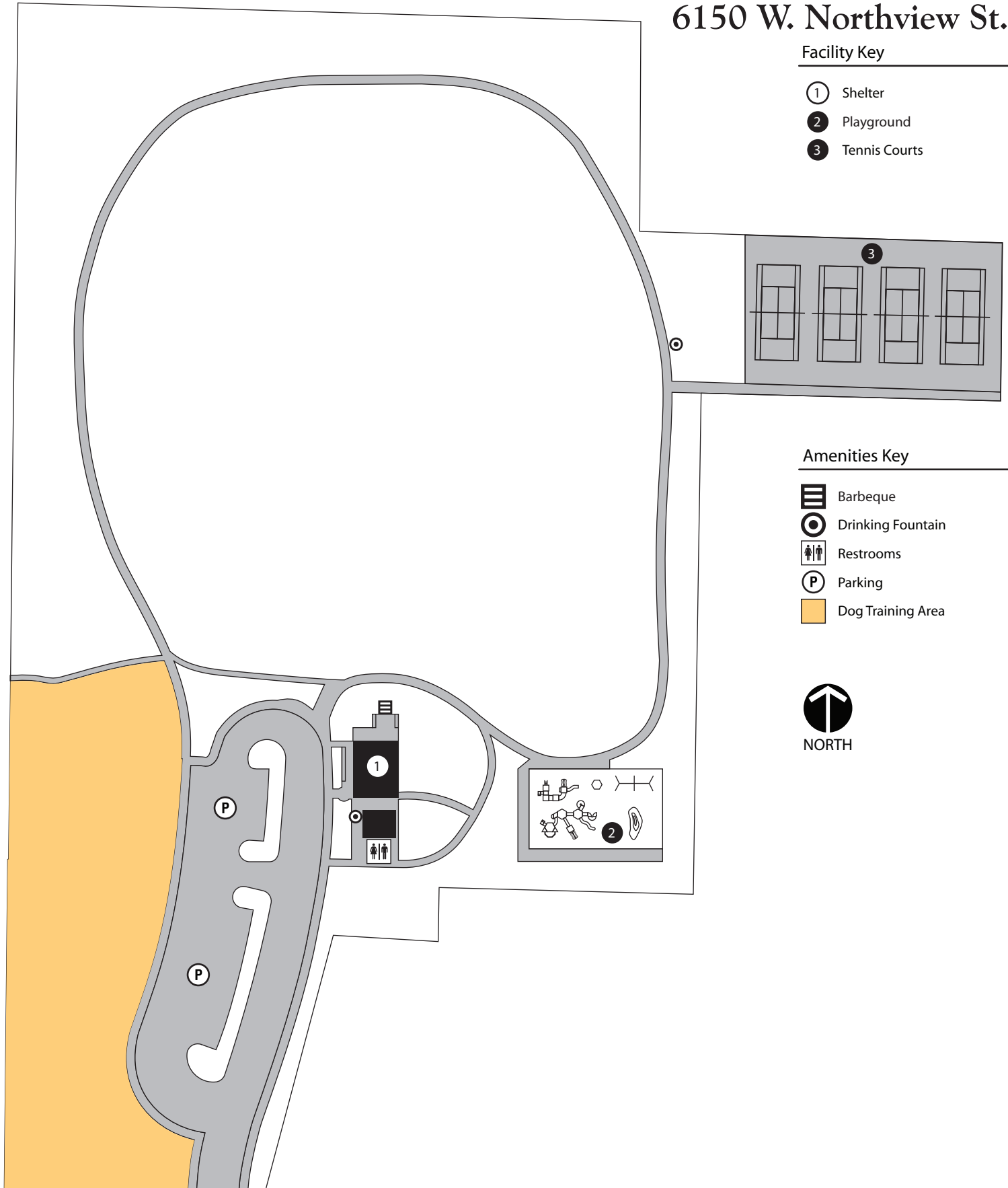
6150 W. Northview St.

Facility Key

- ① Shelter
- ② Playground
- ③ Tennis Courts

Amenities Key

-  Barbeque
-  Drinking Fountain
-  Restrooms
-  Parking
-  Dog Training Area



Northview St.

Ivywild Park

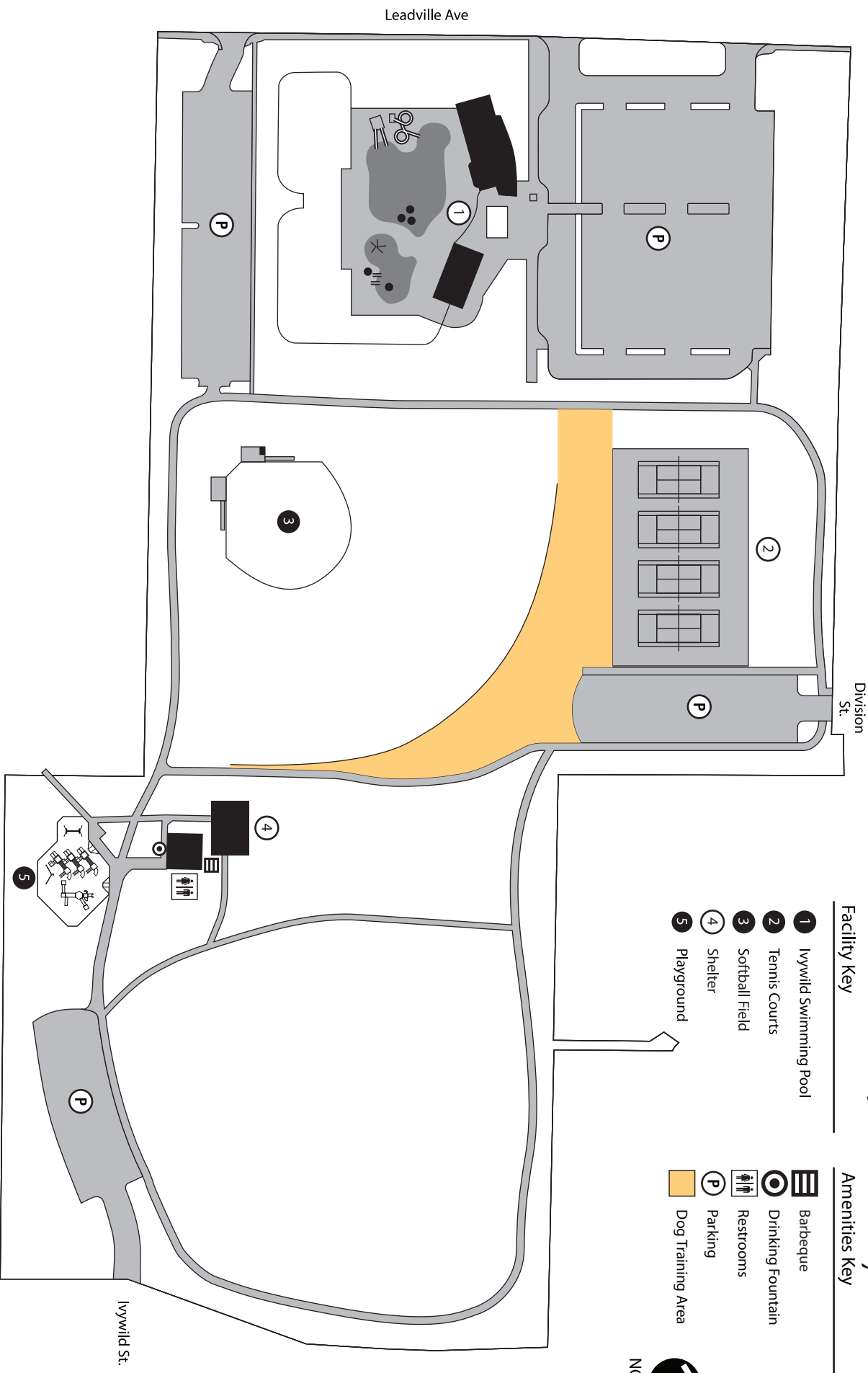
416 W. Ivywild St.

Facility Key

- 1 Ivywild Swimming Pool
- 2 Tennis Courts
- 3 Softball Field
- 4 Shelter
- 5 Playground

Amenities Key

-  Barbecue
-  Drinking Fountain
-  Restrooms
-  Parking
-  Dog Training Area



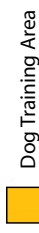
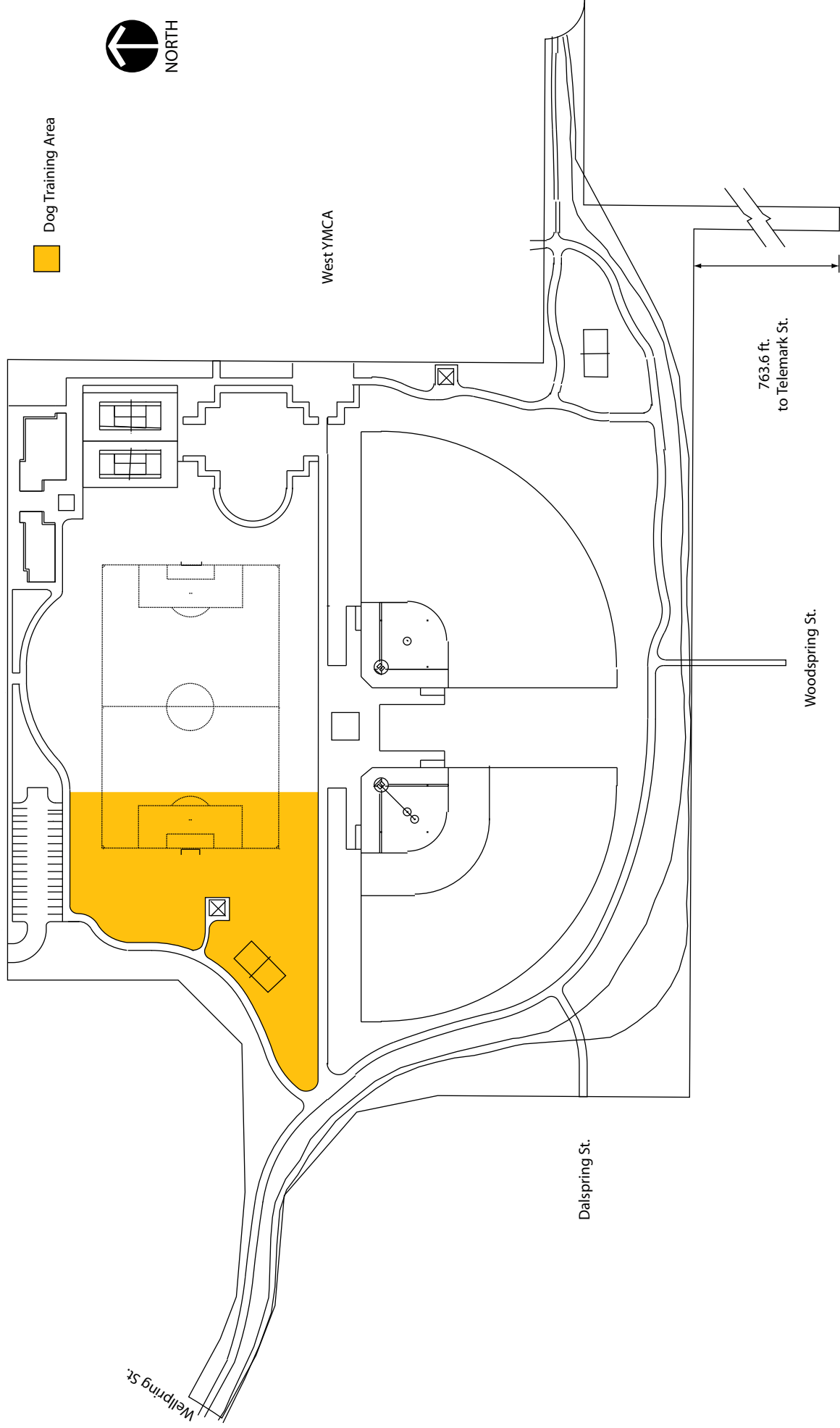


Hobble Creek Park

6159 N. Park Meadow Way
MASTER PLAN

Cecil D. Andrus Elementary

Park Meadow Way



Dog Training Area



NORTH

West YMCA

Dalspring St.

763.6 ft.
to Telemark St.

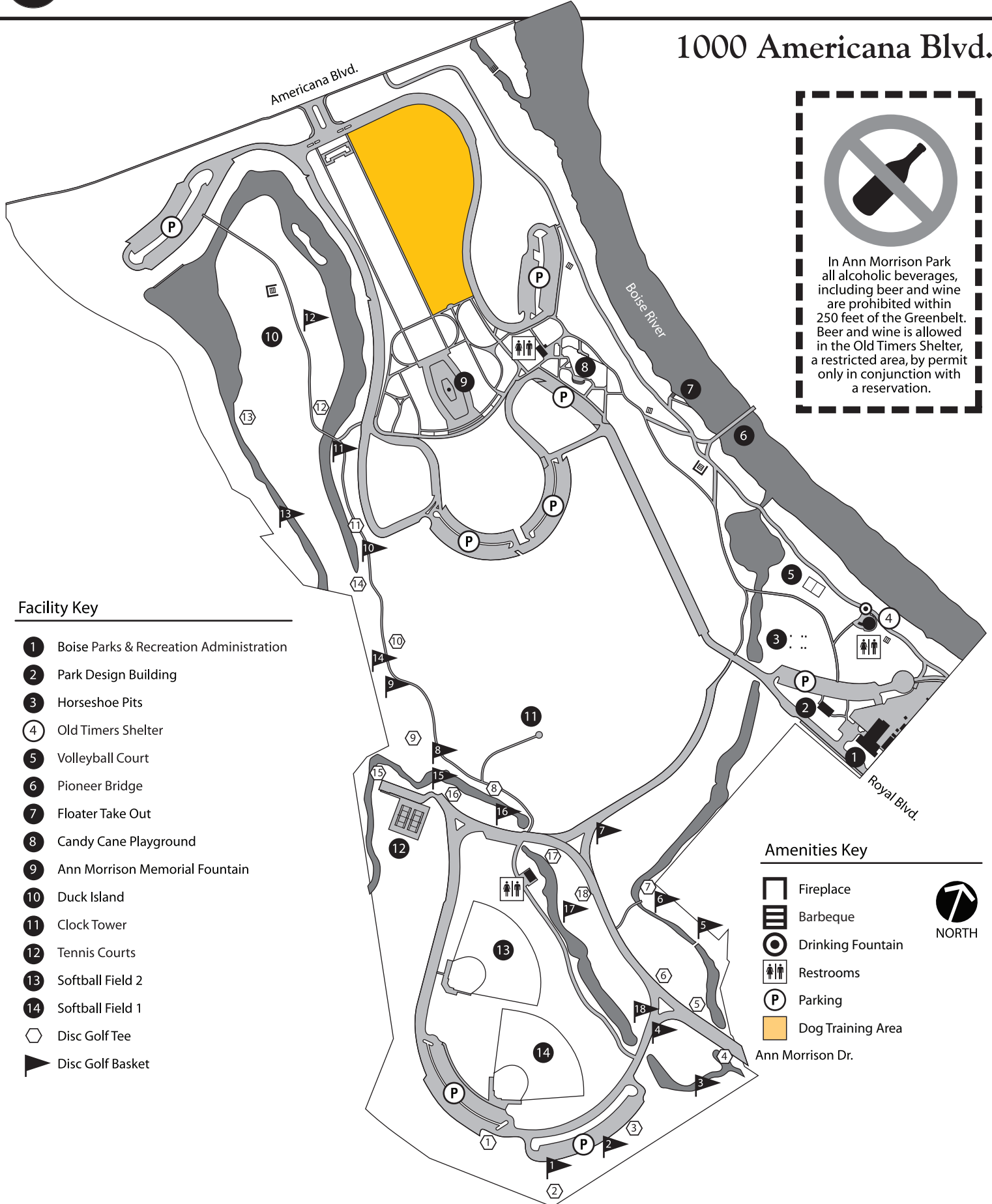
Woodspring St.



Parks &
Recreation

Ann Morrison Park

1000 Americana Blvd.



In Ann Morrison Park all alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine are prohibited within 250 feet of the Greenbelt. Beer and wine is allowed in the Old Timers Shelter, a restricted area, by permit only in conjunction with a reservation.

Facility Key

- 1 Boise Parks & Recreation Administration
- 2 Park Design Building
- 3 Horseshoe Pits
- 4 Old Timers Shelter
- 5 Volleyball Court
- 6 Pioneer Bridge
- 7 Floater Take Out
- 8 Candy Cane Playground
- 9 Ann Morrison Memorial Fountain
- 10 Duck Island
- 11 Clock Tower
- 12 Tennis Courts
- 13 Softball Field 2
- 14 Softball Field 1
- Disc Golf Tee
- Disc Golf Basket

Amenities Key

- Fireplace
- Barbeque
- Drinking Fountain
- Restrooms
- Parking
- Dog Training Area



Ann Morrison Dr.

Appendix J – Winstead Proposal

Winstead Neighborhood Dog Owners
PO Box 46021
Boise, Id. 83711

Mr. Jim Hall, Director
Boise Parks & Recreation
1104 Royal Blvd.
Boise, Id. 83706

Dear Mr. Hall,

We're writing to thank you for the beautification and care of Boise's public parks, and for the many dog-waste stations that help pet owners keep the areas clean. We're grateful for these green spaces in which to enjoy recreation with family and friends.

The Winstead Neighborhood Dog Owners would like to attend the next possible public meeting with the Parks & Recreation Commissioners, to present a proposal: an amendment to the current leash law (attached).

Thank you very much for your time.

Sincerely,

Kristi Rutty and Betsy Lewis

Encl: off-leash proposal

cc: Mayor David H. Bieter and BP&R Commissioners:

Thomas Chandler, President--877 W. Main St., Ste. 1000, Boise ID 83702

Maggie Frole Spurling, V.P. --3925 S. Sutton Way, Boise ID 83706

Michael Cunningham--8169 W. Victory Rd., Boise ID 83709

Cissy Madigan--803 W. Braemere, Boise ID 83702

Louis Uranga--714 N. 5th St., Boise ID 83702

Harvey Neef, Contract Floors--5430 W. State St., Boise ID 83703

Mary McGown--282 S. Mobley Lane, Boise ID

Joe Taylor--1951 Toluka Way, Boise ID 83712

Maryanne Jordan, Council Liaison--Fax 377-0125

--Jeff Rosenthal, DVM, Idaho Humane Society--4775 Doman St., Boise ID 3705

--Jim Tibbs--1025 Laredo Circle, Boise ID 83713

--Governor Butch Otter—PO Box 83720, Boise ID 83720

To: Mr. Jim Hall, Director, Boise Parks & Recreation
Mayor David H. Bieter
Boise Parks & Recreation Commissioners

From: Winstead Neighborhood Dog Owners
PO Box 46021
Boise, Id. 83711

Proposal: An amendment to the leash law [Section 13-03-06 DOGS] with Boise Parks and Recreation District and the City of Boise, for all appropriate parks.

Specifics: Instead of spending money on fences or new dog areas, use existing parks with specific off-leash hours: **During Daylight Savings: 8 p.m. until dark, dawn until 9 a.m. --- During Standard Time/Winter** [when the park is virtually empty], **daylight hours.**

Costs: *Minimal*—signage and some more dog-waste stations with trash cans at each site. For example, a can is needed in the far corner of Winstead where there is a post with bags, yet no place to dispose of them.

Purpose: An off-leash program allows Boiseans to recreate with their dogs throughout the community while balancing the interests of all voting taxpayers and park users. Dog owners are the most frequent visitors to Boise's beautiful parks, utilizing them in all four seasons, in all types of weather, and every day of the year.

Studies show that dogs are highly social animals. When allowed regular, outdoor off-leash exercise they tend to be better trained and socialized, calmer, and less prone to aggression, thus adding to the quality of life in the communities where they live. In contrast, those constantly kept on leash tend to be more territorial, more aggressive and more prone to negative social behavior.

Off-leash hours in Boise would allow people to walk to their neighborhood green spaces instead of having to drive across town to the **official "dog parks"**: These fenced areas are dangerous for puppies, elderly dogs, and smaller breeds because of the large ones racing around. Try throwing a ball—it's a stampede!

It's unreasonable to expect people to "seek out a rancher with lots of land so the dogs can run," as one officer suggested while ticketing a middle-aged couple.

Fallout of Boise's leash enforcement: Friendships develop among neighbors who gather to throw Frisbees and tennis balls and to walk their animals. Sadly, this is no longer possible. The citations have caused such a feeling of ill will among Boiseans who've been enjoying Winstead for two decades, *without trouble*, that many have stopped using the park; others no longer donate to the Humane Society. Though we police one another, cleaning up after our own dogs [and others!], and we're considerate toward other park users, we now feel like criminals.

Successful cities:

◇ New York City, NY—The Off-leash Hours in Central Park are from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m. “During the dark days of New York’s decline when few people used the parks in the evening or early morning due to crime and fear, the presence of dog owners every day of the year helped reclaim the parks.” The Off-leash policy allows a few hours each day for dog owners to meet their neighbors “across social, age, class and racial lines, and enjoy recreation time with their dogs.” *This has succeeded for the past 20 years.*

◇ Bend, Oregon—The Bend Metro Park and Recreation District voted recently to expand its only existing off-leash park and to add six others, after a scientific study in May of 2008 showed that “off-leash recreation is a highly desired park use that is not currently being met.”

Suggestions for Off-leash Rules [hours to be posted at each site]:

- ~ Display tags showing current rabies vaccination and city license
- ~ Pick up and dispose of your dog’s waste
- ~ Carry a leash for each dog in your care
- ~ Supervise your dog, keeping it in sight and under verbal control at all times
- ~ Do not bring a dog in heat to any park
- ~ Immediately remove any dog that demonstrates aggression
- ~ Leash your dog when near any playground or picnickers

Winstead Neighborhood Dog Owners {partial list}:

Lani Fix [376-7199]	Robert Parsons [375-4176]
Betsy Lewis [407-9544]	Camille Thom [424-8541]
Kristi Rutty [aokgregory@yahoo.com]	Eleanor Gist [342-2918]
Kip Rutty [869-8200]	Mo Blaze [2700 N. Chitwood Wy.]
David Thompson [375-6041]	Nicole Blaze [2700 N. Chitwood Wy.]
Myra Thompson [375-6041]	Eleanor Fisk [3207 Hamilton]
Kim Tapp [376-2109]	Marsha Tracy [4477 Foothill Dr.]
Terry Crozier [863-1257]	Brady Turner [3678 S. Culch]
Linda Crozier [863-1257]	Linda Yursis [6210 Primrose]
David Roper [376-6603]	Janice Davis [323-2848]
Jerry Walker [377-5362]	Gena Deluchi [genad@cableone.net]
Marilyn Carter [2600 El Rancho Dr.]	Ellen Shaw
David Dean [378-0814]	Nicole Hill
Helen Dean [378-0814]	Frank Parker
Chad Estes [376-1461]	Linda Parker
Jamie Estes [376-1461]	Dan & Donna
Stitch Marker [368-0083]	Joyce Knapp [375-3917]
Naida Marker [322-5503]	

Mr. Jim Hall, Director
Boise Parks & Recreation
1104 Royal Blvd.
Boise, ID 83706

Dear Mr. Hall,

I received a copy of a letter sent to you and others from the Winstead Neighborhood Dog Owners, which had my name on it, which is FINE, but I am not a dog owner. Having lived adjacent to Winstead Park since 1983 I am a great admirer of the dog owners that use the park as they have always been so courteous and clean up after their pets and others. Plus just watching the dogs on their walks and their antics has been a pleasure to observe. I had not noticed anyone from the Humane Society here until this fall when several dog owners were warned and ticketed for letting dogs run off leash, and it was rather apparent that these enforcement people were coming very frequently as I saw them frequently – and for the FIRST time since living here. In my book it was harassment and I say that as an observer not a dog owner. As a matter of fact several times I have asked personnel with the soccer players using the park if dogs were a problem and to date none have said yes. So I heartily endorse the goals of these dog owners as a matter of common sense use of Winstead Park and some other parks. Common sense as use of tax payer funds and common sense for the well being of dogs. I did send a letter to the Mayor expressing this view.

Very sincerely,

 2-3-09
(Mrs.) Marilyn J. Carter (owner of 2 cats)

Appendix K – Sterling Master Plan



ACTIVITIES	
WALKING TRAILS	15.5
DOG OFF-LEASH AREA DOLA	14
TREES	12
PLAYGROUND	9.5
BASKETBALL	6
SPRAY PARK	5
SKATEBOARD PARK	4
FISHING	4
COMMUNITY GARDENS	3
DISC GOLF	3
TENNIS COURTS	2
VOLLEYBALL COURTS	2
OPEN PLAY AREAS	2
BOCCE BALL COURTS	2
CHESS TABLES	2
HORSESHOES	1.5
INTERPRETIVE SIGNS	.5

SKATE - AREA FOR MODULAR SKATE FEATURES.

RECTANGLES IN DOLA ARE SMALL FABRIC SHADE STRUCTURES WITH BENCHES.

STERLING PROPERTY PARK

Master Plan

NO TO SCALE



Appendix L – Meikle (Pine Grove) Master Plan



Meikle Property

Master Plan

