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Typically when we think of park “users,” we think of people: adults playing sports, children swinging, teenagers skateboarding, people reading, talking with friends, picnicking, or sitting on benches.

What is often over-looked, however, are the four-legged park users that are trotting alongside these individuals: their dogs. In fact, according to Seattle’s Citizens for Off-Leash Areas (COLA) 2015 “North American Dog Off-Leash Area Best Practices” report, dogs and their owners are “indisputably one of the most highly active users of parkland, second perhaps only to organized sports activities.”

As a significant percentage of our community makeup, and as such active users of parkland, it is important for Denver Parks & Recreation (DPR) to take dogs into account when planning for future park spaces.

Since the first-ever dedicated dog park was established in Berkeley, California in 1983, cities around the world have been taking Berkeley’s lead and have been...
turning to dog parks to help alleviate various issues that arise from increasing dog ownership and populations in growing cities.

Out of the 774 total dog parks that currently exist in the United States’ 100 largest cities, DPR owns and manages 13 of these dog parks, amounting to 15.5 total acres of off-leash area. DPR’s dog parks range in size from 0.1 to 4.1 acres.

When the DPR Dog Park Master Plan was originally released in 2010, Denver had only six dog parks. At the time, the city saw a new and intense demand for off-leash areas. As the original plan notes, 2010 was a popular time in the United States for dog parks—in an article written that year, the Trust for Public Land (TPL) stated that the “…hottest new city park issue to hit America [is] the skyrocketing support for creating places to let dogs run free…” This article, along with the numerous dog park-centric plans that came out across North American cities at this time, implied that off-leash areas were beginning to garner attention across the country.

Denver’s original Dog Park Master Plan was intended to react to this new-found and intense demand for dog parks. The plan utilized public processes, design guidelines and policy recommendations as a starting point for managing the conflicts between dogs, humans, and their collective use of parkland.

Because this plan was drafted at a time when dog parks were a fairly new commodity, these processes and guidelines were somewhat experimental in nature. Since the original plan was released nine years ago, expertise and the overall climate for dog parks has changed considerably—both in Denver and nationwide. Because of
changing city demographics and increased dog park inventory, DPR has decided to update the Dog Park Master Plan with a “Technical Update” to better reflect current city needs.

The goal of the Technical Update is to build on the original plan, taking into account the current needs of Denver’s human and canine populations and setting a strong framework for future dog parks. The Technical Update:

• Outlines the current local and national context for dog parks

• Establishes a community-driven approach to dog park site selection

• Proposes new design guidelines that will inform future dog park design

• Reviews and evaluates current maintenance practices

• Recommends policies to help the city develop a foundation for well-planned, sustainable dog parks.
INTRODUCTION

PLAN GOALS

The 2019 Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update will serve as both a framework and a decision-making tool to guide the planning, design, maintenance, and regulation of dog parks and off-leash areas in Denver.

The goals for this plan are to:
INTRODUCTION

REVISIT HOW WE MAINTAIN OUR DOG PARKS

DECIDE HOW BEST TO REGULATE OUR DOG PARKS

STUDY SUCCESSFUL DOG PARK PRACTICES
PLAN

In this section:

I. CONTEXT
II. MAPPING & ANALYSIS
III. OUTREACH & SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS
According to the 2017-2018 American Pet Products Association (APPA) National Pet Owners Survey, approx. 48% of all households in the United States own a dog—amounting to almost 90 million dogs owned nationwide.¹ This number only continues to rise, as the U.S. has seen a 29% increase in dog ownership over the last few decades.

As a city, Denver has seen a similar trend. Denver currently has almost 100,000 dog-owning households, with an estimated 158,269 dogs owned in total.² As the human population growth rate of Denver continues to increase, it can also be assumed that the growth rate of the dog population is close behind it.

With 13 dog parks throughout Denver and numerous pet-friendly apartment buildings, restaurants, and other dog-friendly amenities, Denver is consistently ranked as one of the highest “dog-friendly” cities in the United States. In 2018, Denver ranked #32 in the Trust for Public Land’s Dog Park Rankings, which measures the number of dog parks per 100,000 residents in the 100 largest U.S. cities.

Despite its “dog-friendly” label, Denver and its park system have felt the effects of a growing dog population.

Conflicts between people and dogs in our parks are a consistent source of strain for Denver Parks & Recreation (DPR). For example, from 2017-2018 DPR received nearly 500 complaints (via 311) regarding park visitors encountering illegally off-leash dogs. Complaints about excess dog waste and aggressive dogs are also high.

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¹ animalsheltering.org/page/pets-by-the-numbers
² Estimations based on the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) formula, using the latest Census estimate for City & County of Denver population at 704,621.
priority issues for residents, amounting to more than 600 complaints for just those three issues in 2018.

While there is no “silver bullet” solution to eliminating conflicts between people and dogs on a citywide level, dog parks have been seen as one solution to begin to address these issues.

Dog parks have been anecdotally shown to produce multiple community benefits for dogs, dog owners, and non-dog owners alike. A few of the observed benefits of dog parks include:

- Fewer off-leash dogs in on-leash parks, decreasing citations and patrols/enforcement costs;
- Improved safety and comfort of non-dog owners through fewer interactions with illegally off-leash dogs;
- Improved safety of dogs and dog-owners by separating them from cars, bicycles, skateboards, etc.
- Increased socialization of dogs in the community, which can help develop calmer, less aggressive dogs outside of dog parks.

Dog parks may also positively impact foot-traffic year-round in parks, making areas around them safer for all users. In Denver, it’s been observed that dog parks can also increase community connections.

An example of an off-leash area promoting neighbor interaction is the Speer Boulevard Pop-Up Dog Park, which was open from September 2017 to December 2017. Many public comments received during the pilot reflected the positive sense of community the dog park brought with it. In addition, the pop-up resulted in “increased feelings of safety” in the park, along with an increased sense of park stewardship.

In planning for future dog parks, we are expecting to replicate and strengthen these outcomes.
Since the original Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) Dog Park Master Plan was released in 2010, **six new dog parks have been added to the Denver inventory**, essentially doubling the number of off-leash areas in the past nine years. In that time, many of Denver’s existing dog parks and their surfacing, amenities, and locations have also been updated, renovated, and/or replaced, resulting in a current dog park landscape that looks very different than in 2010, when the original plan was completed.

This section examines these changes by outlining the existing dog park inventory compared to 2010, and lays the foundation for future dog park location criteria by identifying service gaps and priority locations for new dog parks.

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**list of years built & renovated can be found in Appendix I.**
DOG PARKS & POPULATION DENSITY

Dog registration data can be unreliable as a source of accurate dog-counting measures, so Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) relies mostly on population data to demonstrate where the highest concentration of humans and dogs are within the city. Though this is not a perfect equation, looking at higher density areas is a good way to begin to estimate need for dog parks.

This map shows that the highest concentration of dog parks (close to the Downtown core) is also where the highest concentration of people (and presumably dogs) are living. However, as our city continues to grow, it will be important to ensure that dog park locations reflect human population growth.

This map will help guide priorities for dog park sites, with the assumption that higher density areas have higher demand for more dog parks. As the city’s density evolves and changes over time, this map can be updated to reflect the most current data.
DOG PARKS & AREAS OF PROJECTED GROWTH

The map below displays “areas of projected residential growth,” as outlined by 2019 Blueprint Denver-- the 20-year citywide land use and transportation plan.

Blueprint Denver projects that, between 2017 and 2040, approximately 90,000 new households will be added to the city, many of them in the highlighted areas below. As the population grows, DPR expects the dog population to grow alongside it and predicts an increased pressure on existing dog parks close to the growth areas.

Similar to the population density map, this map can be used as a reference to plan strategically for the creation of new dog parks in areas of high and concentrated projected growth.
This map displays service areas for dog parks across the city.

Service areas represent the parts of the city that are currently serviced by dog parks.

Service areas, shown in gray on the map below, were calculated based on the size of the dog park. For example, the smallest dog parks only have a walking radius, while larger dog parks have both a walking and driving radius. For the largest dog parks (over 0.5 acres), the service radius was up to 2.5 miles driving.

New dog parks may still be created in these shaded areas; however, unless they are also in a highly-dense area, they may not take priority status.
DOG PARK SERVICE AREA GAPS

Service area gaps refer to neighborhoods that are not served by dog parks within a walking distance of up to 0.75 miles or a driving distance of up to 2.5 miles. These areas are highlighted in blue on the map below. Analysis of service area gaps was rounded to the neighborhood level in order to highlight the neighborhoods that lie well outside of the service area radii.

Areas in service area gaps, or adjacent to service area gaps, will be seen as priority areas for new dog park locations.

For example, much of south Denver will be considered as a service area gap, and will be a priority area for new dog parks.

Along with the population density and projected growth maps, this map will help pinpoint where dog parks are needed most in the city.

*not included in total dog park count
The map below displays the overlap of population density and the service area gaps outlined in the previous pages. The map can be used as a tool for Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) to determine which areas of the city are most in need of dog parks: where service area gaps and medium-high density areas intersect.

Central and South Denver can be seen on the map as “hot spots” for need.

However, this map is not intended to exclude any particular location from being a location for a new dog park. DPR planners will evaluate each request for a new dog park location.

RESIDENTS PER SQUARE MILE

- Low (34-4,894)
- Medium (4,985-8,003)
- High (8,003-13,696)
- Very High (13,696-23,463)

**Service area gap**
- DPR dog park
- DPR temporary dog park

*not included in total dog park count*
OUTREACH & SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

OUTREACH

INFORMATION SESSIONS

Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) held two information sessions in October 2018 for the Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update—one at Barnum Dog Park, and one at Parkfield Dog Park. Both sessions were held on Saturdays and advertised via social media and the DPR website.

In order to geographically spread out opportunities for the public to provide input, one informational session was held on the east side of town (Parkfield Dog Park), and one on the west side of town (Barnum Dog Park).

At the sessions, display boards stated the goals of the update with information on how to get involved, plus initial survey results, dog-related giveaway items, and experimental dog park surface mixtures that the public could touch.

About 25-30 people attended these information sessions.

POP-UPS

Two “pop-ups” were held at more centrally-located parks with DPR staff on-site to answer questions. Along with answering questions, DPR staff handed out flyers advertising the upcoming information sessions, plus giveaway items and an FAQ sheet with instructions to take the online survey on the Dog Park Master Plan.

The pop-up outreach events lasted two hours each at Carla Madison Recreation Center Dog Park and Commons Park.

Simultaneously to the information sessions and pop-ups, a survey was open on DPR’s website to collect feedback.
Similar to the original Dog Park Master Plan’s public outreach process, a 40-question survey was created to identify the public’s priorities for current and future dog parks in Denver. The survey was open for three and a half months, from mid-July to the end of October 2018, and was accessible via DPR’s website and social media.

The results were taken into consideration updating the design guidelines, and used to gauge public perceptions of dogs and dog parks. This feedback will help guide the department as new dog parks created in the future.

**SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS**

**RESPONDENTS**

There were a total of 3,956 responses.

91% of respondents lived within the City and County of Denver.

86% of respondents were dog owners.

The Highlands & Baker were the top two neighborhoods represented in the survey.

**DOGS**

The majority of dogs owned by respondents are medium or large in size.

The majority of dogs owned by respondents have medium or high energy levels.

30-39 year olds made up the largest age category of respondents (36%).

30-39 year olds were followed by:

18-29 year olds (19%) & 40-49 year olds (19%)
FENCING

87% of dog owner respondents & 50% of non-dog owners respondents said that they have “high” or “very high” support for the **creation of new, fenced dog parks.**

However, creating **unfenced** off-leash areas was not a popular idea with dog-owners nor non-dog owners.

68% of responding dog-owners have access to a fenced backyard of private off-leash dog area.

TRANSPORTATION & TIME OF DAY

79% of dog owner respondents drive to Denver’s off-leash areas, but **proximity to home** and **ability to walk** to the park ranked highly as important factors in their decision to use a dog park.

Weekday evenings and weekend days are the busiest times for dog park usage, according to survey results.

33% of dog-owner respondents visit Denver dog parks on a **weekly basis.**
VOLUNTEERING

22% of dog-owner respondents said they’d volunteer to help with dog park landscaping...

20% said they’d volunteer to help with dog park cleaning...

and 19% said they’d volunteer to help fundraise for dog parks.

AMENITIES

Shade is the most important amenity to those who use dog parks (90% of responding dog-owners rated “shade as “high” or “very high” importance).

Shade was followed by:

Fenced area (88%)
Dog bag stations (87%)
Drinking fountain (79%)
Gate vestibule (73%)
Natural features (66%)
Security lights (59%)
Benches (53%)
Varied terrain (48%)
Off-street parking (47%)

numbers reflect respondents who rated amenity as “high” or “very high” importance

DOG PARK ISSUES

55% of respondents have witnessed inattentive owners either “occasionally” or “frequently” at the dog parks.

Not living close to a dog park and fear of inattentive owners were the top two factors of decisions in not to use a dog park.
Lowry Dog Park & Berkeley Dog Park scored highest on the “overall condition” and on “surface material” condition for all Denver dog parks.

Railyard Dog Park scored lowest on “overall condition” and “surface material” condition.

**EXISTING DOG PARKS**

**NON-DOG OWNERS**

66% of responding non-dog owners have never owned a dog while residing in Denver.

70% of responding non-dog owners are either “very unlikely” or “unlikely” to buy or adopt a dog in the next 6 months.

48% of responding non-dog owners “strongly agree” or “agree” that they are concerned about the number of off-leash dogs in their community.

66% of responding non-dog owners have never owned a dog while residing in Denver.

70% of responding non-dog owners are either “very unlikely” or “unlikely” to buy or adopt a dog in the next 6 months.

48% of responding non-dog owners “strongly agree” or “agree” that they are concerned about the number of off-leash dogs in their community.
In this section:

I. SITE SELECTION
II. TYPOLOGIES & DESIGN GUIDELINES
Since the adoption of Denver Parks and Recreation’s (DPR) original Dog Park Master Plan, it has become clear that site selection is one of the most important steps in developing a successful dog park. Safety, accessibility, and overall surroundings of a site determine the feasibility of an off-leash area.

The 2010 Dog Park Master Plan outlined nine specific location criteria for selecting an off-leash area. These included criteria such as:

- Clear designation from other park uses/amenities such as picnic areas, athletic fields, or regional trails
- No other site within the same service area
- Access to parking

The Dog Park Technical Update adjusts these guidelines in order to incorporate lessons learned, resident preferences, and additional flexibility for DPR staff when planning for a dog park site.

The updated guidelines allow for creative uses of space—whether it be underutilized park space, multi-use trails or undeveloped city-owned land. For this reason, the updated site selection criteria are broken into three categories: Required Conditions; Additional Considerations; Priority Locations.

**Required conditions** are conditions that the potential site must meet in order to be considered for a dog park. If the site does not meet these conditions, it is not suitable to become a dog park.

**Additional considerations** do not automatically preclude locations that meet these conditions from becoming a dog park site. However, additional documentation is necessary to document how these considerations will be addressed.

**Priority Locations** are defined by the population density and the service area gap analyses of where dog parks are needed the most throughout the city.
SITE SELECTION GUIDELINES

REQUIRED CONDITIONS
(location must meet following criteria):

1. Identified parcel must be a city-owned property
2. Identified parcel must not be located in one of the five designated natural areas:
   • Parkfield
   • Inspiration Point
   • Heron Pond
   • Camp Rollandet
   • Paul A. Hentzell

PRIORITY LOCATIONS:

1. Parcels located in densest population areas (see pg. 10)
2. Parcels located in service area gaps (see pg. 13)

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS
(extra analysis & support documentation required):

1. Located within a Historic Landmark District or Historic Park
2. Located within 100 ft. of a school, playground, and/or recreation facility
3. Located within 100 ft. of low-density residential homes
4. Located in native grass area
5. Located within 200 ft. of a water body / Location within a 100-year floodplain
6. Location heavily surrounded by trees
7. Location with steep topography

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION & ANALYSIS

If these conditions are present, DPR will conduct additional analysis to determine whether the location is viable for dog park location placement. Additional analysis will include GIS analysis and staff expertise and input.
Building off of the original 2010 Dog Park Master Plan design guidelines, this section updates and standardizes how Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) designs dog parks. The following typologies and corresponding design guidelines will help ensure that each new dog park is equipped with standard amenities, fencing height, surface material, and signage, while allowing for each dog park to embrace its surrounding neighborhood character.

The goal of refining these guidelines is to make it easier for dog parks to be designed, constructed, and maintained, thus providing an better user experience for dogs and their owners.

Guidelines were developed based on data from the 2018 public outreach and survey, case study research on best practices from similar municipalities, and expertise from DPR’s Technical Team.

Four typologies were developed to encapsulate the spacial needs throughout Denver. These typologies are:

- Dog Run
- Urban Dog Park
- Neighborhood Dog Park
- Destination Dog Park
## TYPOLOGIES, PACKAGES, & GUIDELINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPOLOGY:</th>
<th>DOG RUN</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>NEIGHBORHOOD</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>size</td>
<td>0.1 to 0.5 acres</td>
<td>0.5 to 1 acre</td>
<td>0.5-2 acres</td>
<td>2+ acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>service radius</td>
<td>0.5 mile walking</td>
<td>0.5 mile walking</td>
<td>0.75 mile walking</td>
<td>0.75 mile walking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no driving radius</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 mile driving</td>
<td>2.5 mile driving</td>
<td>2.5 mile driving</td>
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### FENCING

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>Black vinyl-clad chain-link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vestibule</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>height</td>
<td>4-6 ft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maint.</td>
<td>Minimum of 1 maintenance gate required per each enclosure area. Gate should be 12’ minimum.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Options for surface material containment (dependent on site conditions):**

- **Option 1:** 12” concrete mowband, fencing installed in concrete
- **Option 2** (if location allows): 8” concrete curb located 3’ outside fence; with landscaped area in between
- **Option 3:** Fencing installed underground or 18” (h) concrete wall with fence on top

**notes**

*Trees* located in dog parks should be fenced to protect them from dog urination and trampling. Consult the Office of the City Forester for best practices. **Public outreach** with the neighborhood is encouraged for new dog park projects in order to determine whether an upgraded fence system is desired.

### SURFACE MATERIAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>70/30 sand/pea gravel mix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>notes</td>
<td>Specification should specify <em>rounded pea gravel</em>. Zeolite may be mixed in and used as a smell deterrent.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FAQ**

*Why can’t dog parks have grass?* DPR has determined that grass is the most difficult and costly surface to maintain, particularly in Colorado’s climate. With the high number of dogs that use DPR facilities, grass is not a viable, sustainable option.
## REQUIRED amenities for all dog park typologies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REQ.</th>
<th>amenity</th>
<th>image</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Dog bag dispensers</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dog bag dispensers" /></td>
<td>White, Black, or Green PVC tube</td>
<td>Dispensers should be placed at entrance and distributed throughout the park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trash cans</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Trash cans" /></td>
<td>DPR Standards: Quick Ref Guide p. 28</td>
<td>Barrel trash cans should be placed on a concrete pad, outside of enclosure, but close to fence line to accommodate users. There should be a min. of 1 trash can per entrance. Dumpsters should be considered for high-use dog parks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Benches</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Benches" /></td>
<td>DPR Standards: Quick Ref Guide p. 27</td>
<td>Benches should be placed under shade structure or shade tree whenever possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Water supply</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Water supply" /></td>
<td><strong>Haws Model 3202 with Model 6250LF faucet valve</strong> (or approved equal)</td>
<td>Water supply for humans and dogs should be located near entry, outside the dog park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Small shade structure</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Small shade structure" /></td>
<td>DPR Standards: Quick Ref Guide p. 17</td>
<td>Shade structures are encouraged for every dog park project, as shade was top priority for the public users of dog parks. Shade structures for Tier I dog parks should be in the 10x10 or 12x12 range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shade structures are encouraged for every dog park project, as shade was top priority for the public users of dog parks. Upgraded shade structures, or shade structures for Tier II parks, should be in the 16x16 range.

If there is no existing lighting on site, lighting should be provided and placed on a timer to shut off after park hours. Lighting should be placed outside of the dog park boundaries to prevent damage from dog waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>amenity</th>
<th>image</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upgraded shade structure</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Upgraded shade structure" /></td>
<td>DPR Standards: Quick Ref Guide p. 17</td>
<td>Shade structures are encouraged for every dog park project, as shade was top priority for the public users of dog parks. Upgraded shade structures, or shade structures for Tier II parks, should be in the 16x16 range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Lighting" /></td>
<td>DPR Standards: Quick Ref Guide p. 30-31</td>
<td>If there is no existing lighting on site, lighting should be provided and placed on a timer to shut off after park hours. Lighting should be placed outside of the dog park boundaries to prevent damage from dog waste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boulders/Climbing rocks</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Boulders/Climbing rocks" /></td>
<td>Standard doesn’t currently exist</td>
<td>Can be used as a feature distributed throughout park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog wash station</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dog wash station" /></td>
<td>Standard doesn’t currently exist</td>
<td>Dog wash station should be built on concrete pad. Concrete pad should drain into green infrastructure, not storm. Location should be placed near dog park entrance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agility features</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Agility features" /></td>
<td>Standard doesn’t currently exist</td>
<td>Can be used as a feature distributed throughout park. Should be sturdy, high-quality, varied equipment.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other/additional features approved by DPR
### Design Guidelines

**TYPOLOGY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOG RUN</th>
<th>URBAN</th>
<th>NEIGHBORHOOD</th>
<th>DESTINATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADA</td>
<td>No Separation (one enclosure)</td>
<td>High/Low Energy if space allows (two enclosures)</td>
<td>High/Low Energy (two enclosures)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SEPARATED HIGH/LOW**

- High/Low Energy separations are considered the current standard for Denver dog parks. However, public outreach to the neighborhood is encouraged with new dog park projects to decide which separation option the neighborhood prefers: 1) High/Low Energy, 2) Big/Small Dog, or 3) No separation.

**PARKING**

- Walking connections emphasized
- Walking connections emphasized
- Location near on-street parking preferred
- Parking lot should be considered

Dog parks and dog park amenities must meet ADA requirements.

Shaded orange box ( ) indicates standards and notes for internal Denver Parks & Recreation (DPR) staff.
## TYPOLOGY: DOG RUN | URBAN | NEIGHBORHOOD | DESTINATION

### Packages

#### STANDARD (REQUIRED IN ALL DOG PARKS)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sign</th>
<th>image</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rules &amp; Regulations</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Rules &amp; Regulations Sign" /></td>
<td>Located in 2018 Sign Manual (PR-2)</td>
<td>Rules &amp; Regulations sign should be considered for replacement with an updated, graphic-focused sign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dog Park Status</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Dog Park Status Sign" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>2 sign “sliders” should accompany this sign: Yellow, &amp; Red. Green comes standard on sign. See Planning Folder for slider language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Clean Up after Pet - PVC Pipe Decal</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Clean Up after Pet Sign" /></td>
<td></td>
<td>4” (h) x 3” (w) sticker decal for PVC dog bag dispensers. Should be included on all dog bag dispensers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### IF NEEDED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>sign</th>
<th>image</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Pop-Up</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Pop-Up Sign" /></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DOG RUN | URBAN | NEIGHBORHOOD | DESTINATION
--- | --- | --- | ---

**IF NEEDED, CONT.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sign</th>
<th>image</th>
<th>standard</th>
<th>notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Separation</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Wayfinding</td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="image" alt="Image" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Current standard for separations is “High/Low Energy.” “Big/Small Dog” separation signs will need be created/ordered if community decides on this type of separation.
- Wayfinding should be used when the dog park is set apart from the main park or ROW. Lowry, Parkfield, & Berkeley Dog Parks are good examples of dog parks that can benefit from wayfinding signage.

**Locations for signage - Reference sign numbers above for placement**

- Signs should be displayed in English & Spanish.
- Shaded orange box ( ) indicates standards and notes for internal Denver Parks & Recreation (DPR) staff.
In this section:

I. CITY-BASED MAINTENANCE
II. COMMUNITY-BASED MAINTENANCE
CITY-BASED MAINTENANCE

Currently, the average Denver dog park costs approximately $25,000 per year annually to maintain.

Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) Operations staff performs four basic maintenance tasks at all Denver dog parks:

• Trash removal \(\text{daily}/\text{weekly}\)
• Cleanliness monitoring \(\text{daily}/\text{weekly}\)
• Surface raking \(\text{as needed}\)
• Weed removal \(\text{as needed}\)

DPR staff does not pick up dog waste that was not placed in appropriate trash bins, and staff does not replenish dog bags in bag dispensers. In 2009, the annual cost of dog waste bags was found to be too high for the department to maintain. As part of budget cuts made during this time, DPR decided to no longer provide dog waste bags although DPR may consider re-evaluating the dog bag policy in the future.

DPR provides bag stations at all dog parks, but users or groups who adopt the dog park are to supply the bags.

DPR standards measure cleanliness, drainage, surface quality, weediness, functionality of structures, safety, and bag dispensers. According to DPR’s Operations standards, the current maintenance level of Denver dog parks passes standards with an average score of 85%.

The cleanliness monitoring system is in place to warn the public when the dog park is in danger of getting temporarily closed due to excessive waste. Dog owners are expected to pick up their pet’s waste and dispose of it properly to avoid park closures.
This map displays the distribution of dog parks across Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) maintenance districts.

The Northeast maintenance district has the most acreage with five dog parks totaling 8.9 acres.

The Downtown maintenance district has three dog parks. Although Downtown dog parks total only 0.8 acres, they are heavily used.

The Northwest & East maintenance districts have two dog parks each amounting to similar acreage at 2.6 and 2.4, respectively.

The Southwest maintenance district has only one dog park at 0.8 acres.
COMMUNITY-BASED MAINTENANCE

Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) is committed to providing fundamental maintenance for all parks within its system, including the dog parks. However, as the city, park system, and dog park network grows, it will become more difficult for DPR to go beyond routine maintenance and provide an extra level of service for each dog park.

DPR relies on the community to help with the extra care that parks sometimes require. For dog parks, specifically, DPR asks that users be involved in dog park upkeep to ensure they stay safe, healthy, and comfortable places for everyone. To assist in this, DPR has established a resident-driven “Adopt-A-Dog” Park program that makes it easier for citizens to become good stewards of their local dog park.

The “Adopt-A-Dog Park” program gives community members the tools and support needed to accomplish maintenance tasks.

In 2018, five dog parks were “adopted” through this program: Berkeley, Railyard, Kennedy, Fuller, and Green Valley Ranch Dog Parks.

“Adopted” Dog Parks 2018

INTERESTED IN ADOPTING A DOG PARK? Visit www.denvergov.org/parksandrecreation to learn more.
Collectively, Denver’s dog park volunteers devoted more than 1,000 hours to dog park maintenance in 2018.

Below is a breakdown of all dog park volunteers’ 2018 contributions, listed alphabetically:

### Berkeley Lake Dog Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted by</th>
<th>Berkeley Community Members</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Hours Contributed</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 60-gallon bags of landscaping debris collected</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons drinking water provided</td>
<td>13,360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># pounds dog waste collected</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

see pg. 45 for more information on our Berkeley Volunteers!

### Fuller Dog Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted by</th>
<th>Smithfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Hours Contributed</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons trash/debris collected</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Green Valley Ranch Dog Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted by</th>
<th>Farmers Insurance - Lukas Perry Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Hours Contributed</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons trash collected</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Kennedy Dog Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted by</th>
<th>The Body Shop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Hours Contributed</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons dog waste collected</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallon buckets puncture vine collected</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons weeds collected</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># holes filled</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Railyard Dog Park

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adopted by</th>
<th>Veterinary Care and Indian Tree Animal Hospital</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># Hours Contributed</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons dog waste collected</td>
<td>540</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># weeds collected</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># gallons trash collected</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1,096**
Number of hours contributed by dog park volunteers in 2018

**14,338**
Number of gallons of trash & debris collected by volunteers in dog parks in 2018

**3,595**
Number of gallons of dog waste collected in 2018
REGULATE

In this section:

I. PARK RANGERS & DENVER ANIMAL PROTECTION (DAP)
II. FUTURE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS
Responsibility for park rule education and enforcement falls to both the Denver Park Rangers, housed in the Denver Parks & Recreation Department (DPR), and the Denver Animal Protection (DAP) Officers, housed in the Department of Public Health and Environment (DDPHE). Both entities share responsibility for ensuring rule and law compliance in all of DPR’s parks concerning animals and pets.

Park Rangers and DAP Officers respond to several issues related to dogs and dog parks, including but not limited to aggressive dogs and dog owners who are not complying with Denver leash laws.

In general, DPR’s enforcement philosophy is to follow a progressive compliance approach (warning with discretion) for most park use violations. If the violation is safety-related or a multiple or repeat offense, then it may result in a citation. The goal in all Park Rangers’ contacts with the public is education resulting in voluntary compliance.

The Park Rangers and DAP may use citations as an enforcement tool when necessary. When citations are issued, fines for illegally off-leash dogs are as follows:

- $100 (Park Rangers) or $80 (DAP) for first-offense off-leash dog
- $250 (Park Rangers) or $150 (DAP) for second-offense off-leash dog in one year
- $500 (Park Rangers) or $300 (DAP) for third-offense off-leash dog in one year

To learn more about the Denver Park Rangers, DAP Officers, Denver leash laws and rules in Denver dog parks, visit the following websites:

**Park Rangers**

**DAP**

**Denver Leash Laws**

**Denver Dog Park List of Rules & Regulations**
This map displays the distribution of dog parks throughout the Denver Park Ranger Districts. Similar to Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) maintenance districts, the Northeast District has the most dog parks (five) and most dog park acreage (8.9) to patrol.

This is followed by Northwest (two dog parks, 2.6 acres), East (two dog parks, 2.4 acres), Downtown (two dog parks, 0.2 acres), and Trails (one dog park, 0.6 acres).
This map below displays the top four park locations for off-leash citations according to the Denver Park Rangers (not including DAP).

Cheesman Park (#1 violation park) and City Park (#2) are within the service area of several other dog parks, while Cranmer Park (#3) and Alamo Placita (#4) are not within any dog park service areas.

**Top Four Parks with Off-Leash Park Ranger Citations (2016-2018):**

1. Cheesman Park (98 citations)
2. City Park (15 citations)  
   tied
3. Cranmer Park (15 citations)
4. Alamo Placita (13 citations)
Denver 311 is the primary channel for citizens to report issues, make requests, and get answers to questions from city staff. Through 311, Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) receives several thousand communications from the public each year. Calls, texts, and emails to 311 encompass everything from playground renovations to basic park repairs. One of the more common issues are dogs and dog parks.

From 2017-2018, DPR received 688 communications via 311 with the word “dog” in it.

The most common “dog” issue involved loose dogs, with over 400 311 communications in 2018.

Top Six 311 DPR Communications with the word “Dog” (2017-2018):

1. Loose dog (479)
2. Dog waste (73)
3. Aggressive dogs (60)
4. Non-working amenities at Denver dog parks (42)
5. Need more dog bags or more bag dispenser stations (19)
6. Denver dog park cleanliness (15)
FUTURE POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

There are several policy recommendations that should be considered for implementation as new dog parks are added to the Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) system. These policy considerations are intended to help DPR maintain high standards of cleanliness and care for the dog parks.

COLLABORATION WITH CPD

Collaborate with the City and County of Denver’s Community Planning and Development (CPD) Department to ensure new housing developments allowing dog-ownership alleviate pressure on public dog parks by providing dog off-leash areas adjacent to building or require payment of a “fee-in-lieu.”

New, private off-leash areas must comply with all Denver Department of Public Health and Environment regulations.

EXPLORE PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Explore the creation of partnerships with private organizations and groups that have interest in helping maintain dog parks throughout the city. See pg. 44 for an example of a successful public/private dog-park partnership.
EXPLORE FEE-BASED DOG PARKS

Fee-based dog parks may be a way to enhance maintenance standards. See pg. 47 for an example of a successful fee-based dog park.

EXPLORE CREATION OF DOG PARK MAINTENANCE CREW

To enhance maintenance standards and alleviate pressure on Operations crews, the creation of a dog-park focused maintenance crew should be considered. Similar to DPR’s ‘fields’ crew, this operations team could solely focus on the upkeep and maintenance of citywide dog parks.

This crew could work in tandem with volunteer groups. DPR would encourage volunteer groups to continue to “adopt” our dog parks, completing maintenance tasks that the DPR crew would not, such as picking up dog waste.
STUDY

In this section:

I. PARTNERSHIPS
II. KEY FOB/FEE-BASED
III. DOG PARK DESIGN GUIDELINES
IV. CITIES WITH DOG PARK PLANS
V. AWARD-WINNING DOG PARKS

Pictured: Pepper at Parkfield Dog Park
PARTNERSHIPS

The following case studies represent various, successful public-private partnership structures that allow for increased maintenance, care, and/or funding of a city’s dog parks.

LEXINGTON, KY: FRIENDS OF THE DOG PARK, INC.

*Friends of the Dog Park, Inc. (FDP) is a non-profit organization whose primary focus is to create and sustain off-leash areas in Lexington-Fayette County and promote responsible dog ownership through education and recreation.*

**YEAR INCORPORATED**

Organized May 2000 as a public/private partnership with local Parks & Recreation Department.

**# OF DOG PARKS MANAGED**

Four dog parks

**ORIGIN STORY**

Dog Park Committee Formed in July 2000
- Met for six months
- Composed of members of the Parks Advisory Board, the Parks and Recreation Dept, and FDP
- Produced a detailed proposal for dog parks in Lexington

**PRIMARY ROLES**

- Raise money for dog park construction, fencing, and amenities
- Maintain a dog park membership group ($10 membership fee)
- Hold education & fundraising events
- Parks & Rec Dept. supplies maintenance and land
DENVER, CO: BERKELEY DOG PARK VOLUNTEERS

Berkeley Dog Park Volunteers are a group of community member volunteers whose mission is to make the Berkeley Dog Park the cleanest, safest dog park in Denver. “Make it that way, keep it that way.”

ORIGIN STORY
Two community members (a husband and wife team) decided to become grass-roots stewards of their local dog park. After disposing of waste, cleaning fences, and completing small maintenance projects for several weeks on their own, they happened to meet with DPR staff at the dog park.

DPR and the volunteers began to work together to provide a better and cleaner dog park. In 2017, the Berkeley Volunteers became members of DPR’s “Adopt-A-Dog Park” program, and the group has continued to grow. The partnership has been mutually beneficial and is seen as a successful model of partnership to ensure our dog parks are well maintained.

YEAR INCORPORATED
A grassroots effort was started in early 2017; joined and partnered with DPR’s “Adopt-A-Dog-Park” program later that year.

# OF DOG PARKS MANAGED
1 dog park
PRIMARY ROLES

• Landscape Renovation

Large landscape projects were completed by volunteers when the group first came together. Currently, land renovation and maintenance is minimal but still a daily task.

• Regular Park Maintenance

“Managing the sand and gravel is an ongoing task. All concrete surfaces must be swept and cleaned twice daily. Once per week, volunteers connect a hose (which the volunteers provide) to a hose bib outside the park, wash and scrub/brush everything down: Concrete, Pavilion Posts, Tool Chest, Gates and some fences. Volunteers spray disinfectant to minimize urine impact and odor. By doing this twice daily, the park stays in good condition.”
(Ed Anderson, volunteer, 2018)

• Water Management

Though originally there was no source of water in the park, Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) worked with volunteers to provide a hose bib and water spigot at the drinking fountain outside the park. Volunteers work to bring water from the hose into the dog park, about 40-60 gallons daily.

• Waste Management

Volunteers replenish dog bags as part of their duties. They have also created and provided a waste barrel inside the park and empty it twice daily. DPR provides the trash bags for the barrel.
Located in West Terrace Park, the West Terrace Off Leash Dog Park is a members-only park open daily. Amenities include benches, stunning views of the West Bottoms and the Missouri River, park stairs, a shade pavilion with picnic tables, controlled entry, disposal bags and receptacles and two drinking fountains.

YEAR INCORPORATED
Opened 2017

SIZE
1.5 acres

MEMBERSHIP
• Application
• Proof of rabies vaccination
• $40/year for renewing members, $50 for new members
• $10 for additional key fob

MAINTENANCE
• Aeration, seeding, and sodding requires closures for three to four weeks in the spring and fall
• Excessive rainfall will require closure to prevent extensive turf wear and tear
• Fencing and structural repairs may require closure during repair periods
• Winter snow melt may require closure to keep the turf intact
• On Thursday mornings, the dog park is closed for mowing between the hours of 8-11 a.m.

ADDITIONAL BENEFITS
• Friendly reminders when your registered dogs’ rabies vaccination shots are due.
• Frequent Member Mingles (fun members-only “pawties”)
• Email updates and notifications of when it is necessary to close the dog park for prevention, improvements and routine maintenance
Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) chose three cities to study for their dog park design guidelines: Surrey, BC, Canada; Vancouver, BC, Canada; and San Diego County, CA, United States.

These cities helped influence DPR’s updated design guidelines and approach from everything to typologies to surfacing and fencing, to maintenance and amenities.
SURREY, BC, CANADA: **DOG OFF-LEASH STRATEGY, 2012**

### Design Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Neighborhood Dog Parks</th>
<th>Community Dog Parks</th>
<th>Destination Dog Parks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td>1-2 acres serves a 2 mile service radius</td>
<td>2-10 acres serves a 5 mile service radius</td>
<td>10+ acres serves entire county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public preference. Best suited to large areas/lower intensity use.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Priority amenities include:</strong></td>
<td>Waste disposal, entry gates, seating, shade and shelter, drinking water, looped walking trails, signage, and visual interest amenities. Lower Priority amenities include: cleaning stations, washrooms, agility training features, site lighting, water features, dual-bin waste bins.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Demonstration of local community involvement &amp; support.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Double-gated entries of generous size should be provided. Perimeter fencing should be 4-6’ tall. Consider providing movable fencing to close certain areas for maintenance. Consider fencing alternatives where appropriate to adjacent land uses. “Ha-ha” walls can be investigated as alternatives.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural Turf</strong></td>
<td><em>Recommended by Surrey Parks staff. Best used in poorly drained areas.</em></td>
<td>Suitable for areas of concentrated use. Rec. aggregate size for crusher dust is 9mm or less.</td>
<td>Re-purposed artificial turf being explored for pilot project.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sand</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Crusher Dust</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Artificial Turf</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a lower priority amenity, consider providing separated areas, contained by fencing or low walls. These areas may be used to provide separate areas for small dogs, or to help socialize dogs and regulate dog behavior.

As a lower priority amenity, consider providing separated areas, contained by fencing or low walls. These areas may be used to provide separate areas for small dogs, or to help socialize dogs and regulate dog behavior.
### Design Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Neighborhood Dog Run</th>
<th>Neighborhood Urban</th>
<th>Neighborhood Park</th>
<th>Destination Trail</th>
<th>Destination Park</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.1 to 1 acre</td>
<td>0.1 to 1 acre</td>
<td>1-3 acres</td>
<td>No size target</td>
<td>&gt;3 acres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compatible land uses located next to dog off-leash areas include:
- Commercial, Municipal, Institutional, Light Industrial

- Secure, standard fencing (i.e. chain link)
- Secure, high quality fencing
- Secure or non-secure fencing, bollards, vegetation
- Secure or non-secure fencing, bollards, vegetation
- Secure or non-secure fencing, bollards, vegetation

Durable standard surfacing, i.e. fine crushed gravel

Durable, specialty surfacing

Grass and fine crushed gravel

Gravel path, planting

Grass and fine crushed gravel

Standard: Waste bins, shade, bag dispensers, seating

Standard & Special amen. such as water play & agility features

Standard amenities

Standard amenities

Std. & Sp.: such as washrooms, water access, drinking water & parking

Consider developing dog off-leash area maintenance, monitoring, and evaluation guidelines. Regular monitoring and inspection of dog off-leash areas informs maintenance needs (e.g. capacity of garbage bins, presence of uncollected dog waste) while periodic inspections could identify signs of overuse, damaged or malfunctioning site elements, vandalism, or other issues.

All dog parks should include 2-3 types of signs/signage: 1) Entry, 2) Boundary, and 3) Educational. Entry should include: Etiquette for using dog off-leash areas, Map of dog off-leash area boundaries, relevant by-laws, contact information, & a notice area for the Park Board and dog owners to share information.

- parking lot not necessary
- parking lot can be provided

Separate large/small dog areas

N/A
## Design Standards - Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design Standards</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The size of the Dog Off-Leash Area (DOLA) will reflect the amount of available land; however, the recommended minimum is one (1) acre and should comprise an area a minimum of three quarters (¾) of an acre for big dogs and an area a minimum one quarter (¼) of an acre for small, timid, older or less mobile dogs.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The location designated DOLA should be far enough away from residential or commercial land use that the single-event sound of a dog bark would generally be perceived as a background or ambient noise or would be screened by traffic noise. Locate in areas of parks that are not heavily used for other recreational activities to reduce potential for conflict.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fencing type should be galvanized or vinyl coated chain link fencing. The standard fence should be a minimum of six feet (6') above finish grade. The footings should be buried to a depth of eighteen inches (18”). To prevent dog from digging out of the DOLA, a fence barrier (such as snake fencing) should be buried to a depth of minimum six inches (6”) between all footings at all locations. Fencing and bottom rail should be maximum one inch (1”) above mow curb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The preferred surface material for the DOLA’s sunny open play areas is unstabilized decomposed granite (D.G.). The D.G. can be of varying size but should not be greater than one quarter-inch (.25 inches) in size. The D.G. surfacing should be installed upon entering the DOLA, to the extent of providing an ADA accessible play area of equal proportion in relationship to the mulched play areas. This may be limited by the constraints of the site. The D.G. will be installed six inches (6”) in depth and all installation should be based on manufacturer’s specifications. Six inches (6”) concrete curbs should be used as edging for the D.G. All necessary drainage systems should be installed prior to the installation of the D.G. The preferred surface material for shaded areas (beneath all trees) should be cedar wood “Walk on Chips”, the particle sizes ranging from three eights inch to two inches.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide shaded seating; consider using shade structures for sites where there are no or few existing shade trees. Tree canopy should provide one hundred percent (100%) shade coverage in seating areas. To avoid entrapment of dog’s heads, legs or paws select bench with solid seating. Additional amenities such as agility equipment may be added with the approval of DPR. Each separate large and small DOLA must have a minimum of one drinking fountain which includes one standard bowl, one ADA compliant bowl and one canine bowl (with pet strainer). Drinking fountains must be powder coated with stainless steel bowls and sand filters. Provide Irrigation (for planted and mulched areas only). Mulched areas must be irrigated daily for a quick wash down to prevent dust and odors from accumulating. Each park will be equipped with a standard locking quick coupler for each five thousand (5,000) sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Each dog park should have permanent signs, stating the hours of operation, rules, and regulations for the DOLA and DPR contact information. Signage must comply with DPR signage policy. Each dog park should have a kiosk to display operating, and maintenance hours. This board must be placed where it is easily seen by large dog and small dog DOLA visitors.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It must have sufficient adjacent parking, preferably off street, that does not require users to cross a street; curbside parking is less desirable, but optional.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide a separate large dog DOLA minimum of three quarters (¾) of an acre. Provide a separate small dog DOLA minimum one quarter (¼) of an acre. Provide separate double gated pen entrances for each DOLA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AWARD-WINNING DOG PARKS AROUND THE U.S.

Several dog parks around the United States have received high praise from users and reporters alike. Denver Parks and Recreation (DPR) wanted to explore these dog parks that have received recognition for high-quality amenities, high level of service, and unique features.

SAN DIEGO, CA: FIESTA ISLAND DOG PARK

AWARDS/RECOGNITION

Best Dog Park in United States, 10Best.com (USA Today, 2016)

TOP AMENITIES

- Dog beach
- Sandy dunes
- Open space

SIZE

150 acres of off-leash area; 60 acres of fenced-in off-leash area

LANCASTER, PA: BEAU’S DREAM DOG PARK

AWARDS/RECOGNITION

#2 Best Dog Park in United States, 10Best.com (USA Today, 2016)

TOP AMENITIES

- Splash pads for large and small dogs
- Custom-designed spray nozzles
- Roller-coaster inspired footbridge

SIZE

~1 acre
AWARD-WINNING DOG PARKS AROUND THE U.S.

WHITEFISH, MT: HUGH ROGERS WAG PARK

AWARDS/RECOGNITION

Top 10 Best Dog Park in United States, 10Best.com (USA Today, 2015); also cited in CityLab article, “The Anatomy of a Great Dog Park,” 2017

TOP AMENITIES

• Dog-friendly pond
• Obstacle course
• Ball catapult

SIZE

5 acres

EL PASO COUNTY, CO: BEAR CREEK DOG PARK

AWARDS/RECOGNITION

Top 10 Best Dog Park in United States, 10Best.com (USA Today, 2015)

TOP AMENITIES

• Dog-friendly creek
• Agility training area
• Dog washing station
• Trails

SIZE

25 acres
CITIES WITH DOG PARK PLANS (2010+)

Alexandria, Virginia: Plan for Dog Parks and Dog Exercise Areas (Revised 2011)


Calgary, Alberta, Canada: Off Leash Management Plan (2010)


Surrey, British Columbia, Canada: Dog Off Leash Area Strategy (2012-2021)

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada: People, Parks, & Dogs Strategy (2017)

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: Off-Leash Dog Areas Master Plan (2018)

Did we miss any important dog park plans? Let us know at parksandrecreation@denvergov.org!
In this section:

I. EXISTING DOG PARKS (PROFILES)
II. DOLLAR INVESTMENTS IN DOG PARKS
III. DOG PARK PROPOSAL PILOT PROGRAM MANUAL
This section displays profiles of Denver’s 13 existing dog parks in detail. They are listed alphabetically.

For a quick glance at Denver’s dog parks, see below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dog Park</th>
<th>Size (acres)</th>
<th>Fence Type</th>
<th>Surface Material</th>
<th>Sep. High/Low Energy Areas?</th>
<th>Year Built</th>
<th>Year Renovated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnum</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>100% squeegee</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Lake</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla Madison</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>100% sand</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenway</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>100% sand</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GVR East</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>Infield mix</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Wood &amp; wire</td>
<td>Infield mix</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Boxcar</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>Decorative</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowry</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkfield</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Wood &amp; wire</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railyard</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>Infield mix</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonny Lawson</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>Dirt/grass</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Bark</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Chain-link</td>
<td>70/30 sand/squeegee</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>2017</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
BARNUM DOG PARK

SIZE
34,848 SF (0.8 acre)

INVENTORY
- Fenced area
- Lights
- Trash cans
- Signage

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
Built 2017
There was an informal, off-leash area in park in different location prior to 2017, but it was closed at the time the new dog park was built

FENCE TYPE
Chain-link

SURFACE MATERIAL
100% Squeegee

SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?
No
BERKELEY LAKE DOG PARK

**SIZE**
82,764 SF (1.9 acres)

**INVENTORY**
Fenced area
Drinking fountain
Bulletin board
Shade structure
Perimeter trees & vegetation
Obstacles
Signage
Storage bin

**YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS**
Built 2005, Renovated 2011

**FENCE TYPE**
Decorative

**SURFACE MATERIAL**
70/30 Sand/squeegee

**SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?**
Yes
CARLA MADISON DOG PARK

**SIZE**
8,712 SF (0.2 acres)

**INVENTORY**
- Fenced area
- Drinking fountain
- Benches
- Boulders
- Trash cans
- Signage

**YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS**
- Built 2011 as “Josephine Dog Park”
- Rebuilt in 2017-2018 as Carla Madison.

**FENCE TYPE**
- Decorative

**SURFACE MATERIAL**
- 70/30 Sand/squeegee

**SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?**
- No
FULLER DOG PARK

**Size**
30,492 SF (0.7 acres)

**Inventory**
- Fenced area
- Bulletin board
- Benches
- Shade structure
- Perimeter trees & vegetation
- Signage
- Trash cans
- Signage

**Year Built / Renovations**
Built 2004, Renovated 2011

**Fence Type**
Decorative

**Surface Material**
100% Sand

**Separated High/Low?**
Yes
GREENWAY DOG PARK

SIZE
126,324 SF (2.9 acres)

INVENTORY
Fenced area
Shade structure
Bench
Drinking fountain
Trees & vegetation
Signage
Fire hydrants

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
Built 2004

FENCE TYPE
Chain-link

SURFACE MATERIAL
100% sand

SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?
No
GREEN VALLEY RANCH EAST DOG PARK

**Size**
65,340 SF (1.5 acres)

**Inventory**
- Fenced area
- Shade structure
- Benches
- Drinking fountain
- Bulletin board
- Signage

**Year Built / Renovations**
Built 2007

**Fence Type**
Decorative

**Surface Material**
Infield mix

**Separated High/Low?**
Yes

The City and County of Denver shall not be liable for damages arising out of the use of this information. The information is provided “as is” without warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, including, but not limited to the fitness for a particular use.
KENNEDY DOG PARK

SIZE
95,832 SF (2.2 acres)

INVENTORY
Fenced area
Benches
Bulletin board
Shade
Agility features
Boulders
Vegetation
Signage

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
Built 2004, Renovated 2012

FENCE TYPE
Wood & wire

SURFACE MATERIAL
Infield mix

SEPARATED HIGH / LOW?
Yes

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**LITTLE BOXCAR DOG PARK**

**SIZE**
4,356 SF (0.1 acres)

**INVENTORY**
Fenced area
Trash cans
Signage

**YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS**
Built 2014

**FENCE TYPE**
Decorative

**SURFACE MATERIAL**
70/30 Sand/squeegee

**SEPARATED HIGH / LOW?**
No
LOWRY DOG PARK

SIZE
178,596 SF (4.1 acres)

INVENTORY
Fenced area
Shade structure
Trash cans
Benches
Boulders
Fire hydrants
Agility features
Signage

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
Built 2011

FENCE TYPE
Chain-link

SURFACE MATERIAL
70/30 Sand/squeegee

SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?
Yes
PARKFIELD DOG PARK

SIZE
26,136 SF (0.6 acres)

INVENTORY
Fenced area
Benches
Drinking fountain
Trees & vegetation
Boulders
Signage

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
Built 2012

FENCETYPE
Wood & wire

SURFACE MATERIAL
70/30 Sand/squeegee

SEPARATED HIGH / LOW?
Yes
RAILYARD DOG PARK

SIZE
26,136 SF (0.6 acres)

INVENTORY
- Fenced area
- Shade structure
- Benches
- Drinking fountain
- Trees & vegetation
- Signage

YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS
- Built 2010, surface was renovated/replaced 2011

FENCE TYPE
- Chain-link

SURFACE MATERIAL
- Infield mix

SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?
- Yes
SONNY LAWSON DOG PARK

**SIZE**
8,712 SF (0.2 acres)

**INVENTORY**
- Fenced area
- Trash cans
- Bench
- Trees & vegetation
- Drinking fountain
- Signage
- Dirt/grass surface material

**YEAR BUILT / RENOVATIONS**
Built 2016

**FENCE TYPE**
Chain-link

**SURFACE MATERIAL**
Dirt/grass

**SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?**
No
WILLOW BARK DOG PARK

SIZE
71,000 SF (1.6 acres)

INVENTORY
Fenced area
Trash cans
Benches
Picnic tables
Drinking fountain
Signage
Shade structure
Trees

YEAR BUILT/RENOVATIONS
Built in 2017 by Stapleton developer Forest City.

FENCE TYPE
Chain-link

SURFACE MATERIAL
70/30 Sand/squeegee

SEPARATED HIGH/LOW?
Yes
DOLLAR INVESTMENTS IN DOG PARKS

INVESTMENTS IN DOG PARKS

Since the original *Dog Park Master Plan* was released in 2010, DPR has invested approximately $1.9 million in constructing and renovating dog parks.

The table below shows the dollar investment per square foot for dog parks since 2010.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dog Park</th>
<th>Size (sq. ft.)</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
<th>Cost/sq. ft.</th>
<th>New Construction or Renovation?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnum</td>
<td>32,000</td>
<td>$222,265</td>
<td>$6.95</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Lake</td>
<td>82,764</td>
<td>$300,279</td>
<td>$3.63</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carla Madison</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>$130,680</td>
<td>$15 (est.)</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller</td>
<td>30,492</td>
<td>$131,608</td>
<td>$4.31</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kennedy</td>
<td>95,832</td>
<td>$267,819</td>
<td>$2.79</td>
<td>Renovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little Boxcar</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>$165,260</td>
<td>$37.93</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowry</td>
<td>178,596</td>
<td>$692,398</td>
<td>$3.87</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkfield</td>
<td>26,136</td>
<td>$44,934</td>
<td>$1.72</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railyard</td>
<td>26,136</td>
<td>$500,000*</td>
<td>$19.13</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sonny Lawson</td>
<td>8,712</td>
<td>$32,853</td>
<td>$3.77</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willow Bark</td>
<td>71,000</td>
<td>$830,928*</td>
<td>$11.70</td>
<td>New Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>564,736</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1,988,096</strong></td>
<td><strong>$10.07 AVG</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These dog parks were financed by an outside organization, and therefore are not included in the total of DPR investment or total cost. With these dog parks included, the total cost equals $3,319,024.

REASONS FOR COST VARIANCES

The cost of dog parks can vary widely, as displayed above. There are several reasons for this variance, including factors such as:

- Construction of dog park bundled with other park construction vs. sole construction of dog park
- Whether the dog park was new construction vs. renovation
- Where the dog park is located
- Size of the dog park
- Scope & amenities included in dog park
- Year the dog park was constructed
- Contractor capacity at time of construction
DOLLAR INVESTMENTS IN DOG PARKS

DOLLAR INVESTMENTS PER PARK PER YEAR

- Lowry Construction $692,398
- Fuller Renovations $131,608
- Parkfield Construction $44,934
- Berkeley Renovations $300,279
- Kennedy Renovations $267,819
- Little Boxcar Construction $165,260
- Sonny Lawson Construction $32,853
- Railyard Construction $500,000
- Barnum Construction $222,265
- Carla Madison Construction $130,680
- Willow Bark Construction $830,928

Non-DPR Investment
DPR Investment

$1,124,285
$1,183,873

$1M
$950,000
$900,000
$850,000
$800,000
$750,000
$700,000
$650,000
$600,000
$550,000
$500,000
$450,000
$400,000
$350,000
$300,000
$250,000
$200,000
$150,000
$100,000
$50,000

A STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS for CREATING A DOG PARK IN DENVER

2019
WHAT’S IN THIS MANUAL?

- INTRODUCTION TO DOG PARK PROPOSAL PILOT PROGRAM  2
- STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS  4
- LOCATION CRITERIA & PRIORITY AREAS  10
- SCHEDULE FOR SUBMISSION  13
DPR recognizes the need for spaces for dogs to run, play, and socialize. With an estimate of over 150,000 dogs living in the City and County of Denver\(^1\), the department understands that dogs are an important part of the city’s active community. However, limited capacity and resources at the city often make it difficult to keep up with the ever-growing demand for new dog parks.

To help keep up with the demand for dog parks, a pilot community-driven proposal process has been developed as part of the Technical Update.

Through the new community-driven dog park proposal process, the community can identify and suggest new sites for dog parks, be involved in the community outreach process, and take ownership of the maintenance and fundraising necessary for new and existing dog facilities.

Though DPR will still maintain responsibility for design, construction, and basic maintenance (i.e. trash removal) for all dog parks, this new process will allow the community to assume a larger role in dog park stewardship.

In its first year, this process will be tested as a pilot program with the hope that this process can harness the community passion around dog parks, and invite the community to be a vested partner of Denver’s dog parks.

A step-by-step process is detailed in the following pages.

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\(^1\) Estimations based on the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) formula, using the latest Census estimate for City & County of Denver population at 704,621.
DOG PARK PROPOSAL PILOT PROGRAM MANUAL

STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS FOR DOG PARK PROPOSAL

A DOG PARK PROPOSALS ACCEPTED YEAR-ROUND

Dog Park Proposals will be accepted year-round. The proposal form will be located on DPR’s website, along with submission instructions.

B SUBMIT PROPOSAL

Complete and submit the Dog Park Proposal with all attachments. Before submitting proposal, the Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update should be read in its entirety.

C REVIEW PROPOSAL

DPR will review the proposal to ensure that the proposal meets the eligibility requirements and that the proposal is complete. DPR will also complete additional internal review of location elements to ensure that the proposed site is viable for a dog park.

The DPR Review Committee will consist of:

- District Planner
- Design & Construction Project Manager
- Operations Superintendent
- Ranger Supervisor
- GIS analyst

DPR’s Review Committee will meet to review proposals quarterly, in January, April, July, and October. Applicants will be notified of their submission status on this schedule.

If the proposal is rejected, the applicant will be able to resubmit the proposal with responses to DPR’s comments, when applicable. If the proposal does not meet eligibility requirements, it will be denied and the applicant will not be able to resubmit for that site.

If the proposal is approved, DPR will inform the applicant with instructions to continue to Step 2: Community Outreach.
PERFORM PUBLIC OUTREACH

Once the proposal location is approved, the applicant is required to perform public outreach, detailed below.

COLLECT SIGNATURES

The applicant must collect a petition with a minimum of 75 signatures to demonstrate support from the surrounding neighborhood. Petition format will be provided.

OBTAIN LETTERS OF SUPPORT

Applicant must obtain at least two letters of support. Letters of support must come from:

1. Neighborhood’s Registered Neighborhood Organization (RNO) or nearest RNO to proposed site
2. Neighborhood’s City Council member

(After the two letters of support requirement is fulfilled, additional letters of support may be submitted by community members.)

These documents will be reviewed for completeness at the next review committee meeting held quarterly in January, April, July, or October.

HOLD OPEN HOUSE

Applicant must organize and hold an Open House in his/her community. The Open House will provide community members an opportunity to discuss their thoughts and opinions on the proposed site becoming a dog park. Applicant will be responsible for notifying the City Council member and the RNO, as well as flyer the homes within a 3-block radius of the park with information about the Open House.

A DPR representative will attend the Open House.

NOTE

If applicant allows the proposal to sit dormant at any point in the process for 12 months or more, the proposal will be taken off the list of active proposals and will need to re-start the process.
COMMUNITY OUTREACH, CONT.

ڭ PLACE SIGN(S) AT SITE DPR

Prior to the Open House, DPR will place sign(s) on the future project site, notifying the public of the Open House date and project details.

еньк OPEN ONLINE SURVEY DPR

In January, April, July, and October all proposed locations with approved proposals and/or Open Houses will be placed on DPR’s website and advertised for a public comment period. The public comment period will last until one month after the Open House.

.END CHECKPOINT #2

 zend CHECK-IN MEETING DPR YOU

After the Open House has been held, DPR staff and applicant will sit down to discuss the results of the community outreach efforts.

If there is strong community dissent, demonstrated by the results of the Open House and the public survey, the process will be halted.

If there is strong community support, proposal will move on to Step 3: Funding.

Note: DPR reserves the right to decide whether to move forward with a project if the community is undecided.
PRIORITIZE PROPOSALS

Approved proposals will be prioritized by the DPR Review Committee related to: 1) the strength of application, 2) whether the proposed location falls within a dog park service area gap and/or in a highly-dense area, and 3) feedback and input from the public.

SELECT PROPOSALS TO FUND

Once accepted proposals are prioritized, DPR will place them on the list for future capital funding. Proposals may be selected for funding, depending on locations, strength of proposals, and available budget.

PERFORM FUNDRAISING EFFORTS (OPTIONAL)

Once a dog park proposal is chosen and has successfully made it through the Community Outreach stage, DPR is committed to funding the basic design and construction of the dog park. However, groups may want to add to the budget by performing additional fundraising efforts.

Based on research and previous dog park construction in Denver, in 2019, DPR estimates that the cost of a new dog park facility will cost (categorized by size):

- 0.1-1 acres: $200-$350K
- 1-3 acres: $250-$500K
- 3+ acres: $500-$750K+

On average, dog parks currently cost $5.00 - $8.00/sq. ft. to build. DPR will commit funds to build a dog park with all basic amenities.

However, extra funding from fundraising efforts may go towards upgraded amenities at the dog park and/or help keep up with maintenance costs.

Examples of fundraising efforts that can be employed include, but are not limited to: collection containers; crowdfunding; grants; donations of services, equipment and dollars; and yard sales.
Once DPR has funded the project, DPR staff and DPR consultants will design the new dog park facility according to DPR’s most-recent Design Guidelines. DPR will conduct public outreach as appropriate.

After design, the dog park facility will be constructed by DPR staff and DPR’s construction contractors. Once constructed, the dog park will be open to the public.

**NOTE**
Design and construction labor or material donations will not be accepted.
The applicant is required to commit to a one year agreement to “adopt” the newly constructed dog park through DPR’s “Adopt-a-Dog-Park” program.

Established in 2016, DPR’s “Adopt-a-Dog Park” program provides civic groups, individuals and businesses with the tools and support they need to help maintain and take stewardship of a dog park in their neighborhood.

The program sets a framework and schedule to conduct maintenance at the dog park. Groups going through the process are required to commit to at least a one-year agreement. Participants can choose to conduct daily, weekly, and/or monthly clean-ups at the park and are supplied with all necessary tools (trash bags, rakes, etc.) before clean-up days.

At a minimum, projects at the park should include:

- Removing litter
- Sweeping and picking up glass
- Removing dog waste
- Removing sharp sticks
- Raking low spots
- Weeding
- Painting structures (posts, trash barrels)

As a “thank you” for their service, volunteers are also recognized at an annual Volunteer Recognition Dinner and awarded with a certificate.

More information about the “Adopt-A-Dog-Park” program can be found on DPR's website.

DPR will conduct basic, routine maintenance to all existing and new dog parks in the Denver Parks system. This includes removing trash, raking surfacing, and monitoring the park for cleanliness.
SITE SELECTION GUIDELINES & PRIORITY AREAS

SITE SELECTION GUIDELINES

The following site selection guidelines fall into three (3) categories: Required Conditions, Priority Locations, and Additional Considerations.

**Required conditions** are conditions that the potential site must meet to be considered to move forward into becoming a dog park. If the site does not meet these conditions, it is not suitable to become a dog park.

**Priority locations** were identified in the Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update as dog park “areas of need.” See pg. 12 for maps identifying these areas.

**Additional considerations** do not automatically preclude locations that meet these conditions from becoming a dog park site. However, DPR must analyze sites that meet these conditions to determine whether or not the proposed location is feasible.

**REQUIRED CONDITIONS: location must meet following criteria**

1. Identified parcel must be a city-owned property.
2. Identified parcel must not be located in one of the five designated natural areas:
   - Camp Rollandet
   - Hentzell Park
   - Heron Pond
   - Inspiration Point
   - Parkfield

**PRIORITY LOCATIONS: priority is given to sites in these locations**

1. Location within or within close proximity to a dog park “service area gap” - areas that are not currently serviced by a dog park (see pg. 12)
2. Location in a “high” or “very high” population density area (see pg. 12)
ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS: allowed, but require extra analysis from DPR required to determine feasibility

1. Location in a Historic Landmark District.
2. Location within 100 ft. of a school, playground, and/or recreational facility.
3. Location within 100 ft. of low-density residential homes.
4. Location within 200 ft. of a water body / Location within a 100-year floodplain.
5. Location heavily surrounded by trees.
6. Location with steep topography.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION & ANALYSIS

If these conditions are present, DPR will conduct additional analysis to determine whether the location is viable for dog park location placement. Additional analysis will include GIS analysis and staff expertise and input.
The map below displays the overlap of population density and the service area gaps, an analysis performed for the Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update. The map helps DPR determine which areas of the city are most in need of dog parks: where service area gaps and high-to-very high density areas intersect, and areas in close proximity to this intersection.

Central and South Denver can be seen on the map as “hot spots” for need.

However, this map is not intended to exclude any particular location from being discussed as a location for a new dog park. DPR planners will evaluate each request for a new dog park location holistically citywide.

*If interested in learning more about this analysis, please refer to the Dog Park Master Plan Technical Update.*

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**RESIDENTS PER SQUARE MILE**

- **Low (34-4,894)**
- **Medium (4,985-8,003)**
- **High (8,003-13,696)**
- **Very High (13,696-23,463)**

- **Service area gap**
- **DPR dog park**
- **DPR temporary dog park**

*not included in total dog park count*
SCHEDULE FOR PROPOSAL SUBMISSION

Dog Park Proposals are accepted year-round. DPR’s Review Committee will meet to review proposals quarterly, in January, April, July, and October. Meetings will be held on or near the 15th of each of these months. Applicants will be notified of their submission status on this schedule.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you submit the proposal in this timeframe...</th>
<th>You will be notified of proposal status by...</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 15-January 14</td>
<td>January 31st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 15-April 14</td>
<td>April 30th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 15-July 14</td>
<td>July 31st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 15-October 14</td>
<td>October 31st</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contact parksandrecreation@denvergov.org with any questions.