



Bair-Collins Recreation Master Plan

Recreation Planning for the Bair-Collins Mine Reclamation Site and Other Properties within the Roundup Reach

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Common Acronyms

- ❖ AML – Montana Department of Environmental Quality Abandoned Mine Lands
- ❖ CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
- ❖ DES – Disaster and Emergency Services
- ❖ FEMA – Federal Emergency Management Agency
- ❖ FWP – Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks
- ❖ MCA- Montana Code Annotated
- ❖ MDEQ – Montana Department of Environmental Quality
- ❖ MDT – Montana Department of Transportation
- ❖ MNHP – Montana Natural Heritage Program
- ❖ SCORP- Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan



Introduction

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA

Introduction

Background

The federally declared major flooding disaster along the Musselshell River in May 2011 significantly impacted the residents of Musselshell County, particularly those residing in and around the City of Roundup. Following this event, community leadership has worked with private property owners to address flood mitigation and protection of public life and property. Some of these measures have involved acquisitions through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP). A result of these efforts is extensive acreage of public landownership along the Musselshell River within the 'Roundup Reach.' A summary of steps taken is listed in Figure 2.

Bair-Collins Mine

Musselshell County has a longstanding history with coal mining, extending back over 100 years. The Bair-Collins project was started by a simple phone call from the Musselshell County Road Superintendent to the Montana DEQ's Abandoned Mine Land (AML) program. The County completed test pits on the property to determine how much coal waste was present. It was then AML learned of the impact the site had on the Musselshell River in Roundup during the 2011 flood, which, in turn, initiated the collaborative efforts between Musselshell County, the City of Roundup, Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks, the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, the Musselshell Watershed Coalition, and AML. Through this partnership, a goal was set to create a recreation corridor to include a trail system that will provide additional access to the river, historical markers that discuss Native American

use of the watershed and railroad, mining, and ranching activities in the area. Overall, this system would include more than a three-mile corridor connecting a campground, the fairgrounds, Memorial Park, the Bair-Collins site, and a fishing access site.



Figure 1. Bair-Collins Mine Site.

Source: <https://arc.lib.montana.edu/msu-wpa/item/838>

What is the Roundup Reach?

According to the Musselshell Watershed Coalition, the Roundup Reach was created to encourage collaboration to address: flooding, infrastructure protection, and ecological function. Geographically, the Roundup Reach includes the 30-acre Bair-Collins site plus several other FEMA-acquired properties along the Musselshell River. It generally extends from Riverside Access to the Cow Belles Campground.

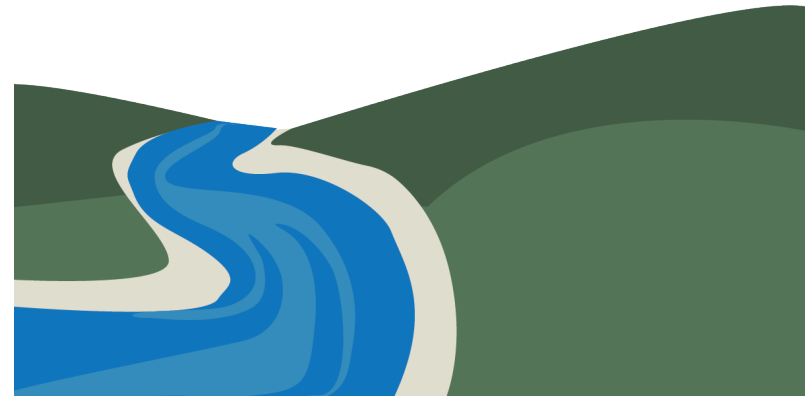
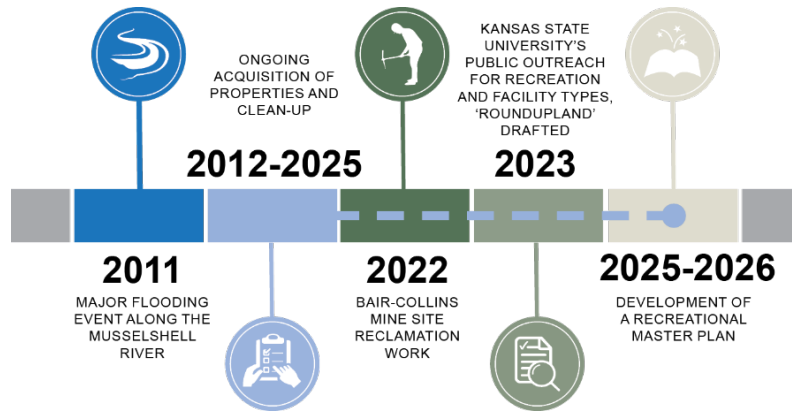


Figure 1.



Project Coordination

This Plan is a component of a much larger effort to improve the safety and wellness of residents by reducing natural hazards from flooding and creating recreational opportunities. The city and county local governments, along with several community, state, and federal partners, are actively engaged in projects related to flood mitigation, floodplain restoration, downtown redevelopment, affordable housing, recreation planning, and more. Combined, these efforts improve the community's resilience by creating a vibrant social and economic culture.

As such, several project partners regularly communicated during the drafting of this plan to share insight, background, data, and more.

Land Use Restrictions

All properties acquired with hazard mitigation funding are subject to deed restrictions and constraints in order to preserve open space and floodplain functions. The *Code of*

Federal Regulations (CFR) §80.19 regulates land use and oversight, and is included in full text in Appendix A.

Purpose

The purpose of this Master Plan is to understand the recreational needs of the Roundup Reach, identify opportunities and constraints, and to offer recommendations for the future use of public lands along the Musselshell River. This shall be done by building on past efforts of the County, City of Roundup, and partner organizations.

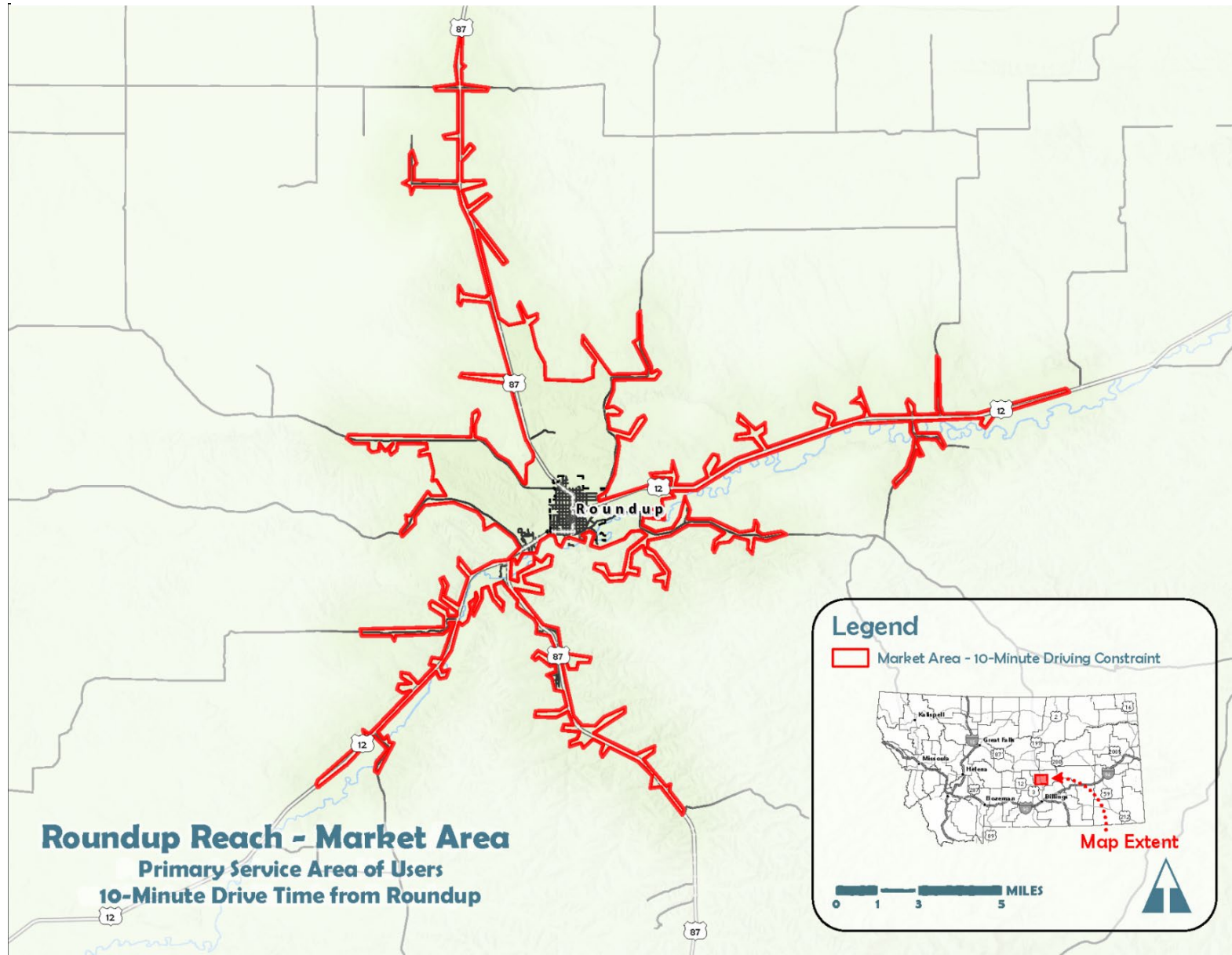
The general process involves:



Study Area

The study area includes an approximate 3-mile extent of properties owned by Musselshell County along the Musselshell River between Riverside Access and Cow Belles Campground. The market area, shown in Map 1, was used to determine key demographics of residents within a 10-minute drive time of the Bair-Collins site. These are residents who are likely to drive, bike, or walk most frequently to recreation sites within the Roundup Reach.

Figure 2. Map of the Planning Market Area





Inventory

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA

Inventory

The planning process began with site visits of the FEMA-acquired properties, allowing the Great West team a firsthand look at the conditions, challenges, and opportunities. A wealth of existing information, including previous maps, studies, outreach, GIS files, hydrology, and historical planning efforts were used to conduct an existing conditions analysis.

Market Area

The market area, shown in Figure 2, includes the demographics of residents who live within a 10-minute drive of the Bair-Collins Mine proposed parking area. This area assumes that residents and institutions within this boundary will most benefit from recreational services.

Figures 3 & 4 highlight some key demographic information within the market area, based on data collected by ESRI Business Analyst software. This data can be used in guiding facility design, determining the best types of facilities to offer, and addressing community needs.

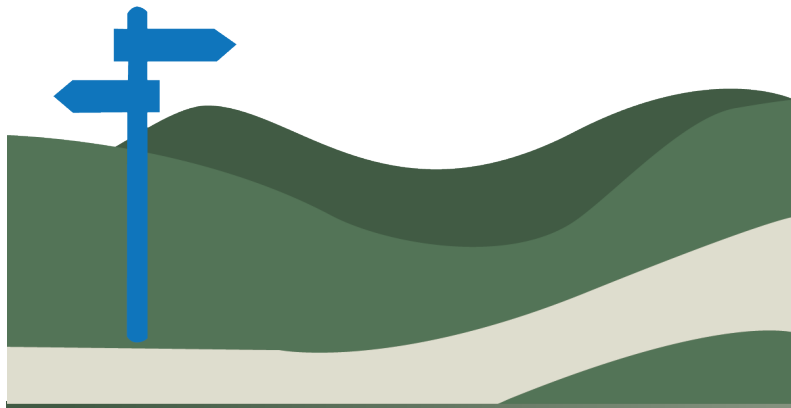


Figure 3. Snapshot of demographics for the Market Areas of Roundup Reach, 2025

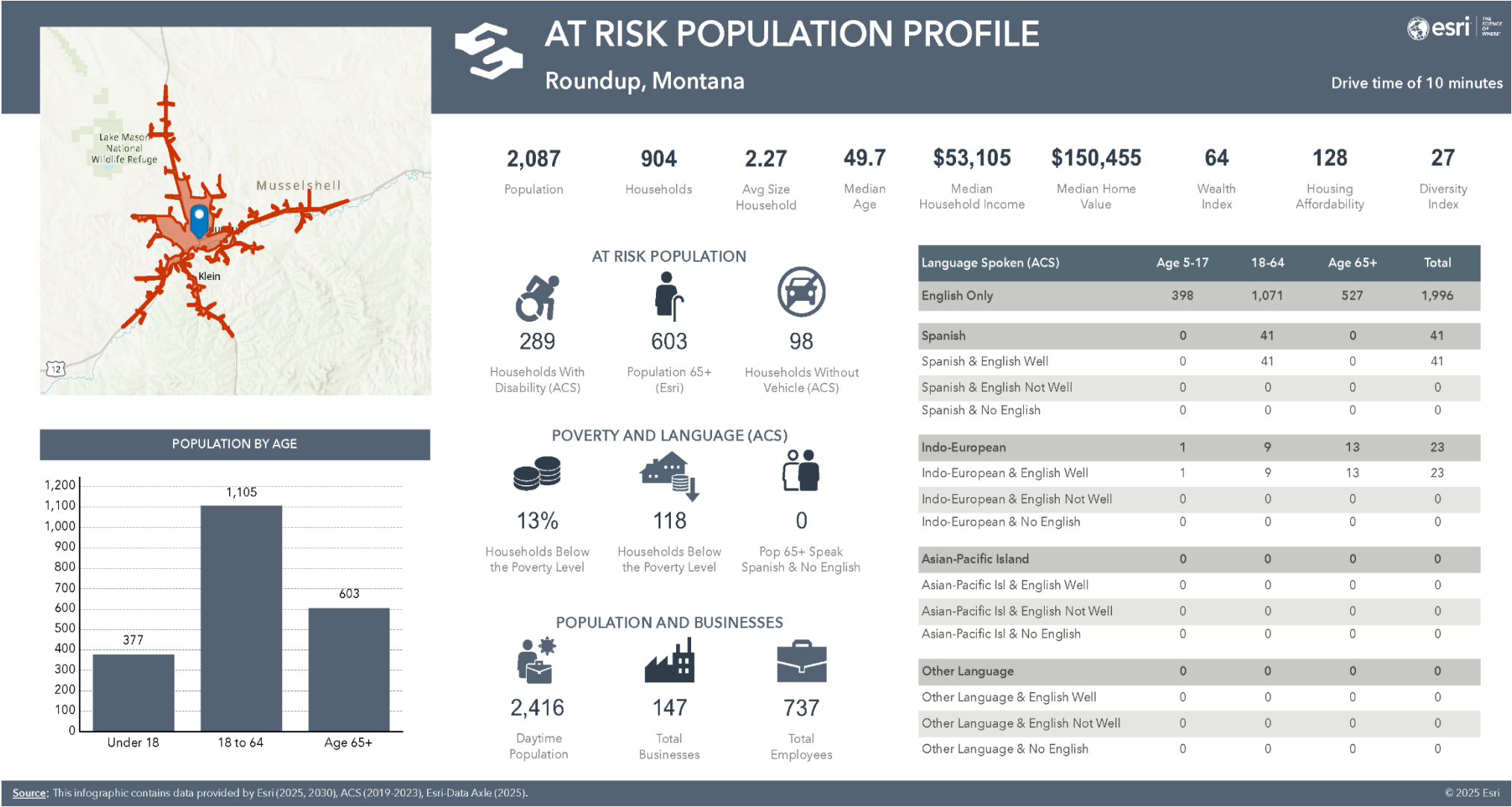
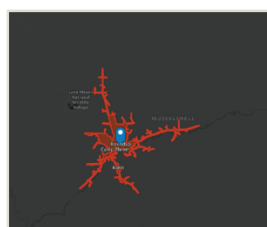


Figure 4. Demographic Profile of the Market Area (2025)

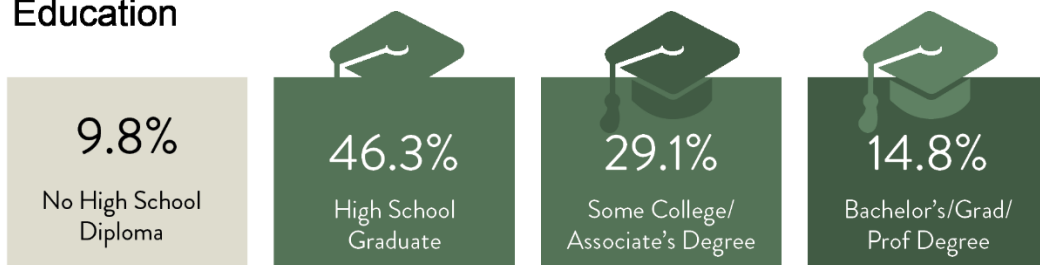


Demographic Profile

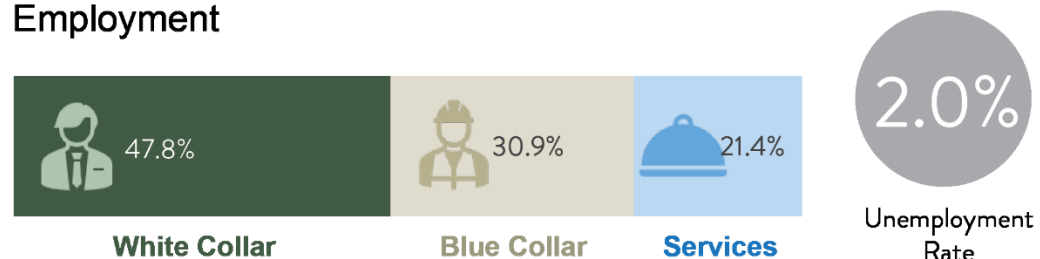
Roundup, Montana

Drive time of 10 minutes

Education



Employment



Population

2,087



Median Age

49.7



Households

904



Median Disposable Income

\$42,462



AVERAGE PER CAPITA INCOME

\$32,687

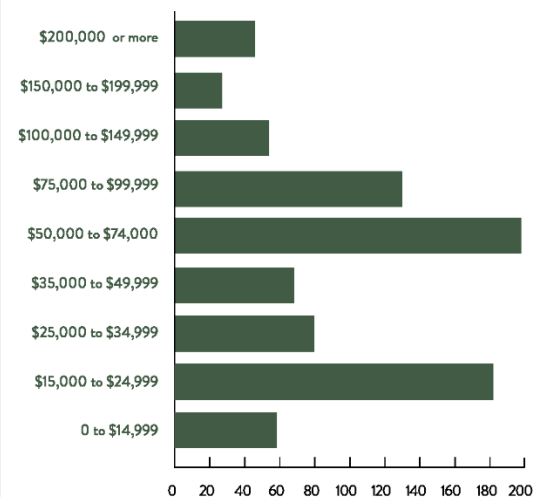
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

\$53,105

MEDIAN NET WORTH

\$131,998

Household Income



2026-2030 Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)

The Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) is Montana's strategic, five-year roadmap for assessing outdoor recreation needs, identifying trends, and setting priorities for future investments. It is required for the state to remain eligible for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) grants and must include a comprehensive evaluation of existing facilities, public demand, and clearly defined goals and strategies.

The Region 5 profile in the latest SCORP identifies emerging trends and needs that this project addresses (see Figure 5).

The SCORP also reports that, "Despite Montana's abundant outdoor resources, public health data shows both strengths and challenges. Montana residents report some of the highest levels of physical activity in the nation, ranked 10 lowest among U.S. states for adults reporting physical inactivity outside of work (CDC, 2022). However, challenges remain. Approximately 75% of Montana adults and 72% of youth still fail to meet the recommended physical activity levels, underscoring the need to increase access and engagement in outdoor recreation (DPHHS, 2024).

Access to parks, trails, and natural areas has also been shown to reduce health disparities by providing opportunities for physical activity, social connection, and mental restoration (Outdoor Industry Association, 2023).

Figure 5. Region 5 Trends and Outdoor Recreation Needs as reported in the SCORP

Emerging Trends in Region 5

- Crowding at Local Sites
- Path and Trail Development
- Equity and Accessibility Priorities
- Close-to-Home Recreation Growth
- Winter Recreation Expansion

Top Outdoor Recreation Needs (Region 5)

- Connectivity Between Communities and Public Lands
- Natural or Wild Areas
- Walking/Jogging/Biking Paths
- Bike Lanes
- Sledding/Tubing Areas
- River Access Points
- Designated Open Space
- XC Ski/Snowshoe Trails
- Outdoor Ice Rinks
- Campgrounds without Hook-ups
- Big Game Hunting Areas
- Rifle/Handgun Ranges
- Small Game Hunting Areas

National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA)

The National Recreation and Park Association is the leading not-for-profit organization dedicated to advancing parks, recreation, and environmental conservation to enhance quality of life for all people. With a network of more than 60,000 professionals and advocates, NRPA supports communities of all sizes by championing equity, environmental resilience, and overall health and well-being. The organization provides professional development, advocacy, grants, research, and programs that strengthen park and recreation systems nationwide. NRPA's mission centers on building strong, vibrant, and resilient communities through the power of parks and recreation.

Since 2009, NRPA has provided nationally recognized benchmarks and performance measures that help communities compare, plan, evaluate, and manage parks and recreation systems. By comparing Roundup's existing resources to NRPA's national averages for communities under 20,000 residents, this plan strategically identifies potential service gaps and opportunities for improvement in the Market Area's recreational services. The community may also use these measurements to compare with similar rural communities within the region.

Figure 6. Park Metrics for Roundup, MT

OUTDOOR PARK AND RECREATION FACILITIES BY PREVALENCE AND POPULATION PER FACILITY- Number of Residents Per Facility				
Compared with NRPA 2025 Report for Agencies Less Than 20,000				
ROUNDUP MARKET AREA POPULATION: 2,087				
Facility	NRPA Median	Roundup # Facilities	Roundup Reach	Notes
Playgrounds	2,000	2	1,044	City Park, Central School
Basketball Courts	4,479	2	1,044	Outdoor: Central School, Elementary School
Diamond Fields	1,958	4	522	City Park, Fairgrounds
Rectangular Fields	2,578	1	2,087	High school
Tennis Courts	3,500	2	1,044	City Park
Dog Parks	10,188	0	0	
Community Garden Plots	8,800	2	2,087	Commemorative Garden; One TBD
Swimming Pools	9,745	1	2,087	City Park
Skate Parks	10,776	0	0	
Pickleball Courts	3,483	1	1,044	Indoor at Community Center
Volleyball Courts	7,057	0	0	
Fitness Zones*	8,274	0	0	
Multiuse Courts	3,900	0	0	
Splash Pads	13,391	0	0	
Multiuse Racquet Courts	4,659	0	0	
Walking/Running Tracks	6,129	1	2,087	High School
Disc Golf Courses	9,402	0	0	
Driving Range Stations	3,548	1	2,087	Pine Ridge
18-hole Golf Courses	11,904	0	--	
Synthetic Fields	11,028	0	--	
Ice Rinks	8,338	0	0	
9-Hole Golf Courses	17,500	1	2,087	Pine Ridge
Overlay Fields	7,932	0	--	
Waterparks	17,125	0	--	
Racquetball/Handball/Squash Courts	14,000	0	0	
Passive Park**	--	5	418	Commemorative Garden; Welcome Park; Memorial Park; Rotary Park; Ice Cream Hill
Estimated Number of Residents Per Park	1,001			
Estimated Acres of Parkland Per 1,000 Residents	12.9	132	63.2	

*Fitness zones/exercise stations; tracks/loops;

**Parks for passive recreation- informational garden plots, memorial, art park, open space, etc. Not listed in NRPA

Natural & Cultural Resources

LANDSCAPE

The Musselshell River near Roundup flows through a picturesque landscape featuring steep cliffs, lush, vegetated riverbanks, and broad, open floodplain areas. Riparian zones along the river are dominated by forested and shrub wetlands, with patches of herbaceous and emergent wetlands appearing where natural depressions occur. This diverse mix of terrain and vegetation creates a dynamic river corridor that supports a wide range of ecological functions and scenic views.

RIVER HEALTH¹

The Musselshell River transitions from the Middle to the Lower Musselshell in Roundup. The official delineation of the zone fluctuates year over year due to changing river conditions. These zones are separated by water temperature, flow regimes, and ecological functions. Physical alterations in the Middle Musselshell have been observed to preclude upstream fish passage at particularly channel-spanning diversion dams and loss of fish due to lack of screening in irrigation ditches. Water quality is affected by irrigation, which increases salinity and nutrient enrichment. Fishery potential is limited due to dewatering for irrigation.

The Lower Musselshell has seven known dams between Roundup and the Davis/Korenko Dam. These dams limit fish passage, such as for the channel catfish and smallmouth bass, both upstream and downstream outside of periods of high water. Water quality is often poor with high temperatures and dewatering occurring. Anglers in this

zone generally target smallmouth bass, walleye, and channel catfish.

These sections of the river transition to warmer water, compared with the colder water of the Upper Zone. Habitat fragmentation continues to be a limiting factor to the movement of some game fish. FWP and other partners are continuing to work to improve conditions that support healthier fish populations.

RUSSIAN OLIVE MANAGEMENT: An IPM Guide for Montana												
The following was developed by Montana's managers in conjunction with the efforts of the Woody Invasives Working Group. These best practices should be utilized to achieve your management goals of suppression, containment, or eradication. Decontamination of equipment should be incorporated to ensure Russian olive seeds are not moved between project sites.												
Best Management Practices*	WINTER			SPRING			SUMMER			FALL		
	December January February			March April May			June July August			September October November		
Seasonal Identification Characteristics	Grey/brown papery bark (mature trees) and reddish-brown smooth bark (younger trees) with thorns.											
Manual	May hold on to dead leaves and seeds through the winter.			Silvery green foliage with olive-like seeds (may be confused with native buffaloberry). Keeps leaves after first frost.								
	Hand pulling is most effective for young seedlings and easiest in spring with moist soils. Works well when utilizing volunteer help. Mechanical mastication alone is ineffective for control, but useful for clearing high-use areas. Lopping, cutting, or mastication alone will result in extensive regrowth from the stump/root.											
Herbicide**	Applications in mild winter conditions are effective.			Foliar applications (plants < 6' tall) must occur in the active growing season.						Basal bark/cut stump/injection treatments can be more effective in fall as herbicide movement to the roots is increased in this period.		
Cultural	Use of prescribed fire is best suited for seedlings in open areas. Consider the use of prescribed fire in the year following herbicide treatment to kill seeds and seedlings.											
	Goats may graze young plants, good for limited access areas.			Follow-up utilizing high-intensity/short-duration methods.								
	*An approved biological control agent is not currently available for Russian olive management in the United States.											
**See next page for herbicide recommendations and considerations.												
FOLLOW-UP MANAGEMENT ACTIONS ARE CRITICAL FOR SUCCESS!												

Figure 6. Example of management for noxious and invasive weeds. Source: <https://invasivespecies.mt.gov/montana-invasive-species/WoodyInvasives>

VEGETATION

There are approximately 245 plant species that are known to occur within the study area. Thirty-seven of these are listed as noxious and/or aquatic invasive species, while 14

¹ https://fwp.mt.gov/binaries/content/assets/fwp/conservation/fisheries-management/statewide-fisheries-management-plan-2023-2026/2.30_musselshell-river-drainage.pdf

are listed as a species of concern. Saltcedar (*Tamarix spp.*) and Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) are examples of prevalent invasives along the Musselshell River. The State of Montana provides resources on Integrated Pest Management for woody invasive species and others.²

WILDLIFE

There are approximately 350 reported species of wildlife in the Roundup area, according to the Montana Field Guide. This number is likely to increase as more species are identified and reported through surveys and community science platforms, such as iNaturalist. For example, only one species of spider is reported in this geographic location.

136 Species of Concern are known in Musselshell County, according to the Montana Natural Heritage Program. Notable species include the monarch butterfly, northern redbelly dace, spiny softshell turtle, and 8 species of bats.

Small-bodied native fish are a concern for management specialists throughout the prairie stream zones. These fish

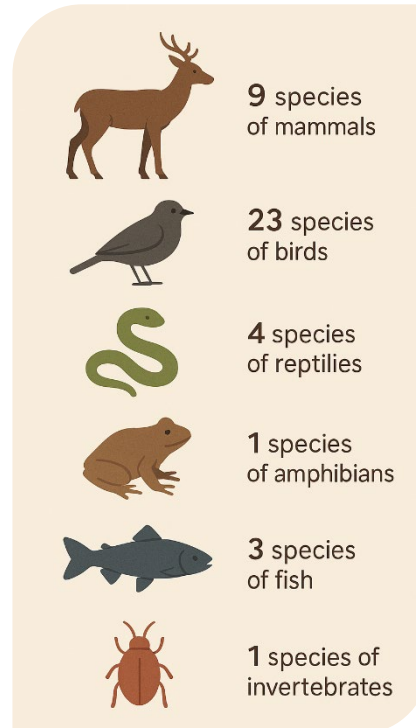


Figure 7. Species of Concern in Musselshell County, MT

are important as they are often prey for larger game fish species. Data is limited and monitoring programs are encouraged to understand issues. In recent years, FWP has been updating its monitoring and study designs to enhance efforts.

A list of species that are likely to be found in the Middle and Lower zones of the Musselshell is provided in Table 1. More locally focused data collection and monitoring in/near Roundup would provide a more accurate list for the Roundup Reach.



² Montana Woody Invasive Species State Management Plan (2025)
<https://invasivespecies.mt.gov/montana-invasive-species/WoodyInvasives>

Table 1. Species Known to the Middle and Lower Zones*

*Not a complete list

	Middle Zone	Lower Zone	Sport Fish	SOC/P SOC
Stonecat				
Sauger				
Carp				
Flathead Chub				
Lake Chub				
Longnose Dace				
Northern Redbelly Dace & Redbelly X Finescale Dace				
Brassy, Fathead & Western Silvery Minnow				
Longnose Sucker				
Mountain Sucker				
White Sucker				
River Carpsucker				
Shorthead Redhorse				
Smallmouth Bass				
Brown Trout				
Mountain Whitefish				
Channel Catfish				
Black Bullhead				
Green Sunfish				
Emerald, Spottail & Sand Shiner				
Plains Minnow				
Smallmouth & Bigmouth Buffalo				
Walleye				

This Plan's primary focus is on recreational facilities for the Bair-Collins site. However, several properties throughout the Roundup Reach were acquired since the 2011 flood. This has led to a discontinuous network of publicly owned properties, many of which are less than one acre.

Through site visits and conversations with stakeholders, several unsanctioned activities were identified along the Roundup Reach. These included motorized use, rope swings, pedestrian user trails, archery targets, and more. Unsanctioned activities can increase risk and liability for land managers and should be addressed for each activity. Blockading, removal, and signage are ways to reduce these activities and/or liability to managers.



LOCATION OF WELLS

The Bair-Collins site includes a handful of wells installed for the previous structures that operated in this location. Several wells were properly abandoned; however, the status of others is unknown. Their relative locations should be noted and investigated before any construction is completed.

SUBSIDENCE

According to the USGS, land subsidence is a gradual settling or sudden sinking of the surface due to the removal or displacement of subsurface earth materials. The principal causes include:

- ❖ aquifer-system compaction associated with groundwater withdrawals
- ❖ drainage of organic soils
- ❖ underground mining
- ❖ natural compaction or collapse, such as with sinkholes or thawing permafrost

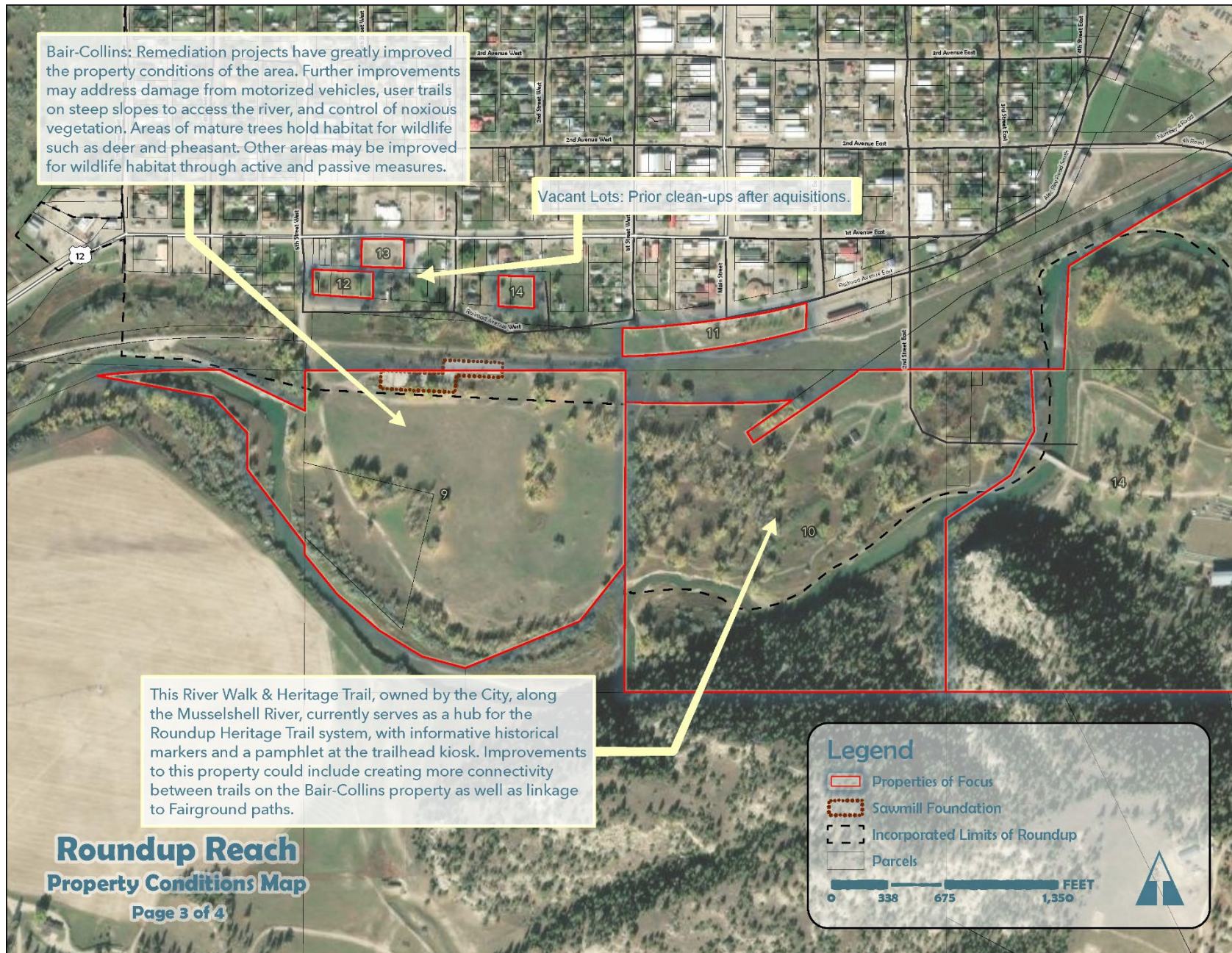
No Subsidence Report exists for the Bair-Collins abandoned mine site. Evidence of subsidence has been documented on the property.

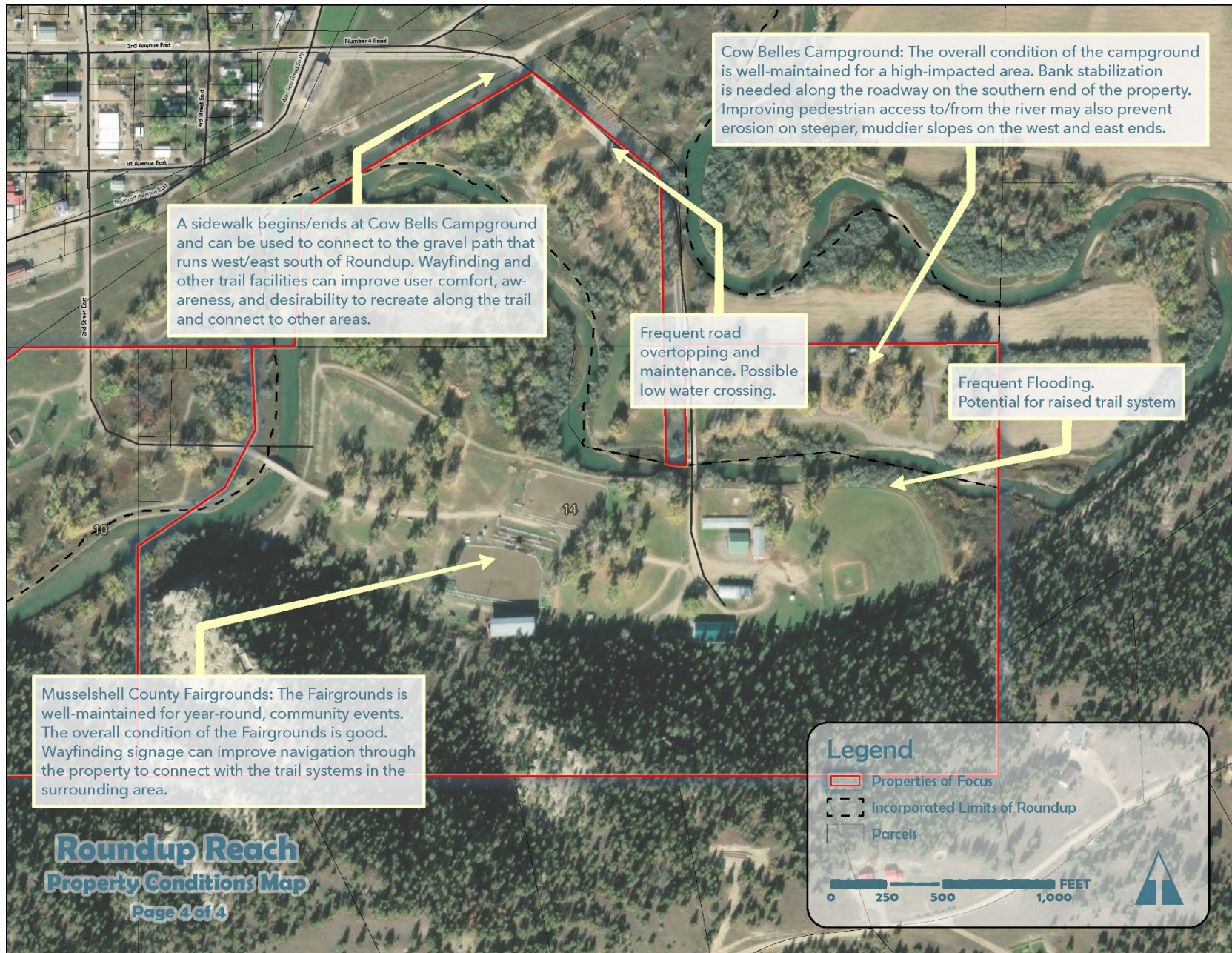


The following pages include a property conditions report.







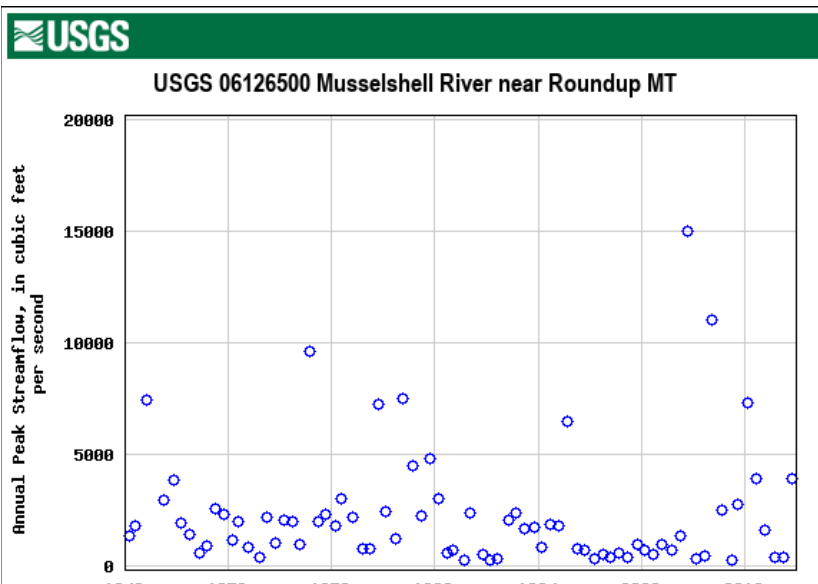


SUMMARY OF CONDITIONS

The County will need to consistently mitigate and enforce both current and potential encroachments on the various properties, particularly in residential areas. This can be achieved through delineation and signage on smaller properties, using low-impact wooden fencing or bollards. The lots can remain undeveloped, revegetated, used for habitat enhancements and monitoring, or given small improvements such as picnic tables.

Data Collection

On July 22, 2025, Great West Engineering staff conducted site visits and floated the Musselshell River from the future Riverside Fishing Access to Cow Belles Campground. A follow-up site visit was conducted on August 12, 2025. The Musselshell River gauge height west of Roundup (USGS-06126500) peaked at 8:00 am on July 22nd, at 2.7 feet and



316 cubic feet per second (cfs), and steadily declined to 2.47 feet and was 256 cubic feet per second (cfs) at the end of the river float, at approximately 12:30 pm. Data was collected with ArcGIS FieldMaps and included points for river access, recreation notes, invasive and noxious weeds, and more.

Floodplain

Flooding is a common occurrence along the Musselshell River. The river can experience extreme fluctuations, which should be considered when planning recreational activities in and near the river. Notable past flooding events include:

- ❖ 1967- previously record flows at 9,610 cfs and gauge height at 12.45 feet
- ❖ 1975 – discharge at 7,240 cfs and gauge height at 12.89 feet
- ❖ 2011 – discharges at 15,000 cfs and gauge height at 14.78 feet
- ❖ 2014 – discharges at 11,000 cfs and gauge height at 13.24 feet
- ❖ 2018 – discharges at 7,320 cfs and gauge height at 11.58 feet. Caused by a hailstorm, an extended high discharge affected scale of damage

Musselshell County and the City of Roundup's participation in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) allowed the communities to apply for FEMA mitigation and acquisition funding. As part of the NFIP program, local governments administer floodplain regulations within a FEMA-approved, effective floodplain, as depicted on a Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). FIRMettes throughout the project area are provided in Appendix B, beginning at the Riverside Fishing Access Site and moving east toward the Fairgrounds. The

most recent Flood Insurance Study and mapping was completed in 2019.

The Musselshell River is inherently challenging for floodplain management, as the river channel regularly migrates. These dynamic features of the Musselshell River throughout the project area should be strongly considered in any decision-making for future recreational opportunities.

Highway 87 Bridge

The north end (left end in Figure 11) of the bridge crossing that enters and leaves the City of Roundup is a place of interest for future access and connectivity. Figure 11 shows water surface elevations (WSEL) for six different events: 2-year (Q2), 10-year (Q10), 25-year (Q25), 50-year (Q50), 100-year (Q100), and 500-year (Q500). More details graphs and images for this location can be found in Appendix C.

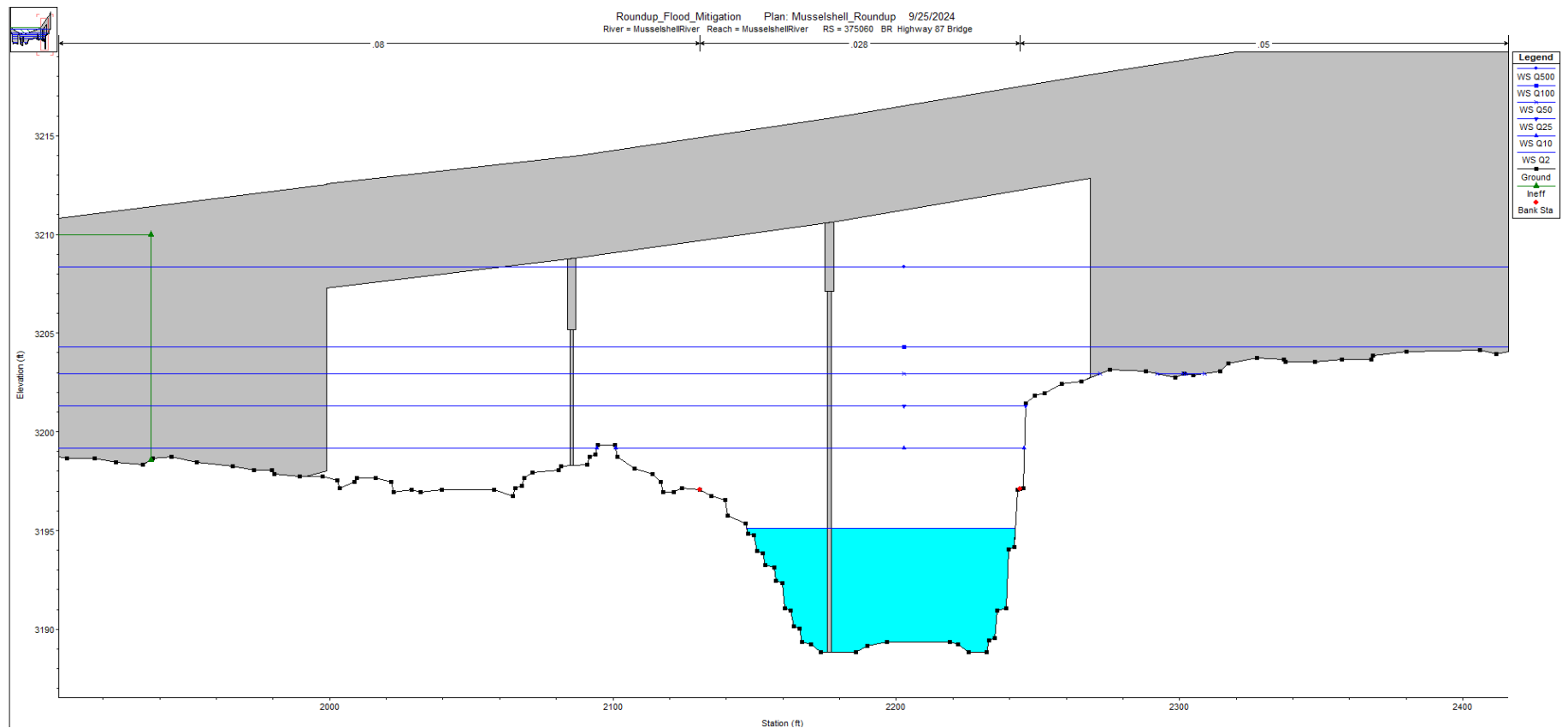


Figure 10. Water Surface Elevations at the Highway 87 Bridge. Produced April 16, 2026.

FLOOD MITIGATION

Changes in land use since the 20th century have had a significant impact on flooding intensity experienced today. Infrastructure projects, such as highways and railroads, have restricted the natural flow of water, redirected high water, cut off meanders and access to wetlands, and increased base flood elevations. Natural events have also straightened what is typically a densely meandering river. The 2011 flooding event removed approximately 35 river miles from the Musselshell.

Musselshell County and the City of Roundup have made significant, long-term investments in flood mitigation following multiple major flood events along the Musselshell River, most notably the federally declared disaster in 2011. Working in partnership with the City of Roundup, FEMA, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality, Musselshell Watershed Coalition, and other state and federal agencies, the County has focused on reducing risk to public safety through property acquisitions and mine reclamation efforts.

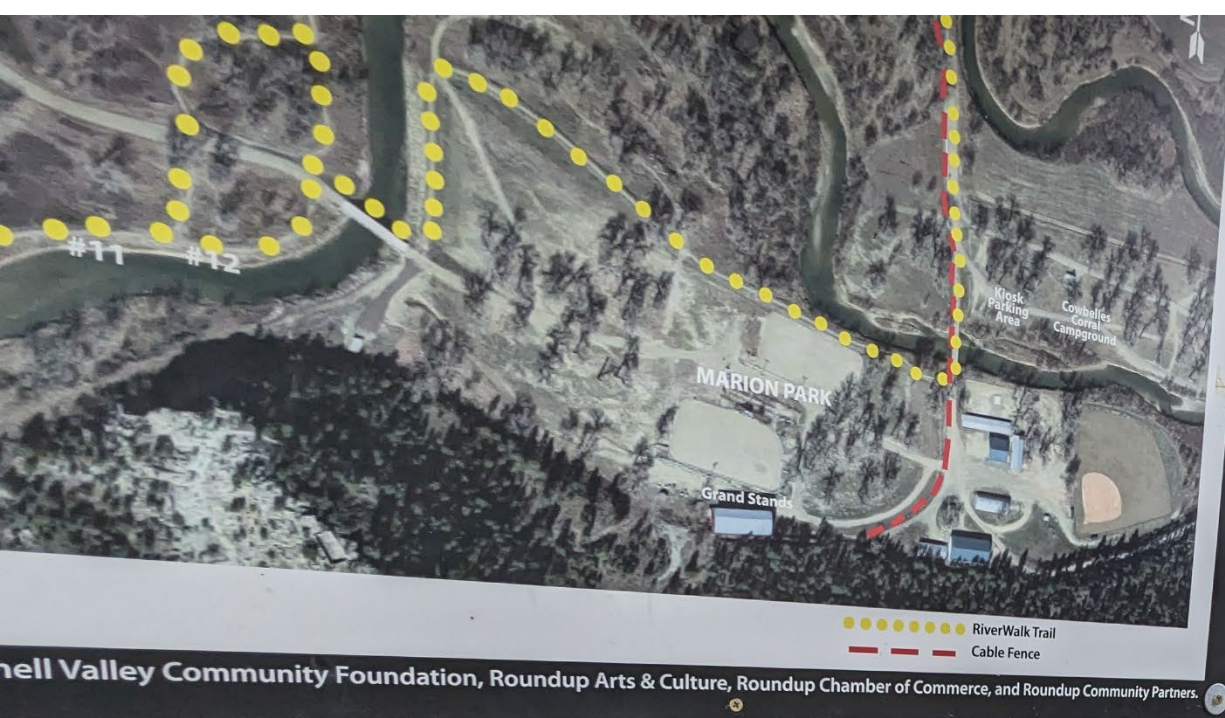
These actions have restored natural floodplain functions, reduced repetitive-loss properties, and transitioned flood-prone lands into permanent open space. Ongoing mitigation efforts emphasize floodplain management, riparian restoration, and land use planning that accommodates the river's dynamic behavior while

supporting community resilience. Together, these strategies form the foundation for integrating public safety, environmental stewardship, and compatible recreational use along the Roundup Reach and throughout the county.

Through flood mitigation studies completed by professional engineers, the community has identified multiple projects that can be completed to further these efforts.



Figure 11. Aerial imagery of the Musselshell River showing its typical winding nature. Source: Musselshell Watershed Coalition



Public Input

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA



Public Input

Stakeholder Meetings

Engaging with various stakeholders was key to the success of this Plan. The Roundup Reach has an extensive history of projects with various groups and stakeholders, including NGOs, local, state, and federal agencies, and volunteers. At the beginning of the project, stakeholders identified the need to be in regular communication throughout the planning process and established a monthly meeting.

- ❖ May 1, 2025: Musselshell Watershed Coalition Annual Meeting
- ❖ June-December 2025: Monthly Stakeholder Meetings
- ❖ January- April 2026: Monthly Partners Meetings



Public Outreach

In 2023, Kansas State University's Technical Assistance to Brownfields was contracted to conduct public outreach on recreational program ideas and requirements. The outreach was conducted to the public and high school students, and included a mapping exercise of which recreational uses could be placed at the various parcels within the planning area. The results of these events are listed in the figures below. A drive-in movie theater was the most popular activity in the student survey.

This Recreation Master Plan investigates the feasibility of many of these recreation ideas further. It considers limitations such as acquisition, deed restrictions, operational costs, maintenance, and liability. A market research report is provided for those uses most compatible with this area.

Roundup! **What Recreation Opportunities** **Can You Imagine for Bair-Collins?**

Fire Pit, BBQ Stands, Benches, Picnic Tables
Disc Golf
Open Space for Large Events
Interconnected Trail System (Walk or Bicycle)

Boardwalks
Flower/Farm Sales Near Proposed Pedestrian Trail on Highway 87
Historical Markers Along Trail, Include River Geologic History

Provide River and Fishing Access (Graveled)
Amphitheatre
Dog Park
Skateboard Park (In or Out of Flood Zone)

Basketball Courts and Batting Cages
Paved Trails
Covered Learning Area/Outdoor Classroom
Archery Range

Gazebo
Lighting
Dirt Track for Bicycles and Motorcycles
Expand River Walk #1-10
Soccer Fields

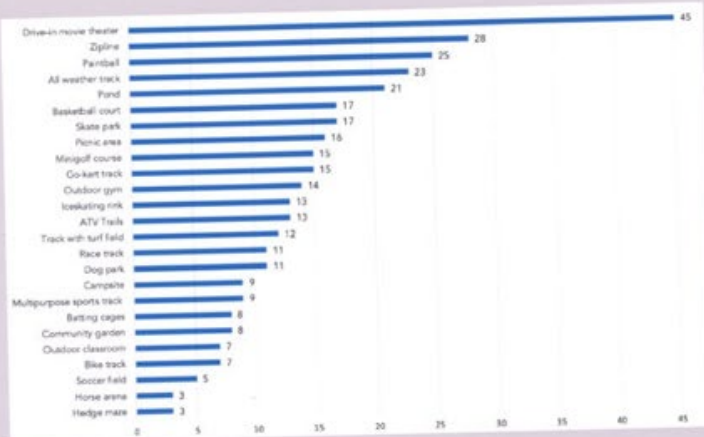
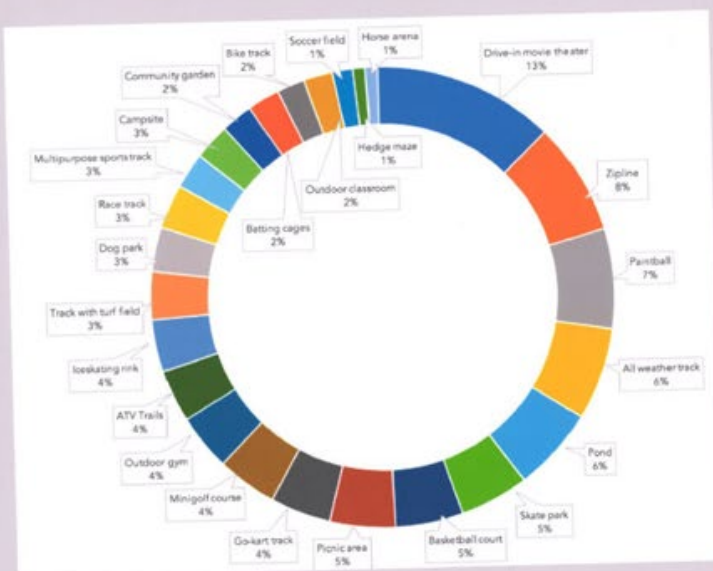
Ice Skating Rink
Fishing Pond
Zip Line
Bathroom at Elevated Parking Area
Snow Cone Stand
Bouldering Wall

Rails to Trails
Small Boat Ramp and Fairgrounds with Canoe and Tube Rentals
Name the New Park Area with Historical Significance

Community Garden/Greenhouse
Bocci Court (Dirt or Grass)
"No Parking" in the Out of Floodplain Area
Sculpture Park
Children's Garden
Pickleball/Handball
Extension Office/FFA

High School Student Survey Responses

Graphic by Blake Belanger. Data source: Nicole Borner email 3 May 2023



Program Ideas and Requirements

Parks and public space	Acres	Terrain
Picnic area	1-5	Flat to moderate
Dog park	1-5	Flat
Community garden	1-2	Flat
Outdoor classroom	1	Flat to moderate
Hedge maze	1-2	Flat

Passive Recreation	Acres	Terrain
Pond	1-5	Flat
Campground	10-30	Flat to moderate
Hiking trails	Linear	Any
Disc golf course	12-40	Any

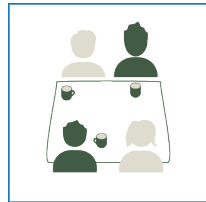
Active Recreation	Acres	Terrain
All weather sports track with field	1-3	Flat
Skate park	0.25-0.5	Flat
Basketball court (3)	0.5	Flat
Outdoor gym	Integrated	Any
ATV Trails	Linear	Any
Ice skating rink	0.5	Flat
Bike track	1-2	Flat
Soccer field	1-2	Flat
Mountain bike trails	Linear	Moderate to steep

Fee-based Destinations	Acres	Terrain
Drive-in movie theater (per screen)	1-3	Flat
Zipline	10-150	Moderate to steep
Paintball	0.5-1	Flat
Go-kart track	1-2	Flat
Minigolf course	0.5-1	Flat to moderate
Auto race track	40-120	Flat
Batting cages	.05	Flat
Horse arena	1	Flat

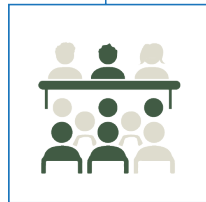
Ecological Restoration	Acres	Terrain
Streambank stabilization	Varies	Any
Wildlife habitat	Varies	Any
Ecosystem restoration	Varies	Any

In 2025 and 2026, further public outreach was conducted to engage the community in finalizing conceptual layouts and design of facilities. These events included:

- ❖ July 28, 2025: Community Coffee organized by the Roundup Community Partners
- ❖ December 18, 2025: Old Sawmill Design Charrette
- ❖ April-May 2026: Community Feedback Survey received responses from 158 individuals. Full survey responses are available in Appendix D.



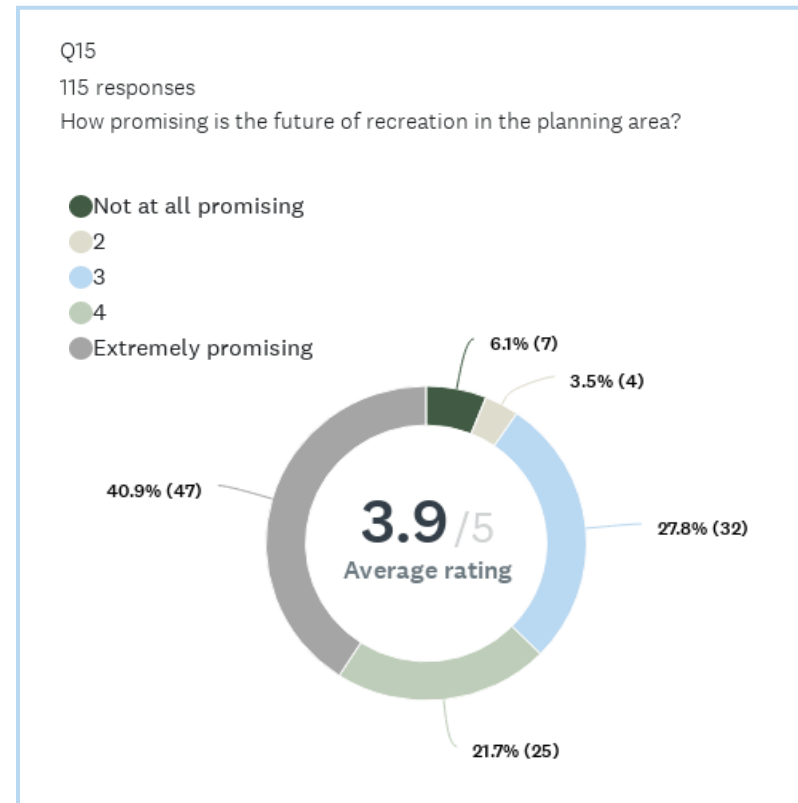
July 28, 2025: *Community Coffee organized by the Roundup Community Partners*



December 18, 2025: *Old Sawmill Design Charette*



April-May 2026: *Community Feedback Survey received responses from 158 individuals. Full survey responses can be found in Appendix D.*



Example response from community feedback survey





Impact Report

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA

Impact Report

The social and economic impacts of outdoor recreation in the State of Montana are key drivers of the State's success. The seasonal influx of millions of visitors to Montana provides a significant economic boost to the local economy. Access to outdoor recreational opportunities is an attractive commodity and key factor in decision-making for residents and businesses. On a local scale, it contributes to diversifying the economic base and creating economic resiliency.

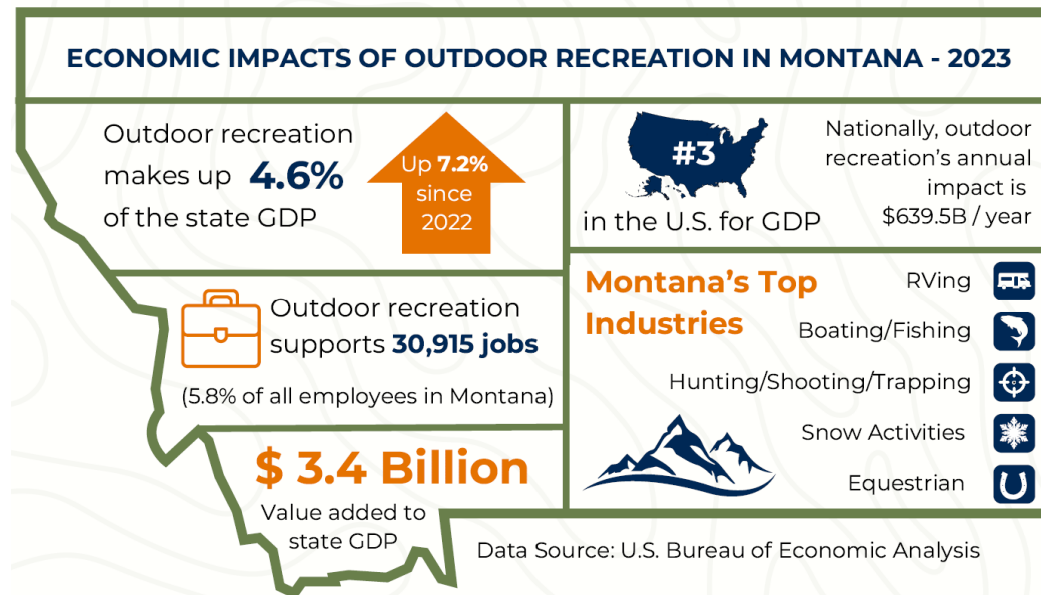


Figure 13. Impacts of Outdoor Recreation in Montana (2023). Source. 2026-2030 SCORP

relationship between parks investment and economic vitality in five major U.S. cities: Boise, Plano, Minneapolis, Atlanta, and Boston. Although these cities are much larger than Roundup, the findings offer valuable insights into how local investments in parks and open space can drive economic growth.

According to the study, parks and recreation agencies across the United States generate more than \$201 billion in annual economic activity and support approximately 1.1 million jobs. Investing in parks enhances a community's appeal, attracting both visitors and potential new residents. Visitor spending often benefits sectors like hospitality, food services, and retail.

The study also broke down park investment per acre. For example, Boise invests approximately \$10,000 per acre in parks and open space. When this level of investment was cross-referenced with local demographics, cities with higher park funding showed a greater percentage of residents with four-year degrees—an average of 37%, which is 3% higher than the national average. This educational advantage has drawn the attention of major companies. In Boise, for instance, Micron is expanding its presence, bringing in high-paying jobs and fostering a more educated, economically active population.

As job opportunities increase, so does demand for housing, spurring growth in real estate and development.

What Could This Mean for the Roundup Reach?

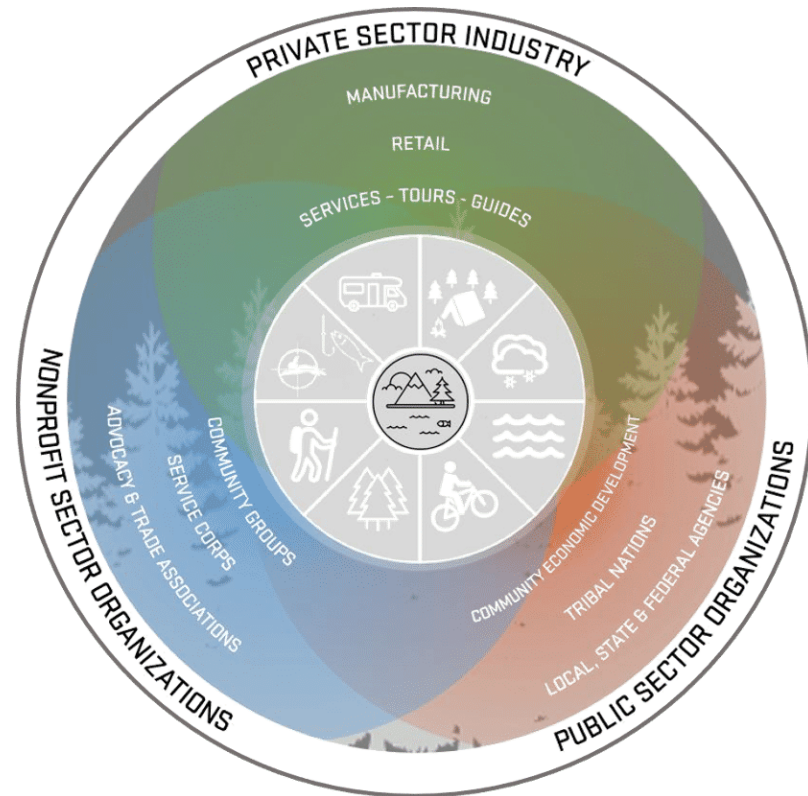
The City of Roundup and Musselshell County has had a unique opportunity to acquire flood-prone properties for the

A study by the Trust for Public Land examined the

Statistical evidence suggests that investing in recreational infrastructure can significantly enhance a community's economic health. Especially if developed alongside other recreational amenities like a trail system or open green space, niche amenities could be a catalyst for positive change in the Roundup area.

This report covers the potential benefits to local communities for passive and active recreation facilities and activities designed for residents and visitors. These are facilities that could be integrated with the land use restrictions and open space preservation goals for the properties acquired with FEMA funding. It includes analyses on:

- ❖ Pump Track
- ❖ River Recreation
- ❖ Single-Use Trails



RECREATION MASTER PLAN | 35

ATHLETIC FACILITIES

Athletic facilities are structures designed for various sports activities. These range from stadiums, gymnasiums, climbing walls, sports complexes, courts, etc. They create spaces for community engagement, promote physical health, and support competitive events.

The Rise of Pickleball

Notably, pickleball has had the greatest impact on recreation when considering athletic facilities. National participation grew by over 50% between 2022 and 2023, as families and younger generations have picked up the sport. Pickleball attracts residents looking for facilities that promote wellness, social connection, and multigenerational participation.

Economic Impact

Athletic facilities require regular maintenance to mitigate risk to public safety and maintain a quality playing surface. Locally, athletic facilities may boost sales for recreation-related equipment or catalyze tourism spending for tournaments. When designing facilities, it is important to design for multiple purposes and the



accommodation of various recreation types that have cross-generational appeal or can easily be redesigned for growing trends. Sports like pickleball are played by a wide age range, especially in ages 18-44, which drives consumer behavior for equipment, apparel, and digital engagement tools. Covered, open-air courts extend playing seasons and may reduce maintenance costs caused by wear from natural elements.

Across the United States, sports tourism spending had a significant economic impact. The figure below details the sports-related spending breakdown. The study was conducted by Hunden Partners and Sports ETA for the Great Falls Development Authority in 2023. The figure below displays the key economic impacts.

Spending Breakdown of Sports-Related Travel (2023)

Spending Type	Spending Total (billions)	Percent of Total
Transportation	\$13.50	26%
Lodging & Accommodations	\$10.90	21%
Food, Beverage, and Dining	\$9.70	19%
Recreation/Entertainment	\$6.90	13%
Retail	\$6.50	12%
Tournament Operations	\$4.70	9%
Total Spending	\$52.20	100%

Source: Sports ETA

DISC GOLF (FRISBEE GOLF)

Disc Golf, sometimes colloquially called Folf, or Frolf, is a sport that involves throwing a disc towards a target, which is often a metal basket with hanging chains, referred to as the “hole”. A full course consists of 18 holes, while many communities offer 9 or 12 due to a lack of space.

Disc golf is increasingly popular in the U.S., especially in floodplain areas, as it is low-cost, low-maintenance, and adaptable. Montana has been considered to lack facilities. In recent years, however, as more courses are installed, the state is experiencing increased participation.

It requires minimal equipment, just a disc, and generally has a low environmental impact. However, high foot traffic can cause soil erosion and damage vegetation and habitat, particularly near sensitive habitats. Proper design, signage, and barriers can mitigate these issues.

Economic Impact

Although what seems like a small development in an open space area, disc golf has the potential to be a catalyst for an economic ripple effect within a community. A well-thought-out course design has the potential to not only attract the local community members, but also visitors as well.

A community's typical economic impact from the development of a disc golf course would be in the retail, fuel, and food/accommodation

sectors. As a case study, Morristown, Tennessee, reported in 2021 that the state disc golf championship provided an approximate \$200,000 economic impact. Though Morristown had held the state championship for eight years prior to 2021, the numbers do not seem out of the ordinary.

In Montana, disc golf groups are promoting events across the state and boosting visitation to communities across the rural landscape. In the spring of 2025, the Electric City Disc Golf Club in Great Falls held the Silverthorn Open, which had 78 participants. The Disc Golf Club partnered with local sporting goods stores, hotels, food trucks, and clothing stores that included discounts for participants at the various sponsors to promote local spending.



Figure 15. Disc Golf Course in Makoshika State Park in Glendive, MT

DOG PARK/ OFF-LEASH AREAS

Dog Parks - the Meteoric Rise

According to a study conducted by the Trust for Public Land, in 2015, dog parks were the fastest growing park type in the United States. A major contribution to this is the rise of dog owners. One-third of millennials own a dog, while one-fourth of Gen Z'ers are the second most prevalent pet owners. In recent years, traveling centers like Love's and the Montana Department of Transportation have added small dog parks to rest areas.

Types of Dog Parks

Dog parks offer dog owners the opportunity to let their furry friends play off-leash within a fenced area, typically on public land, though some private dog parks exist. Many dog parks are split to mitigate conflict between small and larger dogs. Minimum park size recommendations range from 0.5 to 1.0 acres.

Dog parks often are suitable for flood-impacted property, due to the lack of insurable structures, and the ability to customize the design for the natural landscape. Further, many communities create off-leash, dog-friendly areas in floodplains that experience regular flooding. Norm Schoenthal Island in Billings, MT is a nearby example that allows dogs off-leash as long as they are "under control."

Economic Impact

The Montana SCORP reports that 37% of Montana households utilize dog parks, which is slightly more than the use of playgrounds at 34% and outdoor pools at 27%.

National trends indicate that an increasing number of people are traveling with their pets. Dog-friendly communities with pet facilities are likely to attract travelers seeking accommodations that allow them to rest and

exercise their pets. Dog parks serve as economic drivers for small communities by increasing property values and attracting new residents who prioritize pet-friendly amenities. These spaces also stimulate local commerce, as visitors often combine trips to the park with stops at nearby cafes, pet stores, and grooming businesses.

Dog parks offer a cost-effective urban development strategy, transforming underutilized land into active community hubs that require relatively low maintenance compared to complex athletic facilities. By repurposing underutilized land, the town can provide a high-demand amenity that serves the growing population of pet owners while increasing the overall "curb appeal" of the community.

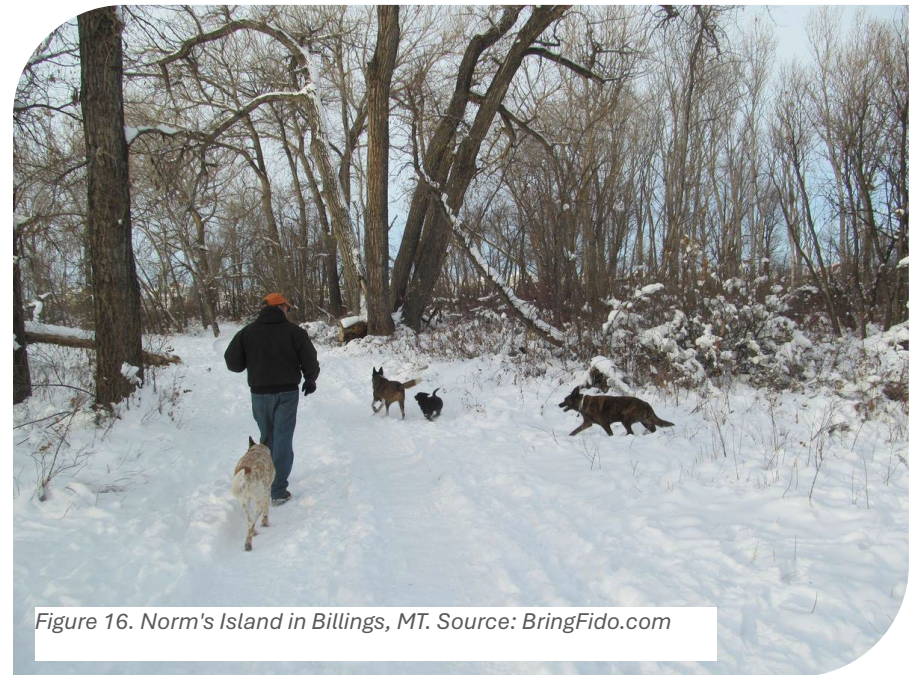


Figure 16. Norm's Island in Billings, MT. Source: BringFido.com

What is a Fitness Trail?

A fitness trail, sometimes referred to as an outdoor gym or trim trail, provides an outdoor alternative to an indoor gym and promotes community wellness. The trail features simple, yet heavy-duty, equipment at fitness stations located in a designated area or along the route. Stations incorporate a variety of activities, including warm-ups, stretching, strength training, and cardiovascular exercises.

Fitness trails promote a healthy lifestyle, provide a free and accessible exercise option, and can foster a sense of community by offering a place for people to participate in physical activities together. Exercise stations that promote inclusiveness for all ages and abilities promote physical, mental and social health for all residents.

Depending on the trail's goal, fitness trails can be blended with natural areas or urban parks, but they should be incorporated into a short, looped trail system.

Partnering with a local fitness center can help offset equipment maintenance costs and long-term expenses.

Impacts

The economic impacts of fitness trails may be more indirect than those of other outdoor recreational types. However, they contribute to the billions of dollars that outdoor recreation generates through providing diversity to the types of outdoor activities offered. Fitness trails enhance the attractiveness of a public space and encourage its use.

Outdoor gyms contribute to local economies by providing a no-cost fitness alternative that removes financial barriers to health, potentially reducing long-term public healthcare expenditures for the community. Similar to dog parks, these installations act as "neighborhood anchors" that can

increase residential property values by as much as 20% by enhancing the quality of life and attractiveness of local parks. They also stimulate local commerce by increasing foot traffic to nearby businesses and can even generate direct municipal revenue through permit fees from personal trainers and group fitness classes.



Figure 17. Example of a fitness station along a looped fitness trail.

HABITAT PRESERVATION

Why is habitat preservation important?

Habitat preservation involves protecting the resources that wildlife needs to thrive: food, water, shelter, and space. Protecting natural spaces benefits those natural systems and the community. In areas that regularly flood, native vegetation can absorb excess water and reduce the potential for erosion along riverbanks.

Actions taken for habitat preservation may include creating exclusionary areas to allow for the establishment of vegetation or to protect sensitive areas, removal of non-native vegetation, and long-term monitoring of plants and wildlife for continued success.

Throughout the year, these areas may attract nature enthusiasts for activities such as birdwatching or invite students into an outdoor classroom setting. People often seek out natural areas separated from human activity for solitude, quiet, and natural beauty.

Economic Impact

Habitat and ecological preservation contribute to the overall integrity of ecosystem functions and services, which have direct and indirect benefits to human populations. Sixty-three percent of Montana households use wildlife viewing areas annually, while 17% use birding trails, as reported by the 2026-2030 SCORP.

Ecological preservation provides significant economic value through ecosystem services, such as natural water filtration and flood mitigation, which can save small communities millions in infrastructure and disaster recovery costs.

Conserving local biodiversity also fuels the outdoor recreation economy, attracting tourists and supporting local



Figure 18. Multiple species of non-native and noxious species along the Musselshell River in the Bair-Collins mine area.

jobs in sectors like eco-tourism, fishing, and birdwatching. Furthermore, healthy ecosystems bolster agricultural productivity by ensuring consistent pollination and soil health, directly protecting the primary revenue streams of many rural towns.

INTERPRETIVE AND POLLINATOR TRAILS

What is an Interpretive Trail?

Interpretive trails are designed to educate visitors by utilizing specifically placed information placards that provide natural and cultural history and information about the local area. These can be incorporated into both guided and self-guided tours.

The signs or displays themselves are usually designed and positioned throughout the trail to tell a story of sorts throughout the journey through the trail.

What is a Pollinator Trail?

A pollinator trail is a specially designed corridor of plants that have been planted in such a way as to promote pollinator species such as butterflies, bees and hummingbirds to utilize the trail for food, shelter, and safe passage. Pollinator species play an integral role in our ecosystems by facilitating the pollination of plants, and assisting in the production of fruits, vegetables, and seeds.

Economic Impact

Both trail types contribute to creating a sense of place and promote community values, transforming a simple walk into a high-value cultural experience. Interpretive panels provide information about a place in a way that emotionally engages the reader with its story. A well-designed trail can inspire visitors to visit other nearby sites mentioned along the way.

Promoting pollinators can have a similar impact. Communities across the nation have become Bee City affiliates, celebrating pollinators through art, landscape design, education, local food, and tourism.

Pollinator and interpretive trails provide a unique economic boost by combining ecotourism appeal with tangible

agricultural support. These trails attract "niche travelers," such as birders and nature photographers, who stay longer and spend more in local communities than typical day-trippers. By establishing native habitats along these paths, towns provide essential services to nearby farms, with insect pollination contributing an estimated \$34 billion annually to the U.S. economy (USFWS) through increased crop yields and quality. The "interpretive" element, educational signage and storytelling, increases the perceived value of the land, often leading to a \$7 return in natural goods and services for every \$1 invested in trail development.

MULTI-USE TRAILS (FOOT, BIKE, HORSE)



Figure 19. Burlingame Native Plant Garden along Oklawaha Greenway, NC

What is a Multi-Use Trail?

A multi-use trail (also called a shared-use path) is a type of outdoor recreation engineered and constructed to accommodate various non-motorized modes of transportation. Typically, these trails are used by runners, walkers, bikers, hikers, and, more rarely, horseback riders. Since there are a variety of user types on these trails, the trail itself must be constructed to withstand all the uses.

The trail surfacing typically varies based on the types of users who will be utilizing the trail, but a true shared-use path is likely to be made of dirt or natural surfaces, allowing it to accommodate horses.

Equestrian Trails

As towns became more urbanized and car-centric, infrastructure and regulations have limited riders' ability to recreate via horseback. However, some communities, such as Love Valley, North Carolina, are completely centered around an equestrian lifestyle, while others, such as Norco, California, have preserved "an equestrian trail circulation system...vital to maintaining the rural and animal-keeping/equestrian lifestyle of the community."³

Economic Impact

Multi-use trails in urban parks serve as high-efficiency "economic corridors," significantly boosting nearby property values. Studies have shown that homes within 500 feet often command a 5% to 20% price premium. Beyond real estate benefits, trails stimulate local commerce by increasing foot traffic to adjacent businesses and have led to a decrease in store vacancies in many rural and small communities. They also serve as vital preventative health

infrastructure. Research shows that for every \$1 invested in trail construction, communities can realize up to \$3 in direct medical cost savings due to increased physical activity. Additionally, urban trails attract the workforce by providing non-motorized commuting options and a high quality of life that modern businesses use to recruit top talent.

Equestrian trails function as significant economic drivers for rural communities by fostering a high-value tourism niche that supports local stables, gear retailers, and hospitality businesses. Research indicates that the horse industry contributes over \$177 billion to the U.S. Gross Domestic Product. Additionally, these trails provide high "payback" on investment by generating increased municipal tax revenue and preserving the agricultural character that defines rural identities.



Figure 20. Multi-use trail in Palm Beach County, Florida.

³ <https://www.norco.ca.us/departments/parks-facilities/trail-system-open-space>

OPEN-AIR PAVILION AND OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

What is an Open-Air Pavilion?

An open-air pavilion is a covered structure designed to provide shade. The overhead protection offers relief from the sun and rain, making it suitable to enjoy the outdoors during a variety of different weather conditions. Its adaptability makes a pavilion a crucial asset for fostering community involvement and supporting local initiatives.

What is an Outdoor Classroom?

An outdoor classroom is a thoughtfully designed learning space that utilizes the natural environment to promote education. Outdoor classrooms leverage the outdoors through natural light, fresh air, and hands-on experiences with nature to promote fundamental learning for all ages.

Economic Impact

Similar to other items identified in this report, open-air pavilions and outdoor classrooms can impact the local economy by attracting visitors and new residents to the community. Open-air pavilions serve as versatile revenue multipliers for parks by providing rentable event space that generates direct local government income through weddings, reunions, and corporate gatherings. These structures significantly lower the barrier to entry for community programming, allowing for farmers' markets, group programs, craft fairs, and the like that stimulate local micro-economies without the high overhead of indoor facilities. Furthermore, pavilions increase the average "stay time" of park visitors, leading to higher secondary spending at nearby local businesses.

Outdoor classrooms have different opportunities to impact the local economy by providing educational opportunities through the private and public sectors. Outdoor learning enhances student engagement and academic performance, cultivating a more skilled local workforce and mitigating future social service costs. These spaces can also double as public event venues or "pocket parks," increasing foot traffic to nearby local businesses and supporting the economy. Outdoor classrooms also have the ability to integrate with local businesses, creating opportunities for partnerships and economic growth.

Both of these uses would also positively impact the local property values within the area and benefit adjacent property owners.



Figure 21. Outdoor classroom for the Linden Waldorf School in Nashville, TN

PUMP TRACK

What is a Pump Track?

A bicycle pump track is a small, looping course designed for cycling that features a series of rollers (small hills), banked turns (called berms), and other features that riders navigate without pedaling. Instead of pedaling, riders use a technique called "pumping" shifting their body weight up and down over the track's contours to generate and maintain momentum.

Economic Impact

Bicycle pump tracks have the potential to have a positive impact on a community, and provide a significant economic impact as well, when it is well-planned and integrated into the local recreation infrastructure. There are five (5) key economic impacts that a pump track may have:

1. Tourism and Visitor Spending
2. Increased property values
3. Support for local businesses
4. Event Hosting
5. Cost-effective recreation and health savings

A high-quality track as well as potential for a competitive circuit will promote tourism spending as visitors are attracted to the track. This spending during specific periods would most likely be at restaurants, cafes, gas stations, bicycle shops and lodging.

Typically, recreational services and infrastructure will increase property values within the vicinity, especially for younger or active families.

Local businesses may be supported by the construction of a pump track. There may be an increase in demand for local

bicycle shops, sporting gear, and other services. There will also be an increase in food and retail spending.

Event hosting goes hand in hand with tourism spending. If local races, clinics and or festivals are developed, local and visitor attendees, and sponsors will assist in boosting the spending in hotels, food and transportation.

Finally, recreational opportunities will promote better public health and reduce healthcare costs over time.

Often communities experience a return on investment for a bicycle pump track at \$2-\$5 for every \$1 dollar spent. Some case studies to look at for Valemount British Columbia, Duluth Minnesota, and Leavenworth Washington.



RIVER RECREATION

What is River Recreation?

River recreation involves any activities on or near a river corridor, including fishing or boating access areas.

The SCORP delves deeply into the demographics of Montana's outdoor users, as well as the preferred outdoor recreation types. Within the top 10 recreation facilities that are used by Montana households, river access points and fishing areas come in at numbers 3 and 5, respectively. It is important to note that Montanans enjoy quality water recreation and quality fishing along the many rivers in the state.

The Musselshell River corridor provides ample opportunities for various types of river recreation, such as fishing, swimming, and floating.

Out of the proposed recreational opportunities listed in this document, the continued efforts of increased river recreation would have a significant impact on the economy of both Musselshell County and the City of Roundup.

Economic Impact

River recreation ranks as a high priority for Montanans. The SCORP reported that 79% of households use rivers and streams monthly. Additionally, river access points and fishing areas are in the top 5 facilities used by Montana households. A Headwaters Economics report found that Montana residents spend more than 3.3 million dollars

fishing on rivers and lakes each year, and in 2017, contributed \$919 million to the state.⁴

River recreation is a powerful economic catalyst for rural communities as a natural corridor that attracts a wide diversity of tourists from tubers, anglers, boaters, and hunters. These visitors generate significant direct revenue for local outfitters, hospitality providers, and restaurants, often sustaining small businesses that might otherwise struggle in a seasonal economy.



⁴ Headwaters Economics: [montana-outdoor-recreation-economy-report.pdf](https://www.headwaters.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/montana-outdoor-recreation-economy-report.pdf)

TOURISM TRENDS

Global travel and tourism leaders are voicing “the need for balancing economic, environmental, and social-cultural aspects through active participation from public and private sectors and local communities” (World Travel and Tourism Council, 2021) when it comes to addressing impacts from tourism. With this call to action, local governments around the world are shifting their focus to creating visitor experiences that offer:

- ❖ Sustainability
- ❖ Destination stewardship
- ❖ Nature positive
- ❖ Off-the-beaten-path experiences

Montana Tourism

Several resources exist that highlight tourism opportunities and research in Montana and the Roundup Reach area. These include:

- ❖ Montana Institute for Tourism and Research
- ❖ Visit Montana (visitmt.com)
- ❖ Visit Roundup (visitroundup.com)
- ❖ Headwaters Economics

Emerging Trends

Tourism in Montana is increasingly molded by demand for domestic and independent travel experiences that emphasize authenticity, flexibility, and connection to place. Travelers are seeking meaningful, small-scale experiences such as outdoor recreation, cultural sites, and locally rooted amenities rather than large, trip-based attractions. Solo travel and short-stay visits are

becoming more common, supported by the growth of short-term lodging options and experience-based platforms. At the same time, visitors are showing a stronger preference for responsible tourism practices that prioritize environmental stewardship, respect for local communities, and low-impact use of natural resources. These are trends that align well with Montana’s rural character and outdoor recreation economy.

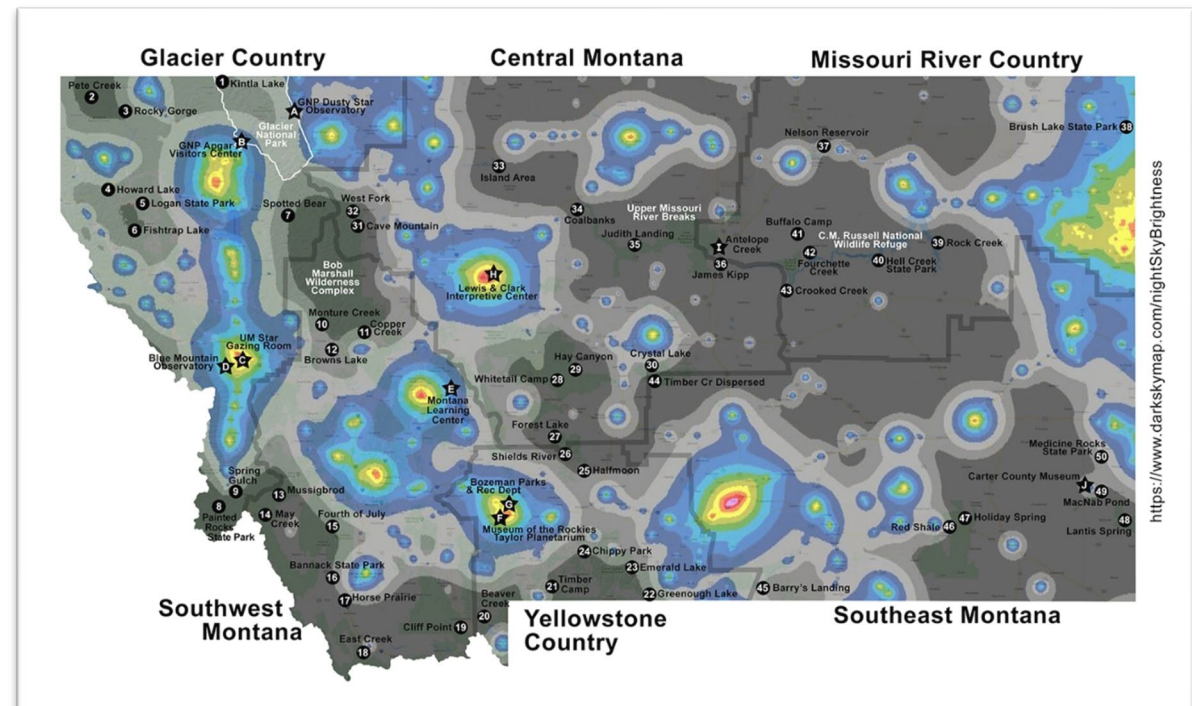


Figure 22. International Dark Skies, Montana Chapter 'Dark Skies Destination Map'. Stargazing is a featured activity on visitRoundup.com and state tourism sites



Vision & Goals

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY MONTANA

Vision & Goals

Vision

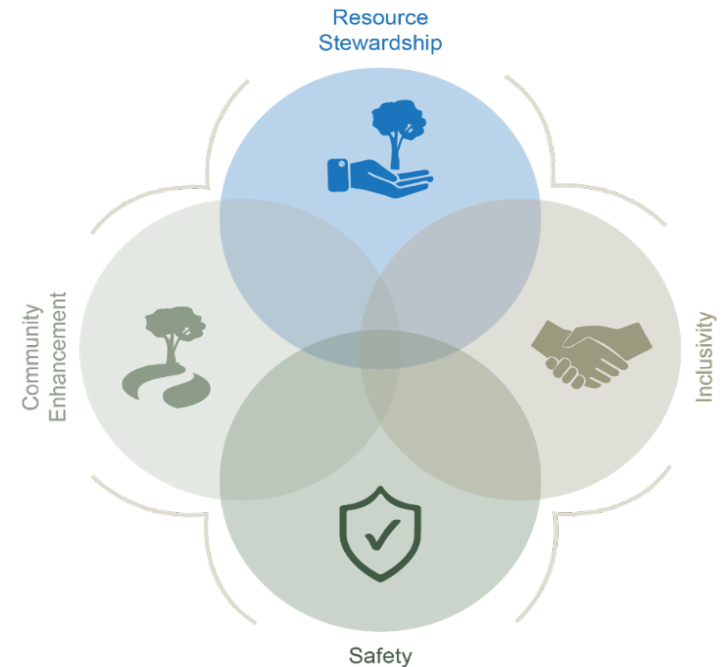
Developing a “vision” for the future of these properties is important in guiding future decision-making regarding recreational facilities. Outdoor recreation is at the heart of rural Montana communities, promoting the health and well-being of its residents. Recreational opportunities connect people with the resources, promote a sense of place, and support the local economy.

Musselshell County aims to develop a public service that supports the natural and social needs of its community, boosts its resilience, and conserves the ecosystem services of the natural corridor. It strives to ensure that every resident has opportunities to access a variety of recreational and educational experiences. The vision is comprised of core recreational values: Resource Stewardship, Community Enhancement, Safety, and Inclusivity.

Core Values

Resource Stewardship

Responsible stewardship of resources balances the protection of environmental and cultural assets while providing enriching recreational opportunities. Appropriate management of resources ultimately creates a sense of place and unique community character.



Community Enhancement

Environmental services and ecosystem functions play a major role in attracting recreationists while improving the community’s resiliency to natural hazards.

Safety

Local leaders are committed to public health and safety. Safety is considered for those recreating and for the residential or commercial areas in the immediate vicinity.

Inclusivity

Access to outdoor recreation involves removing real and perceived barriers to make recreational opportunities available to all residents and visitors, and creating a welcoming environment.

Goals and Objectives

A goal outlines the overall direction the community is moving toward, while an objective is a specific, measurable milestone toward that goal. A strategic initiative is a coordinated plan designed to accomplish one or more of these objectives.

Following stakeholder discussions, the goals of this plan align with the state's goals for outdoor recreation, as identified in the 2026-2030 SCORP, and have been amended to reflect a more local context.



GOAL 1 | Enhance trail networks and recreation connectivity within Musselshell County

- ❖ 1.1 – Add trails to the existing trail system
- ❖ 1.2 – Add spur trails connecting recreation sites to downtown and key features
- ❖ 1.3 – Contribute to regional trail network
- ❖ 1.4 – Install wayfinding at trailheads and key points



GOAL 2 | Expand access and inclusivity in outdoor recreation

- ❖ 2.1 – Expand access points throughout the recreation network
- ❖ 2.2 – Improve pedestrian safety to/from recreation areas
- ❖ 2.3 – Ensure ADA-compliant access and facilities



GOAL 3 | Conserve local natural, cultural, and recreational resources

- ❖ 3.1 – Preserve the functions of a healthy riparian habitat along the river corridor
- ❖ 3.2 – Remove invasive and noxious vegetation
- ❖ 3.3 – Enhance native vegetation
- ❖ 3.4 - Maintain cultural features along the trail networks
- ❖ 3.5- Connect users to the landscape via interpretive signage, etc.;



GOAL 4 | Support economic vitality and social wellness through outdoor recreation

- ❖ 4.1 – Market facilities and opportunities for residents and visitors
- ❖ 4.2 – Highlight recreational opportunities in marketing campaigns and on official websites
- ❖ 4.3 - Create a space for residents to gather
- ❖ 4.4 – Enhance local business engagement



GOAL 5 | Foster education, stewardship, and collaboration

- ❖ 5.1 - Support community-based research applications
- ❖ 5.2 – Engage volunteers for stewardship and maintenance activities
- ❖ 5.3 – Develop and nurture outdoor spaces for educational activities



GOAL 6 | Improve public health and safety.

- ❖ 6.1- Reduce flood risk and enhance resiliency to natural hazards
- ❖ 6.2- Mitigate barriers to outdoor recreation
- ❖ 6.3- Ensure facilities are constructed with industry best practices
- ❖ 6.4- Implement design features that enhance visibility and safety.



GOAL 7 | Promote Sustainable Land Use

- ❖ 6.5- Improve emergency response by installing signage that helps users accurately report their location in an emergency.

- ❖ 7.1- Maintain compliance with FEMA deed restrictions for all properties
- ❖ 7.2- Mitigate trespass from adjacent properties
- ❖ 7.3- Use design and development standards that preserve natural integrity



GOAL 8 | Strengthen partnerships and collaboration

- ❖ 8.1- Secure grant funding for recreation projects
- ❖ 8.2- Establish a recreation committee with members from diverse backgrounds that meet regularly
- ❖ 8.3- Promote community-driven stewardship projects



Strategic Initiatives

Strategic Initiatives

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA

A strategic initiative consists of actionable items that propel the community towards its vision and high-level goals. To

build a framework that supports recommendations and future projects, six (6) strategic initiatives were established. These initiatives build upon the core values and goals. Musselshell County and its stakeholders can use these initiatives to plan and realize new projects.

1



Build a connected, diverse recreation network.

2



Restore and protect natural resources and ecosystem functions and services.

3



Develop signature recreation amenities.

4



Expand educational and community engagement opportunities.

5



Strengthen economic impact through events and partnerships.

6



Build a safe and welcoming sense of place.



Rock cairns are piles of stones that have been used for thousands of years to mark landmarks. In outdoor recreation today, a cairn is used for navigation in remote areas.

1**Build a connected, diverse recreation network.**

This initiative focuses on improving connections between parks, trails, river access points, and community destinations so residents and visitors can move easily throughout the Roundup Reach. By offering a variety of recreation opportunities for all ages and abilities, the network supports everyday use while also encouraging exploration of the river corridor.

3**Develop signature recreation amenities.**

Signature amenities create destinations that reflect community identity and draw people to the Roundup Reach. Projects such as river access improvements, trails, and unique activity areas are designed to be welcoming, flood-compatible, and scalable over time, helping establish the area as a distinctive recreation asset for the region.

2**Restore and protect natural resources and ecosystem functions and services.**

Protecting the Musselshell River corridor is essential to the long-term health of the community and the landscape. This initiative emphasizes habitat restoration, invasive species removal, and preservation of riparian areas to improve flood resilience, water quality, and wildlife habitat while ensuring recreational use remains compatible with natural processes.

4**Expand educational and community engagement opportunities.**

Outdoor spaces along the Roundup Reach provide opportunities for learning, stewardship, and community connection. This initiative supports interpretive features, outdoor classrooms, and programming that highlights local history, ecology, and culture while encouraging hands-on participation and lifelong learning.

5



Strengthen economic impact through events and partnerships.

Recreation investments can support local businesses and tourism when paired with events, partnerships, and thoughtful programming. This initiative encourages collaboration with community groups, organizations, and businesses to host events, support visitation, and create positive economic ripple effects for Roundup and Musselshell County.

6



Build a safe and welcoming sense of place.

Creating inviting, well-maintained public spaces improves quality of life and encourages consistent use of the Roundup Reach. This initiative prioritizes safety, visibility, accessibility, and clear signage so all users feel comfortable and welcomed while enjoying the river corridor and surrounding recreation areas.



Figure 24. Minor enhancements to existing routes enhance safety and create a sense of intentional use of space, ultimately attracting more trail users.



Concepts & Implementation

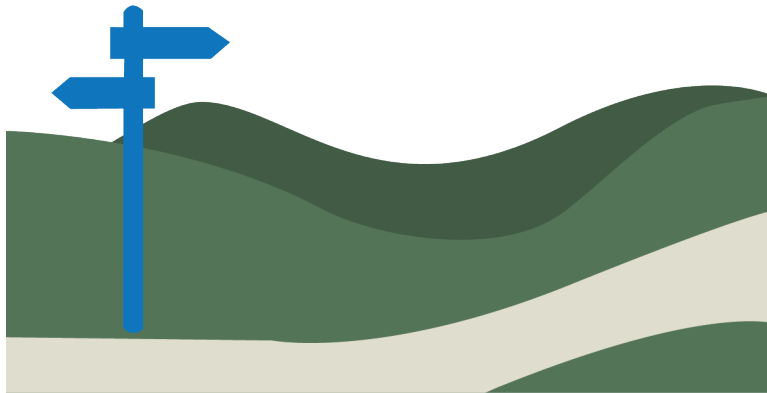
MUSSELSHELL COUNTY, MONTANA

Concepts

Maximizing Outdoor Recreation Benefits

The design and layout of recreation facilities can have a major impact on social and economic benefits. Some contributing factors include:

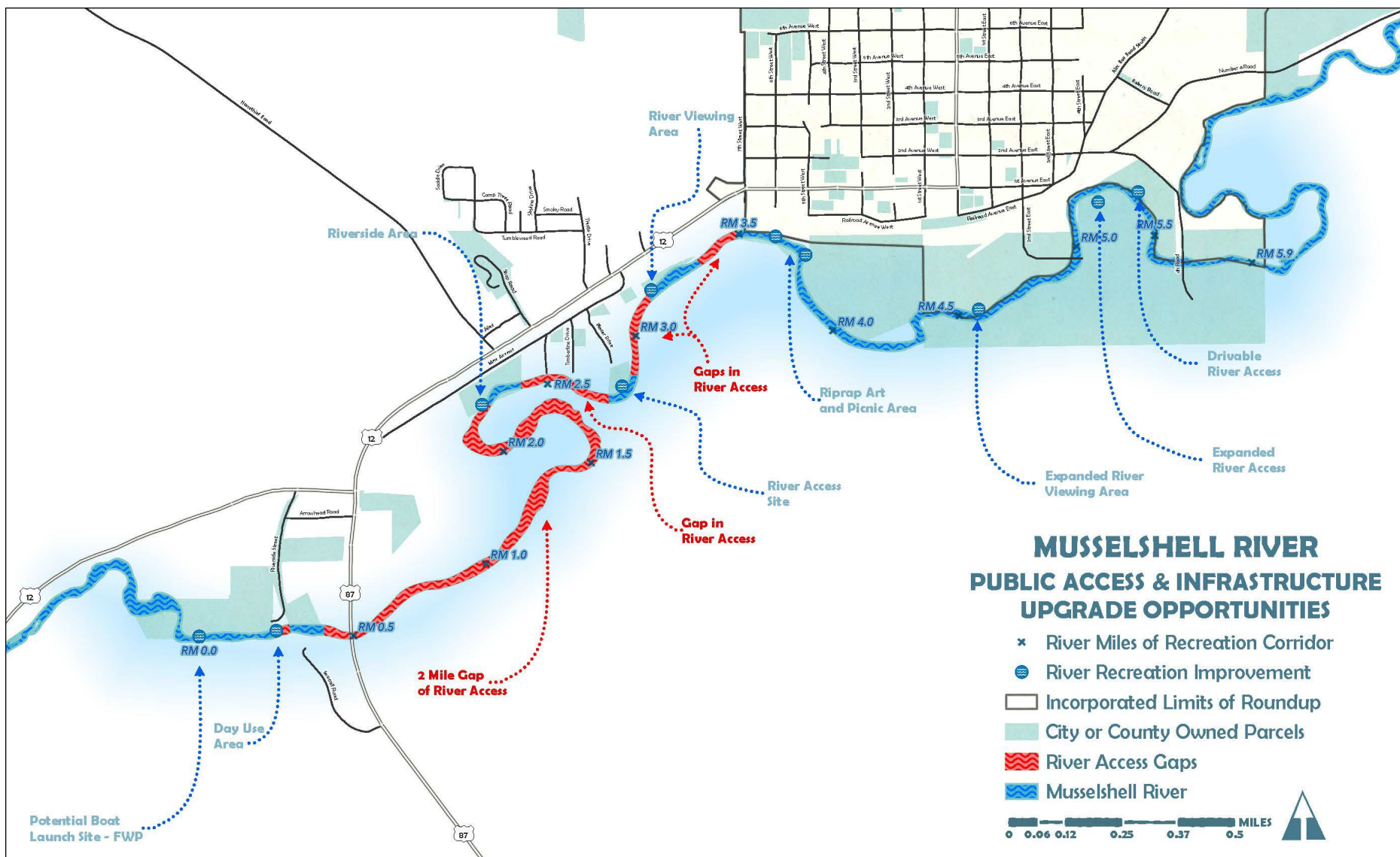
- ❖ Linking trails to commercial areas with spur trails;
- ❖ Facilities that can host special events. Headwaters Economics research suggests that although events are short-lived, participants often return to the community afterward;
- ❖ Supporting events that include overnight stays, which are the biggest contribution to spending, as reported by Headwaters Economics research;
- ❖ Preserving the unique character of the area



Alternatives Not Included

A wide range of recreational activities was discussed by stakeholders throughout the planning process. Some were deemed infeasible at this time due to funding, land use, or maintenance constraints. Activities not included in the recommendations are listed here in case surrounding factors change over time.

1. *Pond*: The community is interested in creating a public fishing pond or wetland feature at the Bair-Collins site. Two concerns with this feature included the requirement for an Open-Cut Mining Permit, as well as overtopping during flooding events and introducing species into the riverine system. A feature as part of wetland/riparian restoration was discussed but would need further discussion and input from various state and federal agencies. There is a possibility that the proposed flood mitigation channel (bioswale) could provide a similar function for the community.
2. *Skate Park*: The community holds special interest in developing a skate park. A skate park was not included in this specific site design as it is being discussed in other areas of Roundup, currently.
3. *Surf Wave*: A stakeholder was asked about adding a surf wave to the Musselshell. During a stakeholder meeting, it was discussed by Montana FWP that the area is not conducive to a surf wave in regard to permitting, cost, use, and maintenance.
4. *Drive-In Theater*: Although a popular suggestion from the public, a drive-in theater is not an economically viable option for this context due to high equipment costs, maintenance, and film licensing fees to attract viewers. The community has a location for free outdoor movies during the summer. A space for projecting films is also included in the concept for the old sawmill foundation.



General Concepts

This section covers recommendations for general uses throughout the planning area.

RIVER RECREATION

Figure 27 summarizes existing public access points and gaps in access. It begins at the Riverside Fishing Access Site (river mile 0.0) and ends at the Cow Belles Campground (river mile 5.9).

SIGNAGE

Providing river users with maps and signage that include public restroom locations, access to river data, key features, recommendations, and resources to use during an emergency are some ways to improve the overall user experience. QR codes are easy ways for users to access websites and informational flyers.

Different types of signage generally include:

1. **Regulatory & Warning Signs** – these should be placed only when necessary at crossings, restricted or hazardous areas, areas with limited visibility, etc.
2. **Wayfinding** – These help users navigate their way safely. They can be simple directional signs or include more detailed information of where the user is located within a larger context.

3. **Mile Markers** – Placed incrementally, these enhanced the user's sense safety and can also aid in determining location in case of an accident or emergency. Quarter mile markers may be most beneficial for the Musselshell trail system.
4. **Trailheads** – These signs enhance the user's sense of safety and place by providing maps, rules and regulations, key river data, warnings, points of contact, etc.



Regulatory and
Warning Signs



Wayfinding
Signs



Mile Markers



Trailheads



Interpretive

5. *Interpretive/Informational* – These signs can be included in the trailhead and also scattered throughout a trail system. Interpretive signs connect users via visual, physical, or written storytelling. They invite users to remain longer and often incorporate some type of takeaway or action item.

DEVELOPING A THEME

Creating a clear theme helps unify a recreation area's identity and creates consistency. A strong theme makes a recreation area easier to market and more memorable for visitors. A strong theme can guide wayfinding, signage, and design details to make the experience feel intentional and cohesive.

When visitors understand what makes a place unique, they are more likely to stay longer, return, and recommend it,

which further drives spending at local restaurants, lodging, outfitters, and retailers. Themes also help communities package events and partnerships around a shared story, which can expand tourism seasons and attract outside investment. Over time, this strengthens the recreation economy by building a recognizable destination brand that supports local jobs and small businesses.

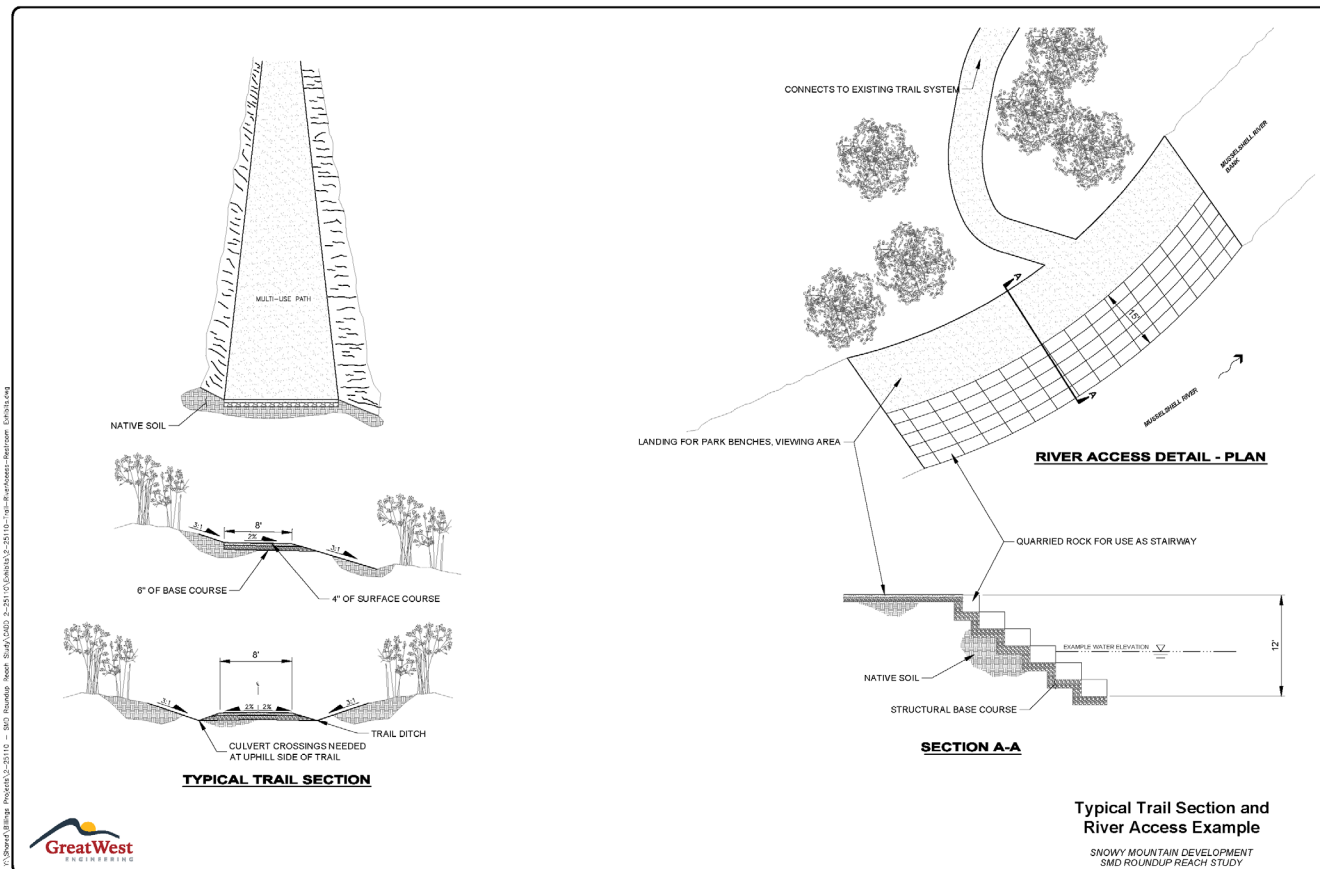
The City of Roundup has developed a Wayfinding Plan, with signage having been installed throughout the community. This existing theme should be considered and incorporated into new recreation projects when feasible. However, the Bair-Collins area has a strong history of mining, which creates a unique opportunity for signage, a trail naming system, and connecting visitors to the history of the area.



TRAIL DESIGN

Designing a trail begins with understanding the landscape. This includes terrain, vegetation, drainage patterns, and user needs to ensure the route is both functional and environmentally responsible. A well-designed trail follows natural contours to minimize erosion and avoid sensitive habitats, and incorporates sustainable grades that are comfortable for users.

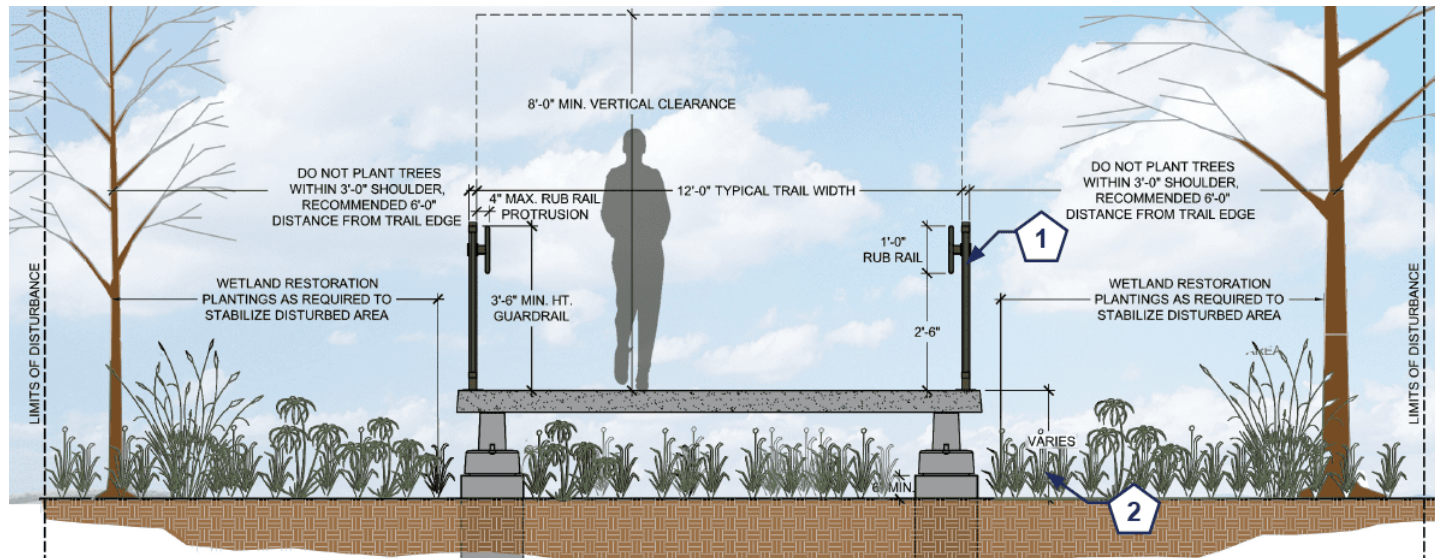
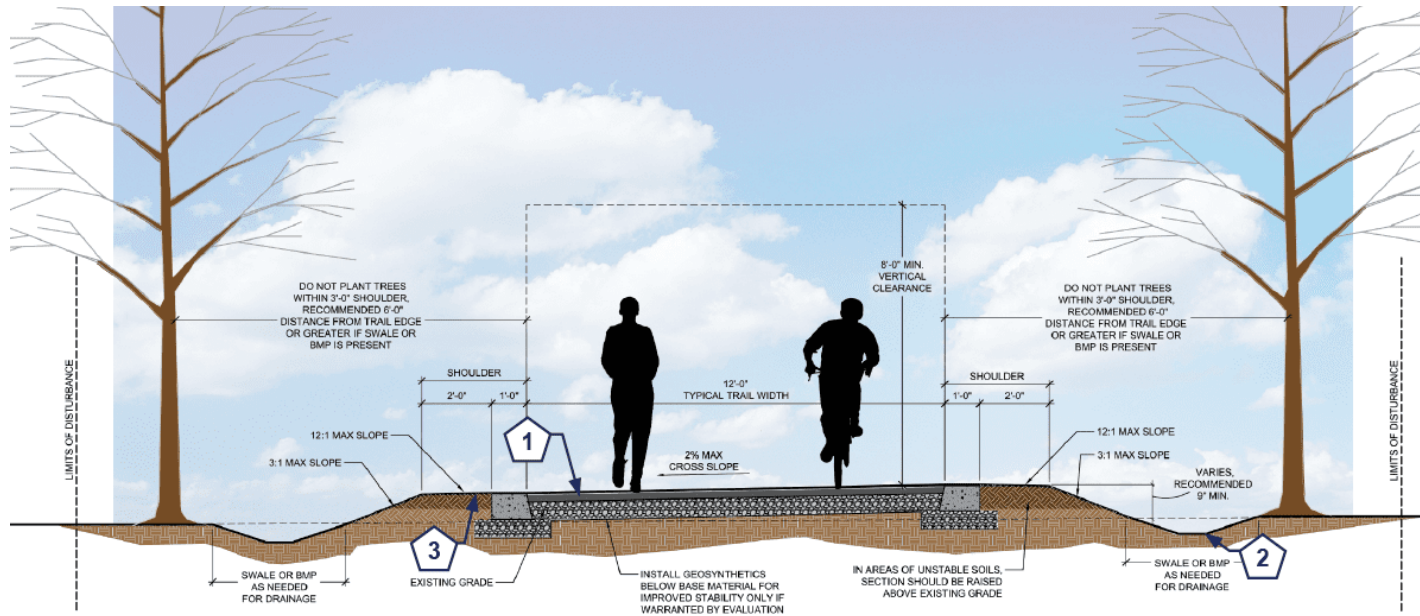
Figure 26. Typical trail section and river access. See Appendix F for full-page image.



Clear signage, durable surfacing, and thoughtful connections to existing paths help ensure long-term safety, usability, and maintenance efficiency.

A well-planned and designed trail system promotes a sense of safety, comfort, and understanding of where users may fulfill basic needs. Facilities fulfill basic needs, while amenities provide intangible services that boost the overall trail user experience. An attractive and useful trail system provides both services and amenities to users. This

generally include bicycle and vehicular parking areas, vault toilets at appropriate intervals, benches to allow users to rest, waste facilities such as dog waste stations, appropriate crosswalk design, and more. Additionally, trails in flood-prone areas should be designed to withstand flooding but quickly drain (Figure 28).



Roadway Recommendations

To connect the trail network along the Roundup Reach, to other areas such as Horsethief Recreation Area and Downtown Roundup, or to connect users from their starting point, improving pedestrian safety along roads is essential. Existing wide shoulders provide some separation from vehicles. However, some enhancements can improve visibility and sense of safety. The Federal Highway Administration's 'Small Town and Rural Design Guide' provides several renderings for pedestrian lanes along motorized routes.⁵ Further guidance is provided by the National Association of Transportation Officials (NACTO) and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA).

Paved shoulders and bike lanes provide a functional space and may be used on either collector arterial roads without curbs or on-street parking. Bollards, contrasting pavement, and rumble strips, and enhanced markings can be installed to create a protected lane. Paved shoulders can provide linkages to more built-up areas, where moderate- to high-traffic volume networks exist, where speeds exceed 25 miles per hour. Paved shoulders should be 4 feet wide at minimum, not including an optional buffer, and should increase in width as traffic volume and speeds increase.

Crosswalks at uncontrolled locations are essential to enhancing pedestrian safety. The style of marked crosswalks and the need for crossing enhancements are often determined by traffic speed and volume. Figure 29 includes examples from the Rural Design Guide relevant to the Roundup area.

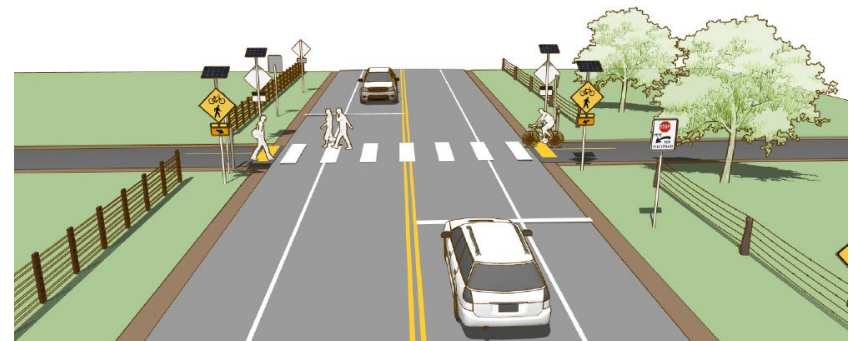
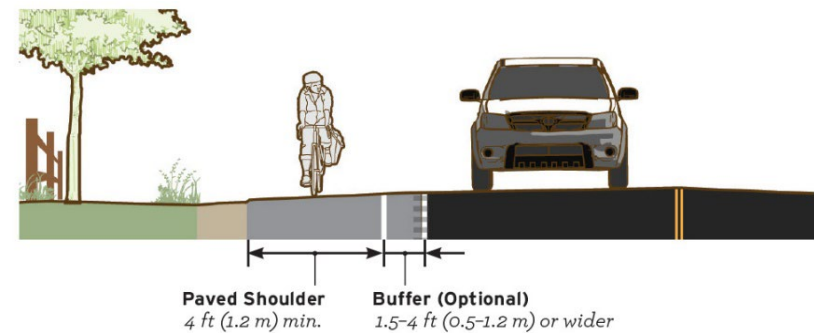
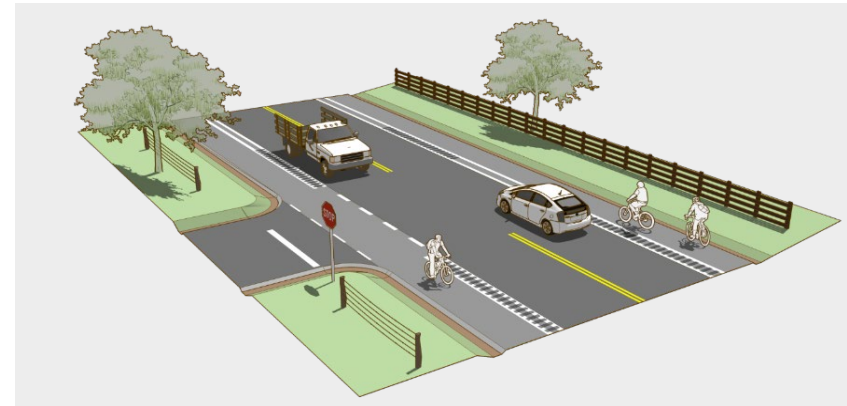


Figure 28. Example Renderings from the Rural Design Guide

⁵Small Town and Rural Design Guide: Facilities for Walking and Biking. <https://ruraldesignguide.com/>

Riverside Fishing Access to Bair-Collins

Improving outdoor recreation opportunities and connecting them to other recreational uses is a high priority for Musselshell County residents. Montana FWP is expecting to request funding for a boat ramp during the 2027 legislative session. Improvements to this site should include completing floodplain permitting and providing flooding information to site users.

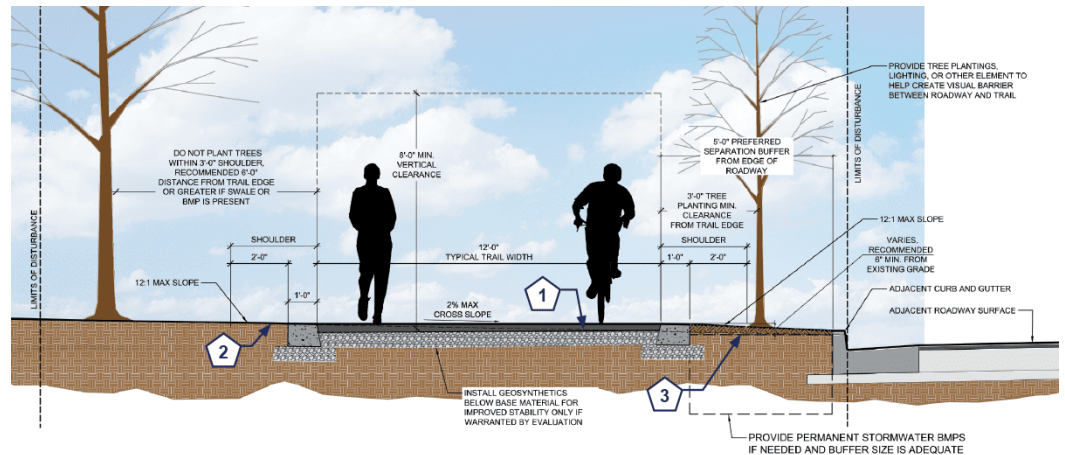
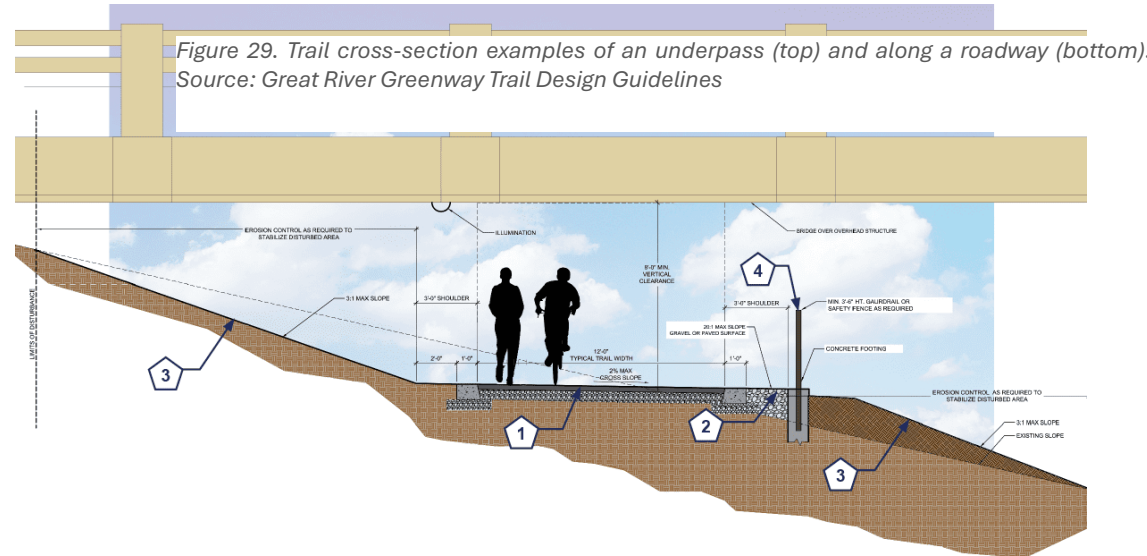
A few alternatives to crossing Highway 87 were considered during the planning process. These included:

- ❖ Crossing via an unpaved path underneath the bridge (see figure below);
- ❖ Pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Highways 12 and 87; and/or
- ❖ Pedestrian crossing at the intersection of Sandstone Road and Highway 87

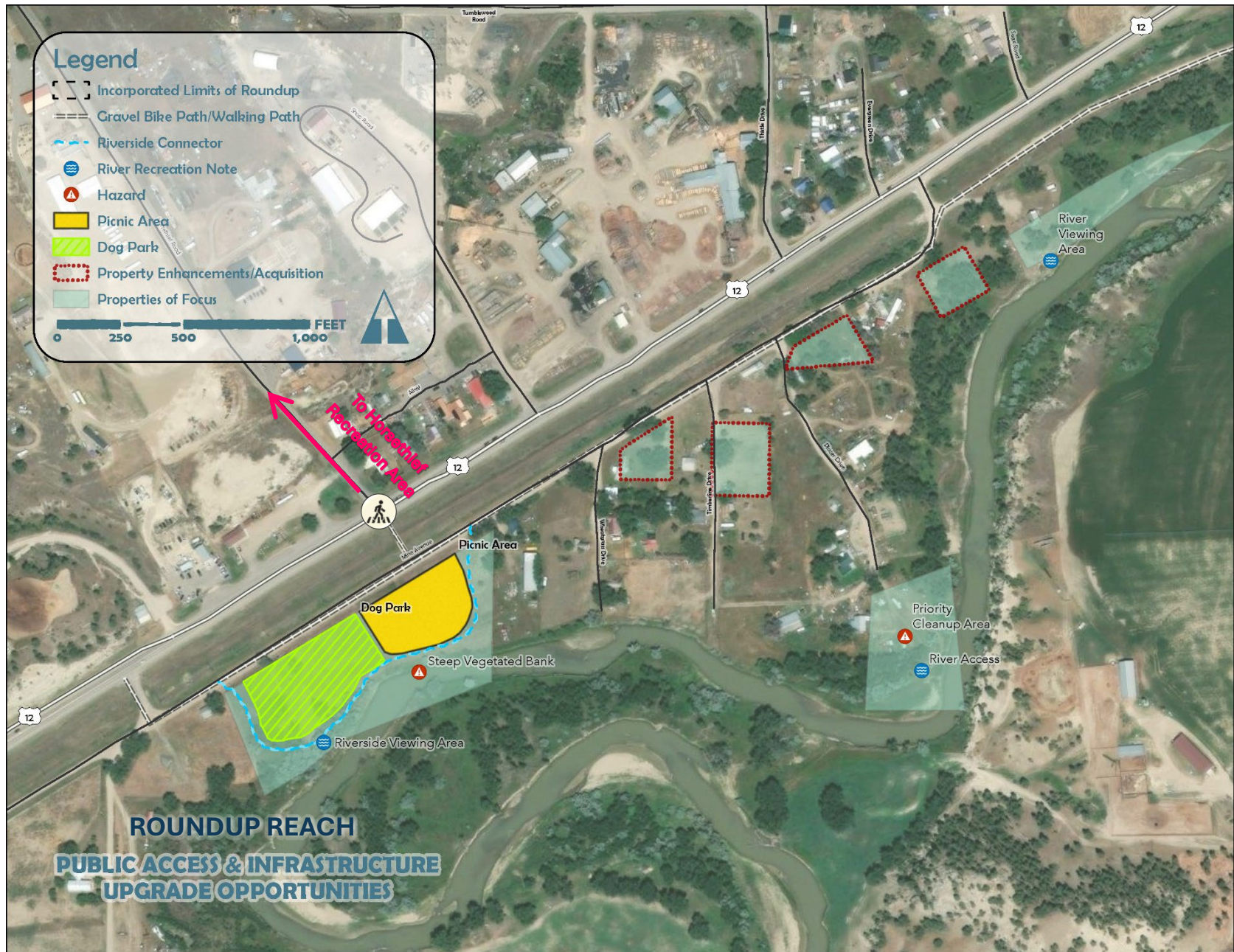
Each of these options would include developing a pedestrian path within the highway right-of-way. The option to develop a trail along the eastern side of Highway 87 and cross under the bridge was the preferred alternative, as traffic speed and volume in this area may become hazardous. Preliminary discussions with MDT suggest this may be a viable option.

Further engineering and design are needed to understand the feasibility of a trail under this bridge, as well as discussions with the MDT System Impact Group.

USGS Water for the Nation provides real-time discharge data along the Musselshell







Bair-Collins Mine Site

The Bair-Collins Mine Site is a central, key feature of the outdoor recreation system along the Musselshell River. It's proximity to existing city-owned facilities, downtown Roundup, and size increase its potential to provide recreational services to the community and attract visitors.

Following the removal of structures and the site's remediation, the area quickly became popular for recreation. This site extends the trail network from the city-managed site to the east and provides further connectivity between other key features between Riverside Access, downtown, and the Cow Belles Campground.

The development of this site aims to:

- ❖ Minimize motorized access
- ❖ Create ADA-compliant recreational opportunities
- ❖ Diversify use
- ❖ Enhance habitat ecosystem services
- ❖ Preserve and enhance streambank and floodplain integrity
- ❖ Connect to existing and future trail networks in the County

The following pages consist of concepts for public use at this site:

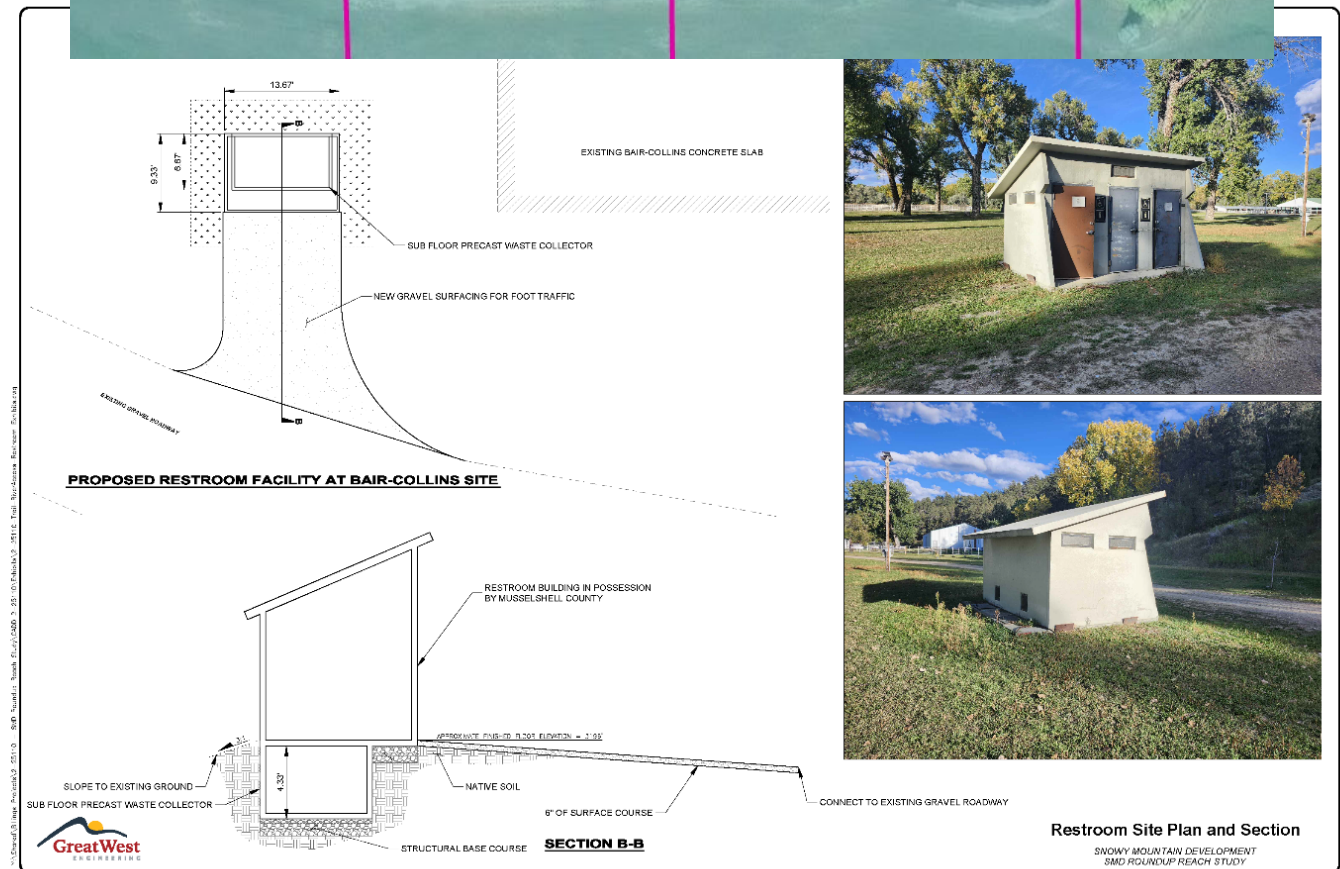


Figure 30. Aerial imagery of the Bair-Collins/Meathouse Road area prior to remediation.
Source: Google Earth, 2016

PUBLIC RESTROOMS

The community has identified the west and east ends of the former sawmill slabs as key locations for vault toilets (shown as #16 in the figure below). These locations are ideal because they are naturally higher ground, and could ensure that the toilet openings are at a minimum of two (2) feet above Base Flood Elevation (BFE), a Montana higher standard in floodplain management. The plan in Figure 32 shows a finished floor elevation of 3,196'. The regulatory BFE for the slab on the west end is 3,191.9', and 3,191.1' at roughly the center of the foundation.

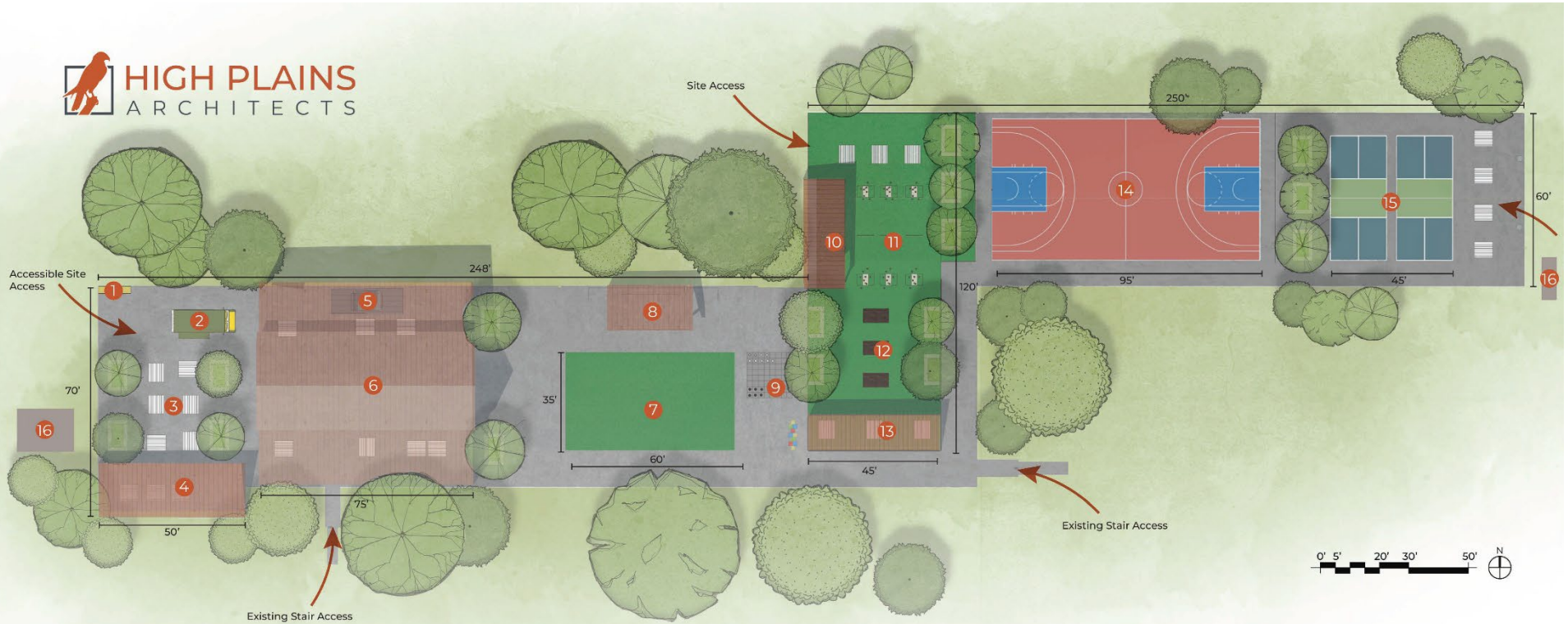
Additionally, there is ample space to construct ADA-compliant approaches, including parking.



OLD SAWMILL FOUNDATION

The foundation of the former sawmill remains intact along the northern boundary of the Bair-Collins site. This site was elevated when it was constructed and is mapped outside of the Regulated Flood Hazard Area and above the Base Flood Elevation. The foundation is approximately 500 feet long and 60-70 feet wide, offering itself to multiple recreational activities.

1. Welcome Sign and Kiosk: A welcome area provides users with a place to find information on activities and sets the stage for the user experience. Well-developed signage and wayfinding throughout the trail systems aid in creating a more enjoyable experience as it improves the sense of place and safety, especially for visitors unfamiliar with the system.
2. Food truck area: The ability to drive up onto the sawmill is a feature that the community wishes to retain. The food truck area is ideal for special events where a handful of vendors can gather. This space can be expanded by reorienting the Picnic Area.
3. Picnic Area: This space is designed for relaxing, gathering, and socialization. Installing movable features makes this space multifunctional for different uses.
4. Covered BBQ and Picnic Area: This space extends the uncovered picnic area for grilling and accommodating larger groups.
5. Community Fireplace: A fireplace extends the usability and public interest through the colder months.
6. Event Pavilion/Outdoor Classroom: This large covered space would be used as a resource for education, special events, and other community activities.
7. Turf Event Lawn: Designed with a softer surface for gathering and lounging in a centralized location.
8. Covered Stage: This space recommends adding a roof over an existing raised area in the foundation as a multipurpose stage and outdoor screen for projecting movies, presentations, etc. An alternative to this area was to combine #8 with #6 under one roof and use this space as a children's play area.
9. Sidewalk games: Sidewalk games are inexpensive, fun ways to engage a wide range of ages with diverse activities.
10. Covered climbing wall: Climbing/bouldering walls provide exposure to a unique outdoor and fitness activity for a wide range of ages. Many public outdoor walls can reuse holds retired from indoor climbing gyms.
11. Cornhole and Table Tennis: This area can be staged for inexpensive games that can be upgraded as interests and trends change.
12. Cornhole and Table Tennis: This area can be staged for inexpensive games that can be upgraded as interests and trends change.
13. Covered Picnic Tables: Having covered and uncovered areas to rest and relax throughout the space allows for more flexibility of use to meet the users' comfort needs.
14. Covered Basketball Courts/Ice Skating Rink: Intended as mixed-use throughout seasons. Covering this area would extend equipment life by protecting it from the elements. The slab should be coated with a UV-resistant, textured finish for durability and slip resistance, and the courts should be designed to allow seasonal flooding for winter use.
15. Pickleball Courts: These allow for the separation of pickleball courts from tennis courts, where the two uses often conflict.



Bair-Collins Slab Revitalization Concept Plan

Roundup, MT

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Welcome Sign and Information kiosk | 9 Sidewalk Games |
| 2 Food Truck Area | 10 Covered Climbing Wall |
| 3 Picnic Area | 11 Cornhole |
| 4 Covered BBQ & Picnic Area | 12 Table Tennis |
| 5 Community Fire Place | 13 Covered Picnic Tables |
| 6 Event Pavilion / Outdoor Classroom | 14 Covered Basketball Court / Ice Skating Rink |
| 7 Turf Event Lawn | 15 Pickle Ball Courts |
| 8 Covered Stage | 16 Restrooms |



General improvements to the foundation and additional considerations mentioned during the planning process include:

- ❖ Repair of cracks and resurfacing;
- ❖ Mindfulness of outdoor recreation development in other parts of the area and accessibility;
- ❖ Roofed areas could include a rainwater collection system for watering raised planted areas;
- ❖ Improved play areas for diverse ages;
- ❖ Addition of a drinking water station/ water bottle refill station; and
- ❖ Interpretive signage overlooking the Bair-Collins site

Other site alternatives discussed but not included in these conceptualls may be found in Appendix E: *Charrette Worksheets*.

FLOOD MITIGATION CHANNEL (BIOSWALE)

If implemented, the flood mitigation channel shown in Figure 33 would cross from the northwest corner of the Bair-Collins site and run southeast across the site. This channel would function similarly to a bioswale and could be designed over time to support native vegetation that can withstand periods of flooding. The trail system may also be rerouted along the outer edges, while the main channel is preserved for taking on and absorbing water.

Crossing the channel is proposed at its narrowest point at the western end of the property. The figure below shows the proposed channel location and cross-section of channel width and depth at this point. A low-impact boardwalk would be cost-effective, allow high water to move freely, and easy to maintain.

OVERALL LAYOUT

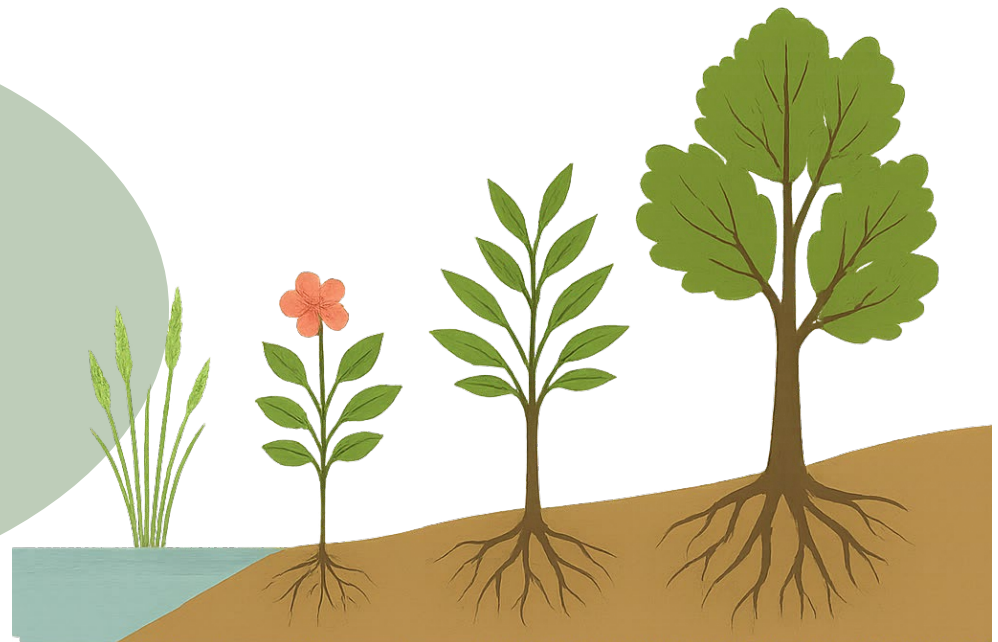
Two conceptual layouts are included in this Plan for the Bair-Collins site: one with and one without the proposed flood mitigation channel proposed by the Flood Mitigation Study. Although these layouts are likely to change upon construction, they provide a sense of the use of space and trail types.

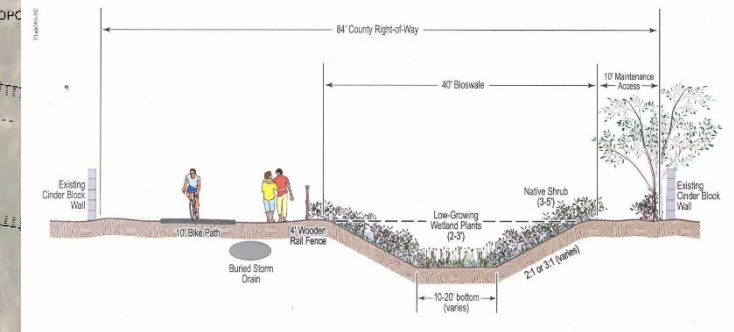
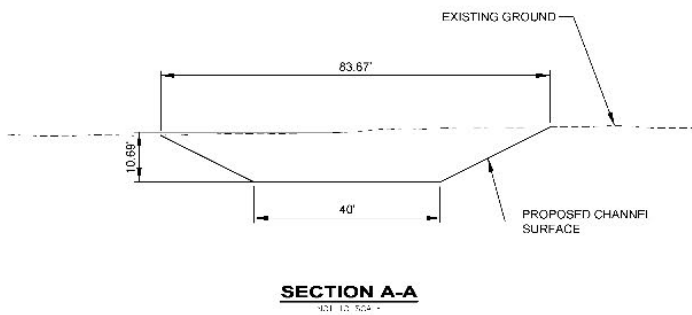
ACCESS & PARKING

Vehicular access and parking to the Bair-Collins site is primarily via 5th Street West on the west end. There is also a pedestrian access at the east end of the old sawmill foundation. Pedestrians can also access this site by parking at the Heritage Trail kiosk just before the bridge leading to the Fairgrounds. Although signage prohibits vehicular access, many users ignore it. Access points and improvements are indicated in the map concepts below.

Native riparian and wetland vegetation supports flood mitigation through:

- ❖ **Slowing the flow of water**
- ❖ **Uptake of water (willows may absorb 10-50 gallons of water per day)**
- ❖ **Stabilizing banks with deep penetrating root systems**
- ❖ **Improving groundwater recharge**



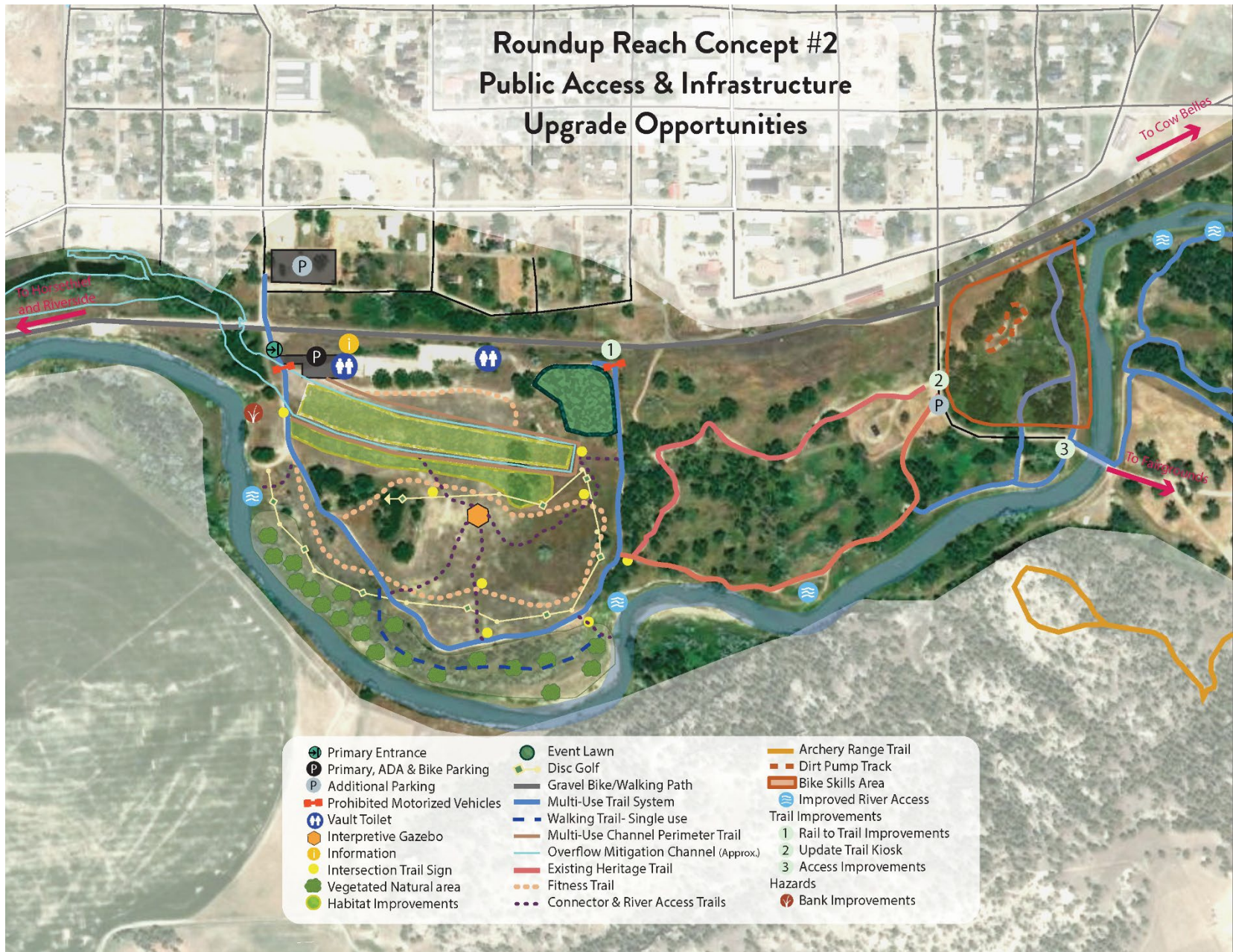


Flood Conveyance Channel Section View

ROUNDUP REACH RECREATION FEASIBILITY STUDY







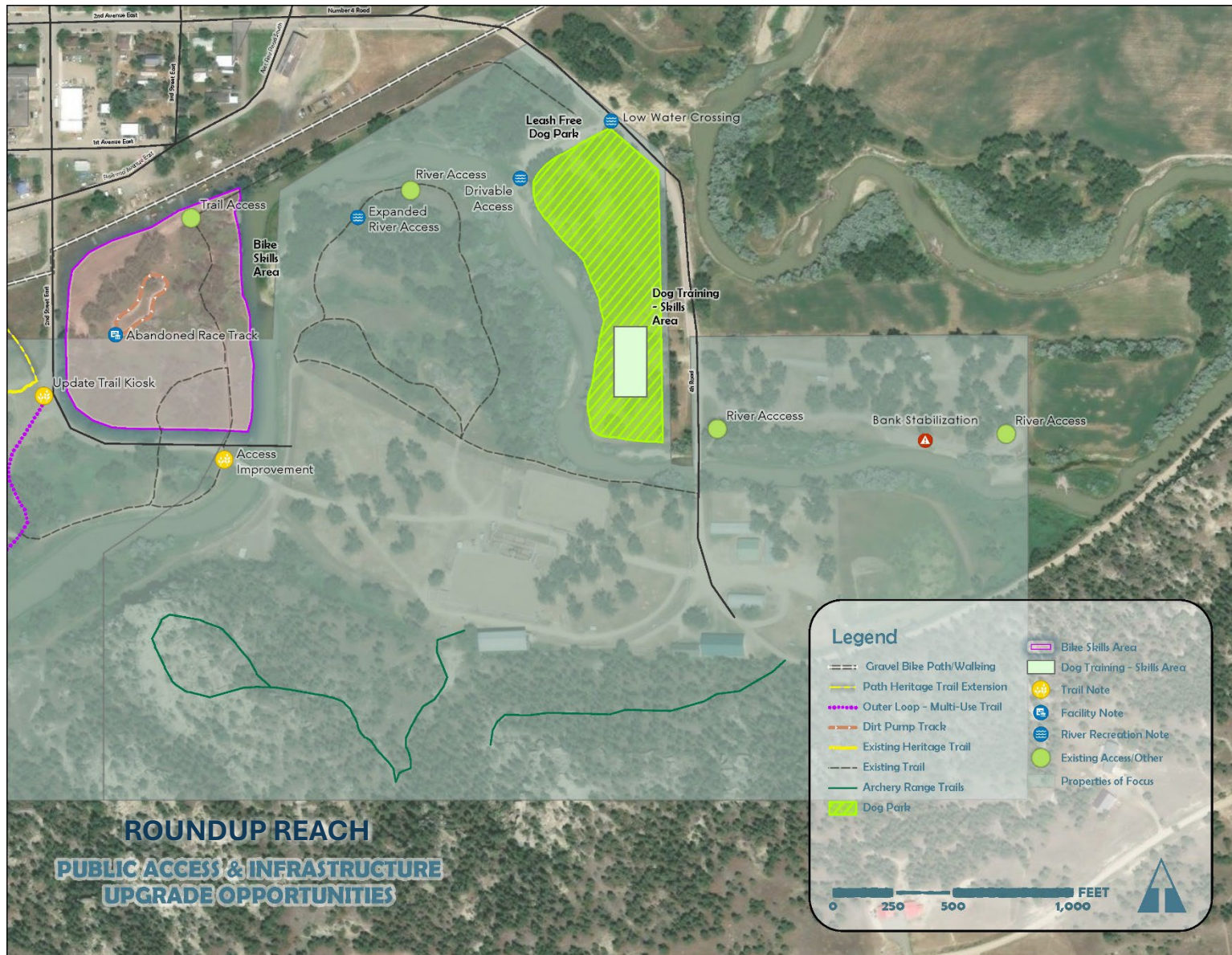
Bair-Collins to Cow Belles Campground

Ending a float trip at the Cow Belles Campground would complete a nearly 6-mile river trip. This area includes a proposed section for developing a bike skills area, such as a pump track. The property is currently privately owned, but conversations indicate the property owner is interested in selling it to the County.

An existing dog skills area could also allow for expansion of a leash-free, dog-friendly area in this location. Otherwise, this area would primarily benefit from improvements to pedestrian trails that provide access to the river for fishing, boating, or swimming.



Figure 33. Many river users have created informal trails along the Musselshell (left), such as at Cow Belles Campground where they access the gravel bar via a slippery, informal trail (right)



Implementation & Action Plan

Implementation outlines how recreational, environmental, and community improvements will be phased in over time across the Bair-Collins site and the broader Roundup Reach. The recommendations presented in the next section's 'Action Plan' are the result of balancing the community's vision, goals, and high-level objectives with the six identified initiatives to build a framework for these proposed actions.

Projects are organized into short-, mid-, and long-term timeframes so improvements can be made thoughtfully, as funding and partnerships become available, and in ways that remain compatible with floodplain requirements.

Over time, coordinated investments will improve public access, create safe and enjoyable outdoor spaces, protect natural resources, and strengthen connections between outdoor recreation and community life in Roundup and Musselshell County. A consolidated list of recommendations, timeframes, and estimated cost ranges can be found in Appendix G.



Trail and Connectivity Enhancements

Improving trail connections is a key part of creating a safe, easy-to-use recreation network throughout the Roundup Reach. Mid- and long-term efforts focus on expanding the existing trail system with new multi-use trails that accommodate pedestrians, cyclists, and equestrians, while improving or realigning existing trail segments to enhance safety and usability.

Strategic spur trails will link recreational areas to downtown Roundup, the fairgrounds, and other nearby destinations, strengthening the connection between outdoor recreation and the local economy. In the mid-term, wayfinding signage at trailheads and major intersections will improve navigation, reinforce system identity, and encourage broader use. Long-term trail connections may extend beyond the immediate project area to support countywide or regional networks.

Recommendation	Timeline
Trail and Connectivity Enhancements	
Add new trails to expand the existing network. Include multi-use trails, biking, and/or equestrian use	Mid-Term
Create spur trails linking recreation sites to downtown, the fairgrounds, and other key recreational areas just outside of city limits	Mid-Term
Develop multi-use trails linking recreation areas across the county and/or regional networks	Long-Term

Realign or improve other trail segments	Mid-Term
Install wayfinding at trailheads and major intersections	Mid-Term
Conduct discussions with MDT and develop engineering and design plans and construction costs to assess feasibility of a trail system that goes under the Highway 87 bridge	Short-Term
If feasible, pursue funding and permitting to construct trail underpass at Highway 87 bridge.	Long-Term

River Recreation Improvements

River recreation improvements prioritize safe, flood-compatible access to the Musselshell River while maintaining its natural and ecological functions. Short-term actions focus on improving pedestrian and vehicle access to fishing areas and identifying low-impact launch locations for boating and tubing. These efforts emphasize minimal infrastructure and adaptable design to account for changing river conditions.

Mid-term investments enhance access throughout the Riverside Fishing Access Site to Cow Belles Campground corridor, improving continuity along the river. Over the long term, infrastructure that supports outfitters, seasonal programming, and special events may be developed, contributing to tourism and local business activity. All river-related improvements are implemented with ongoing

attention to floodplain limitations and FEMA deed restrictions.

Recommendation	Timeline
River Recreation Improvements	
Improve pedestrian and drivable fishing access points along the Musselshell River	Short-term
Enhance access at the Riverside FAS to Cow Belles Campground corridor	Mid-Term
Identify and improve launch points for boating and tubing	Short-term
Ensure river recreation improvements respect floodplain limitations	Ongoing
Develop infrastructure for outfitters, events, or seasonal programming tied to the Musselshell River	Long-Term

Disc Golf Development

Disc golf is introduced as an affordable, low-impact recreation option that can be implemented early and expanded over time. Initial efforts focus on partnering with local groups to design and test the course, ensuring it is accessible, minimizes erosion, and avoids sensitive habitat areas.

The first nine holes at the Bair-Collins site will be installed early to activate the area and encourage community use

Additional holes may be added in the mid-term to complete a full course as demand, funding, and site conditions allow. Disc golf serves as a low-cost recreational amenity with the potential to support events and visitation.

Recommendation	Timeline
Disc Golf Development	
Work with local partners to build disc golf baskets	Short-term
Engage with disc golf enthusiasts in testing and finalizing a course that minimizes erosion, protects sensitive habitat, and ensures accessibility	Short-term
Install the first 9 holes of a disc golf course at Bair-Collins site	Short-term
Install holes 10-18	Mid-Term

Dog Park & Off-Leash Areas

Dog-friendly recreation opportunities are implemented incrementally to respond to strong community demand while minimizing conflict with other users and sensitive landscapes. Short-term actions include establishing designated off-leash natural areas with clear signage to define expectations and protect resources.

In the mid-term, developed dog park areas at the Bair-Collins site and a Mine Road location may include separate small- and large-dog zones where appropriate. These facilities are designed for durability, visibility, and

compatibility with flood-prone conditions, providing inclusive spaces for pet owners and visitors.

Recommendation	Timeline
Dog Park & Off-Leash Areas	
Develop dog-friendly recreation areas at Bair-Collins and one Mine Road site. Incorporate fenced small-dog and large-dog zones where appropriate	Mid-Term
Consider off-leash natural areas as Bair-Collins site, implemented with informative signage	Short-Term

Outdoor Fitness and Sports

Outdoor fitness and sports amenities support community wellness and multigenerational use of the Roundup Reach. Mid-term actions include development of a looped fitness trail with accessible exercise stations designed for users of all ages and abilities. Partnerships with local fitness groups or organizations may help offset maintenance needs and expand programming opportunities.

Additional mid-term considerations include outdoor sports facilities at the old sawmill foundation and evaluation of alternative turf, multi-use athletic fields as an alternative to expanded disc golf. These facilities are flexible, adaptable, and designed to support informal recreation, youth sports, and community gatherings.

Recommendation	Timeline
Outdoor Fitness & Sports	
Create an approximate half-mile looped fitness trail with approximately 8-12 outdoor exercise stations, including accessible equipment for all ages and abilities	Mid-Term
Explore partnerships with local fitness centers or organized groups to support maintenance	Mid-Term
Develop outdoor sport facilities at the old sawmill foundation	Mid-Term
Consider an alternative turf youth athletics multi-use sports field instead of 18-hole disc-golf	Mid-Term

Habitat & Natural Resource Preservation

Habitat protection is a foundational component of the Action Plan and is initiated early in the implementation process. Short-term actions include removal of noxious and invasive species, planting of native vegetation, and establishment of exclusion zones to protect sensitive riparian areas. Local partners may also set up community science projects, especially on small discontinuous properties, that create habitat (e.g. bat boxes), collect data, and observe species (e.g. iNaturalist, bioblitzes, etc).

Long-term strategies align with findings from the Flood Mitigation Study, emphasizing ecosystem restoration, improved flood resilience, and long-term monitoring.

Collectively, these actions protect ecological functions while enhancing the recreational and educational value of the river corridor.

Recommendation	Timeline
Habitat & Natural Resource Preservation	
Create habitat preservation/exclusion zones with limited access to protect vegetation and sensitive riparian habitat	Short-term
Implement Flood Mitigation Study strategies along the Roundup Reach	Long-term
Remove noxious and invasive weeds throughout the Roundup Reach	Short-term, then Ongoing
Plant native vegetation to stabilize soils, increase flooding capacity, and support wildlife	Short-term

Interpretive & Pollinator Trail Features

Interpretive and pollinator trail features afford educational value and strengthen the sense of place along the Roundup Reach. Short-term actions incorporate educational elements that support school programs, community science initiatives, and nature-based learning. Mid-term efforts focus on installing interpretive signage highlighting cultural, historical, and natural resources, improving and extending the Heritage Trail, and developing pollinator corridors using native plants. These features

encourage stewardship, attract niche visitors, and support broader ecological goals.

Recommendation	Timeline
Interpretive & Pollinator Trail Features	
Install interpretive signage about cultural, natural, and historical resources	Mid-Term
Improve and extend the Heritage Trail	Mid-Term
Incorporate educational elements for school and community programs and establish special programs (such as community science projects or nature-based research)	Short-Term
Develop pollinator corridors with native plants to support diverse species	Mid-Term

Pavilion & Outdoor Classroom Spaces

Early investment in pavilion and outdoor classroom spaces supports community programming, education, and events. Short-term construction of an open-air pavilion provides flexible space for gatherings, rentals, and seasonal activities.

An outdoor classroom complements nearby habitat and trail improvements by offering a dedicated space for environmental education, youth programming, and partnerships with schools and organizations. These structures are designed to remain flood-compatible and integrated into the landscape.

Recommendation	Timeline
Pavilion and Outdoor Classroom	
Build and open-air pavilion usable for community gatherings, events, and rentals	Short-Term

Pump Track Development

Mid-term development of a bicycle pump track expands active recreation options for youth and families. Design emphasizes alignment with natural terrain to reduce grading, erosion, and long-term maintenance needs. Exploration of opportunities to reuse or adapt an existing racetrack site may reduce project costs while activating underutilized land. Over time, the pump track may support events, clinics, and regional visitation.

Recommendation	Timeline
Pump Track Development	
Create a bicycle pump track to support active recreation and youth engagement. Explore the potential purchase and reuse of old racetrack site.	Mid-Term
Align design and materials with natural terrain to minimize grading and erosion potential	Mid-Term

General Site Enhancements

General site enhancements address safety, usability, and amenities across the Roundup Reach. Short-term actions include improving access points, parking, fencing, pass-through gates, and public restrooms. Site cleanup and enhancement of the old sawmill foundation improve visibility, safety, and readiness for public use. Mid-term improvements may add picnic areas, gazebos, and gathering spaces, as well as explore feasibility for stormwater retention features, fishing ponds, or a skatepark. These enhancements improve the visitor experience while remaining compatible with floodplain constraints.

Recommendation	Timeline
General Site Enhancements	
Improve public access points and basic infrastructure, such as parking. Block motorized vehicle access with pass-thru gates and floodplain-compatible fencing	Short-Term
Install public restrooms	Short-Term
Clean up properties across the Roundup Reach to improve usability, mitigate trespass, and ensure safety	Short-Term
Enhance public spaces with gazebos, picnic/gathering spaces, etc.	Mid-Term

Enhance old sawmill foundation for public use (e.g. resurfacing, informational kiosk, or programming features)	Short-Term
Explore feasibility of longer-term goals for stormwater retention, fishing ponds, and skatepark within the Roundup Reach	Mid-Term
Reduce repetitive maintenance from minor flooding events by installing improvements at key sites, such as low water crossing to allow for water to move more freely and drain quickly.	Mid-Term

Community & Economic Engagement

Community and economic engagement ensures long-term success of the Action Plan. Short-term efforts focus on establishing a recreation district or working group, pursuing grant funding, and initiating partnerships. Mid-term and ongoing actions include event planning, marketing of recreational assets, volunteer programs, and coordination with local businesses for sponsorships and programming. Together, these efforts position the Roundup Reach as a community-driven recreation corridor that supports local identity, economic vitality, and long-term stewardship.

Recommendation	Timeline
Community & Economic Engagement	
Plan for events (clinics, races, festivals) to support tourism and local business	Mid-Term; and then Ongoing
Establish a recreation district or working group to guide implementation, and to facilitate partnerships, funding and maintenance	Short-term
Promote recreation opportunities in marketing campaigns and municipal websites.	Mid-Term
Encourage local business involvement in sponsorships and events.	Long-Term
Support volunteer programs for site maintenance, stewardship, and events.	Mid-Term; and then Ongoing
Pursue grants to fund recreation infrastructure.	Short-term; and then Ongoing

Funding

Implementation of the Bair-Collins Recreation Master Plan will require a combination of federal, state, local, private, and partnership-based funding. Many of the plan's recommendations are well-suited to layered funding strategies that leverage grants, local contributions, in-kind services, and community partnerships. The following are potential funding mechanisms that could help make the recommendations of this plan a reality. Table X lists the maximum award amounts, match requirements, typical cycles, and notes for specific funding programs.

FEDERAL & STATE OF MONTANA FUNDING SOURCES

Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG)

Provide annual grants on a formula basis to local governments for a wide range of community planning initiatives, Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) funds from the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development are intended for activities that benefit low- and moderate-income persons, prevent or eliminate slums or blight, and address urgent community development needs. In the past, CDBG funds have been used for trail construction.

Montana DEQ Abandoned Mine Lands

This planning document is funded by dedicated Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill funds. Further funds are available for implementing recreational activities.

Montana Department of Commerce – Tourism Grants

The DOC regularly funds projects that support tourism projects, such as the Tourism Asset Grant (TAG) program and

the Montana Tourism Development Grant Program, formerly the Pilot Tourism Grant. Commerce's Tourism Grant and Loan Program is funded by the 4 percent Lodging Facility Use Tax, or "Bed Tax." Many of the grants established under the program assist with increasing economic vibrancy and resiliency by enhancing and diversifying tourism assets and infrastructure.

Montana Department of Transportation (Transportation Alternatives Program)

The Transportation Alternatives (TA) Program provides funding for programs and projects defined as transportation alternatives, including on- and off-road pedestrian and bicycle facilities, infrastructure projects for improving non-driver access to public transportation and enhanced mobility, community improvement activities, and environmental mitigation; recreational trail program projects; safe routes to school projects. Grant applications are accepted by the Department on an annual basis. Most programs have a 80/20 federal/local match split.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)-State Assistance Program

The Montana Land & Water Conservation Fund Program is administered by Montana State Parks. This federal grants program was established by the Land & Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and encourages a full partnership between national, state and local governments in planning and funding outdoor recreation projects. This program has become increasingly competitive.

LWCF projects must remain dedicated to public outdoor recreation in perpetuity and align with Montana's SCORP priorities. Examples of eligible projects include: ball fields, open space acquisitions, public parks, playgrounds, picnic

facilities, walking trails and more. Applications are accepted on an annual basis, but are dependent upon funding.

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks – Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities in Montana. Montana State Parks administers the RTP, a federally funded grants program that supports Montana's trails. The RTP funds come from the Federal Highway Trust Fund, and represent a portion of the motor fuel excise tax collected from non-highway recreational fuel use: fuel used for off-highway recreation by snowmobiles, all-terrain vehicles, off-highway motorcycles, and off-highway light trucks. Projects such as multi-use trails, river access paths, wayfinding signage, and trail connections identified in this plan are strong candidates for RTP funding.

Applications are accepted on an annual basis in March of each year.

Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks – Montana State Parks and Recreation Grants

FWP administers additional grant programs that support park infrastructure, public access, and outdoor recreation enhancements. These programs may help fund site amenities, river access improvements, and trail-related facilities that align with statewide recreation priorities.

Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC)

DNRC grant and cost-share programs may support habitat restoration, riparian planting, floodplain resilience, and land stewardship projects. These resources are well-suited for the habitat preservation and flood mitigation strategies identified along the Roundup Reach.

Montana Department of Transportation (MDT)-

Projects along the state highway may be eligible to apply for transportation grants, such as the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) and other active transportation programs that may become available as future funding is passed.

REGIONAL NONPROFIT, AND PHILANTHROPIC SOURCES

National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Grants

NRPA offers competitive grant programs focused on park access, health and wellness, youth recreation, and community engagement. These grants may support outdoor fitness infrastructure, youth sports programming, events, or community-building initiatives tied to the Action Plan.

National Recreation Foundation

The National Recreation Foundation supports outdoor recreation initiatives that promote youth engagement, equity, and access to outdoor spaces. While many grants are invitation-based, partnerships with nonprofit organizations may open opportunities for pilot programs or community projects.

Montana Foundations and Regional Grantmakers

Regional philanthropic organizations, including Montana-based foundations, may support community gathering spaces, outdoor classrooms, interpretive features, and programming that strengthens rural quality of life and economic vitality.

Non-Profit and For-Profit Private Foundations

Dennis and Phyllis Washington Foundation, Town Pump Foundation, BNSF Foundation, and NorthWestern Energy Community Works, are all examples of foundations available to assist with projects that serve communities. Many privately sourced funds are appropriate for smaller-scale improvements such as adding signage or picnic shelters. The Rails to Trails Conservancy annually accepts applications for trail maintenance, improvements, connections and other trail needs.

LOCAL FUNDING SOURCES

Local and Partnership-Based Funding Strategies

Local Government Contributions

City and county funds can be used to provide the required match for grant programs, cover design and planning costs, or phase construction of smaller amenities over time. Capital improvement plans and recreation budgets can help prioritize high-impact projects.

In-Kind Contributions and Volunteer Support

Donated labor, materials, professional services, and volunteer time can be used as a match for many state and federal grants. Stewardship days, trail work parties, and partnerships with local clubs can reduce costs while building community ownership. Additionally, establishing Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) agreements with user groups can fill gaps in labor, maintenance, fundraising, etc.

Public-Private Partnerships

Partnerships with local businesses, recreation clubs, outfitters, and service organizations can support sponsorships, events, maintenance, and program delivery. These partnerships strengthen local investment and help tie recreation improvements to economic development.

Special Districts

Additionally, the City and County could create special improvement, parks, or recreation districts to support ongoing maintenance and create a renewable, sustainable source of funding.

Implementation Strategy

Successful funding of the Action Plan will rely on aligning specific projects with appropriate funding sources, timing applications to grant cycles, and combining multiple funding streams where possible. Early implementation efforts may focus on lower-cost, high-impact projects, while larger capital improvements are phased in as partnerships and funding capacity grow.

Implementation should also be coordinated with other project area activities related to bank stabilization, wildlife studies, flood mitigation, stormwater management, etc. A list of other project area plans and reports include:

- ❖ Flood Mitigation Feasibility Study (GWE 2026)
- ❖ Flood Mitigation and Recreational Plan Support for Roundup Reach (EAEST 2026)
- ❖ Musselshell Watershed Coalition Projects
- ❖ City of Roundup Stormwater Preliminary Engineering Report (future project)

Table 2. Funding Resources Table

Funding source / program	Maximum award	Match requirements	Typical deadline / cycle	Notes
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	MT planning grants: up to \$50,000	25% local match	Varies by category; planning grants accepted via state cycles	Generally administered through the Montana Department of Commerce for non-entitlement communities; eligible activities depend on category.
Montana DEQ – Abandoned Mine Lands (AML)	N/A	None	N/A	Funded by Bipartisan Infrastructure Law; additional funds may be available for recreation-related implementation tied to reclamation.
Montana Department of Commerce – Tourism Grants (e.g., Rural Tourism Asset Grant “TAG”)	TAG: up to \$75,000 (other programs vary)	TAG: 10% match required and up to 5% may be administrative (other programs vary)	TAG example (2026): applications open Mar. 2–26, 2026; other programs vary / may be revised	Bed-tax funded; supports tourism assets and infrastructure (typically reimbursement-based).
Montana Department of Commerce- Montana Tourism Development Grant Program (formerly Pilot)	Maximum award: \$2.75 million-allocated on an annual basis	Not required but may strengthen application scoring	Typically opens and closes December/January	Improve amenities such as visitation assets, attractions, wayfinding, access, and transportation
Montana Department of Transportation – Transportation Alternatives (TA / TAP)	Capital Improvement: up to \$1,500,000; Pavement Preservation: up to \$500,000	Typically 13.42% local match (some exceptions, e.g., 0% match for projects within reservation boundaries)	Annual; MDT statewide example timeline: Call for applications in January; application deadline in early April (e.g., April 9, 2025)	Eligible: pedestrian/bike facilities, Safe Routes to School, recreational trails, community improvements, environmental mitigation.
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) – State Assistance Program	Varies by annual federal apportionment and state selection	50% non-federal match (1:1 match)	Cycle not annual in MT; 2025 cycle closed; next cycle anticipated to open summer 2027	Projects must remain dedicated to public outdoor recreation in perpetuity and align with Montana SCORP priorities.

(Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks)				
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks – Recreational Trails Program (RTP)	Maximum award: \$100,000	20% of total project costs (grant typically covers up to 80%)	Annual cycle; typically opens in November and closes mid-January (e.g., 2026 cycle opened Nov. 2025; applications due Jan. 16, 2026)	Good fit for multi-use trails, river access paths, wayfinding, trail connections.
Montana Fish, Wildlife & Parks – State Parks & Recreation Grants	Varies	Varies	Varies	May support park infrastructure, public access, and recreation enhancements aligned with statewide priorities
Montana DNRC Nonpoint Source Project Grants	Maximum Award: \$50,000	No match for government entities; 50% cost-share for non-government entities	Typically early Spring (e.g. deadline March 30, 2026 at 5:00 p.m.)	May support habitat restoration, riparian planting, floodplain resilience, water quality/quantity, and stewardship projects
Montana DNRC Renewable Resource Grant and Loan Program (RRGL)	Maximum Award: Planning \$15,000-\$40,000; Construction \$125,000	No match	Spring of even years	For projects that aim to conserve, manage, develop or protect Montana’s renewable resources
Montana DNRC – Reclamation & Development Grants (RDG) Project Grants	Up to \$500,000 (project grants)	No match requirement stated in program guidelines (leveraging other funds may strengthen application)	Biennial cycle; 2026 application deadline: May 15, 2026	Sampling, design, and construction that (1) repair/reclaim/mitigate impacts from mineral development (“reclamation projects”) or (2) address “crucial state need” (e.g., drought mitigation, high hazard dams, other urgent natural resource needs). Must demonstrate need/urgency and clear natural resource benefits
National Endowment for the Arts	Varies	1 to 1 match	Varies by program	Creative placemaking and including art into parks, pathways, green spaces, wayfinding, and cultural tourism

National Park Service Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance	Technical Assistance	N/A	Deadline is March 1 st ; Consultation with state program manager is required	Locally-led conservation and outdoor recreation
National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Grants	Varies	Varies	Varies	Competitive grants often tied to health/wellness, youth recreation, and equitable park access
Private / corporate foundations (examples: Dennis & Phyllis Washington Foundation; Town Pump Foundation; BNSF Foundation; NorthWestern Energy Community Works)	Varies	Varies (often no match; sometimes leverage encouraged)	Varies	Often well-suited to smaller-scale amenities (signage, picnic shelters) or match leverage for larger grants.

A wide river with a grassy bank and a forested hill in the background. The river is brownish-green with ripples. The bank is covered in tall green grass and shrubs. In the background, a hill with trees and a clear blue sky with some clouds is visible.

Appendix A: Code of Federal Regulations

Appendix A: Code of Federal Regulations

(a) Open space requirements. The property must be dedicated and maintained in perpetuity as open space for the conservation of natural floodplain functions.

(1) These uses may include: Parks for outdoor recreational activities; wetlands management; nature reserves; cultivation; grazing; camping (except where adequate warning time is not available to allow evacuation); unimproved, unpaved parking lots; buffer zones; and other uses FEMA determines compatible with this part.

(i) Allowable uses generally do not include: Walled buildings, levees, dikes, or floodwalls, paved roads, highways, bridges, cemeteries, landfills, storage of any hazardous or toxic materials, above or below ground pumping and switching stations, above or below ground storage tanks, paved parking, off-site fill or other uses that obstruct the natural and beneficial functions of the floodplain.

(ii) In the rare circumstances where the Administrator has determined competing Federal interests were unavoidable and has analyzed floodplain impacts for compliance with § 60.3 of this subchapter or higher standards, the Administrator may find only USACE projects recognized by FEMA in 2000 and improvements to pre-existing Federal-aid transportation systems to be allowable uses.

(2) No new structures or improvements will be built on the property except as indicated below:

(i) A public facility that is open on all sides and functionally related to a designated open space or recreational use;

(ii) A public restroom; or

(iii) A structure that is compatible with open space and conserves the natural function of the floodplain, which the Administrator approves in writing before the construction of the structure begins.

(3) Any improvements on the property must be in accordance with proper floodplain management policies and practices. Structures built on the property according to paragraph (a)(2) of this section must be floodproofed or elevated to at least the base flood level plus 1 foot of freeboard, or greater, if required by FEMA, or if required by any State or local ordinance, and in accordance with criteria established by the Administrator.

(4) After the date of property settlement, no Federal entity or source may provide disaster assistance for any purpose with respect to the property, nor may any application for such assistance be made to any Federal entity or source.

(5) The property is not eligible for coverage under the NFIP for damage to structures on the property occurring after the date of the property settlement, except for pre-existing structures being relocated off the property as a result of the project.

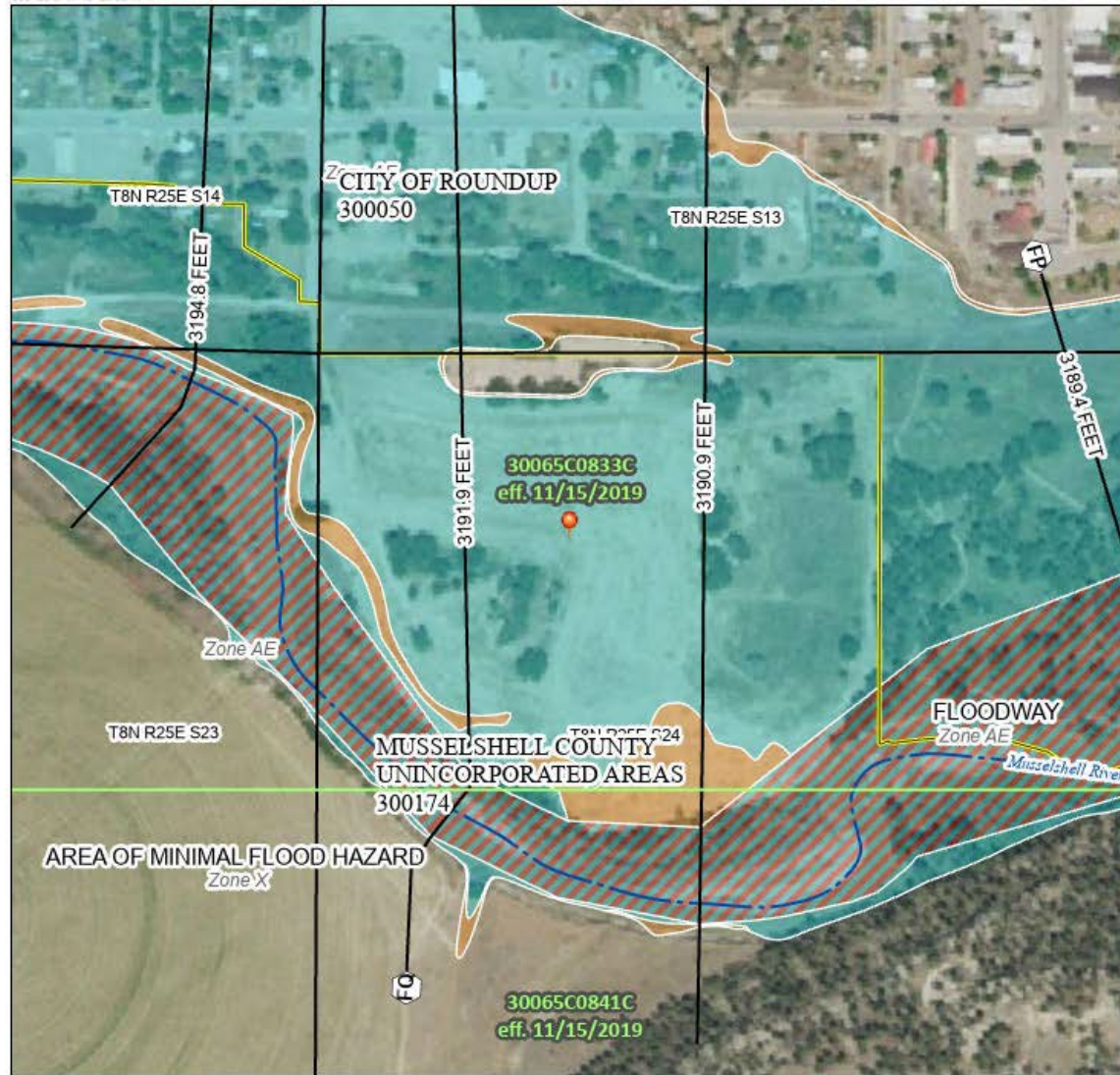
A wide river with a grassy bank and a rocky hillside in the background. The river is filled with water, showing some ripples and small waves. The grassy bank is lush and green, with some taller grasses and small shrubs. The hillside in the background is rocky and covered with sparse vegetation, including some trees and shrubs. The sky is blue with some light clouds.

Appendix B: FIRMettes

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMeTte



108°33'6"W 46°26'33"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet 1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

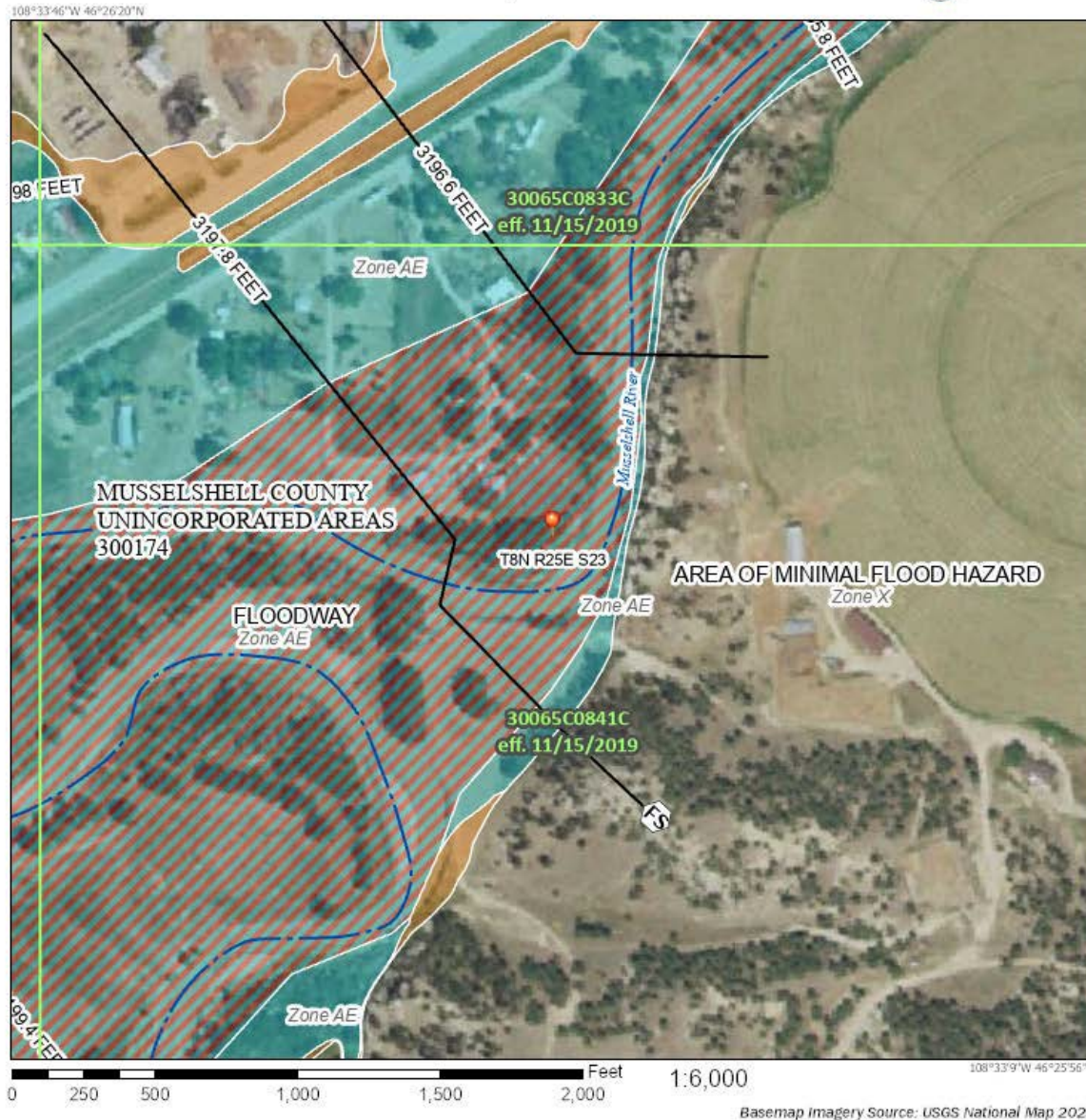
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS	Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
	With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
	Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
	Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
	Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone 0
OTHER AREAS	NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
	Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES	Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone 0
	Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
	Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES	20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
	17.5 Coastal Transect
	Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
	Limit of Study
	Jurisdiction Boundary
	Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS	Profile Baseline
	Hydrographic Feature
	Digital Data Available
	No Digital Data Available
	Unmapped
	The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 9/12/2023 at 8:29 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMeTte



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile. Zone X
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard. Zone X
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee. Zone 0

OTHER AREAS

- NO SCREEN: Area of Minimal Flood Hazard. Zone X
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard. Zone B

GENERAL STRUCTURES

- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

CROSS SECTIONS

- 20.2: Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- 17.5: Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

OTHER FEATURES

- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

MAP PANELS

- The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

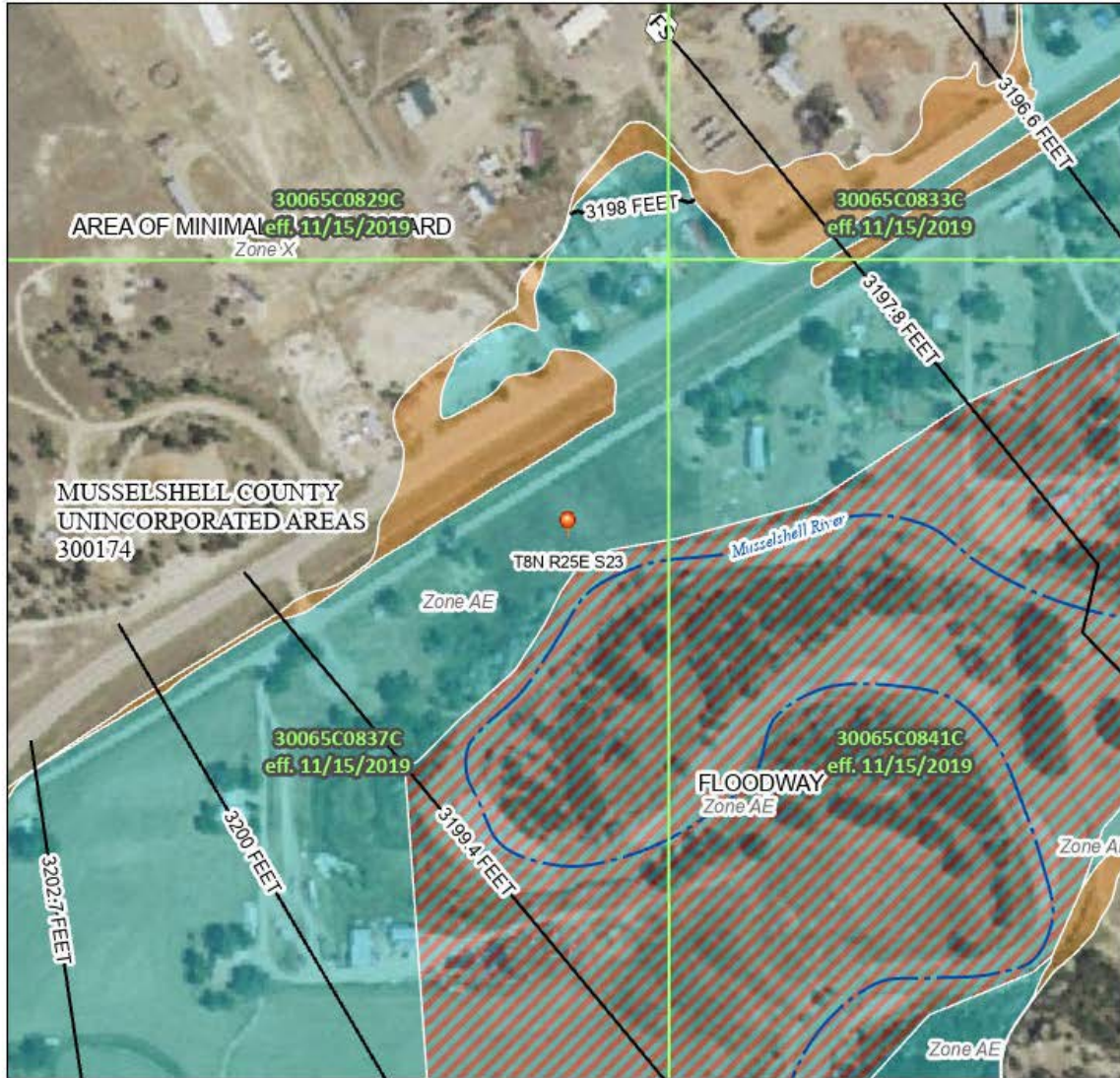
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National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



108°34'7"W 46°26'21"N



Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

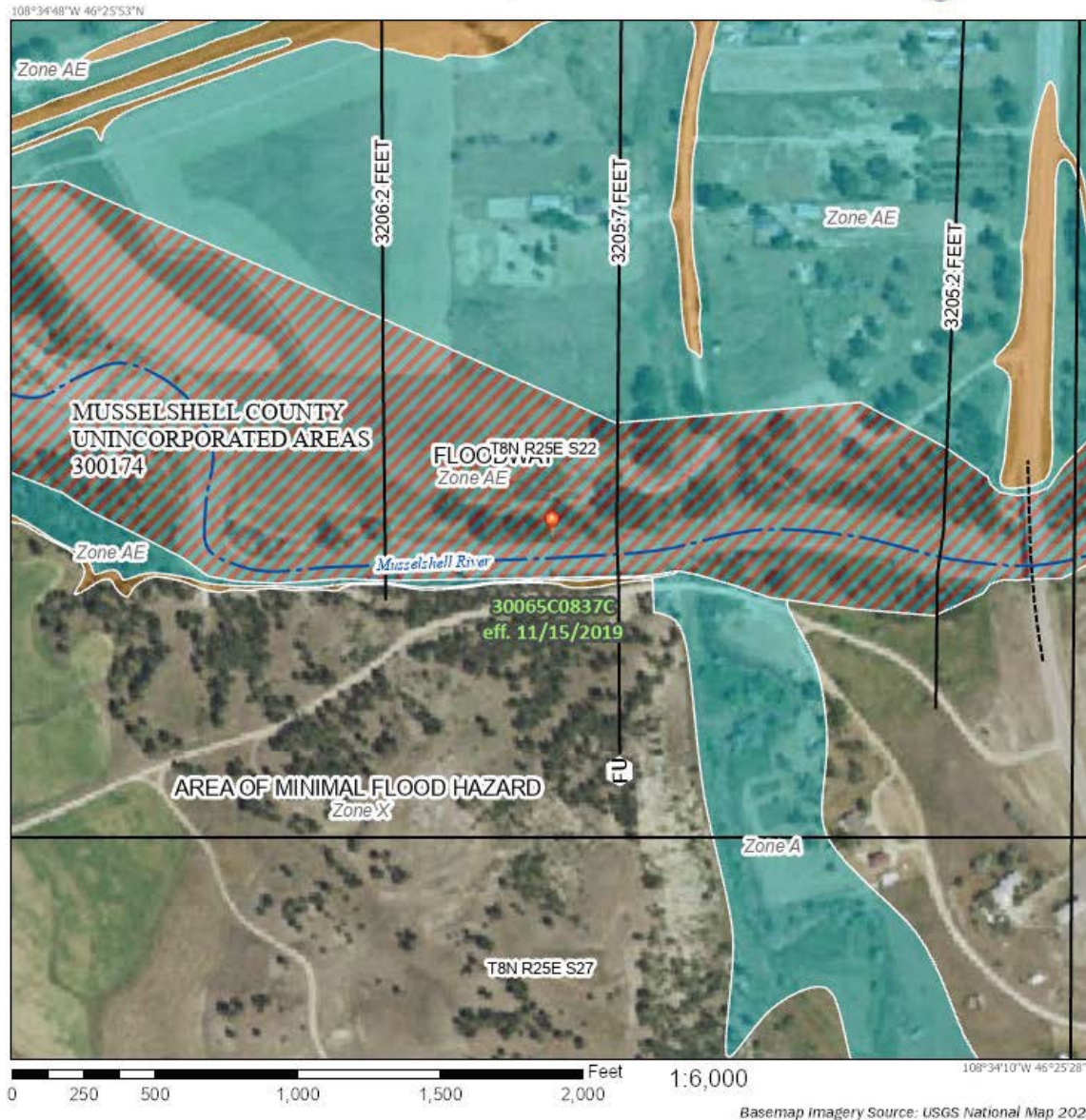
SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS	Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
	With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
	Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
	Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
	Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone 0
OTHER AREAS	NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
	Effective LOMRs
GENERAL STRUCTURES	Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
	Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES	20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
	17.5 Coastal Transect
	Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
	Limit of Study
	Jurisdiction Boundary
	Coastal Transect Baseline
MAP PANELS	Profile Baseline
	Hydrographic Feature
MAP PANELS	Digital Data Available
	No Digital Data Available
	Unmapped
The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.	

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 9/12/2025 at 8:32 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMeTte



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
Zone A, V, A99
- With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone O

OTHER AREAS

- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone B

GENERAL STRUCTURES

- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES

- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
- 17.5 Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS

- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

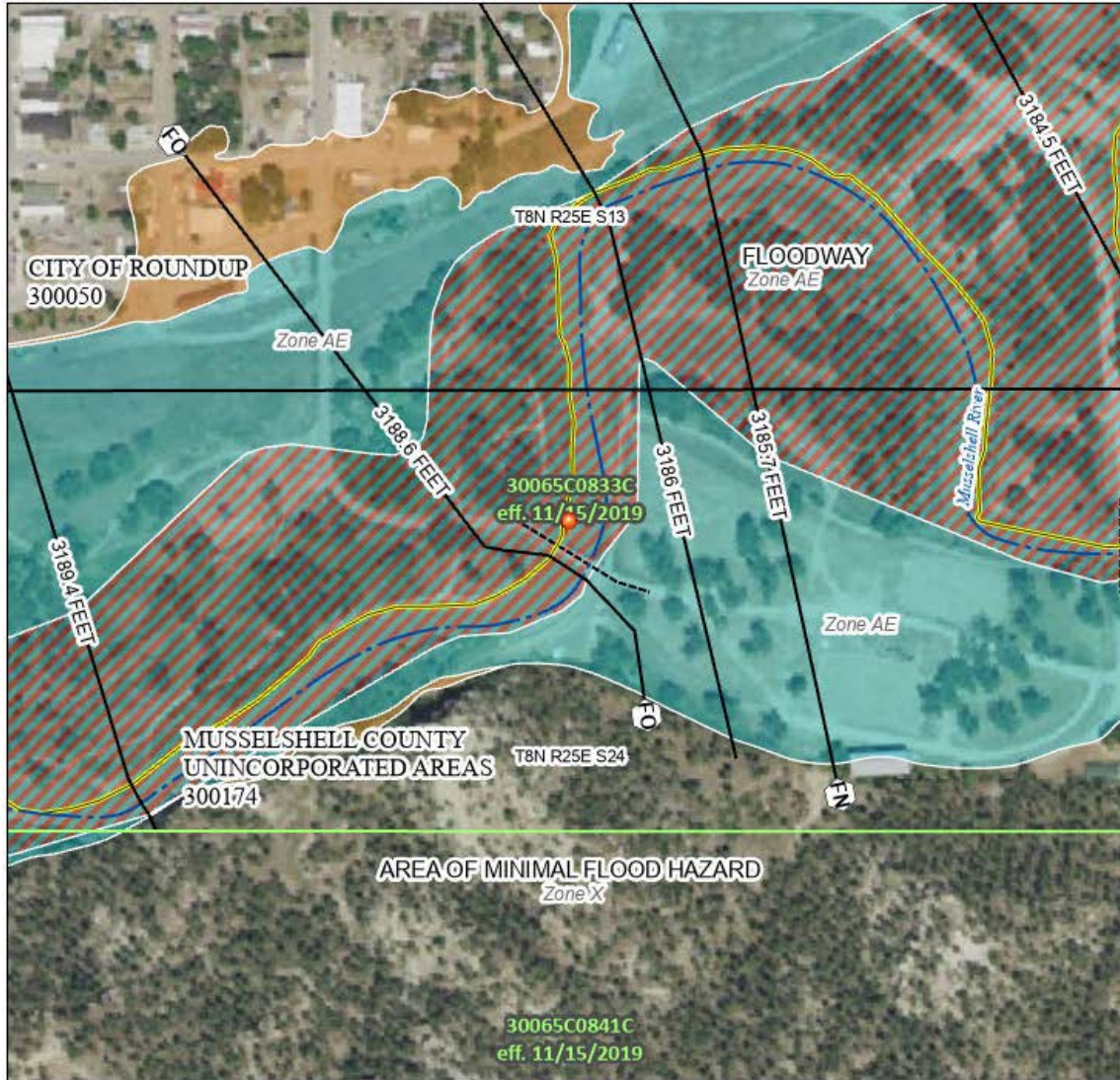
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This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMeTte



108°32'31"W 46°26'34"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet
1:6,000

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

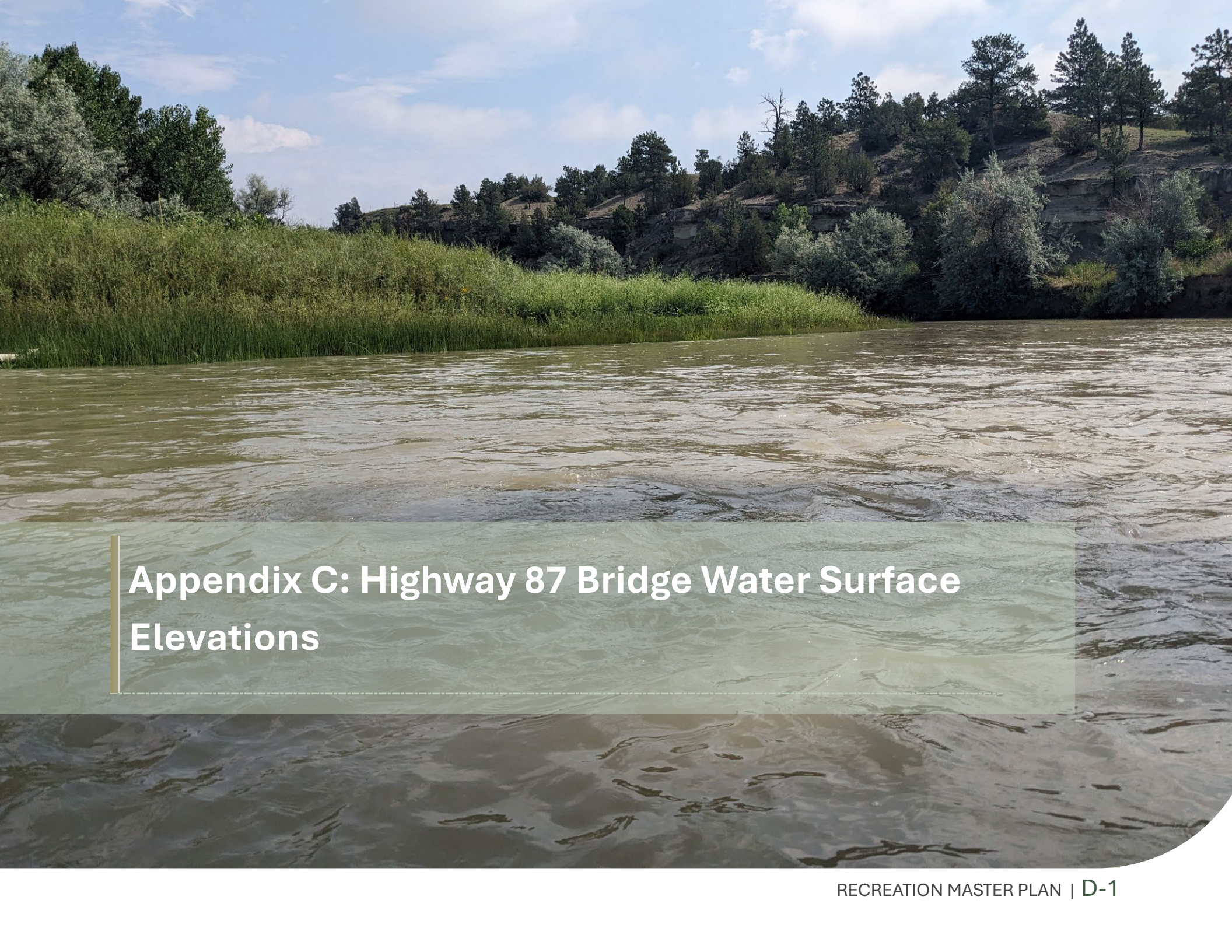
SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS	Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Zone A, V, A99
	With BFE or Depth Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR
	Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile Zone X
	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
	Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes, Zone X
	Area with Flood Risk due to Levee Zone 0
OTHER AREAS	NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard Zone X
	Effective LOMRs
	Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard Zone B
GENERAL STRUCTURES	Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
	Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES	20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation
	17.5 Coastal Transect
	Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
	Limit of Study
	Jurisdiction Boundary
	Coastal Transect Baseline
	Profile Baseline
MAP PANELS	Hydrographic Feature
	Digital Data Available
	No Digital Data Available
	Unmapped
	The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards.

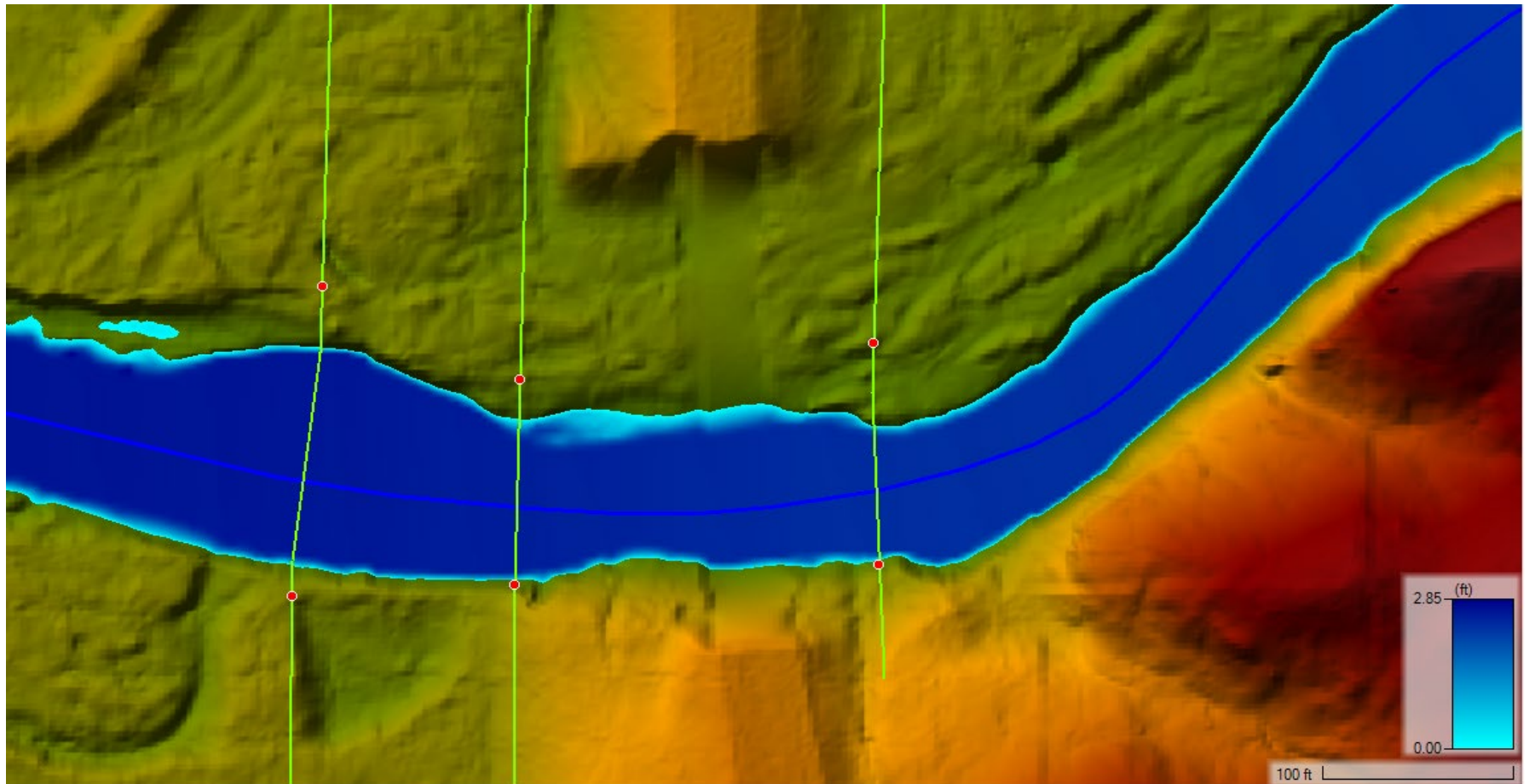
The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 9/12/2025 at 8:38 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

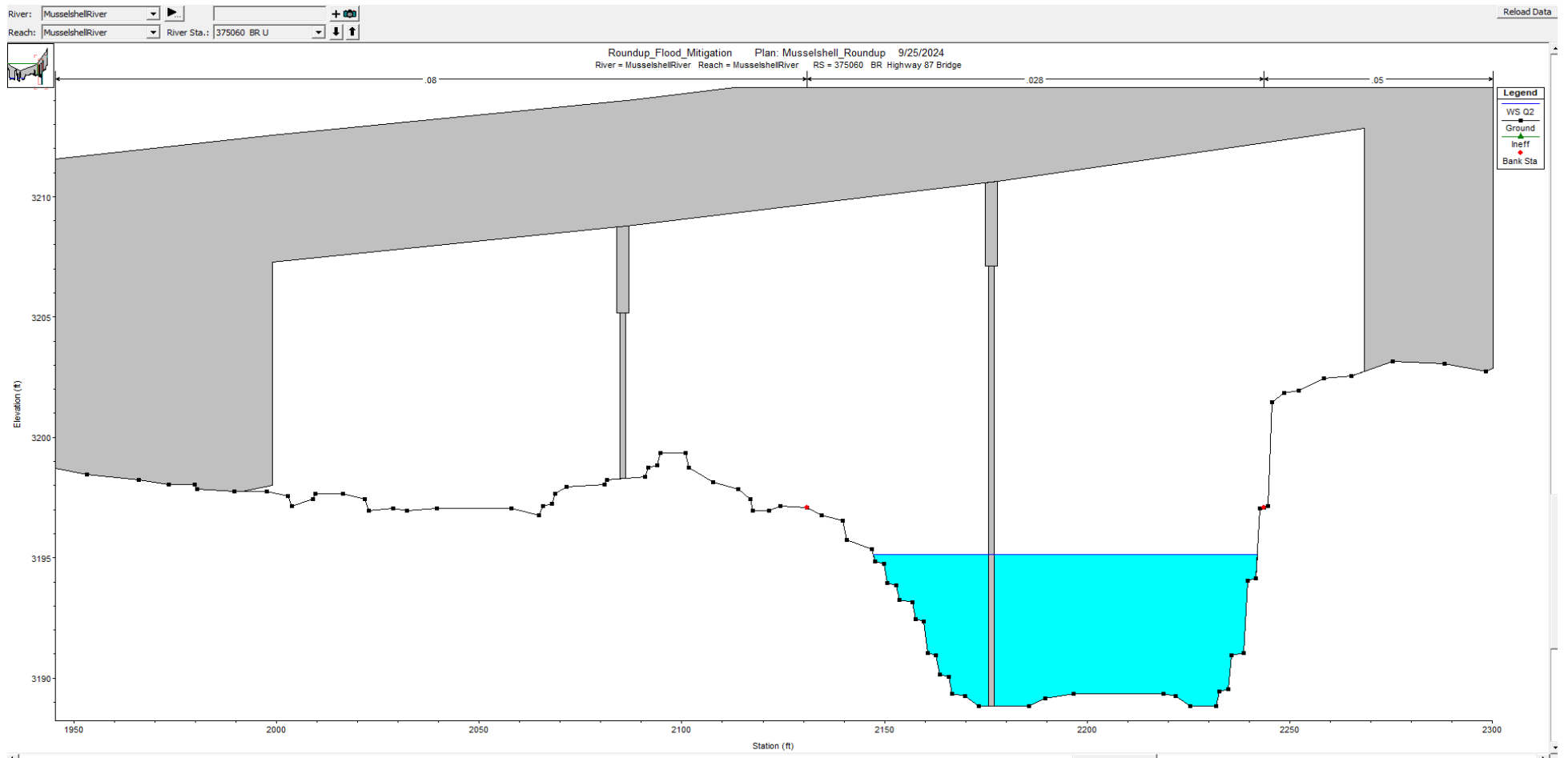
This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

A wide river with a grassy bank and a rocky hillside in the background. The water is a murky brown color with ripples. The grassy bank is on the left, and the rocky hillside is on the right. The sky is blue with some clouds.

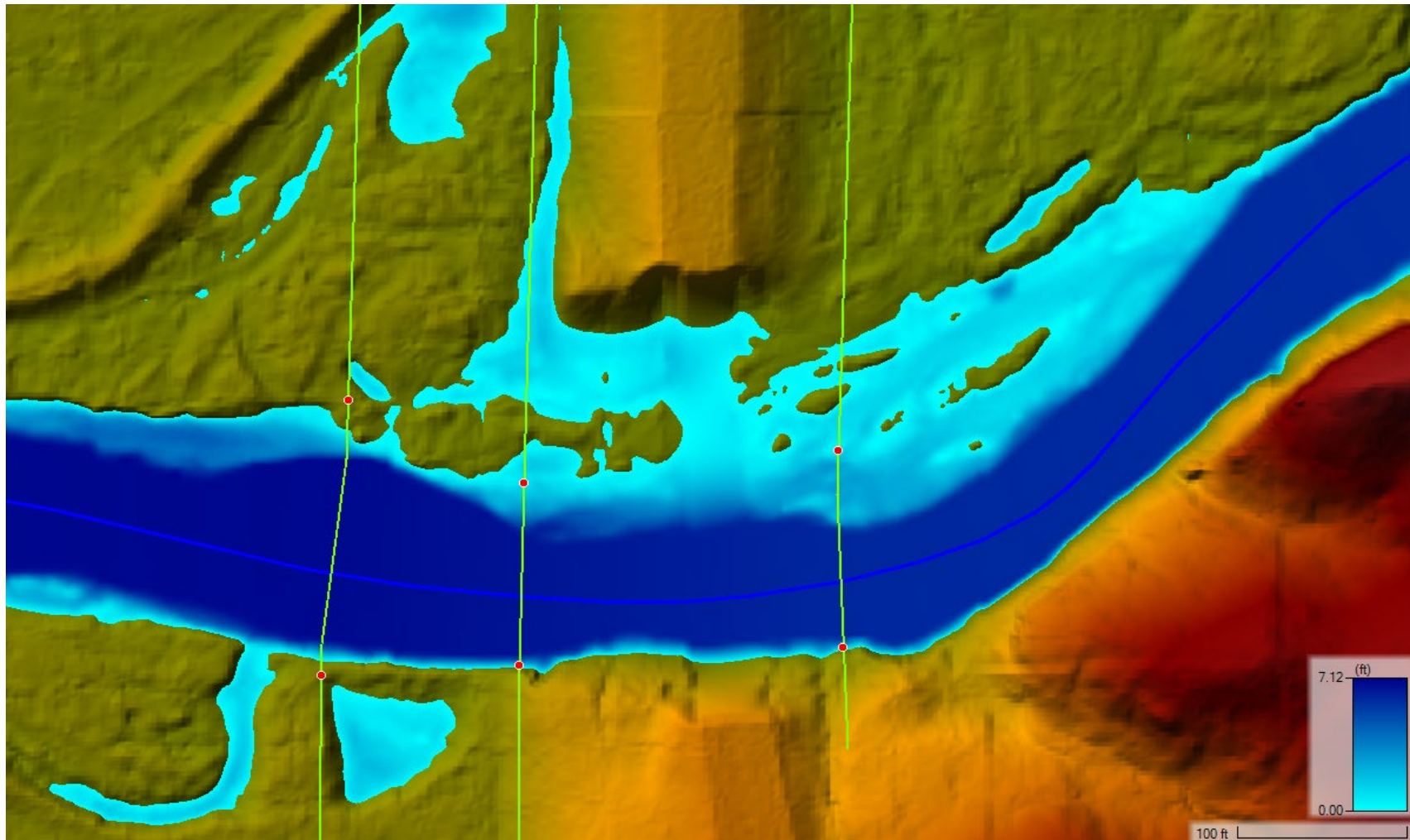
Appendix C: Highway 87 Bridge Water Surface Elevations

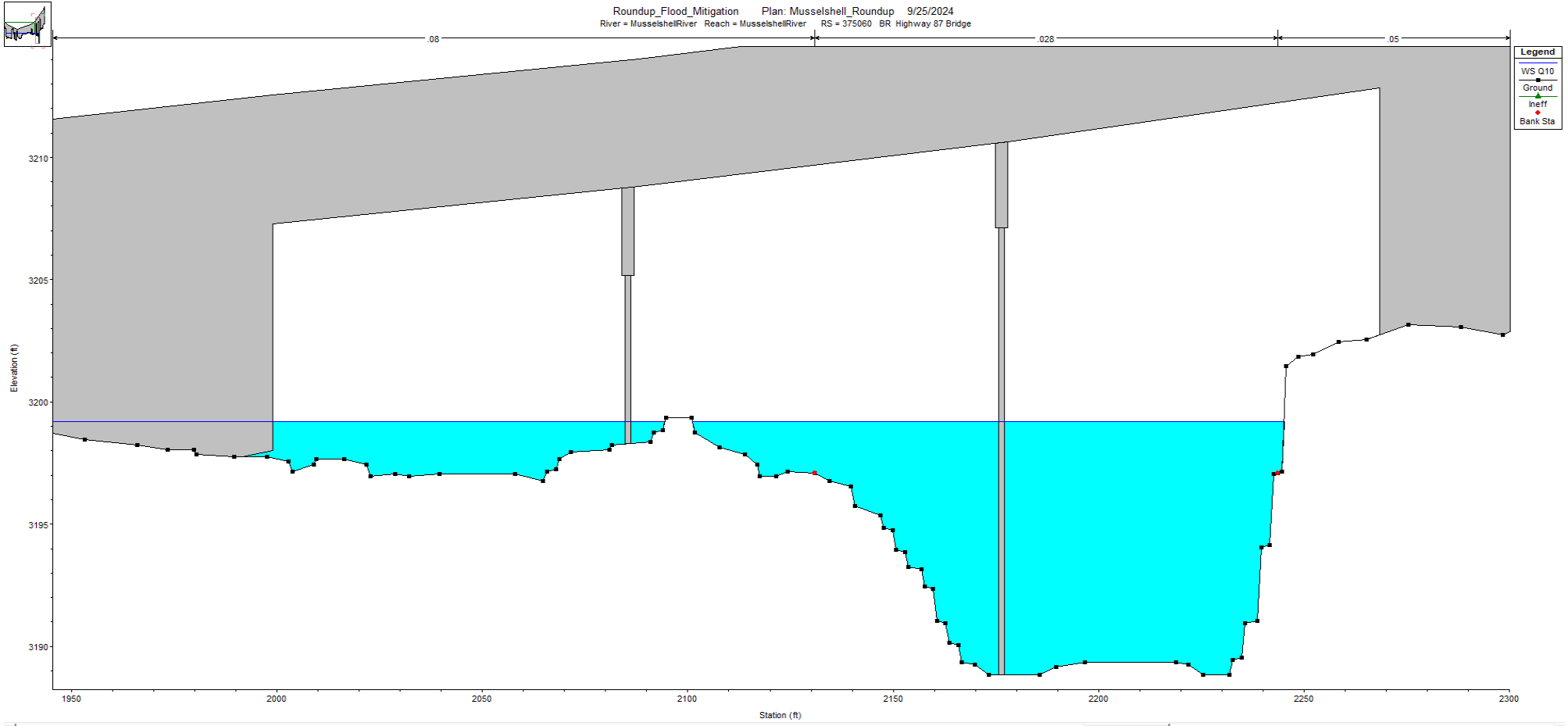
2-Year Event (Q2)



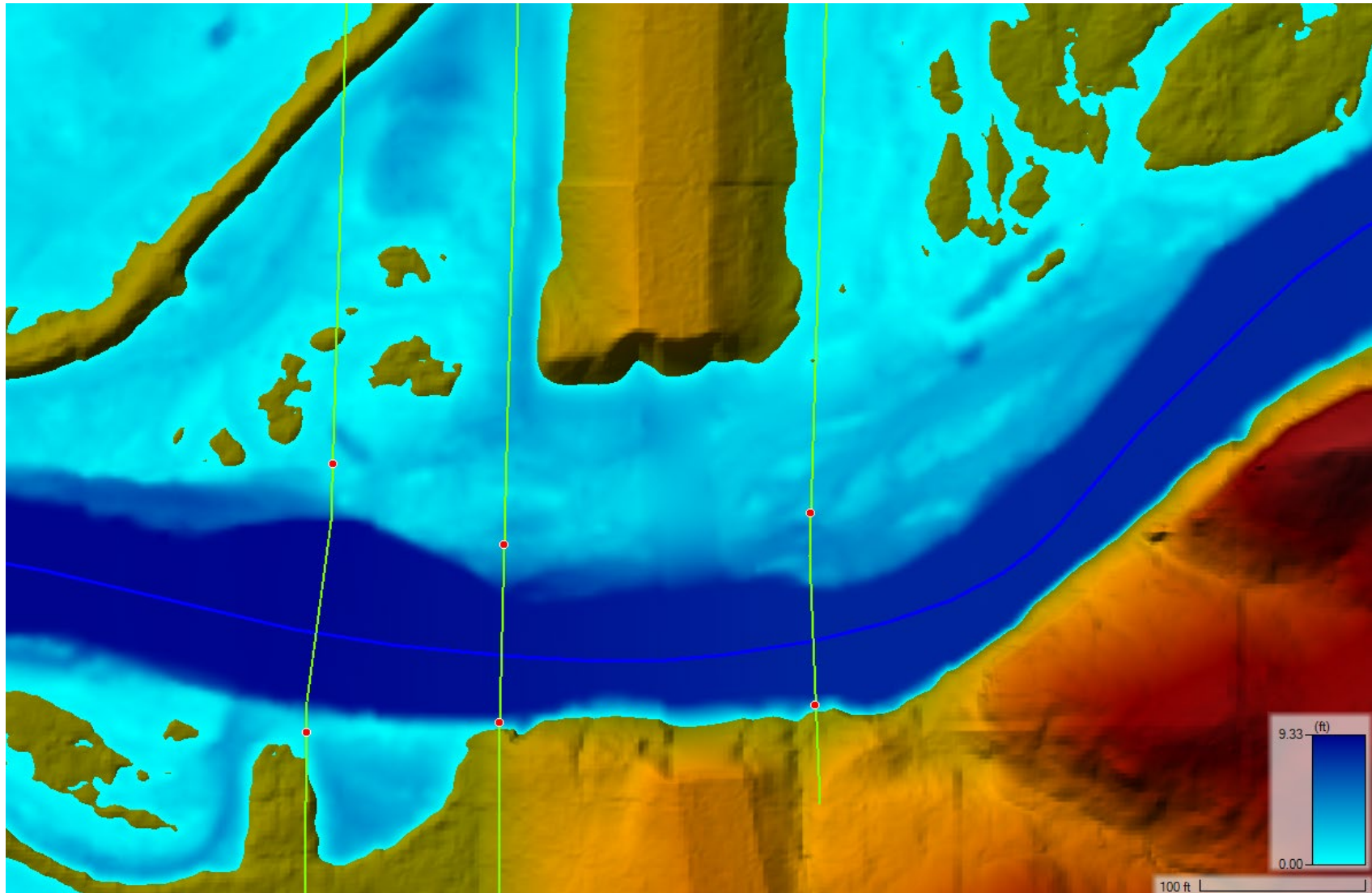


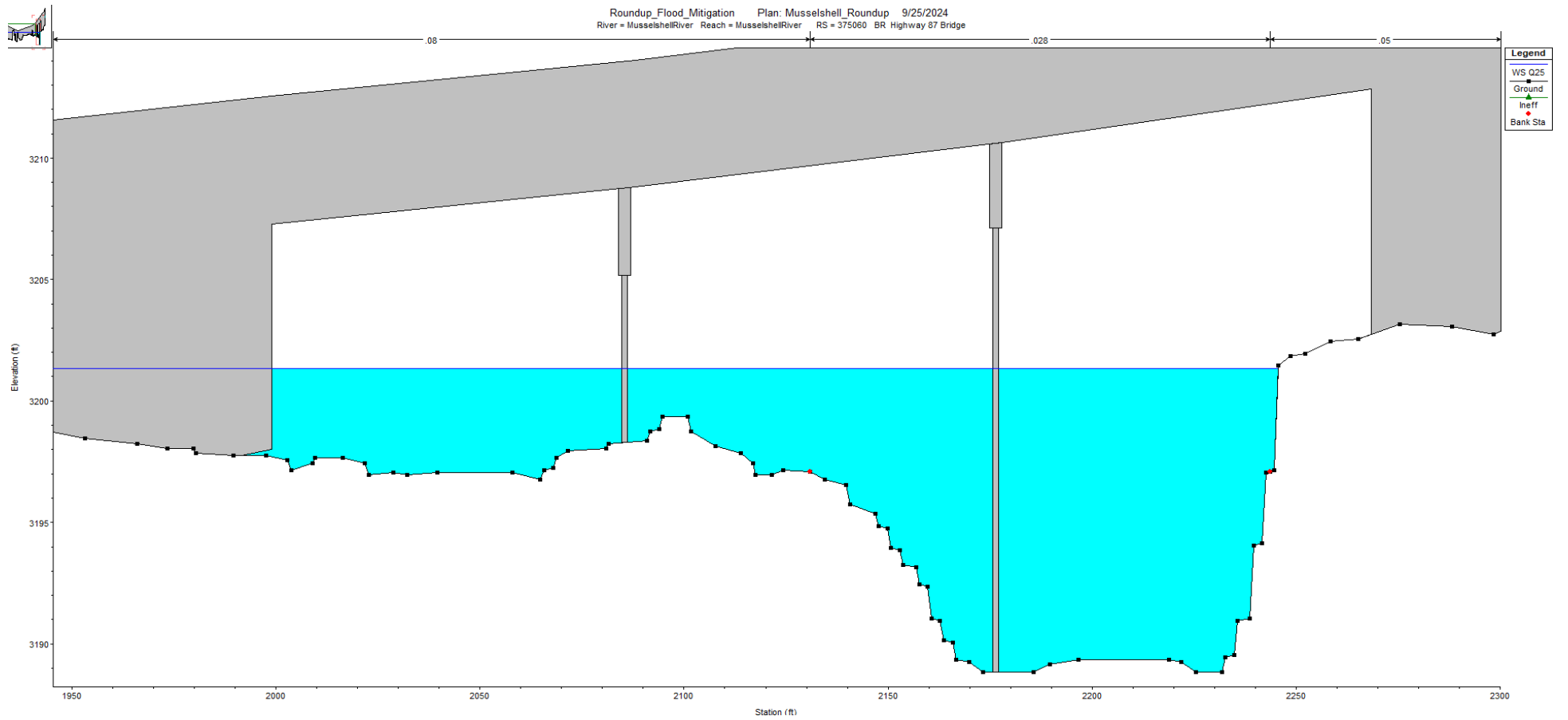
10-Year Event (Q10)





25-Year Event (Q25)





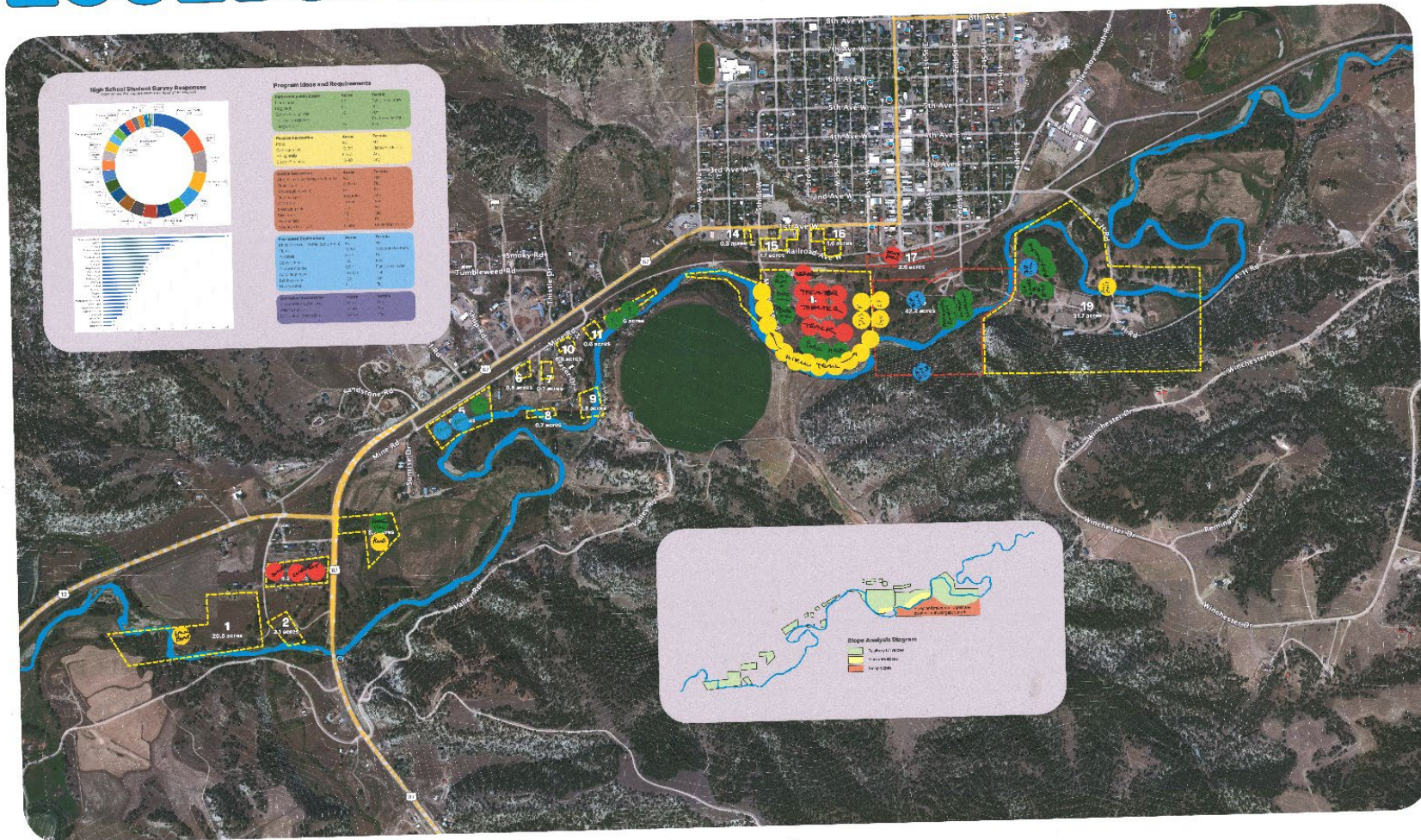
A wide river with a grassy bank and a rocky hillside in the background. The water is a murky, brownish-green color with visible ripples and small waves. The left bank is covered in tall, green grass. The right bank is a rocky hillside with sparse vegetation, including some trees and shrubs. The sky is blue with some white clouds.

Appendix D: Public Outreach Results

Appendix D: Public Outreach Results

ROUNDOPLAND

A strategy game for planning public space along the Musselshell River



City of Roundup property along the river
Musselshell County FEMA-purchased properties

Roundup, Montana, is a small town with a population of approximately 1,000 people. The town is located on the Musselshell River, which is a major waterway in the state. The town is known for its scenic views and outdoor recreation opportunities. The Roundup area is a popular destination for tourists and residents alike. The town is home to several schools, including Roundup High School and Roundup Middle School. The town is also home to several businesses, including Roundup Hardware and Roundup Grocery. The town is a vibrant community with a rich history and a bright future.

The Roundup area is a popular destination for tourists and residents alike. The town is home to several schools, including Roundup High School and Roundup Middle School. The town is also home to several businesses, including Roundup Hardware and Roundup Grocery. The town is a vibrant community with a rich history and a bright future.



CITY OF ROUNDUP



APDESIGN

Q1 In Musselshell County, what types of outdoor recreation do you enjoy?

Answered: 146 Skipped: 12

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Farming	5/6/2026 11:47 AM
2	farming	5/6/2026 10:59 AM
3	Hiking, canoeing, picnics	5/4/2026 8:10 PM
4	Hiking, bike riding and side by side riding	5/4/2026 10:23 AM
5	Fishing boating camping	5/3/2026 5:19 PM
6	Fishing	5/3/2026 3:14 PM
7	Fishing, hunting, camping, hiking	5/1/2026 6:36 PM
8	ATV riding	5/1/2026 6:49 AM
9	Hiking, fishing, horseback riding, rafting, kayaking, camping	4/30/2026 7:30 PM
10	Fishing, walking, parks (play equip)	4/29/2026 11:56 AM
11	Walking/hiking/floating the river	4/29/2026 7:36 AM
12	Flea .Market	4/28/2026 10:25 PM
13	Float the river	4/28/2026 9:46 PM
14	Walking, rodeo	4/28/2026 6:10 PM
15	Riding,fishing,hunting	4/28/2026 5:26 PM
16	Walking trails	4/28/2026 11:38 AM
17	Walking, fishing	4/28/2026 9:24 AM
18	Walking the trail there isn't anything else to do	4/28/2026 7:33 AM
19	Fishing	4/28/2026 12:39 AM
20	Riding hiking kayaking	4/27/2026 8:57 PM
21	Hiking, camping	4/27/2026 8:53 PM
22	Hunting	4/27/2026 8:48 PM
23	There truly is none	4/27/2026 8:39 PM
24	Running, fishing, rockhounding	4/27/2026 8:05 PM
25	Side by side excursions, hiking, fishing, boating	4/27/2026 2:26 PM
26	Walking my dogs	4/27/2026 11:07 AM
27	Riding, hiking, fishing	4/27/2026 10:33 AM
28	Walking	4/27/2026 12:32 AM
29	Fishing, golfing	4/26/2026 6:35 PM
30	Dirk bike riding, bike riding, walking, yoga	4/24/2026 6:24 AM
31	Walking/riding/camping/fishing/swimming	4/24/2026 5:31 AM
32	Walks, fishing, floating, asparagus picking, scenic drives	4/23/2026 7:54 PM
33	Hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and bird watching.	4/23/2026 4:34 PM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

34	Walking, biking, hunting, fishing, tennis, bird watching, weather watching, country driving.	4/23/2026 12:00 PM
35	Walking and hiking.	4/23/2026 11:56 AM
36	Dirt bikes, the big pitchfork fondue, I would love bumpnruns were back! If you're simply looking for summer play for kiddos, get a set in Castle Rock Park in heights in Billings. It's a favorite! Or am area for walking, jogging, maybe some permanent fixtures artful, natural things to is to stretch, throughout town 🤖 easier access to the "R" 🤖 make it again maybe an area food trucks could come, a lot a textural, sensor area. And signs that say the top 14 allergies not allowed. My son loves baseball, but you still have to deal with allergies on seats, floor making us have to cheep shoes, so we can't have nuts tracked into our carpet at home.	4/22/2026 10:30 PM
37	Bike rides	4/22/2026 8:12 PM
38	Walking	4/22/2026 8:02 PM
39	Hiking	4/22/2026 6:25 PM
40	Walks;golf;gun target shooting	4/22/2026 5:58 PM
41	Walking, fishing, hiking, scavenger hunt, atv, side by side, hunting	4/22/2026 2:49 PM
42	Walking,	4/22/2026 1:36 PM
43	Walking, swimming	4/22/2026 12:29 PM
44	Hiking with my dogs	4/22/2026 11:41 AM
45	Hiking	4/22/2026 10:46 AM
46	hiking, biking, dog walking, bird watching	4/22/2026 9:58 AM
47	Picknics	4/22/2026 9:51 AM
48	Golfing and hiking	4/22/2026 8:55 AM
49	Just sitting observing nature.	4/22/2026 8:18 AM
50	Horseback riding, hiking	4/22/2026 6:59 AM
51	Walking playground	4/22/2026 6:51 AM
52	Playgrounds, trails	4/22/2026 6:50 AM
53	Pickleball, walking, paddle boarding, kayaking	4/22/2026 6:49 AM
54	Water, and walking	4/22/2026 6:49 AM
55	Walking	4/22/2026 6:31 AM
56	Walking	4/22/2026 6:16 AM
57	Walking my dog	4/22/2026 5:54 AM
58	Riding horses	4/22/2026 5:42 AM
59	Camping fishing	4/22/2026 4:28 AM
60	Walking	4/22/2026 12:33 AM
61	Hiking, hunting, fishing, camping, bike rides with the kids	4/21/2026 11:57 PM
62	Hiking, fishing, swimming, camping	4/21/2026 10:33 PM
63	Walks with my kids	4/21/2026 10:25 PM
64	Fishing, hunting, rock hounding, gardening, swimming , camping, shooting	4/21/2026 10:01 PM
65	Hunt	4/21/2026 9:58 PM
66	Hunting fishing	4/21/2026 9:38 PM
67	Horseback riding, shed hunting, fishing	4/21/2026 9:36 PM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

68	Walking	4/21/2026 9:05 PM
69	Horseback riding fishing and hunting	4/21/2026 8:43 PM
70	The parks and floating the river.	4/21/2026 8:17 PM
71	Running, Biking,	4/21/2026 7:57 PM
72	Camping	4/21/2026 7:51 PM
73	Horse trails/walking trails	4/21/2026 7:42 PM
74	Walking, hiking, fishing,	4/21/2026 7:41 PM
75	Atv	4/21/2026 7:30 PM
76	Fishing, put in a trout pond. It floods down there every few years anyway	4/21/2026 6:48 PM
77	Flowers, arrowhead hunting, metal detecting, rodeo, horse back riding	4/21/2026 6:44 PM
78	Hiking fishing and kayaking	4/21/2026 6:34 PM
79	Walking, basketball, fishing	4/21/2026 6:12 PM
80	walking, biking	4/21/2026 6:08 PM
81	Using the Shooting Range Golf Walking at my Property	4/21/2026 5:36 PM
82	Hunting, fishing , golf	4/21/2026 5:35 PM
83	Hunting, fishing, hiking	4/21/2026 5:35 PM
84	Camping	4/21/2026 4:32 PM
85	Golf, tennis, pickleball	4/21/2026 4:31 PM
86	Bike rides, hiking and playing in the river	4/21/2026 3:59 PM
87	Riding our side by side. Fishing.	4/21/2026 3:25 PM
88	Walking, riding bikes, playing at the park with my 6 kids	4/21/2026 3:24 PM
89	Walking and sitting and enjoying g the fresh air	4/21/2026 2:56 PM
90	Walking and gardening	4/21/2026 2:48 PM
91	Hunting and Fishing	4/21/2026 2:01 PM
92	Well I don't enjoy watching all my hard-earned tax money get washed down the river when it floods!	4/21/2026 1:43 PM
93	Everytthing	4/21/2026 1:19 PM
94	fishing, swimming, floating river	4/21/2026 1:05 PM
95	Fishing, golfing, and camping.	4/21/2026 1:03 PM
96	Walking, hiking, lawn darts, paint ball, puppy park, ax/knife target throwing	4/21/2026 1:03 PM
97	Walking, 4 wheeling, horseshoes, volleyball	4/21/2026 12:59 PM
98	Skatepark, designated fishing spots, sledding hill.	4/21/2026 12:55 PM
99	Horse back riding, walking	4/21/2026 12:48 PM
100	fishing, rock finding, fossils, swimming in the river	4/21/2026 12:39 PM
101	Hunting, fishing and walking with my dogs	4/21/2026 12:35 PM
102	All recreational activities	4/21/2026 12:32 PM
103	Walking our dogs and golf.	4/21/2026 12:18 PM
104	Walking, enjoying nature, camping	4/21/2026 12:09 PM
105	Walking	4/21/2026 12:04 PM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

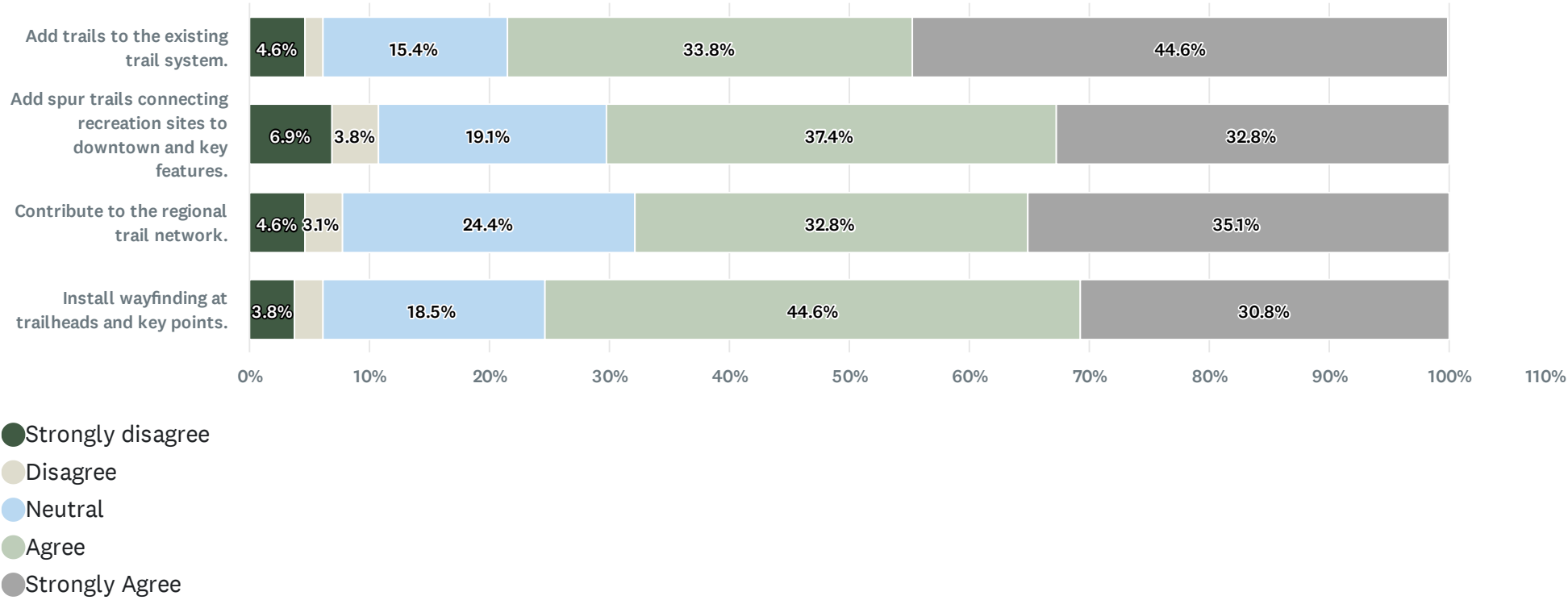
106	Walking and biking.	4/21/2026 11:59 AM
107	Hiking, fishing, pickleball	4/21/2026 11:58 AM
108	Hiking, fishing, playground, skate park, bbq-ing, lawn games	4/21/2026 11:53 AM
109	shooting	4/21/2026 11:34 AM
110	Fishing	4/21/2026 11:32 AM
111	Hunting, fishing, hiking, training dogs.	4/21/2026 11:30 AM
112	The parks	4/21/2026 11:27 AM
113	Walking on the river	4/21/2026 11:21 AM
114	Fishing, walking by river	4/21/2026 11:20 AM
115	Camping and fishing	4/21/2026 11:18 AM
116	Hiking	4/21/2026 11:15 AM
117	Running trail, swimming	4/21/2026 11:14 AM
118	Walking	4/21/2026 11:04 AM
119	Hunting, hiking	4/21/2026 11:03 AM
120	Floating the river, hunting	4/21/2026 11:02 AM
121	Hiking, going to the pool and the park	4/21/2026 11:02 AM
122	Flea markets and basketball.	4/21/2026 10:56 AM
123	Walking and biking	4/21/2026 10:47 AM
124	Fishing and hunting. Golf	4/21/2026 10:38 AM
125	Horseback riding and walking my dogs	4/21/2026 10:29 AM
126	Boating, camping, fishing and dog park	4/21/2026 10:27 AM
127	Hunting	4/21/2026 10:24 AM
128	Dog park	4/21/2026 10:23 AM
129	Fishing and outdoors	4/21/2026 10:15 AM
130	Walking	4/21/2026 10:14 AM
131	Swimming, hikes, gardening	4/21/2026 10:13 AM
132	Outdoors activities like walking path, could use bike paths if we had them	4/21/2026 10:06 AM
133	Riding, camping, some hiking	4/21/2026 10:05 AM
134	Walking; pickleball courts; volleyball court	4/21/2026 10:04 AM
135	Frisbee golf	4/21/2026 10:03 AM
136	Hiking, fishing, hunting, and horse back riding	4/21/2026 9:56 AM
137	Hiking/walking trails, fishing, recreational shooting	4/21/2026 9:52 AM
138	Hunting, fishing, hiking, horseback riding , camping	4/21/2026 9:44 AM
139	Fishing	4/21/2026 9:42 AM
140	Fishing, camping, taking walks.	4/21/2026 9:41 AM
141	Nothing I should find something	4/21/2026 9:36 AM
142	Hunting, fishing, hiking, biking, rock hounding, fossil hunting, river floating	4/21/2026 9:34 AM
143	Using the river to swim	4/21/2026 9:33 AM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

144	Horse riding, mountain biking, canoeing, camping, hiking, ATV,	4/21/2026 9:31 AM
145	Hiking and bike trails	4/21/2026 9:29 AM
146	Walking, Fishing, and my kids enjoy skateboarding and riding their bikes.	4/21/2026 9:28 AM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q2
131 responses
GOAL 1: Enhance trail networks and recreation connectivity within Musselshell County

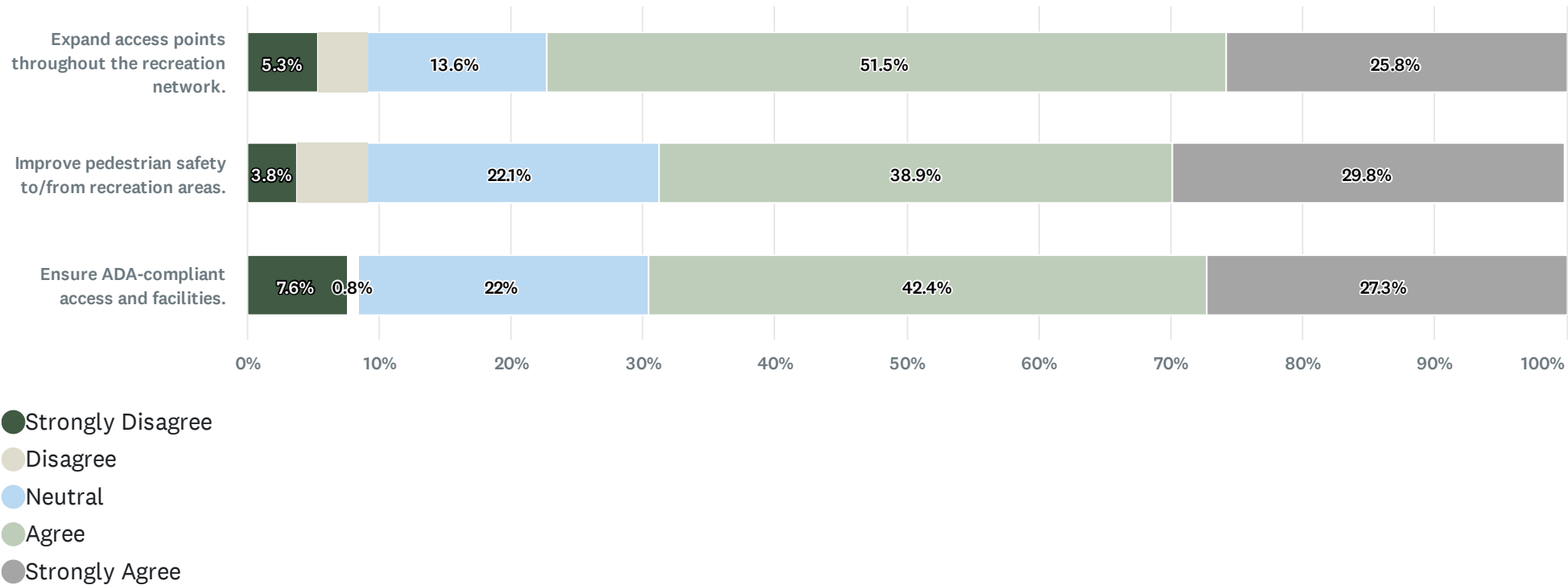


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q3

132 responses

GOAL 2: Expand access and inclusivity in outdoor recreation.

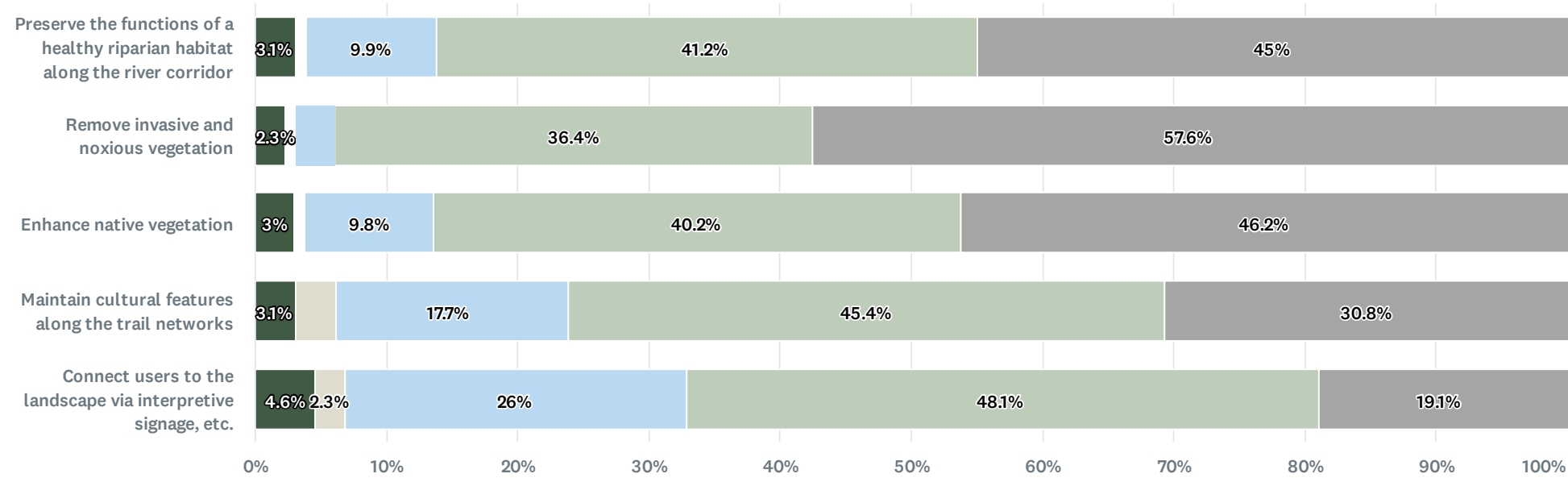


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q4

132 responses

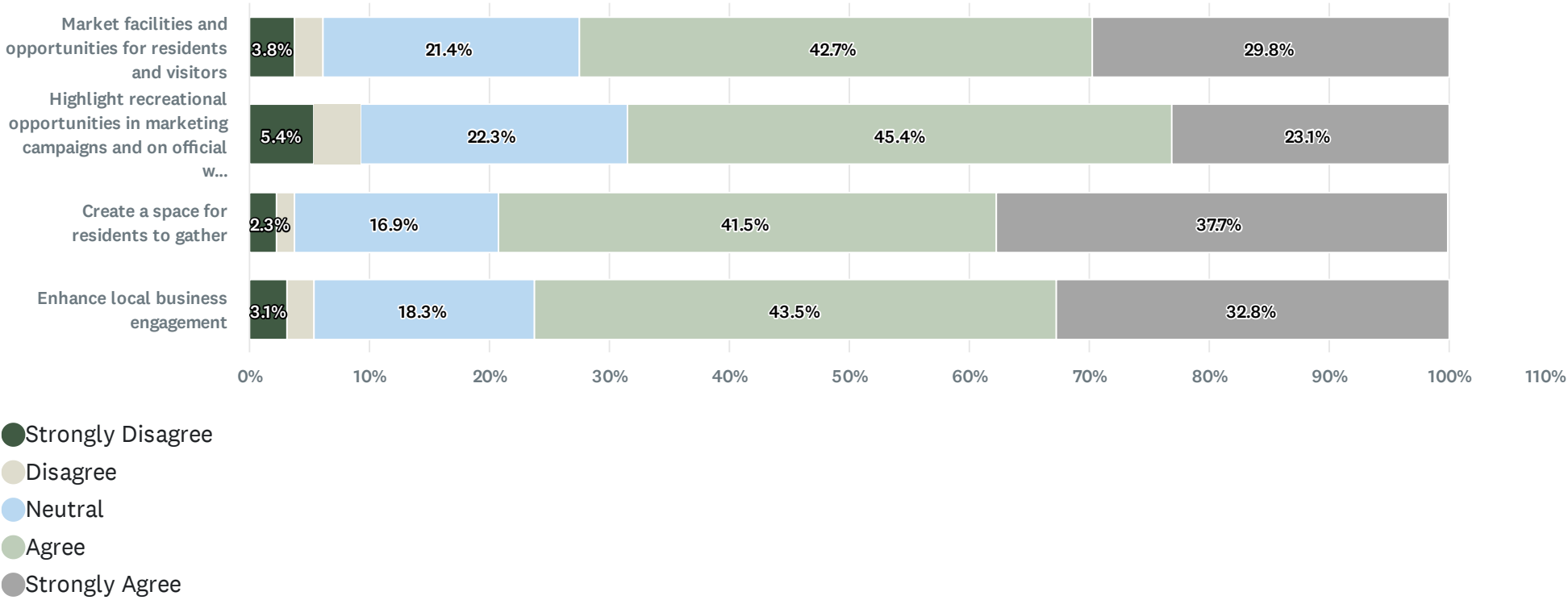
GOAL 3: Conserve local natural, cultural, and recreational resources



- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q5
132 responses
GOAL 4: Support economic vitality and social wellness through outdoor recreation

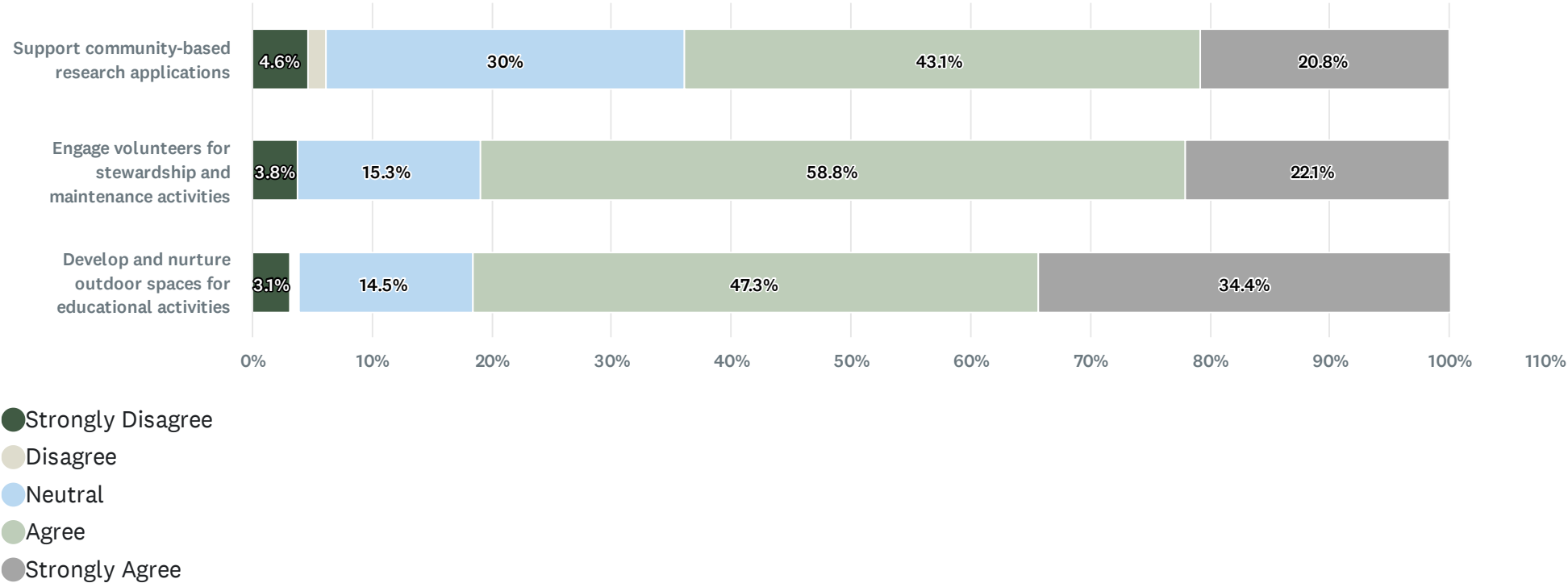


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q6

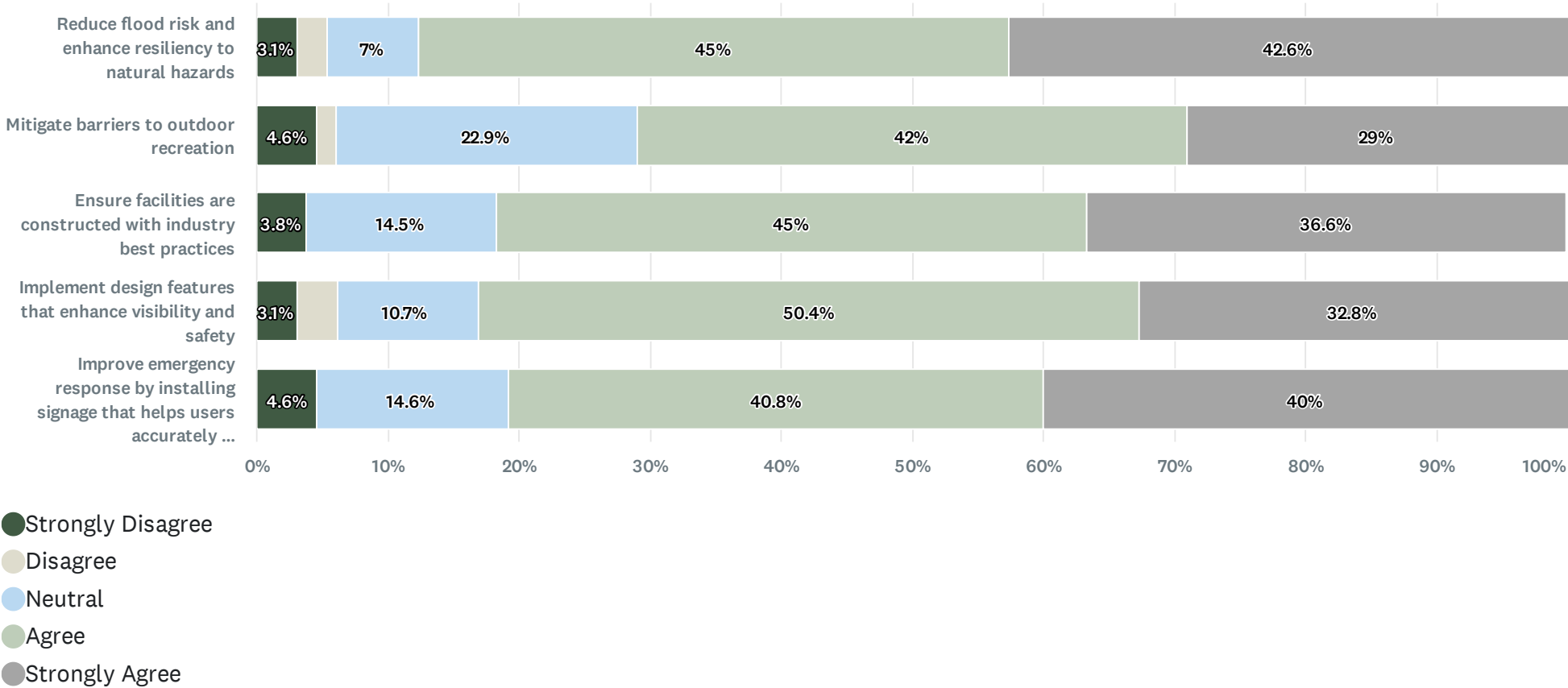
131 responses

GOAL 5: Foster education, stewardship, and collaboration



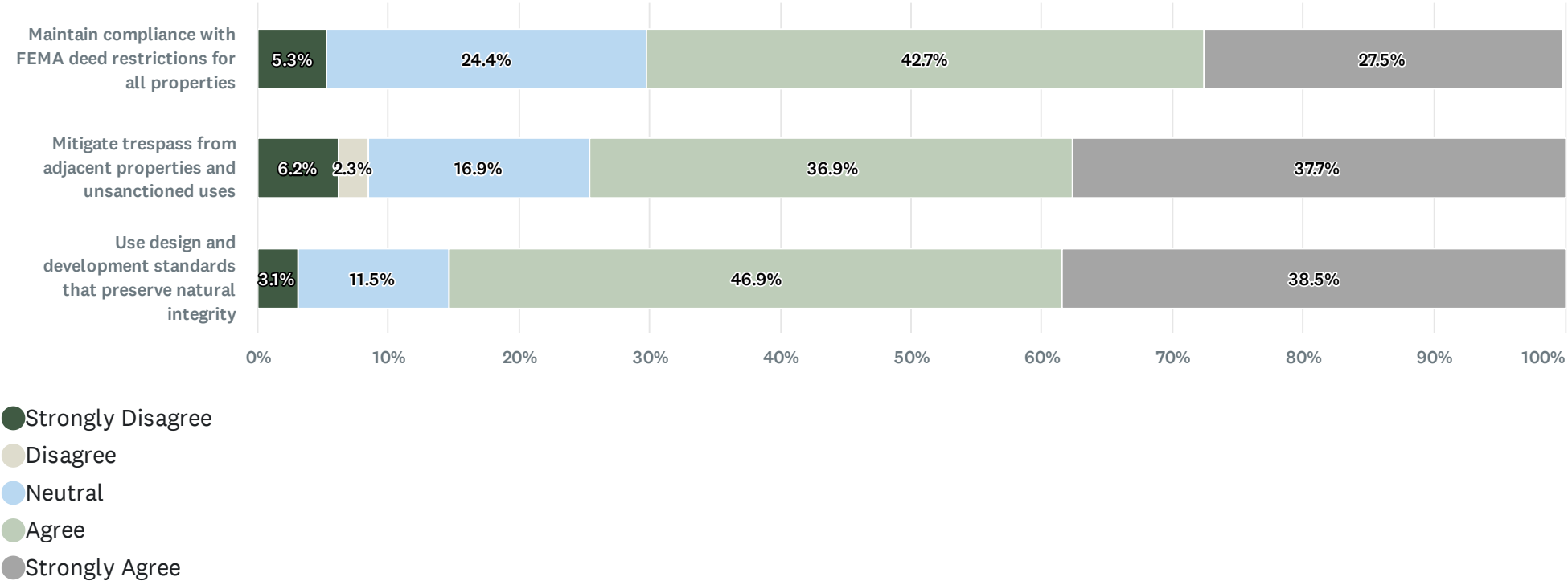
Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q7
131 responses
GOAL 6: Improve public health and safety



Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q8
131 responses
GOAL 7: Promote sustainable land use

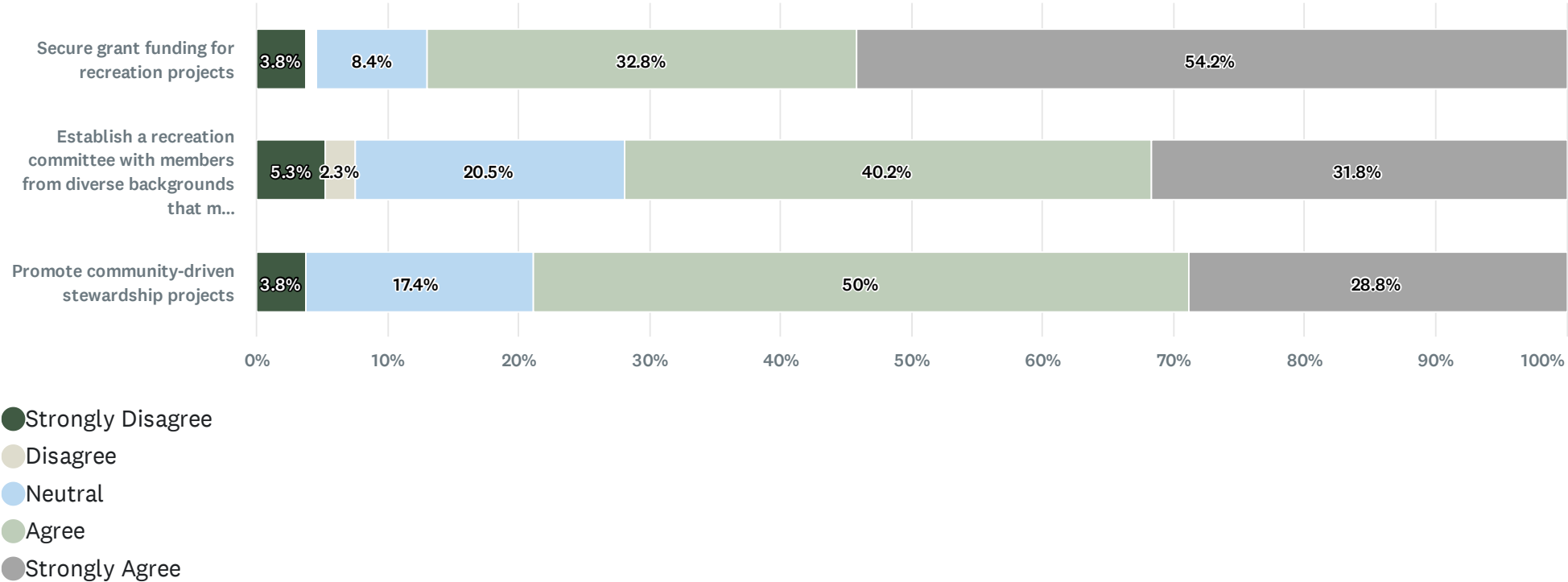


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q9

132 responses

GOAL 8: Strengthen partnerships and collaboration

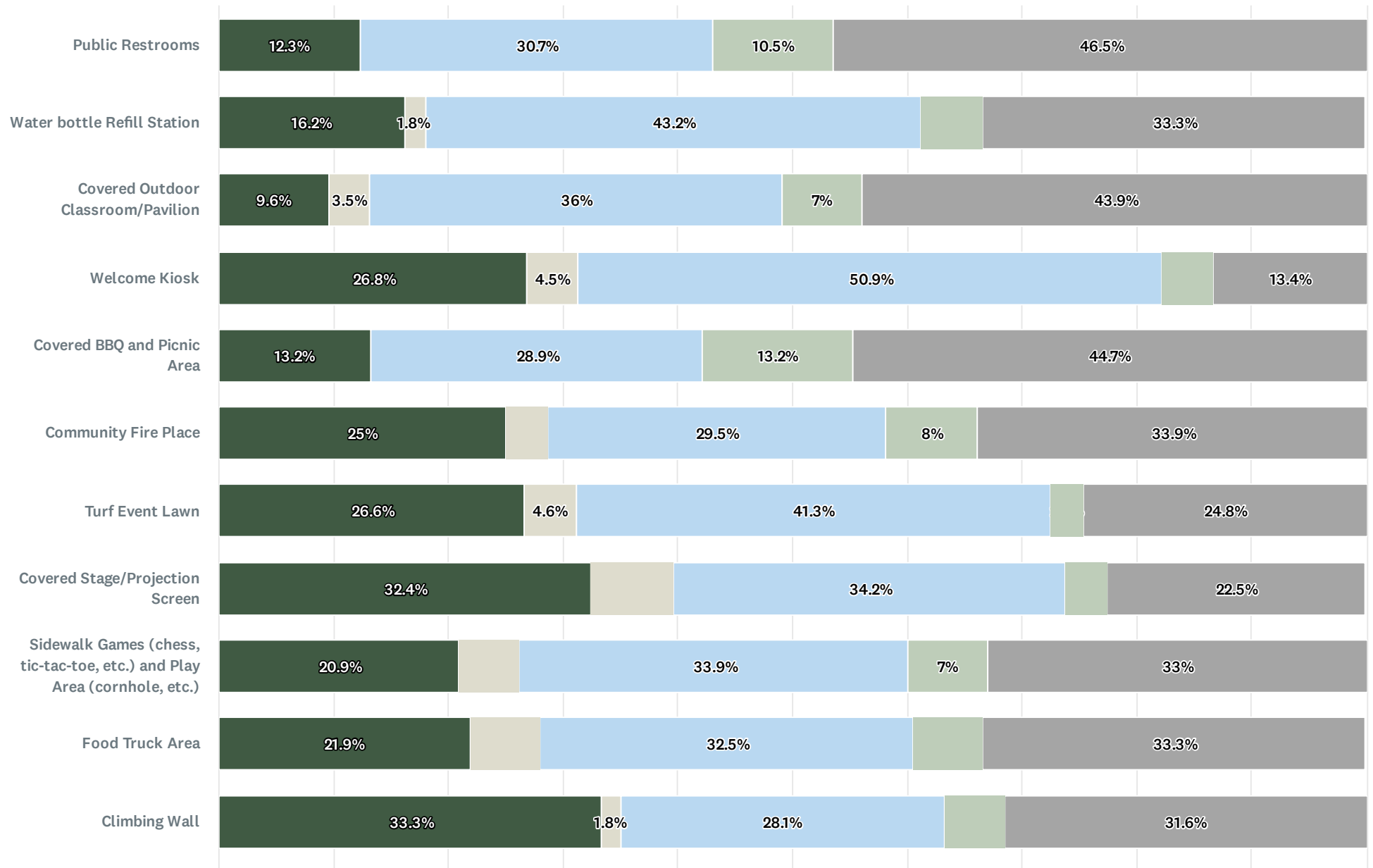


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

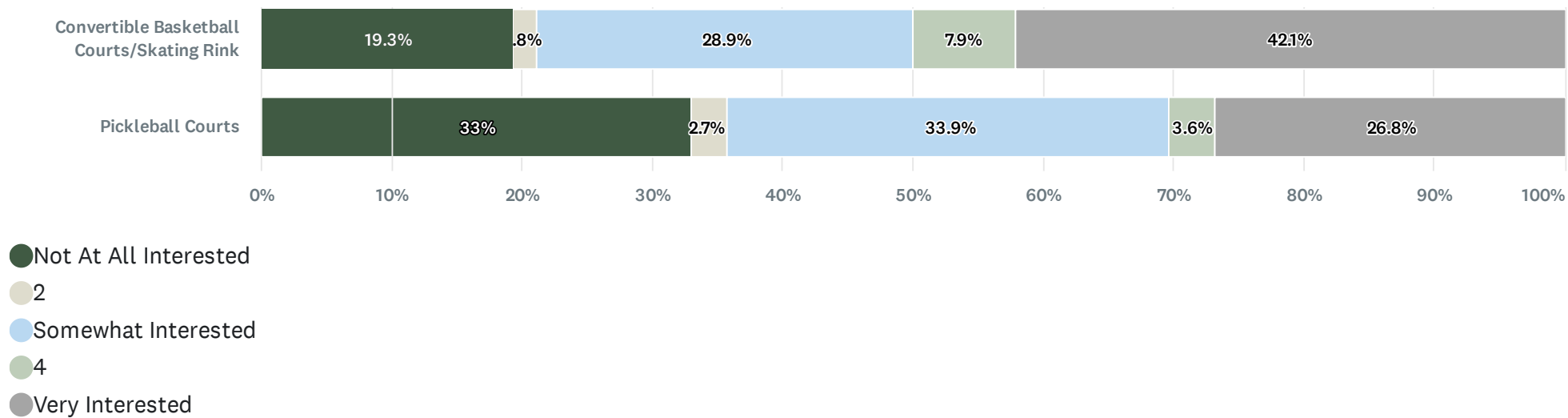
Q10

115 responses

Recreation improvements and facilities on the concrete slab (old sawmill foundation) on the north end of the Bair-Collins site.

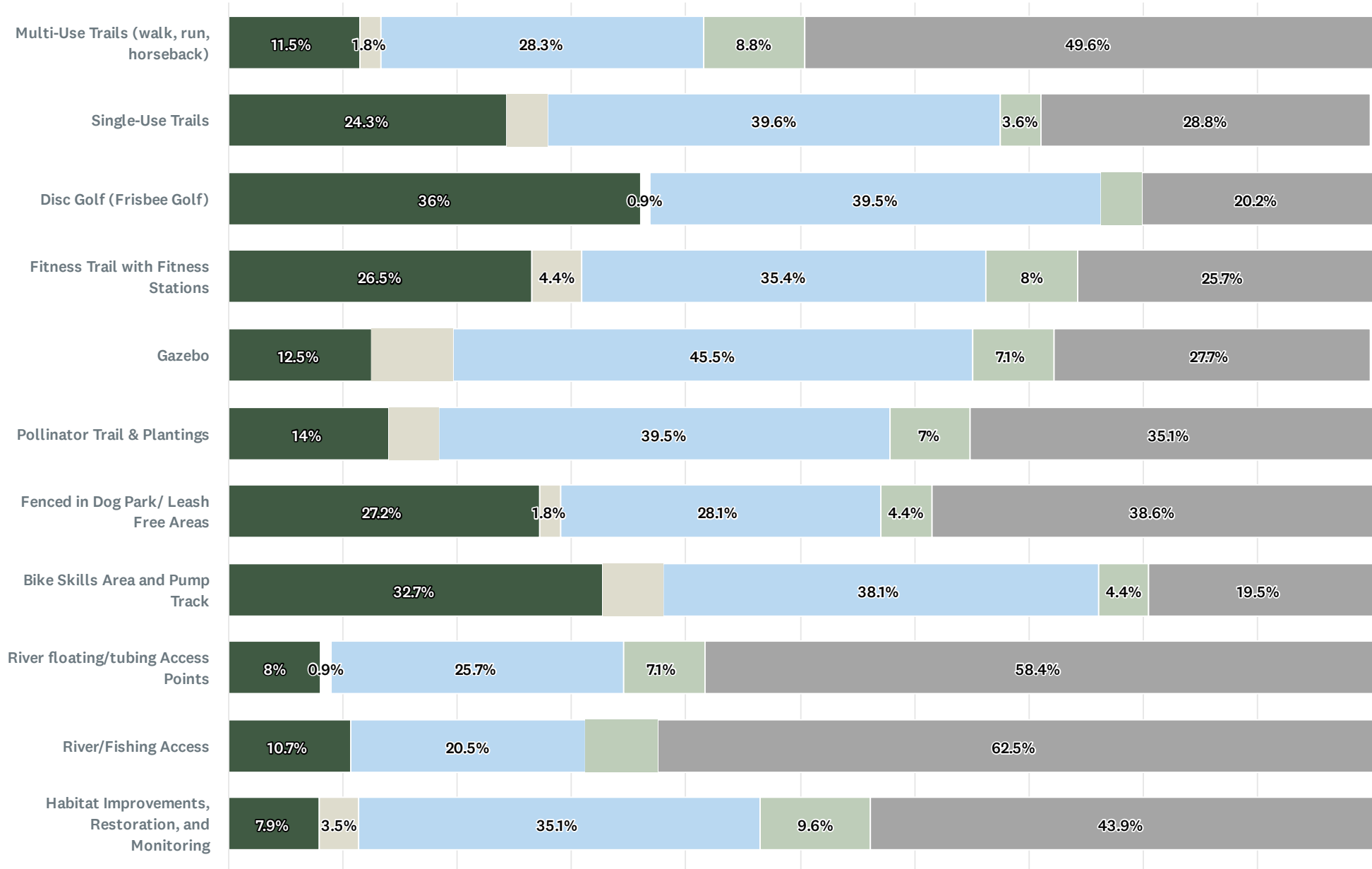


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

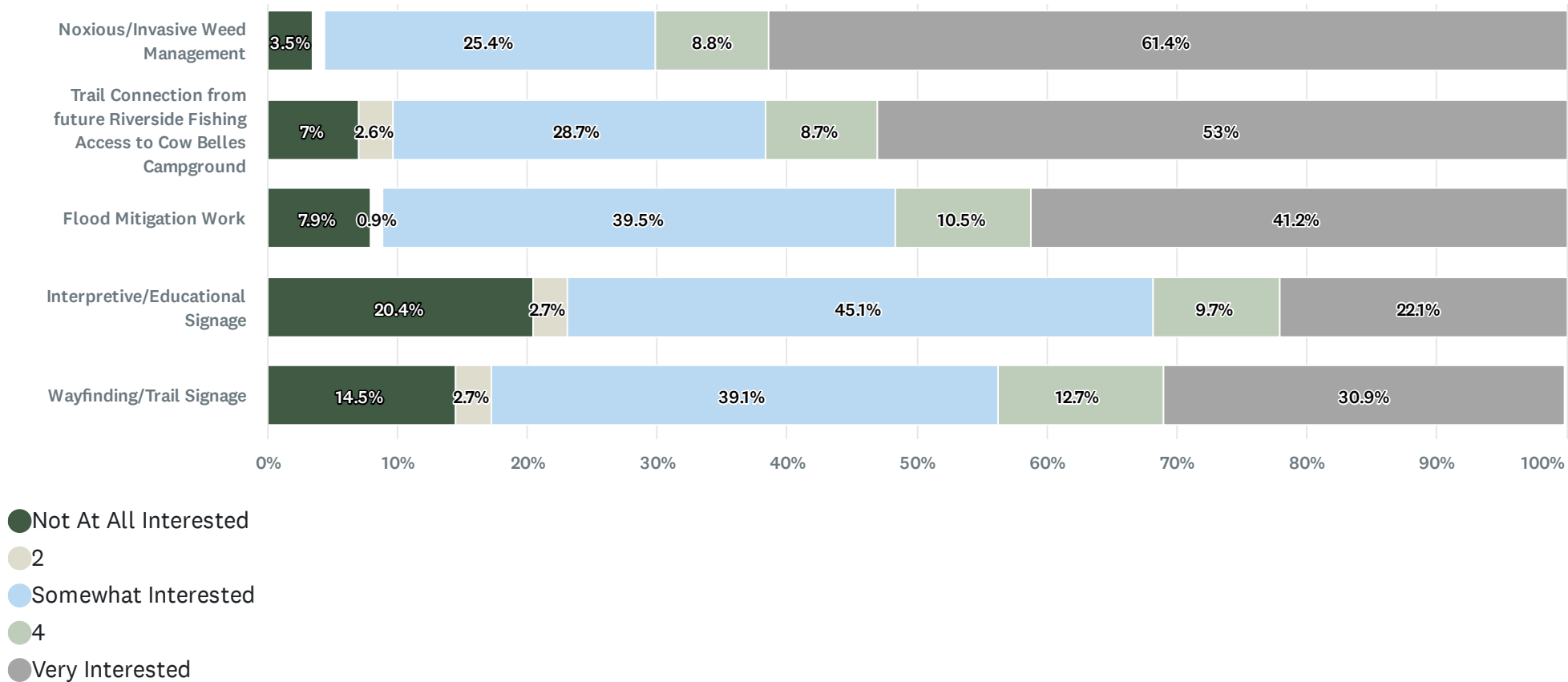


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q11
115 responses
Indicate your interest in the proposed recreation opportunities and facilities throughout Roundup Reach



Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

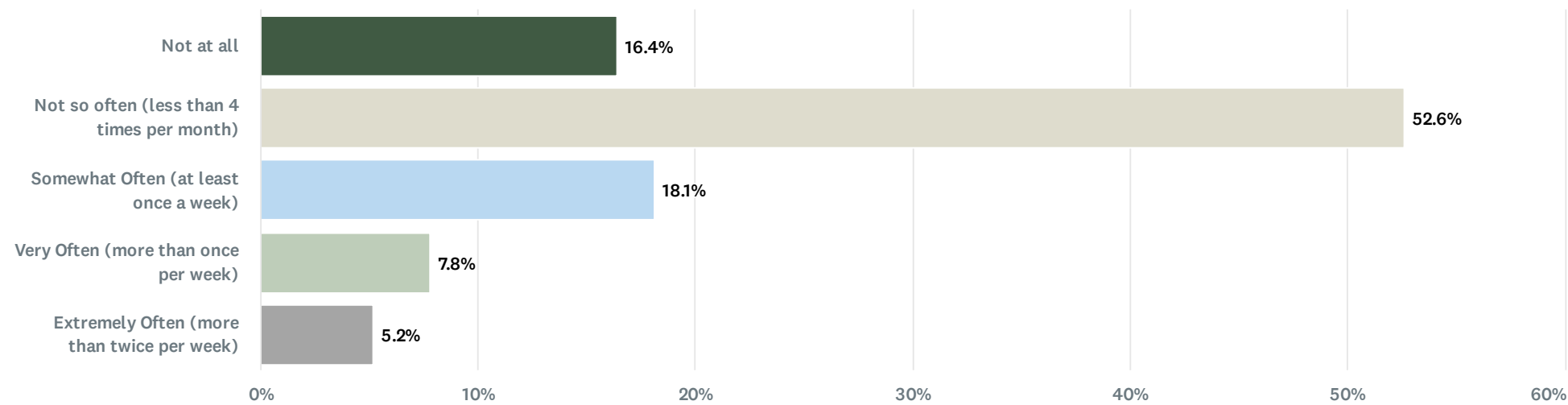


Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q12

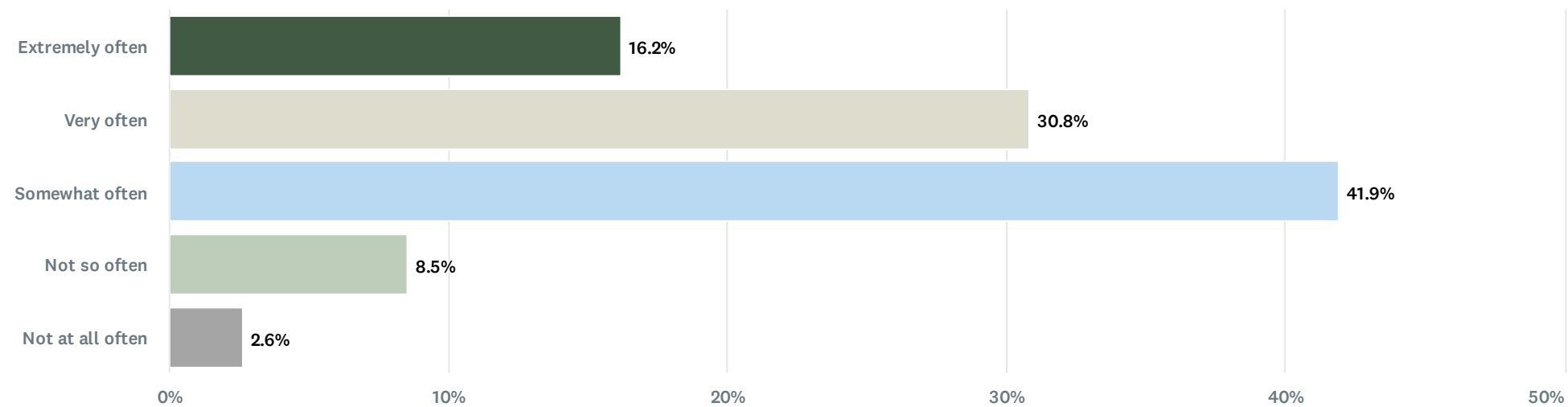
116 responses

How often have you recreated along the Musselshell River near Roundup (fish, walk, run, bike, boat, etc.) in the last 12 months?



Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

Q13
117 responses
How often would you participate in activities in this area if improvements were made as mentioned in this plan?



Q14 If you do not participate in activities along the Musselshell River near Roundup, why not?

Answered: 69 Skipped: 89

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	No time	5/6/2026 11:58 AM
2	I don't live in Roundup. My daughter does and when I visit, we always hike. Ride bikes. Picnic.	5/4/2026 8:22 PM
3	To old.	5/2/2026 7:37 PM
4	Access	5/1/2026 6:56 AM
5	I'm there daily.	4/30/2026 7:45 PM
6	Not much to do	4/29/2026 12:01 PM
7	N/a	4/29/2026 7:42 AM
8	Lack of access	4/28/2026 5:53 PM
9	Live slightly too far out of town	4/28/2026 11:45 AM
10	I do not live there	4/28/2026 9:32 AM
11	Bugs and there are way better places to recreate!	4/28/2026 5:12 AM
12	Not developed	4/27/2026 2:36 PM
13	I do participate! I don't want to see a bunch of bike trails, walking trails etc... leave the Musselshell River alone! Look what happens already during hunting season, for MONTHS AND MONTHS! Consider fire danger with all these new people moving here! Leave it like it is, that is why we love it here!!!!	4/27/2026 10:48 AM
14	I did before the flood. I didn't feel like it was safe after that	4/24/2026 6:35 AM
15	I participate whenever I am in town. Lately, that has not been often.	4/23/2026 1:00 PM
16	I am 83 and have walking problems. However would be good for our community	4/23/2026 10:55 AM
17	I lived there from 77-83, the first time, I lived in Roundup, then lived in MINNEAPOLIS, 1983-87, Los Angeles. Then moved to Roundup in again from , living LA, I was back to from 9/90, in Roundup left in 96. Came back to Roundup 90-96 Been in Being in Billings, since 2000 I have a son, who is on the Spectrum, found out a year ago we are both autistic, and are rediscovering how to hatour needs met. Would love the opportunity to live there again. Look forward to updates ❤️	4/22/2026 11:43 PM
18	Because there is alot of ticks down by the river and it is overgrown	4/22/2026 8:21 PM
19	Condition of trails, length between stops/benches, safety concerns, lighting	4/22/2026 2:59 PM
20	Live out of town and don't have time. I used it more when I had family in the nursing home(took for walks). And take grandkids and visitors when they are here	4/22/2026 1:43 PM
21	Lack of access is the main reason.	4/22/2026 11:51 AM
22	I have no idea where access points are.	4/22/2026 10:51 AM
23	live out of town but love to use facilities when visiting, would use daily if I lived in Roundup	4/22/2026 10:03 AM
24	N/a	4/22/2026 9:59 AM
25	Accessibility mostly but just not attracted to the area. It's not inviting.	4/22/2026 8:30 AM
26	Hate fishing in the grass and where there are a lot of bugs and no where to sit. Not much for trails and nothing to do, love nature but don't like just walking around.	4/22/2026 6:59 AM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

27	Access to river makes paddle boarding and kayaking difficult	4/22/2026 6:58 AM
28	Live outside of town and I just don't get there	4/22/2026 6:55 AM
29	Snakes and unkempt areas	4/22/2026 6:04 AM
30	I'm in a wheelchair and it's difficult for me to get around town let alone down by the river. I would love to go there but it's just not possible.	4/22/2026 4:58 AM
31	One reason is there is know way of knowing where to go for anything. Not one single person I've spoken to since meeting her has ever told me there was public land access anywhere except for the campground area. I didn't even know there was a river "trail" until two weeks ago when I took a turn I usually don't take just for fun. Now seeing the previous map there is a lot of inaccessible to me areas because I didn't grow up here and there is literally no "riverfront/fishing access" signs anywhere in this town... which is pretty sad... spent all this money and put up a bunch of those ugly signs around town "directing" people but not a single one for river access... We drive out of town to find these types of spots because most folks don't seem to want to "share".	4/22/2026 12:14 AM
32	Roundup is my hometown. I will always care about her, I come for the 4th of July and sometimes for other days, but I live in Helena	4/21/2026 10:28 PM
33	I spend a several hours a week participating in activities around Roundup. I would rather enjoy myself on unimproved land away from excessive amounts of people. Lots of public and private lands in the area to enjoy without the drama that happens at our parks. Rude kids, entitled parents, and untrained pets are not my idea of a good time.	4/21/2026 10:26 PM
34	I live near musesrlshell , come into town to or work there is nothing along the current area that draws me to utilize it more often.	4/21/2026 10:14 PM
35	I have 20 acres of my own and I'm busy at home. I would love a fishing access site and frisbee golf. A climbing wall sounds fun too!	4/21/2026 9:59 PM
36	no paved trail, bugs, weeds, snakes, would not go alone.	4/21/2026 8:13 PM
37	Handicapped person	4/21/2026 8:02 PM
38	Trails are not very long and not maintained well.	4/21/2026 7:50 PM
39	Need more fishing/floating availability	4/21/2026 7:38 PM
40	I would rather go to the mountains	4/21/2026 5:43 PM
41	Live out of town	4/21/2026 4:20 PM
42	I do	4/21/2026 4:06 PM
43	6 kids and not enough structured area	4/21/2026 3:29 PM
44	I would if there were some	4/21/2026 2:59 PM
45	Access is limited and there is usually people occupying the area with limited space	4/21/2026 2:11 PM
46	This river is only Suited to be a irrigation ditch the fishing is horrible bugs and mosquitoes everywhere it's not for the faint of heart and we don't want to watch all of our money get washed down the river during a flood	4/21/2026 1:53 PM
47	I do not live there. I participate when in the area. Two to three times a summer.	4/21/2026 1:14 PM
48	Well... I have Parkinson's and my wife has epilepsy so things chabge on a daily basis.	4/21/2026 1:10 PM
49	Live 20 miles west	4/21/2026 12:54 PM
50	Not the safest or accessible for stroller usage as I have a little one that needs to be in a stroller	4/21/2026 12:44 PM
51	Lack of quality access	4/21/2026 12:22 PM
52	Only because I live on property where I can hike	4/21/2026 12:06 PM
53	Lack of variety	4/21/2026 12:01 PM

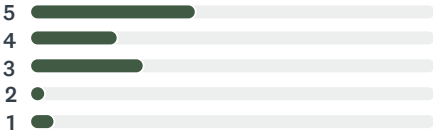
Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

54	I do	4/21/2026 11:44 AM
55	I don't like people. When I recreate I try to do it away from people	4/21/2026 11:43 AM
56	There are no activities other than walking and fishing to do by the river	4/21/2026 11:35 AM
57	difficult to walk long periods	4/21/2026 11:34 AM
58	Na	4/21/2026 11:31 AM
59	The activities haven't been available. I have an hour lunch I'd love to walk the river during it.	4/21/2026 11:22 AM
60	I would if there were group activities set up. Not by myself	4/21/2026 11:13 AM
61	Ticks..	4/21/2026 11:10 AM
62	Only due to a busy schedule	4/21/2026 10:33 AM
63	Access	4/21/2026 10:28 AM
64	Age	4/21/2026 10:19 AM
65	I live out of town and currently there isn't enough diversity in activity or longer trails to make it a regular pull for me.	4/21/2026 10:05 AM
66	Lack of organized events	4/21/2026 9:58 AM
67	Mosquitoes!	4/21/2026 9:48 AM
68	Lately been due to knee replacement. But kids go down and walk quite a bit.	4/21/2026 9:47 AM
69	N-a	4/21/2026 9:34 AM

Q15
115 responses
How promising is the future of recreation in the planning area?



/5
Average Rating



Q16

118 responses

How likely are you to support a Parks District, or some other tax district, to fund personnel, improvements, and/or maintenance of recreation facilities?



/5
Average Rating



Q17 Do you have any other comments, questions, or concerns?

Answered: 63 Skipped: 95

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	No	5/6/2026 11:58 AM
2	If I lived in Roundup, I would support all these improvements. I hope the people of Roundup understand what they have. A lovely, growing town.	5/4/2026 8:22 PM
3	As someone that owns land on the hillside directly south of the fairgrounds, I am concerned with increased trespassing and the liability that puts on me. I don't want to fence, but I will if need be	4/30/2026 7:56 PM
4	My support of a tax, etc, would be largely dependent upon the design of the park/trails, and the intended usage.	4/30/2026 7:45 PM
5	No	4/29/2026 12:01 PM
6	Concerns that the community will fall into deep and severe nimby-ism because they don't see the value or understand the need of enhancing the recreational opportunities and economic vitality and resilience	4/29/2026 7:42 AM
7	Use grants and follow through with planning and implementation	4/28/2026 9:52 PM
8	No	4/28/2026 5:53 PM
9	No more taxes.	4/28/2026 5:12 AM
10	Please do this and good luck	4/27/2026 9:10 PM
11	Hopefully we can accomplish this	4/27/2026 2:36 PM
12	No	4/27/2026 11:14 AM
13	We pay enough in taxes! Leave Roundup alone!	4/27/2026 10:48 AM
14	Think about personal safety as a factor. Could woman and children feel safe	4/24/2026 6:35 AM
15	N/a	4/23/2026 10:55 AM
16	I remember I got sick all the time I drank, couldn't handle unless RO process started 🙏 wish we could give by assistance the things help in with ideas, that could be amazing! I have basically lived in five ditstates, have seen a lot of ideas that are catalog that in mind head. We cannot afford to break a let, let alone finish lease, or have \$\$ to move everything 💙😁	4/22/2026 11:43 PM
17	Nope	4/22/2026 8:21 PM
18	Thanks for tackling this, forward motion is forward motion	4/22/2026 2:59 PM
19	While I think it is an awesome project, not sure taxpayers can afford much of a hike to pay for it 😞	4/22/2026 1:43 PM
20	I'm very excited for the future of Musselshell County. I believe the growth in our community is a wonderful thing. And I love seeing restoration and improvements. Id love to see our community become a destination location like Red Lodge. Making the area beautiful and accessible benefits all the businesses and residents.	4/22/2026 11:51 AM
21	No	4/22/2026 10:51 AM
22	None	4/22/2026 9:59 AM
23	Will this cost tax payers?	4/22/2026 9:04 AM
24	The area feels unsafe for children as it is today.	4/22/2026 8:30 AM
25	This focus is misplaced. Until Main Street becomes attractive, everything else can wait.	4/22/2026 8:21 AM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

26	Set the stage and screen up with seating like an amphitheater similar to Meadora. Areas to tie and/water horses. Obstacles coarse in one of the dog parks, again, natural landscaping and seating. Some large slides and hills that could be used for intertubing and sledding during the winter. Restrooms in various areas. Snack shackes at the activity areas, could also keep an eye on kids/ suspicious activities. K-9 patrol to keep an eye on things but also to get cops out in the community on a good note i.e. talk to people, let people pet the dog, etc. AEDs, first aid stations, discrete cameras especially in areas like skateboard park. Tie walk ways into down town, schools, hospital?	4/22/2026 6:59 AM
27	We really need to invest wisely so as to attract younger generations.	4/22/2026 6:58 AM
28	Skate park?	4/22/2026 6:23 AM
29	We really need to make Roundup more Senior and disabled friendly, especially ones that use their scooters and wheelchairs for transportation. I know many of them do and we have a pretty decent amount of Seniors and disabled people in Roundup. Make something easier for them at least	4/22/2026 4:58 AM
30	This would be great and all (truly would be amazing) but I think city funds and our taxes paid would be better spent fixing the eyesore that is Main Street. There is a reason folks passing through don't stop, when it gives the impression the town is dying and there are more closed and boarded up buildings than open and safe. Just a thought.	4/22/2026 12:14 AM
31	My parents generation (Who's Allen Clothing Store) etc... would be all for this...	4/21/2026 10:28 PM
32	Clean up the area ie walking paths with garbage and overgrown noxious weeds	4/21/2026 10:14 PM
33	No	4/21/2026 9:59 PM
34	No	4/21/2026 9:46 PM
35	No	4/21/2026 9:20 PM
36	Public restrooms that are maintained and trash stations. Some outdoor walking trails have little workout equipment and stops along the way. This gives people a walking path and free workout grounds.	4/21/2026 8:23 PM
37	A recreational area would be a huge benefit to the residents of Musselshell County, bike, walking, and running trail with mile markers would definitely benefit the health of our county. The other benefit is having a nice outdoor space to hold a family gathering outdoors with a gazebo or just to sit and read a book & enjoy the outdoors. Also- please remember good lighting!	4/21/2026 8:13 PM
38	Good luck. All for updates!	4/21/2026 8:02 PM
39	Put someone who actually enjoys the area in charge of decisions made instead of people who never go near the river	4/21/2026 7:38 PM
40	The pond	4/21/2026 6:59 PM
41	keep the area as natural as possible, flooding does happen	4/21/2026 6:13 PM
42	I would not support another playground, community meeting area, skate park, etc. I would support a walk, run, bike path	4/21/2026 5:43 PM
43	None	4/21/2026 5:43 PM
44	No	4/21/2026 4:06 PM
45	I dont at this time	4/21/2026 2:59 PM
46	The demographics in Musselshell county don't afford for large out of pocket expenses that would be paid by the citizenry through taxes. Any improvement needs to be funded via grant and approved only if minimal recurring cost to tax payers will keep the improvement functional	4/21/2026 2:11 PM
47	Just let Mother Nature do what Mother Nature does and let's spend our money on something that we could really use	4/21/2026 1:53 PM
48	Good luck. I hope to visit soon.	4/21/2026 1:14 PM
49	No	4/21/2026 1:05 PM

Roundup Reach Recreation Plan Feedback Survey

50	I began walking and working my bird dogs in that area 30 years ago. Since the rehab of the area after the flood the amount of damage done to the riparian zone by motorized traffic is terrible. If motorized access is to be allowed it should be limited to the north ends with a dedicated parking lots.	4/21/2026 12:47 PM
51	As long as environmental preservation happens for both people and nature im excited!	4/21/2026 12:22 PM
52	I was thinking a Parks Department would be a better choice than a committee or relying on volunteers.	4/21/2026 12:06 PM
53	No	4/21/2026 12:01 PM
54	No	4/21/2026 11:44 AM
55	In an area such as Roundup you will only get a few people who regularly will be part of a committee. Our law enforcement can't enforce the area we have now. They can't enforce more area. After a while it will become more of an area for drug activity	4/21/2026 11:43 AM
56	Na	4/21/2026 11:31 AM
57	Loose dogs are always a problem on trails, require and enforce leash laws. Horse riding trails would be beneficial but again loose dogs are a problem. Vault toilets at a few points would be useful especially for children and disabled. Rest points with a bench for elderly or disabled would help them get out on the trails with less worry.	4/21/2026 11:25 AM
58	More events to bring more tourists to town. Couple more restaurants would help. More stores opened.	4/21/2026 11:22 AM
59	Developing assets that are not cost prohibitive to maintain long term	4/21/2026 10:45 AM
60	No	4/21/2026 10:28 AM
61	Not at this time	4/21/2026 10:05 AM
62	This is exciting! I'd love more things to do as a family with kids and places to ride our horses	4/21/2026 9:48 AM
63	Yes this community needs more things to do.	4/21/2026 9:47 AM

A wide river with a grassy bank and a forested hill in the background. The water is a murky brown color with ripples. The grassy bank is on the left, and the forested hill is on the right. The sky is blue with some clouds.

Appendix E: Charette Worksheets



PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 1

Community Needs (15 Minutes)

Topic: What's missing in Roundup?

Purpose: Identify unmet needs that could shape programming.

Instructions: As a group, discuss the questions below. List your top needs on the lines provided.

Discussion Questions:

1. What recreational or social activities are missing in Roundup?

- Open space, scholarship family gathering area
- Movable picnic table
- Open space
- Family area under roof
-

2. What spaces or amenities do families, youth, seniors, or visitors need more of?

- Roofed Area
- Tables
- Gaming area
- Multi-use projector area
-

3. What would encourage more year-round outdoor activity?

- Fire place / hot area under next to building
- Lightning Joe
-
-
-

4. What experiences are currently under-supported in the community?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Top 5 Identified Needs:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 1

Community Needs (10 Minutes)

Topic: What should the theme(s) of the space be?

Purpose: Define the tone, story, and experience of the space.

Instructions: Choose 2-3 themes that best fit the site, community, and vision.

Possible Themes: (Circle Top 3)

- /// • Nature-inspired / River-focused
- /// • Community Gathering / Social Hub
 - Active / Recreational
 - Cultural Storytelling
- / • Art + Creativity
 - Health + Wellness
- /// • Events
- /// • Quiet Reflection + Refuge
- • Playful / Family Friendly
- Other: _____
- Other: _____
- Other: _____

Why these themes?

- Important to Community
- Outside Activity encouragement
- encouraging tourism



CHARRETTE WORKSHEET #3

PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 1

Programming Ideas (20 Minutes)

Topic: How to repurpose the existing slabs?

Purpose: Identify programs for how the slabs can be repurposed.

Instructions: As a group, brainstorm as many program ideas as possible. Then identify your top 3 to 5 ideas. Reference the needs and themes identified in previous worksheets.

Program Ideas:

- Community space with screen & speakers
- Very well Lighting
- Games courts / Basketball court, Fiddle Ball / chukkers
- Seating / Bleachers
- Volley Ball
- Jinned tables /
- Fire pit /
- Walking trail on outside, nature feature, educational plaque,

Top 3-5 Program Ideas:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 1

Group Concepts (25 Minutes)**Topic:** Creating a cohesive concept.**Purpose:** Turn identified program elements into a cohesive concept.**Instructions:** As a group, take your top 3-5 program elements identified in Worksheet #3, and follow the prompts below to develop a cohesive concept for each. Use the provided drawing materials to sketch out each of your concept ideas.**Concept Idea #1:**

Concept Name:

Theme:

(From Worksheet #2)

Gaming, Free Space / Classroom Area, Video Screen Area
Bar-B-que / Picnic Area

Key Program Elements (3-5):

- Basketball, Volleyball, Piddle ball Courts
- Classroom / Free Space Activity
- Entertainment / Gathering
- Lunch / Picnic Area
- Concessions / Events (Food Truck?)

Concept #1 Summary:

Areas are created for various activities for all ages or groups of people.

Sketch: Use your trace paper and map to develop a quick sketch of this concept. Label your drawing with the concept name.

Concept Idea #2:

Concept Name: _____

Theme:
(From Worksheet #2) _____

Key Program Elements (3-5):

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Concept #1 Summary:

Sketch: Use your trace paper and map to develop a quick sketch of this concept. Label your drawing with the concept name.



PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 3

Community Needs (15 Minutes)

Topic: What's missing in Roundup?

Purpose: Identify unmet needs that could shape programming.

Instructions: As a group, discuss the questions below. List your top needs on the lines provided.

Discussion Questions:

1. What recreational or social activities are missing in Roundup?

- COVERED GATHERING AREA FOR EDUCATIONAL + FAMILY/CLASS REUNION
- YOUTH ACTIVITIES ESPECIALLY 12 AND UP
- BATHROOMS
- ADULT ACTIVITIES
-

2. What spaces or amenities do families, youth, seniors, or visitors need more of?

- COVERED SEATING — COMMUNITY PAVILION GATHERING
- COVERED CLIMBING WALL
- CONCRETE PUMP TRACK
- DISK GOLF STARTING POINT
-

3. What would encourage more year-round outdoor activity?

- COVERED ACTIVITY SPACES — PAVILION, CLIMBING WALL
-
-
-
-

4. What experiences are currently under-supported in the community?

- ACTIVITIES FOR 12 YEARS OLD + UP
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Top 5 Identified Needs:

1. COVERED PAVILION
2. COVERED ACTIVITIES
3. YOUTH ACTIVITIES ESP. 12 + UP
4. BATHROOMS
5. _____



PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 3

Community Needs (10 Minutes)

Topic: What should the theme(s) of the space be?

Purpose: Define the tone, story, and experience of the space.

Instructions: Choose 2-3 themes that best fit the site, community, and vision.

Possible Themes: (Circle Top 3)

- Nature-inspired / River-focused
- Community Gathering / Social Hub
- Active / Recreational
- Cultural Storytelling
- Art + Creativity
- Health + Wellness
- Events
- Quiet Reflection + Refuge
- Playful / Family Friendly

— HISTORIC MARKER ABOUT HISTORY OF
SLAB AND AREA

- Other: WESTERN - ROUNDUP
- Other: _____
- Other: _____

Why these themes?

- BASED ON NEEDS
- EXPAND ~~ON~~ + EMPHASIZE ROUNDUP HERITAGE
- IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE + ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE

PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 3

Programming Ideas (20 Minutes)

Topic: How to repurpose the existing slabs?

Purpose: Identify programs for how the slabs can be repurposed.

Instructions: As a group, brainstorm as many program ideas as possible. Then identify your top 3 to 5 ideas. Reference the needs and themes identified in previous worksheets.

Program Ideas:

- CONCRETE PUMP TRACK
- COVERED CLIMBING WALL - BOULDERING WALL
- GAMING COURTS
- COVERED PAVILION W/ SEATING FOR EDUCATIONAL AND FAMILY/CLASS REUNION
- COMMUNITY GATHERING PICTURED ON STREET
- BATHROOMS
- COVERED INFORMATION, KIOSK ~~BOARD~~ FOR STARTING POINT OF DISC GOLF COURSE
- HISTORIC MARKERS ABOUT HISTORY OF SLAB+AREA
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Top 3-5 Program Ideas:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____



PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 12/18/2025

PROJECT NO.: 25036

GROUP #: 3

Group Concepts (25 Minutes)

Topic: Creating a cohesive concept.

Purpose: Turn identified program elements into a cohesive concept.

Instructions: As a group, take your top 3-5 program elements identified in Worksheet #3, and follow the prompts below to develop a cohesive concept for each. Use the provided drawing materials to sketch out each of your concept ideas.

Concept Idea #1:

Concept Name: _____

Theme:
(From Worksheet #2) _____

Key Program Elements (3-5):

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Concept #1 Summary:

Sketch: Use your trace paper and map to develop a quick sketch of this concept. Label your drawing with the concept name.

Concept Idea #2:

Concept Name: _____

Theme:
(From Worksheet #2) _____

Key Program Elements (3-5):

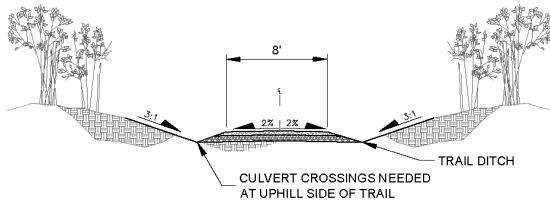
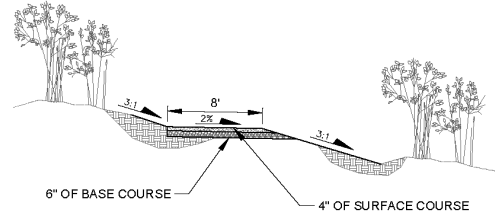
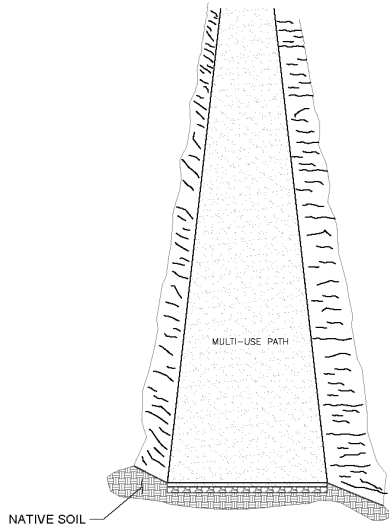
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Concept #1 Summary:

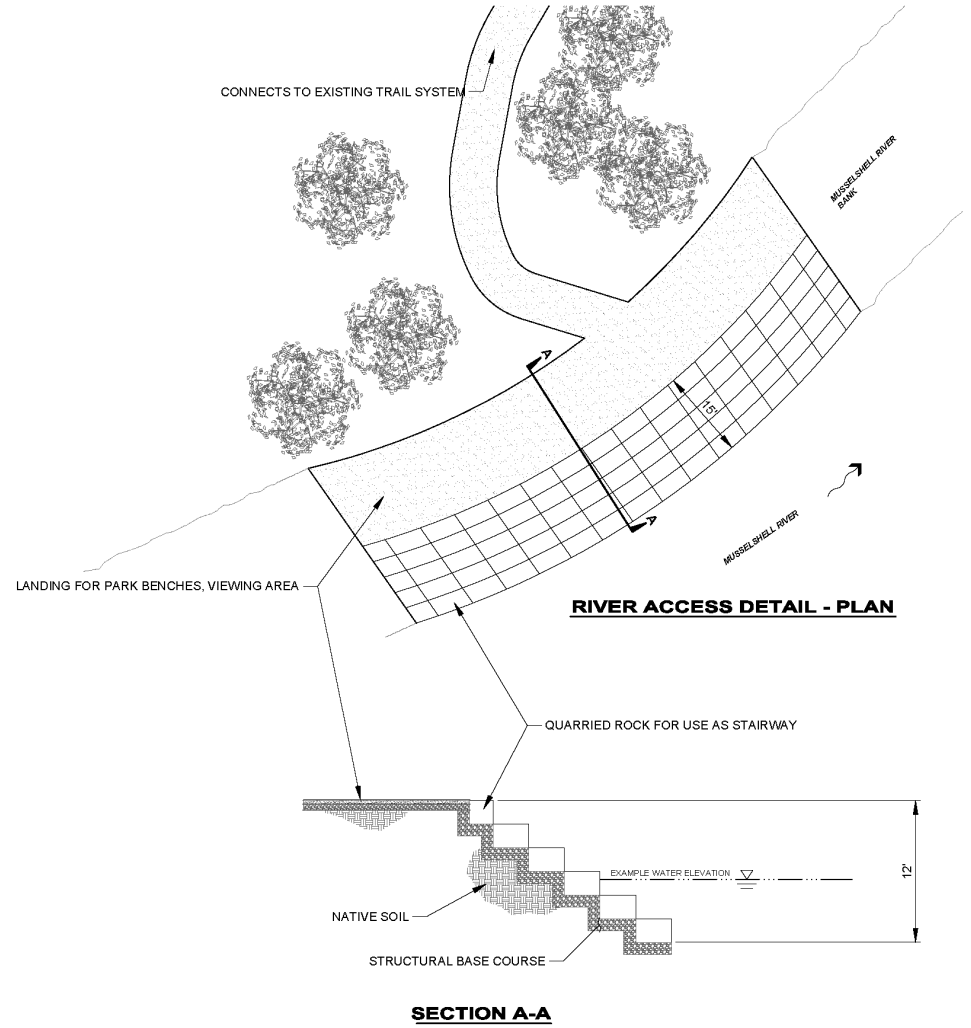
Sketch: Use your trace paper and map to develop a quick sketch of this concept. Label your drawing with the concept name.

A wide river with a grassy bank and a rocky hillside in the background. The river is brownish-green with ripples. The bank is covered in tall green grass and shrubs. In the background, there is a rocky hillside with scattered trees under a blue sky with light clouds.

Appendix F: Trail and River Access Designs



TYPICAL TRAIL SECTION



RIVER ACCESS DETAIL - PLAN

SECTION A-A

Typical Trail Section and River Access Example

SNOWY MOUNTAIN DEVELOPMENT
SMD ROUNDUP REACH STUDY



A wide river with a grassy bank and a rocky hillside in the background. The water is a murky brown color, and the sky is blue with some clouds. The text "Appendix G: Recommendations Table and Cost Estimates" is overlaid on the river.

Appendix G: Recommendations Table and Cost Estimates

Appendix G: Recommendations Table and Cost Estimates

Recommendation	Implementation Timeline	Planning-Level Estimate*
Short-term (1-2 years): Primary focus is on establishing access, safety, and basic recreation infrastructure		
Mid-Term (3-5 years): Primary focus is to build out the trail systems, expand recreation choices, and enhance public spaces		
Long-term (5+ years): Primary focus is to implement major recreational attractions, events, and economic catalysts		
<i>Trail and Connectivity Enhancements</i>		
Add new trails to expand the existing network. Include multi-use trails, biking, and/or equestrian use	Mid-Term	\$200,000-\$600,000
Create spur trails and pedestrian facilities linking recreation sites to downtown, Horsethief Recreation Area, the fairgrounds, and other key recreational areas just outside of city limits	Mid-Term	\$75,000-\$100,000
Develop multi-use trails linking recreation areas across the county and/or regional networks	Long-Term	\$50,000-\$100,000
Realign or improve other trail segments	Mid-Term	\$25,000-\$75,000
Install wayfinding at trailheads and major intersections	Mid-Term	\$20,000-\$40,000
Install appropriate crosswalks, such as Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons, to safely move pedestrians across intersections connecting to key features and recreation areas, such as Horsethief Road	Long-Term	\$35,000 each
Conduct discussions with MDT and develop engineering and design plans and construction costs to assess feasibility of a trail system that goes under the Highway 87 bridge	Short-Term	\$25,000
If feasible, pursue funding and permitting to construct trail underpass at Highway 87 bridge	Long-Term	Variable

<i>River Recreation Improvements</i>		
Improve pedestrian and drivable fishing access points along the Musselshell River	Short-term	\$60,000-\$200,000 for multiple points
Enhance access at the Riverside FAS to Cow Belles Campground corridor	Mid-Term	\$100,000-\$200,000
Identify and improve launch points for boating and tubing	Short-term	\$5,000-\$15,000
Ensure river recreation improvements respect floodplain limitations	Ongoing	N/A
Develop infrastructure for outfitters, events, or seasonal programming tied to the Musselshell River	Long-Term	\$100,000-\$250,000
<i>Disc Golf Development</i>		
Work with local partners to build disc golf baskets	Short-term	\$5,000-\$15,000
Engage with disc golf enthusiasts in testing and finalizing a course that minimizes erosion, protects sensitive habitat, and ensures accessibility	Short-term	\$5,000
Install the first 9 holes of a disc golf course at Bair-Collins site	Short-term	\$20,000-\$40,000
Install holes 10-18	Mid-Term	\$20,000-\$40,000
<i>Dog Park & Off Leash Areas</i>		
Develop dog-friendly recreation areas at Bair-Collins and one Mine Road site. Incorporate fenced small-dog and large-dog zones where appropriate	Mid-Term	\$50,000-\$100,000
Consider off-leash natural areas as Bair-Collins site, implemented with informative signage	Short-Term	\$15,000-\$25,000
<i>Outdoor Fitness and Sports</i>		
Create an approximate half-mile looped fitness trail with approximately 8-12 outdoor exercise stations, including accessible equipment for all ages and abilities	Mid-Term	\$45,000-\$80,000
Explore partnerships with local fitness centers or organized groups to support maintenance	Mid-Term	N/A
Develop outdoor sport facilities at the old sawmill foundation	Mid-Term	Estimates to be provided by High Plains Architects
Consider an alternative turf youth athletics multi-use sports field instead of 18-hole	Mid-Term	\$25,000-\$40,000

disc-golf

Habitat & Natural Resource Preservation

Create habitat preservation/exclusion zones with limited access to protect vegetation and sensitive riparian habitat	Short-term	\$10,000-\$25,000
Implement Flood Mitigation Study strategies along the Roundup Reach	Long-term	Estimates included in study.
Remove noxious and invasive weeds throughout the Roundup Reach	Short-term and then Ongoing	\$10,000-\$25,000
Plant native vegetation to stabilize soils, increase flooding capacity, and support wildlife, particularly on smaller, discontinuous sites.	Short-term	\$10,000-\$20,000

Interpretive & Pollinator Trail Features

Install interpretive signage about cultural, natural, and historical resources	Mid-Term	\$45,000-\$85,000
Improve and extend the Heritage Trail	Mid-Term	\$10,000-\$25,000
Incorporate educational elements for school and community programs and establish special programs (such as community science projects or nature-based research)	Short-Term	\$10,000-\$25,000
Develop pollinator corridors with native plants to support diverse species	Mid-Term	\$5,000-\$10,000

Pavilion & Outdoor Classroom Spaces

Build an open-air pavilion usable for community gatherings, events, and rentals	Short-Term	Estimates to be provided by High Plains Architects
Develop an outdoor classroom for various studies and youth programming	Short-Term	Estimates to be provided by High Plains Architects

Pump Track Development

Create a bicycle pump track to support active recreation and youth engagement.	Mid-Term	\$200,000-\$450,000
Explore the potential purchase and reuse of old racetrack site.	Short-Term	\$100,000
Align design and materials with natural terrain to minimize grading and erosion potential	Mid-Term	N/A

General Site Enhancements

Improve public access points and basic infrastructure, such as parking. Block motorized vehicle access with pass-thru gates and floodplain-compatible fencing	Short-Term	\$40,000-\$80,000
Install public restrooms	Short-Term	\$20,000-\$50,000
Clean up properties across the Roundup Reach to improve usability, mitigate trespass, and ensure safety	Short-Term	\$25,000-\$75,000
Enhance public spaces with gazebos, picnic/gathering spaces, etc.	Mid-Term	\$10,000-\$45,000
Enhance old sawmill foundation for public use (e.g. resurfacing, informational kiosk, or programming features)	Short-Term	\$25,000-\$60,000
Explore the feasibility of longer-term goals for stormwater retention, fishing ponds, and skatepark within the Roundup Reach	Mid-Term	N/A
<i>Community & Economic Engagement</i>		
Plan for events (clinics, races, festivals) to support tourism and local business	Mid-Term; and then Ongoing	\$10,000-\$25,000
Establish a recreation district or working group to guide implementation, and to facilitate partnerships, funding and maintenance	Short-term	\$5,000-\$10,000
Promote recreation opportunities in marketing campaigns and municipal websites.	Mid-Term	Varies
Encourage local business involvement in sponsorships and events.	Long-Term	N/A
Support volunteer programs for site maintenance, stewardship, and events.	Mid-Term; and then Ongoing	N/A
Pursue grants to fund recreation infrastructure.	Short-term; and then Ongoing	N/A

**Estimates are for planning-level purposes as of 2026 and may vary depending on scope, industry rates, cost of materials, etc. Specific projects should seek more specific, updated quotes when applying for funding opportunities.*



ROUGH ORDER MAGNITUDE COSTS

PROJECT NAME: Roundup Sawmill Charrette

DATE: 1/15/2026

PROJECT NO.: 25036

Item	Count	Unit	Unit Cost	Rough Order Magnitude (ROM) Price	Notes
Site Clearing, demo as needed	37200	SF	\$ 1.00	\$ 37,200.00	Allowance based on slab area
Site Grading and Drainage	37200	SF	\$ 1.00	\$ 37,200.00	Provide drainage holes in walls, promote positive drainage
Access Prep - gravel, ramping, steps	1500	SF	\$ 20.00	\$ 30,000.00	Accessibility Ramp
Food Truck Area - power, drains	1	Allow.	\$ 5,000.00	\$ 5,000.00	WAC
Picnic and BBQ Area	8	EA	\$ 600.00	\$ 4,800.00	BBQs, install; tables per below
Main Pavilion	6000	SF	\$ 75.00	\$ 450,000.00	Wood framed, open sides, fireplace, western aesthetic; tables below
Performance Stage & Screen	750	SF	\$ 50.00	\$ 37,500.00	Wood platform, rear wall, sound equipment?
Turf Area	2000	SF	\$ 20.00	\$ 40,000.00	Site prep, base, synthetic turf, drainage
Fixed Seating - benches	20	EA	\$ 500.00	\$ 10,000.00	Typical park benches, installed secure, non moving
Sidewalk Games	3	EA	\$ 500.00	\$ 1,500.00	Paint, game pieces
Picnic Tables	24	920	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 26,400.00	8' A-frame style, wood & aluminum, moveable, allows for ADA tables, too
Cornhole Area	1050	SF	\$ 1.00	\$ 1,050.00	Painting the zone, stripes
Climbing Wall	32	LF	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 35,200.00	Premanufactured wall with holds, base prep and crashpads over bark
Fixed Pingpong Tables	2	EA	\$ 7,500.00	\$ 15,000.00	Bring your own paddles, shipping, install
Planters	12	EA	\$ 450.00	\$ 5,400.00	horse trough planters, rock base, soil, drought tolerant plants, no irrigation
Fencing-split rail, bracket to slab	215	LF	\$ 25.00	\$ 5,375.00	Only around small games area, more may be required/requested



ROUGH ORDER MAGNITUDE COSTS

Basketball Court	1	EA	\$	85,000.00	\$	85,000.00	Based on Kaden's Court, Billings, base, surface, hoops, lights, fencing
Pickleball Courts	3	EA	\$	20,000.00	\$	60,000.00	Surface, striping, nets, fencing
Misc. site painting	1	Allow.	\$	5,000.00	\$	5,000.00	Provide color, murals, could be volunteer labor, just buy supplies

SUBTOTAL \$ 891,625.00

General Conditions 10% of \$ 891,625.00 \$ 89,162.50

Contractor Overhead & Profit (if required) 10% of \$ 891,625.00 \$ 89,162.50 Assumed generally coordinated at the same time by one GC

Contingency 15% of \$ 891,625.00 \$ 133,743.75

SUBTOTAL \$ 312,068.75

Landscape/Architecture, and/or planning 7.5% of \$ 1,203,693.75 \$ 90,277.03 As required to design pavilion, softscape areas/grading, courts, and

Misc. other soft costs 3% of \$ 1,203,693.75 \$ 36,110.81 Reimbursables, grant writing, permits, insurance

SUBTOTAL \$ 126,387.84

TOTAL \$ 1,330,081.59

