

**LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR
STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF
PARKS AND RECREATION ASSETS
Village of Hastings-on-Hudson**



Prepared by
Parks and Recreation Commission
November 2016

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I. OVERVIEW

The Village of Hastings-on-Hudson lies along the Hudson River in the southwest corner of the Town of Greenburgh, in Westchester County, New York. Incorporated in 1879, the Village is classed as a suburb of New York City. Residents can readily access the city by rail (peak hour express trains reach Grand Central Terminal in 33-35 minutes time) and by car (midtown Manhattan is just a 20-mile drive). The Village encompasses approximately 1.95 square miles of land (not including an additional 0.9 square miles of water rights), and has had a relatively stable population of roughly 8,000 people for the past three U.S. Census measurements beginning with 1990. The current population density of 3,925/sq. mi. is roughly one-seventh that of New York City's five boroughs but still almost double the Westchester County average and more than nine times the New York State population density. The population of Hastings is neither racially or economically diverse by U.S. standards, with percentages of African-Americans and Hispanics numbering far below national figures, and fewer than 4% of residents living below the poverty line. In fact, the median household income of just over \$120,000 per year is more than double the national average. Approximately 70% of Hastings-on-Hudson's roughly 1,250 acres is occupied by residential properties or commercial properties, 5% by the Hastings Union Free School District, 10% by various non-taxable institutional properties (such as churches, municipal buildings, and the Andrus on Hudson nursing home), and the remaining 15% by the park land and other facilities of the Village Parks and Recreation Department.

As most of the land within the Village is already fully developed in accordance with its zoning, there is relatively little room for population growth in the future of Hastings. One exception is a new 66-unit residential rental property (bringing with it 100-150 new residents to the Village), which will be ready for occupancy along Saw Mill River Road by the spring of 2017. And when the abandoned industrial waterfront acreage along the Hudson River is fully cleared of contaminants and its ownership transferred to property developers, the Village Planning Board envisions a mixed use for those 42 acres that could include some residential areas along with commercial properties and Parks and Recreation Department facilities and parkland.

II. VILLAGE DEMOGRAPHICS

During its peak years in the late 1960's and early 1970's the Hastings-on-Hudson population reached 9,479 but following the closure of the industrial businesses along the Hudson River waterfront in 1975, the population dropped roughly 15% to 8,000 by the 1990 Census. Over the past 25 years the population has remained at that level, showing only minor fluctuations between measurements. The U.S. Census Bureau declared the Village's population to be 7,849 in 2010 and currently estimates that figure to have grown slightly (by less than 2%) to 7,975 by 2014.

Applying the same annual growth to each segment of the population identified in the most recent census there should be roughly 335 children under the age of 5 years old living in the Village, and there are likely 1,690 school-aged children between 5 and 17 years old. The vast majority (4,570) of the residents are projected to be adults between the ages of 18 and 64, and there are also an estimated 1,380 seniors aged 65 and older. These figures are not dissimilar to the age group percentages of the entire U.S. population, although there are slightly more adults and seniors (and fewer children under the age of 18) living in the Village than would be expected in a community of this size.

The Hastings-on-Hudson Union Free School District currently reports that there are 1,586 students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade classes. Of that total 513 are in high school, 374 in middle school and 699 are in elementary school. These figures include children living outside the Village who attend school in the UFSD.

According to the 2010 Census there were 2,964 households in Hastings-on-Hudson and an average of 2.54 persons per household. The largest number of the nearly 3,000 households, roughly 40% of them, feature families with at least one child under the age of 18 living at home. Another 30% or so of the Village's households have couples with no children at home, and the remaining approximately 30% of households consisted of persons living alone.

III. NATIONAL AND NEW YORK STATE PARKS & RECREATION STANDARDS

The Hastings-on-Hudson Parks and Recreation Department has a membership in the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), a not-for-profit organization “dedicated to advancing park, recreation and conservation efforts” which provides its members with nation-wide data enabling individual communities to compare their offerings to those of their peers.

The NRPA also published in 1995 a set of guidelines authored by James David Mertes and James R. Hall which was entitled “Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines”. These guidelines were simplified and reissued by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation in 2003 and that document includes a table of recommended sizes and types of recreational facilities and parkland based on the size and population of a particular community. This table was cited in a Village of Hastings-on-Hudson report by its Director of Planning issued in August 2005 and entitled “Assessment of Park and Recreation Facilities and Fees in Lieu of Parkland.”

The full table is displayed below but it should be noted that the categories of “Large Regional Park” and “Metro Park” are not applicable to our local Village park planning as their purpose is to serve a county-wide population and indeed there are several such parks within reasonable proximity of Hastings-on-Hudson that address our needs in this area.

Table 1: New York State Recreation Facility Design Guidelines

Facility Type	Approx. Size in Acres	Acres per 1,000 Pop.	Travel Time/ Radius of Area	Means of Access	Comments
Pocket Park	0.25-0.5	0.25	10 min./0.5 mile	Bicycle or foot	Combined with residential development
Play Lot	1-2	2	10 min./0.5 mile	Bicycle or foot	For office workers, shoppers, neighborhood residents
Neighborhood Park	4-7	1	20 min./0.5 mile	Bicycle or foot	Should contain passive areas with landscaping as well as active areas such as play fields, court games, tot lots, etc.
District Park	20-100	2	30 min.	Auto, transit, bicycle, hiking, trail	Should include comfort station, interest for all ages, 1/3 capacity for winter activities
City, Village or Town Park	50-100	5	30 min./2 miles	Auto, transit, bicycle, hiking, trail	Extensive day use areas

Large Regional Park	40+	15	1-2 hours	Auto, charter bus, transit, major trail	Camping, picnicking, should include water access and selected winter activities such as ski touring, snowmobiling
Metro Park	25	0.124	30 min.	Limited auto or non-auto mode	Urban parks emphasizing special recreational, cultural and historical themes and activities, day and evening operation all seasons

Based on the above guidelines a village such as Hastings-on-Hudson with roughly 2.0 square miles of land and a population of approximately 8,000 residents distributed along national averages should have the following parks and recreational facilities:

- 1) Pocket parks – 4 to 8 parks totaling 2.0 acres
- 2) Play lots – 8 to 16 lots totaling 16.0 acres
- 3) Neighborhood parks – 2 totaling 8.0 acres
- 4) District parks – 1 totaling 16.0 acres
- 5) Village parks – 1 totaling 40.0 acres

Thus the combined parkland and land occupied by specialized outdoor recreational facilities for Hastings-on-Hudson should meet or exceed the above total of 82.0 acres, which it does quite easily. See the table below for a detailed analysis of how the acreage and number of each type of park within the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson conforms to New York State guidelines.

Table 2: Hastings-on-Hudson Parks vs. NY State Guidelines

Facility Type	Recommended		Hastings Actual		Comment
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
Pocket Park	4-8	2.0	8	1.6	<i>Parks meet standard in number but slightly below in total acreage</i>
Play Lot	8-16	16.0	4	7.7	<i>Below NYS standard but offset by areas within other parks plus UFSD facilities</i>
Neighborhood Park	2	8.0	6	33.8	<i>Counts Quarry Park but not UFSD athletic facilities or potential waterfront parks</i>
District Park	1	16.0	1	52.0	<i>Hillside Park with Chemka Pool & municipal tennis courts exceedss NYS standard</i>
City, Village or Town Park	1	40.0	1	48.0	<i>Hillside Woods meets NYS standard</i>

IV. CURRENT VILLAGE PARKLAND AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

The Village of Hastings-on-Hudson's Parks & Recreation Department currently controls, operates, or manages approximately 140 acres of developed parkland and recreational facilities along with another roughly 30 acres of undeveloped parkland (including both a new parcel of land along Saw Mill River Road which will be developed in 2017, Quarry Park which will be restored to its natural beauty soon thereafter and the northern portion of the old industrial waterfront area which should be developed by the latter part of this decade now that the Waterfront Cleanup Consent Decree governing that property has been approved by the Village Board of Trustees this past June).

A significant portion of this acreage is comprised by Hillside Woods, a 52.0-acre tract of largely unspoiled woodland with an extensive network of hiking trails, and Hillside Park, a 48.0-acre tract which includes woodland trails, Sugar Pond (featuring both fishing and ice skating), Chemka Pool, the municipal tennis courts, and a sizeable parking facility (capable of accommodating 50 vehicles) to serve all of the above cited parks and recreational facilities.

The condition of each of the Village's parks and recreational facilities varies dramatically, ranging from the pot-holed and unplayable municipal tennis courts (the Village was actually unable to generate revenue by selling tennis permits in 2016) to outdated and open-roofed changing rooms at Chemka Pool at one end of the spectrum to a newly (in 2016) renovated children's playground at the base of Reynolds Field and a completely re-landscaped (again in 2016) Riverview Park sitting on Warburton Ave. overlooking the Hudson River and the Palisades at the other end.

A complete and detailed accounting of all the Village's parks and recreation facilities is attached to the end of this report as Appendix #1. However, it should be noted here that the Village generally meets the acreage standards identified in the previous section. Among our developed assets are 8 'pocket parks' which total 1.6 acres; 4 play lots which total 6.5 acres; and 6 "neighborhood parks" which total 31.3 acres. The two tracts (totaling 100.0 acres) of parkland and recreational facilities of Hillside Woods more than meet the definition and guidelines for district and village parks combined.

In addition, some of the recreational needs of the Village's younger population is being met by facilities and playing fields owned and operated by the Hastings Union Free School District, whose two large outdoor athletic facilities are located on the roughly 8-acre tract of land along Chauncey Lane known as Reynolds Field and the 22-acre tract of land along Farragut Ave. known as the lower and upper Burke Estate. Both are walking distance from the middle school/high school complex on Farragut Ave. and centrally located in relation to the Village's housing areas.

V. HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON UFSD OUTDOOR ATHLETIC FACILITIES

The Hastings USFD consists of an elementary school with roughly 700 children located adjacent to Hillside Woods in the northeast quadrant of the Village, and a combined middle and high school complex with roughly 900 students centrally located off Farragut Ave. The elementary school has a very modest set of recreational facilities consisting of two distinct children's playground areas (with slides, swings, climbing structures, etc.), a small blacktopped basketball court with 4 hoops and a small baseball/softball diamond that is not sufficiently sized for regulation Little League play.

The middle/high school complex on the other hand has a standard set of outdoor athletic facilities for a school of that scale and those facilities have just received a major (in excess of \$5 million) overhaul including the installation of a new (summer of 2016) six-lane synthetic surface running track capable of hosting high school athletics competitions.

The playing fields, track and tennis courts are used primarily for the school's boys and girls modified, JV and varsity sports teams and physical education classes, which use them September through June on weekdays during and after school hours and also occasionally on Saturdays, but a number of them are from time to time available to various private youth and adult athletic teams and leagues on a permit basis through the Hastings USFD Athletic Department, and free play (on a first-come, first-served basis when not in use by the high school and middle school's tennis teams) is allowed on the school's tennis courts.

Casual or "pick-up" sports play (e.g. soccer, touch football, Ultimate Frisbee, etc.) will not be permitted on school athletic fields at any time. This is a new policy instituted (and actively enforced) following the reinstallation of the grass field at Reynolds Field in 2016 and the Burke Estate in 2017.

This is the complete list of school-controlled recreational assets surrounding the Farragut Ave. Middle and High School complex:

- 1) Reynolds Field main rectangular field (approx. 65 x 120 yds.)
- 2) Reynolds Field 400m 6-lane synthetic running track
- 3) Reynolds Field lower small rectangular field (approx. 20 x 35 yds.)
- 4) Reynolds Field asphalt tennis courts (4 total)
- 5) Reynolds Field asphalt basketball court (approx. 30 x 60 ft.)
- 6) Lower Burke rectangular field (approx. 60 x 120 yds.)
- 7) Lower Burke baseball diamond (note: overlaps the rectangular field listed above and thus they cannot be used simultaneously)
- 8) Upper Burke main rectangular field (approx. 75 x 120 yds.)
- 9) Upper Burke small rectangular field #1 (approx. 60 x 100 yds.)
- 10) Upper Burke small rectangular field #2 (approx. 50 x 75 yds.)

In a meeting held in August 2016 between representatives of the UFSD, the Village Board of Trustees and the Parks & Recreation Commission the UFSD Superintendent Dr. Roy Montesano indicated that it is their intent to limit use of the main football field to just school athletic team games to preserve its condition, and to utilize only the three fields at Burke Estate for organized local youth soccer play. This will result in similar, or very slightly reduced, capacity for that purpose.

While these athletics field appear to almost satisfy¹ the current needs for the Hastings-on-Hudson school system, it should be noted that they are actually less in number than those for the neighboring school systems in Ardsley, Dobbs Ferry and Irvington (all villages of comparable size). Ardsley Middle School, for example, has one full-sized rectangular field and two smaller rectangular fields for youth soccer, lacrosse, field hockey, etc. and their Concord Road Elementary School has a one full-sized and one smaller rectangular field – this in addition to the high school’s athletic facilities. And both Dobbs Ferry’s and Irvington’s school system athletic fields include (or will shortly include) at least one multi-purpose synthetic turf rectangular athletic field to permit use in early spring and late fall as well as during periods of heavy rain. The Hastings UFSD fields are all grass, and are often closed for repair and reseeding during the winter and summer months as well as during and after rainstorms.

¹*The UFSD will continue to seek occasional use from the Parks & Recreation Dept. of the softball diamonds at Zinsser Park for their girls’ softball teams and also of the municipal tennis courts for their boys and girls JV and modified tennis teams.*

VI. VILLAGE PARKS & RECREATION NEEDS

No survey of the recreational needs of the Village’s residents has been conducted in recent times and commissioning such a study is prohibitively expensive given the modest annual operating budget of the Parks & Recreation Department. However, there are a number of sources of current statistical information available which can give us a reasonably accurate understanding of how people in Hastings-on-Hudson would like to and actually do spend time recreating and also exercising for fitness. There are a number of local organized youth and adult sports teams and leagues that have shared their registration figures, and the Village has historically sold permits to swim at Chemka Pool and to play tennis on the municipal tennis courts. The Sports & Fitness Industry Association (SFIA) annually publishes a U.S. national survey of participation in a variety of competitive and recreational sports. And the Hastings Parks & Recreation Department is a member of the National Recreation and Park Association which provides feedback to the Village by measuring our recreational assets, park acreage, staff, operating budget and capital expenditure against comparably sized and populated towns throughout the U.S.

The following table applies the national SFIA participation survey’s percentage results against the age 6 to age 64 population of Hastings of approximately 6,000 in the top ten fitness and/or sport categories:

Outdoor Recreational Preferences (not thru school):

	Age 6-64		
	Pct.	Est. HoH	
Fitness Walking	40.5%	2,430	
Bicycling	23.7%	1,422	
Running/Jogging	18.3%	1,096	
Hiking	13.7%	825	
Golf	8.8%	526	
Basketball	8.4%	505	
Fitness Swimming	8.2%	495	Note: 2,373 pool passes on average 2011-15
Tennis	6.0%	363	Note: 574 tennis passes on average 2011-15
Kayak/Canoe	5.8%	347	
Baseball	4.6%	276	Note: approx. 335 registered Little Leaguers
Soccer	4.6%	276	Note: approx. 500 registered youth players from Hastings
Softball	3.6%	214	
Touch Football	2.6%	155	
Roller Skating/Blading	2.4%	142	
Skateboarding	2.2%	133	
Frisbee	1.8%	109	
Lacrosse	0.6%	34	
Roller Hockey	0.5%	29	
Field Hockey	0.4%	26	
Rugby	0.3%	19	

Source: 2013 SFIA Participation Topline Report

Dog Owners (per HH) 36.5% 1,731 Note: 244 Town of Greenburgh-licensed pet dogs in 10706

Source: 2012 AMVA Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook

If we take into account the Old Croton Aqueduct trail (running the length of the Village but under the auspices of the N.Y. State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation) as well as the Old Putnam Trail between the Saw Mill Parkway and Saw Mill River Road), the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson has a large number and length of trails which permit our residents to enjoy the top four categories of fitness walking, bicycling, running/jogging and hiking without having to leave the Village to take advantage of additional excellent options for those pursuits within Westchester County. That said, many resident bicycling enthusiasts have lamented the lack of a safe access by bicycle from the center of the Village to the Old Putnam Trail (currently it requires bicycling on Ravensdale Rd. and Rte. 9A, both of which are heavily trafficked and lack bicycle lanes). Although such incidents are extremely rare, in September of 2011 a Hastings resident on a bicycle collided with a vehicle at the intersection of Stanley Ave. and Ravensdale Rd. and did not survive his injuries.

While there are no public golf courses or driving ranges in Hastings-on-Hudson, the private St. Andrew's Country Club has an 18-hole course just outside the Village's boundaries and the private Ardsley Country Club with its 18-hole course is located less than 3.0 miles from Village Hall. In addition, Westchester County offers six low-fee municipal 18-hole courses including two (Sprain Lake GC and Dunwoodie GC) in adjacent Yonkers.

The outdoor or "pickup" basketball needs of the Village's population are met by the blacktopped facilities located at Hillside Elementary School, on the lower portion of Reynolds Field, at Farragut Middle School, and in the Village's Uniontown Park.

The Village annually issues well over 2,300 permits for swimmers to use Chemka Pool, which offers hours of lap and recreational swimming. In addition to permit access during general swim hours, aquatic programming to meet the needs and interest of all ages include a competitive youth swim team, formal swimming instructional programs, weekday swim instruction and recreational swimming for the Village's Day Camp program, senior lap swimming and fitness programs, Red Cross offerings in lifeguarding, water safety instruction, etc. and weeknight access for Youth Advocate programs. It should be noted that the pool's annual operating expenses are fully offset by revenue from the fees charged for family, individual and guest permits.

The Village has in the past issued well in excess of 500 tennis permits per year (which generate modest revenue for the Parks & Recreation Department) to play on the four asphalt municipal courts next in Hillside Park next to Chemka Pool, but in their current state of disrepair that has not been possible in 2016. On the assumption that those courts will be refurbished in 2017 (or new municipal courts placed elsewhere in the Village), these courts along with the High School's four asphalt courts and the two private tennis facilities in the Village (Riverview Manor Tennis Club on Euclid Ave. and the Tennis Club of Hastings on River St.) should more than meet the demands of the local population for tennis without leaving the Village.

Kinnally Cove on River St. serves as the Village's local kayak and canoe access to the Hudson River, so it can be asserted that this particular recreational need has been addressed. In fact, through an arrangement with the Parks & Recreation Department a private concern rents kayaks for day use at Kinnally Cove on weekends throughout the summer months. However, the cove is tidal and the bottom covered in sludge making access to the river at many times of day messy and awkward, and there are no storage facilities for Hastings residents to leave their kayaks and canoes at the Kinnally Cove. These issues need to be dealt with in the near future at either Kinnally Cove or at a potential new boat (non-motorized) launch in the northern portion of the old industrial waterfront area that will be dedicated to the Village under the terms of the Waterfront Cleanup Consent Decree signed in June 2016.

Youth and adult baseball and softball has a healthy level of participation in Hastings in keeping with and possibly even exceeding national trends, and the needs of that segment of the local population are met by the primary Little League baseball diamond at the Village's Uniontown Park and the twin diamonds occupying the Village's Zinsser Field. There is also a small baseball diamond at Hillside Elementary School and a full-sized diamond at the Burke Estate (both controlled by the Hastings UFSD). Little League representatives have recently and quite vocally cited a number of issues with the current state of the facility at Uniontown Park; their primary concerns are safety and shortage of parking in the lot off Rose St. (the only access road to the park) and substandard outfield dimensions that prevent the local Little League chapter from hosting regional events. It should also be noted here that adult softball leagues are organized on a multi-village basis by the Irvington Parks & Recreation Department, with participation (and use of home fields) by Hastings residents.

Youth and adult soccer has a healthy and comparable (to baseball/softball) level of participation in Hastings with roughly 500 registered players from the Village playing in AYSO 324, and the more competitive "travel soccer" clubs Rivertowns United FC and Greenburgh United SC. Although the Parks & Recreation Department has no rectangular grass or synthetic turf fields within its jurisdiction to offer these soccer players (or participants in other sports such as lacrosse, field hockey, Frisbee, touch and tackle football, rugby, etc.) this obvious gap in facilities has been ameliorated by 1) occasional use of the Hastings UFSD rectangular fields as permitted by the school system; and 2) the fact that youth soccer in the area has long been organized on a four-village basis with the Villages of Dobbs Ferry, Ardsley and Irvington contributing more than their fair share of fields to organized youth soccer programs. As previously mentioned, all three neighboring villages have a greater number of school-controlled fields than Hastings. And unlike Hastings each village has at least one municipal field (two at the county recreational facility Macy Park and one at Ashford Park in Ardsley, one at Gould Park and one at Waterfront Park in Dobbs Ferry, and several at Scenic Hudson Park in Irvington).

Although not listed in the sports participation study by the SFIA, the Village Parks & Recreation Department clearly recognizes the need to operate and maintain a number of children's playgrounds throughout the Village. There is a newly renovated (in 2016) playground managed by the Village on land leased from the Hastings UFSD off Chauncey Lane, as well as three more sets of playground facilities in Zinsser Park, Uniontown Field and MacEachron Park. And Hillside Elementary School has two distinct playground areas on school grounds, which serve the surrounding neighborhood and children waiting to be picked up from school.

Finally, there is a large canine population in Hastings, and while the number of pet dogs in the Village is extremely difficult to pin down, one suspects that the true number is far larger than the 244 currently registered with (and issued licenses by) the Town of Greenburgh. The 2012 AMVA Pet Ownership & Demographics Sourcebook suggests that 36.5% of all households nationally have a pet dog and even if that percentage exaggerates by a factor of two there would be well over 800 pet dogs in the Village. Many of the local dog owners have voiced formal complaints to the Parks & Recreation Commission about the need for an off-leash dog park in the Village, and indeed when Riverview Park was unofficially used as a dog park it was quite crowded many hours of the day. Since and even prior to Riverview Park's closure to off-leash dogs, Hillside Woods, Draper Park and Zinsser Park have been continually used by dog owners to let their pets run free (illegal under the Village's leash laws and much to the dismay of residents with small children looking to use those parks for other purposes).

VII. ASSESSMENT OF AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

The Village's Parks & Recreation facilities and parkland are generally at or above the national average as reported by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) in their 2016 review of nearly 1,000 agencies. The median of all reporting agencies was 9.5 acres per 1,000 persons and Hastings was deemed to have nearly double that at 17.0 acres per 1,000 persons. In addition, the study found that the Hastings Parks & Recreation annual operating budget was marginally better (\$8,558 to \$8,000) per acre of parkland than its counterparts, although that figure is probably distorted in Hastings favor by the relative strength of the revenues and subsequent high operating cost of Chemka Pool.

In terms of park and open space acreage and location as suggested by N.Y. State's guidelines the Village also grades out quite favorably.

Setting aside the constant need to maintain, repair, upgrade and renovate Hastings' existing parks and recreational facilities, there appear to be only two significant facilities missing from the Village's lengthy list of assets: 1) a park with one or more rectangular grass or synthetic turf fields for sports played on those surfaces (2016 NRPA data states that the average jurisdiction has one multi-purpose field, one adult soccer field and one youth soccer field for every 8,060, 12,365 and 6,671 residents respectively); and 2) an enclosed and specifically designed park that would permit dog owners to safely allow their dogs to run off leash. Otherwise, the vast majority of the Village's residents of all ages have ample areas in which to recreate and/or compete in a variety of popular individual and team sports as well as the ability to walk through unspoiled woodland trails or merely sit and contemplate views of the Hudson River while avoiding the hectic pace of a New York metro-area suburban life.

However, as evidenced by the current condition of the municipal tennis courts, the state of Riverview Park for almost a decade before its 2016 renovation, and the present rundown state of MacEachron Park, Hastings-on-Hudson does also fall short in its ability to annually fund all of the necessary capital expenditures to maintain its current parks and recreational assets. In fact, the 2005 Assessment of Parks and Recreation Facilities by the Village Director of Planning cited nine major renovation projects (including the resurfacing of the municipal tennis courts) totaling \$935,000 that would need to be undertaken prior to 2010 and several of them still appear on the Village Manager's annual capital budget report.

The 2016 NRPA report cites that their median Parks & Recreation agency spends just over \$500,000 per year in capital expenses for renovation of existing parks, new development of parkland and acquisition of parkland. In fairness, these agencies average roughly 400 acres of parkland per jurisdiction compared with about 40% of that acreage for Hastings, but that would still translate to a capital budget of over \$200,000

per year for the Village to be on par with other communities. Over the past several years (if not several decades) the Village Trustees have opted to treat requests for capital expenditures by the Parks & Recreation Department on a case-by-case basis rather than appropriate a consistent general annual sum for such purposes, but in any event the total spent on those projects over the past 10 years is far lower than national average per acre of parkland.

The deteriorating condition of the 42-acre Hillside Woods park deserves special mention in this report as the situation and its potential solutions are quite complex. It has drawn the attention and concern of the Village's Conservation Commission, and there appears general consensus among nature experts that there have been a cascading series of consequences triggered by deer overpopulation in those park that have resulted in "the loss of understory, invasion of non-native plants, decimation of native tree seedlings, and destruction of the top soil."¹ The Conservation Commission is scheduling a seminar/information session with outside experts in the field for the spring of 2017 to educate the community on the exact nature of the problem and steps taken by other communities facing similar problems with their woodlands. The findings from this initiative could well lead to a massive and costly restoration project that would need to be undertaken with some degree of urgency.

¹*Daniel E. Lemons, Professor of Biology, City College of New York; Trustee, Village of Hastings-on-Hudson*

VIII. FINANCING CONSIDERATIONS

The Village's Parks & Recreation Department's annual operating expense budget of roughly \$925,000 (not including the operation of Chemka Pool, whose expense budget of roughly \$375,000 is more than fully offset by pool revenues) is offset by revenue of nearly \$450,000 from various Parks and Recreation Department programs, resulting in a current cost to the Village's residents of roughly \$60.00 per capita.

From time to time, the Village Trustees have also approved capital expenditures for specific projects such as \$125,000 for the renovation of the children's playground at Reynolds Field (in 2015-16 fiscal year) and \$70,000 for the landscaping redesign of Riverview Park (in the 2016-17 fiscal year). These sums have come from the Village's annual budget.

Recently, based on a relatively new policy by the Village to assess property developers "parks & recreation fees" in lieu of parkland, there have been additional sums of money dedicated solely to renovation and development of existing parkland or acquisition of acquisition of new parkland. One such fee totaling \$420,000 will come available to the Village as soon as March 2017 and is already being counted on to help defray the costs of several overdue projects¹.

But that sum will not be enough to address all of the current renovation needs cited by the Village Parks & Recreation Commission as well as possible development of future parks and recreational facilities that may come with the cleanup of the waterfront area. It is also extremely difficult to predict when such windfall amounts will be received and thus impossible to rely on these funds on an annual budgetary basis.

Some additional money to fund future capital expenditure could be raised by leasing a state-of-the-art multi-purpose field to local youth sports programs (if the Village had one under its auspices); barring that some form of additional Village tax or "recreation duty" may have to be imposed on the Village's residents simply to prevent the current parks and recreational facilities from falling further into disrepair (see Appendix 1 for a park by park list of their current status and most recent injections of funding).

¹*In a public meeting held on August 4, 2016, the members of Parks & Recreation Commission voted unanimously to use these funds to a) re-install new municipal tennis courts on their current site in Hillside Park; b) make extensive renovations including expanded parking at Uniontown Park; and c) utilize the new park along Saw Mill River Rd. to create a youth-sized rectangular multi-purpose grass sports field. However, these three projects in total are likely to require some additional capital funding from the Village in the 2017-18 fiscal year and are subject to final approval by the Village Board of Trustees.*

The following table identifies several anticipated needs for significant capital expenditure over the next 20 years to maintain the condition of our existing parks and recreational facilities as well as to develop parklands that are owned (or are soon to be owned) by the Village:

Village of Hastings-on-Hudson
Parks and Recreation Department
Anticipated Future Capital Needs

<u>Year</u>	<u>Park/Facility</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Est. Cost</u>
2017	Hillside Tennis Courts	Repair subsurface, new asphalt surface, drainage control	\$237,500
2017	Uniontown Park	Renovate/move playground, expand parking, move outfield fences to reg. 200'	\$250,000
2018	New 9A Park	Install watering system, sod grass field, fencing, parking	\$100,000
2018	Dog Park (site tbd)	Develop for public use	\$50,000
2018	MacEachron Park	Landscaping, erosion control, new play structures	\$150,000
2018	James Harmon Community Center	Replace ceiling in main room	\$50,000
2018	Kinnally Cove	Improve beach & canoe/kayak launch area	\$100,000
2019	Hillside Woods	Remove damaged trees; restore forest undergrowth	\$500,000
2019	Sugar Pond	Dredge pond, build nature center	\$250,000
2019	Draper Park	Landscaping, tree removal, new benches, repair fencing	\$50,000
2020	Chemka Pool	Renovate changing rooms, add 2nd story & roof to main structure, replace filter system, solar power	\$1,500,000
2021	Zinsser Park	Renovate playground	\$150,000
2022	Waterfront South Athletic Fields	Install watering system, sod grass fields, fencing, parking	\$500,000
2023	Waterfront North Park	Landscaping, benches, walkways, piers	\$200,000
2030	Seniors Van	Replace existing van (purchased in 2015)	\$70,000
2031	Parks Truck	Replace existing truck (purchased in 2016)	\$120,000
2035	Reynolds Field Playground	Renovate (new play structures)	\$175,000

Note: Quarry Park restoration is independently funded through grants

The annual operating budget for the Parks and Recreation Department is sufficient to maintain the cleanliness of most of our currently existing parks but with potential new parks being added in the relatively near future that will likely trigger a need for more personnel than the current full-time staff of one superintendent, one recreation assistant and one parks foreman. The Department will seek in 2017 the addition of a full-time recreation leader and a full-time parks worker, and when the waterfront parks are developed and Quarry Park is restored and re-opened to the public the Department will most likely seek yet another full-time parks worker.

IX. CONCLUSION

It is the consensus opinion of the Parks and Recreation Commission that the Village of Hastings-on-Hudson has done an admirable job, indeed better than most municipalities of a comparable size, of preserving both woodland and open space for its roughly 8,000 residents to enjoy. However, with almost double the acreage of parkland to population reflected by the national average, the Village must do more on a regular basis than occasional tree pruning or planting to protect the condition of these valuable assets to Village life. We also strongly believe that today the Village stands at a particularly important point in its history as we are on the brink of recapturing use of a significant portion of the Hudson River waterfront as well as the currently shuttered 5.1-acre Quarry Park. It is thus imperative that decisions impacting each of the Village's individual parks and recreation facilities going forward fit into an overall strategic vision of the Village's current assets and its long-range goals in meeting the needs and desires of all its residents in addition to reflecting the wishes of the neighboring residents in close proximity (i.e. walking distance) to any one specific park or facility. We will also have, over the next several years, an opportunity to adjust the balance between passive and active recreational parkland (which currently stands at roughly 4 acres of passive use parkland to every 1 acre of active recreational facilities, not counting Quarry Park which, due to the restrictions on the grant money used to fund its restoration, must be designated for passive recreation only when it is restored) to reflect a nationally and locally growing trend of healthier and fitter adults exercising well into their 60's and even beyond. We would encourage the Village Trustees and the Village Planning Board to recognize that need and address it during any and all negotiations with the property developers who own the tracts of land along the waterfront, with a specific eye toward creating additional active recreational facilities there, such as a multi-purpose rectangular sports field and a baseball diamond (as opposed to park land with benches and walking areas).

X. APPENDICES

Village of Hastings-on-Hudson Parks & Recreational Facilities

Name of Park/Facility	Size in Acres	Type	Description & Features	Current Condition	Used By	Last Re-Investment
James V. Harmon Community Center	*	Building	Meeting and function rooms, storage facilities and Park dept. offices	Built in 2007 and still in excellent condition	Seniors, youth advocate pgm, scouts, farmer's mkt, town meetings, festive events, adult education, yoga, etc.	\$5.0 million to build
Hillside Park	52.0	District Park	Includes the Chemka Pool and the public tennis courts; Sugar Pond (fishing and ice skating)	Trails and woods in good shape; Sugar Pond needs dredging; nature shed very old	Village residents of all ages; Hastings UFSD for nature education pgms	Sugar Pond dredged in 1980's
Chemka Pool	**	Facility	Spray pool, training pool, L-shaped main pool with lap lanes and free swimming; male and female changing rooms; office; makeshift concession area	Three pools modernized in 2003 in excellent shape but bathhouse lacks roof and changing facilities are outdated	Variety of Village residents on permit basis; senior swim program; youth competitive swim team	Modernized in 2003 at a cost of \$1.9 million
Public Tennis Courts	**	Facility	Four asphalt courts set within Hillside Park	One court not playable; three noticeably cracked	Variety of Village residents on permit basis; rec tennis lessons; Hastings MS teams	Built in 1966 and partially resurfaced (patched & painted only) in 2001
Hillside Woods	48.0	Village Park	Natural woodland with hiking trails	Trails and woods in deteriorating condition	Village residents of all ages	
Reynolds Field Entrance	0.2	Pocket Park	Woodland trail	Good condition		
Uniontown Field	7.9	Neighborhood w/ Play Field	Little League baseball field; asphalt basketball court; picnic area; play ground	Field does not conform to Little League HQ standards; parking only for 16 vehicles; playground under-equipped and equipment is old	Little League; neighborhood children	\$5,000 to resurface basketball court 2015; >\$100,000 for dugouts, fencing, food shack, batting cages in 2012 (incl. Little League contribution)
Zinsser Park	7.4	Neighborhood w/ Play Field	One softball and one baseball field; picnic area; play ground; community gardens (w/ 75 plots)	Fields in good condition; recent landscaping improvements; playground equipment aging	Little League; adult softball (through Irvington Rec league); rec football; rec U-6 soccer	New dugouts installed in 2015 for \$18,000 (LL contributed add'l funds)
Riverview Park	1.8	Play Lot	Landscaped viewing areas overlooking Hudson River and Palisades	Excellent except that approx. 70% of park is steep (60 degree grade) inaccessible woodland	Primarily neighborhood residents of all ages	\$70,000 landscaping makeover in 2016, watering system added
Fulton Park	1.6	Play Lot	Benches	Good condition	Village residents of all ages	
Draper Park	9.9	Neighborhood	Picnic areas	Good condition although several trees that are in need of removal or pruning	Scouts campouts; music performances; village residents of all ages for picnics, relaxing, etc.	
MacEachron Park	1.3	Play Lot	Picnic areas, playground equipment, views of Hudson River and Palisades	Poor condition, especially along waterfront	Village residents of all ages; weddings at Harvest	Created in 1999
Kinnally Cove	3.0	Play Lot	Picnic tables, benches & kayak launch, wooden boardwalk	Fair condition; Hudson River beach needs repair to permit kayak entry at low tide	Kayakers and kayak renters (third party operates concession)	Created in 2007
Senior Citizens Vest Pocket Park	0.1	Pocket Park	Benches, chess tables	Fair condition; benches beginning to rot	Primarily neighborhood residents of all ages	\$5,000 in 2016 to replace benches, add landscaping
Wagner Park	0.1	Pocket Park	Benches	Good condition		Created in 1990's
Dan Rile Memorial Park	1.6	Neighborhood	Trailways	Good condition	Primarily neighborhood residents of all ages	Re-landscaped in 2012 via donation of time & money
Villard Park	0.2	Pocket Park	Benches	Good condition	Primarily neighborhood residents of all ages	Tree trimming in 2013
Quarry Park	5.1	Neighborhood	Undeveloped	Currently closed and in overgrown/unsafe condition	Village residents of all ages	Will be refurbished with a \$1.3 million grant that was part of Waterfront Cleanup Consent Decree
Graham Park	14.0	??	Undeveloped	Undeveloped		
Cliff Street	0.1	Pocket Park	Grass	Not usable		
Broadway Triangle	0.4	Pocket Park	Grass	Not usable		
Former Getty Station	0.2	Pocket Park	Grass	Undeveloped		
Veteran's Memorial	0.3	Pocket Park	Grass	Undeveloped		
Pulver's Woods	2.9	Neighborhood	Trailways	Good condition	Primarily neighborhood residents of all ages	Re-landscaped in 2012 via donation of time & money
Lefurgy Park	1.8	Neighborhood	Undeveloped	Undeveloped		
New 9A Parcel	1.8	??	Undeveloped	Undeveloped	Undetermined	Will be developed in 2017; cost and use TBD
Waterfront North	6.3	Neighborhood	Undeveloped; northwest corner of former Atlantic Richfield property, plus esplanade along Hudson, plus 1.75 acres tbd once remaining land developed under consent decree	Undeveloped	Currently no public use	
Waterfront South	??	??	Cleaned but still privately owned and awaiting development	Undeveloped	Currently no public use	
Reynolds Field (owned/controlled by school district)	8.0	Neighborhood w/ Play Field	Multi-purpose athletic field used by HS football team; 400m 6-lane running track; four asphalt tennis courts; children's playground; asphalt basketball court; small grassy field area	Basketball court in good condition (resurfaced in 2XXX) and all other facilities/areas brand new in excellent condition	HS athletic teams; public on basketball court and playground; AYSO and rec lacrosse on upper field	Playing fields, track, tennis courts & playground all replaced new in 2016; Village invested \$125,000 in playground (plus donations)
Burke Estate (owned/controlled by school district)	22.0	Neighborhood w/ Play Field	HS athletic fields including two baseball diamonds overlapping 3 (2 full-sized and 1 smaller) multi-purpose fields	Drainage improved and fields re-sodded in 2016-17	HS athletic teams; private youth soccer teams	Part of broader \$8 million project to renovate Reynolds Field and other Hastings UFSD facilities

*building (not park) **tennis courts, pool are part of Hillside Park

Key Findings

Park Facilities

America's local and regional park agencies differ greatly in size and facility offerings. Whereas the typical agency participating in PRORAGIS serves a jurisdiction (e.g., a town, city, county and/or region) of 40,800 people, there are agencies that serve an area of just a few hundred people while others are a primary recreation resource for millions of people. Naturally, the offerings of these agencies vary as much as do the markets they serve. The typical agency has 19 parks under its watch comprising a total 400 acres. Adding in non-park facilities, the median number of parks and non-park facilities rises to 24 comprising 490 acres.

At the typical agency, there is one park for every 2,277 residents. The number of people per park rises as the population of the town, city, county or region served by the agency increases. At agencies located in jurisdictions with less than 20,000 residents, there is one park for every 1,335 residents. The ratio rises to one park for every 2,396 residents in jurisdictions with 50,000 to 99,999 people and one park for every 6,250 people at agencies serving areas with more than 250,000 people.

The typical park and recreation agency has 9.5 acres of park land for every thousand residents in the jurisdiction. So, which agencies offer the most park land acreage per 1,000 residents? The smallest and largest agencies: those serving fewer than 20,000 residents typically have 10.6 acres per 1,000 residents compared to 12.5 acres per 1,000 residents at jurisdictions serving more than 250,000 people. At the same time, agencies serving jurisdictions between 100,000 and 250,000 people have 7.4 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.

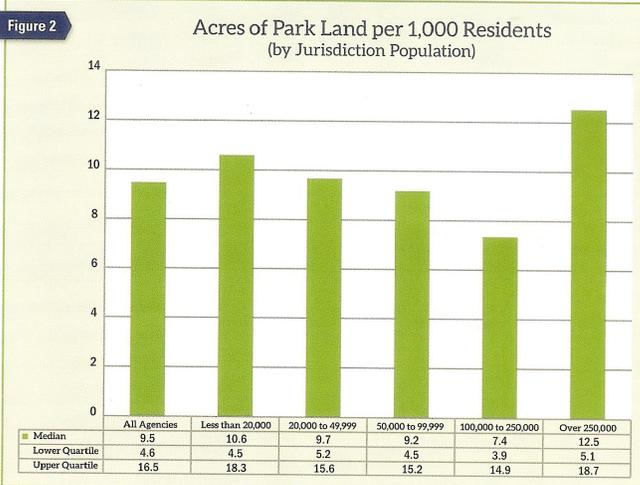
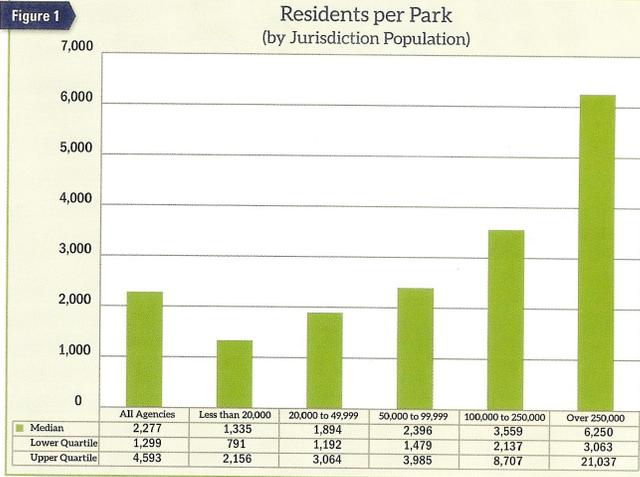


Figure 3

Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities

Outdoor Facility	Agencies Offering this Facility	Median Number of Residents per Facility
Playgrounds	91%	3,560
Basketball courts	85%	7,000
Diamond fields: softball fields - adult	65%	12,463
Tennis courts (outdoor only)	61%	4,295
Diamond fields: softball fields - youth	59%	9,687
Diamond fields: baseball - youth	58%	6,599
Swimming pools (outdoor only)	54%	34,686
Rectangular fields: multipurpose	50%	8,060
Community gardens	47%	32,376
Tot lots	45%	12,112
Dog park	41%	43,183
Diamond fields: baseball - adult	39%	19,694
Rectangular fields: football field	38%	25,523
Rectangular fields: soccer field - youth	37%	6,671
Rectangular fields: soccer field - adult	34%	12,365
Diamond fields: tee-ball	28%	12,771
Multiuse courts -basketball, volleyball	25%	13,736
Ice rink (outdoor only)	21%	16,572
Rectangular fields: lacrosse field	7%	26,639
Rectangular fields: cricket field	6%	199,199
Multipurpose synthetic field	5%	34,915
Rectangular fields: field hockey field	3%	22,767
Overlay field	3%	7,257

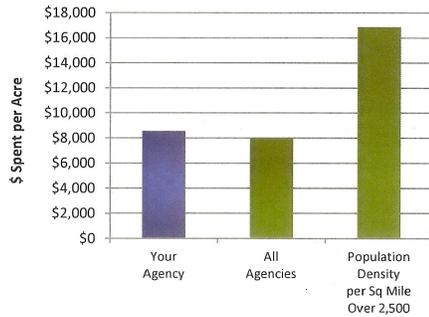
Park and recreation agencies offer a wide variety of facility types and features. **An overwhelming majority of park and recreation agencies have playgrounds (91 percent) and basketball courts (85 percent) in their portfolio of outdoor assets.** Further, a majority of agencies have diamond fields for baseball and/or softball, tennis courts, outdoor swimming pools and multipurpose rectangular fields.

In addition, the typical park and recreation agency that manages or maintains trails for walking, hiking, running and/or biking has 11.0 miles of trails in its network. Agencies serving more than 250,000 people in their area have a median of 90.1 miles of trails under their purview.

Park and recreation agencies also offer a number of indoor facilities for their residents. **A majority of agencies offer recreation centers and gyms, while at least two in five agencies offer community centers, senior centers and fitness centers.** Figure 4 provides median populations served by the following facility and/or activity area.

Executive Summary

Operating Expenditures per Acre of Parkland



	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
Lower Quartile		\$3,627	\$7,298
Median	\$8,558	\$8,000	\$16,892
Upper Quartile		\$19,790	\$36,343

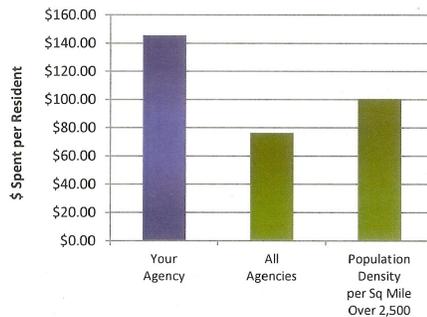
Two metrics that can be used to gauge whether a community is adequately funded to manage, operate, and maintain its parks and recreation areas are "operating expenditures per acre managed" and "operating expenditures per capita." The first metric, operating expenditures per acre, is calculated by dividing total operating expenditures by total parkland acres managed by the agency. The second metric, operating expenditures per capita, is calculated by dividing total operating expenditures by the population of the jurisdiction served by the agency.

Operating expenditures include all of the costs to provide parks and recreation services to the community, including personnel salaries, benefits, utilities, equipment, and materials. Operating expenditures may also include debt service if it is paid out of the annual operating budget, as well as any expenditures incurred as part of a special or enterprise fund (such as a golf course) managed by the public agency.

It is important to note that operating costs can vary widely between communities due to differences in parks and recreation facility standards, types of equipment, repair and replacement schedules, types and topography of parkland, degree of maintenance required, levels of use, and other variables. Operating costs and efficiencies can also vary with the number of acres managed and/or the size of the population served. For example a community that manages extensive conservation lands will have a lower ratio of expenditures/acre than a community that primarily manages developed parkland.

Communities that benchmark operating expenditures should conduct follow-up research to analyze and document the specific reasons for differences in operating expenditures. For example it may be helpful to find a similar agency in PRORAGIS, then visit and photograph the facilities at benchmarked communities, and meet with agency staff to document key differences in facility quality or levels of maintenance. It may also be helpful to determine if a community is serving a larger population than its own residents. Elected officials, managers, and residents may be more supportive of increased operation budgets if they clearly understand the reasons for variations in funding between communities, and/or the implications of different funding levels.

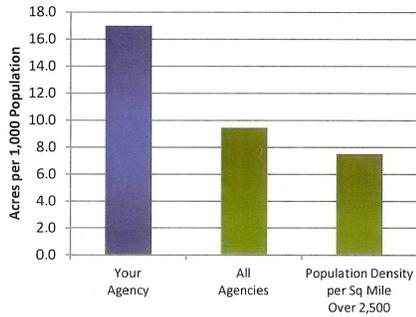
Operating Expenditures Per Capita



	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
Lower Quartile		\$38.78	\$58.99
Median	\$145.47	\$76.44	\$100.63
Upper Quartile		\$138.39	\$184.48

Are you adequately funded?

Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Population



	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
Lower Quartile		4.6	3.5
Median	17.0	9.5	7.5
Upper Quartile		16.5	14.1

Do you have enough parkland?

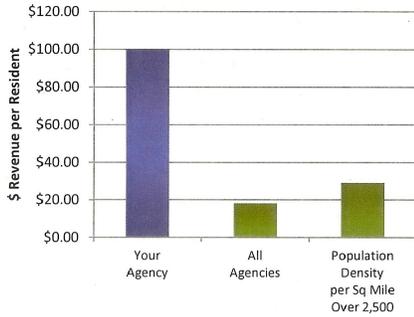
The “acres of parkland per 1,000 population” metric is the most common technique for determining whether a community has “enough” parkland. It is also known as a community’s “acreage level of service (LOS).” There is no standard acreage LOS in the United States, and LOS can vary widely due to a community’s history, culture, demographics, density, development patterns, and other factors. For example the acreage LOS of communities within the PRORAGIS database ranges from less than 2 acres per 1,000 citizens to over 100 acres per 1,000 citizens.

An often-asked question is “what should be counted in an acreage LOS?” Unfortunately there is no standard answer. Some communities include public golf courses and beaches, while others include publicly accessible lakes and wetlands. Some cities and counties also include public parkland owned by other agencies, such as state parks and national forests. Some communities also count private recreation areas, owned and managed by homeowners associations, because these areas help meet residents’ local recreation needs. Since the primary purpose of acreage LOS is to determine a community’s need for parkland, it is recommended that communities only count developable, publicly accessible parkland within their jurisdiction.

Open space lands that are undevelopable, such as privately owned open spaces, private golf courses, or private beaches; or open space lands that are permanently protected such as wetlands, water bodies, or protected conservation lands, cannot be used in calculations to determine how much open space is needed for future community needs for facilities such as parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, or community recreation centers. Privately owned parkland is not open to the public, and could be sold or redeveloped. Public parkland owned by another jurisdiction (such as state or county-owned land within a municipality) should be counted only for the population served by that jurisdiction.

Acreage LOS should be used in conjunction with other needs assessment techniques to gauge a community’s need for additional parkland. For example a community may conclude that it is not necessary to acquire additional parkland after comparing its acreage LOS to other communities. However other needs assessment techniques such as surveys, focus group meetings, and population projections may indicate that residents’ needs are not being met, and additional parkland may be required.

Revenue per Capita



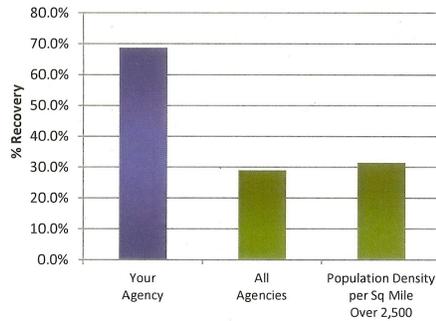
	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
Lower Quartile		\$6.47	\$9.48
Median	\$99.95	\$18.22	\$29.23
Upper Quartile		\$51.18	\$73.13

Revenues (also known as “annual direct revenues”) include all of the monies generated directly from parks and recreation classes, programs, memberships, concessions, permits, rentals, and other non-tax sources. Revenues do not include funding from taxes, grants, foundations, bonds, assessments, or other indirect sources.

Two metrics that can be used to track revenues, and/or compare revenue generation to other agencies, are “revenue per capita” and “revenue as a percentage of total operating expenditures.” The first metric, revenue per capita, is calculated by dividing the total revenues generated by the agency by the population of the jurisdiction served by the agency. The second metric, revenue as a percentage of total operating expenditures (also known as “cost recovery”), is calculated by dividing the total revenues generated by the agency by the total operating expenditures of the agency.

In addition to using these metrics for revenue tracking and benchmarking, they can also be used to establish cost recovery policies and goals. There are no industry standards for cost recovery; for example, some communities have established different cost recovery policies for senior, adult, and youth programs, while others have established overall cost recovery goals as a percentage of operating expenses. PRORAGIS can help agencies to determine reasonable and realistic cost recovery goals based on data from other agencies.

Revenue as a % of Operating Expenditures (Cost Recovery)



	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
Lower Quartile		13.3%	14.7%
Median	68.7%	29.0%	31.5%
Upper Quartile		49.2%	49.4%

How much are you making?

Agency Effectiveness Ratios

	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
1. Operating expenditures per capita	\$145.47	\$76.44	\$100.63
2. Revenue per capita	\$99.95	\$18.22	\$29.23
3. Total revenue to total operating expenditures	68.7%	29.0%	31.5%
4. Total tax expenditures per capita	\$45.52	\$53.66	\$65.72
5. Operating expenditures per acre of parkland	\$8,558	\$8,000	\$16,892
6. Operating expenditures per acres of parks and non-park sites	\$7,226	\$6,476	\$11,415
7. Operating expenditures per FTE	\$32,947	\$96,055	\$108,135
8. FTE's per 10,000 population	44.2	7.4	9.7
9. Acres of parks per 1,000 residents	17.0	9.5	7.5
10. Number of residents per park	608	2,277	2,209
11. Number of acres per park	10.3	20.5	13.7
12. Number of participants per program		44	26
13. Ratio of fee programs to all programs		84.6	84.6
14. Ratio of building attendance to park attendance		50.0	56.0

Agency Operations: Operating Budget

	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
1. Agency's total annual operating expenditures			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		716	214
Lower Quartile		\$1,175,787	\$3,000,000
Median	\$1,149,802	\$3,459,846	\$7,231,723
Upper Quartile		\$9,604,604	\$18,408,577
2. Percentage of agency's total operating expenditures for the following categories:			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		650	194
Personnel services		54.6%	54.7%
Operating expenses		36.7%	37.6%
Capital expense not in CIP		6.1%	5.3%
Other		2.6%	2.4%
3. Percentage of agency's total operating expenditures from the following sources:			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		499	158
General Fund Tax Support		59.7%	57.2%
Dedicated Levies		8.6%	9.1%
Earned/Generated Revenue		24.5%	25.0%
Other Dedicated Taxes		2.4%	2.8%
Sponsorships		0.8%	0.4%
Grants		1.5%	2.3%
Other		2.5%	3.2%
4. Agency's total annual non-tax revenues			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		608	185
Lower Quartile		\$214,875	\$732,387
Median	\$790,000	\$795,500	\$2,000,000
Upper Quartile		\$2,905,019	\$5,865,111

Capital Budget

	Your Agency	All Agencies	Population Density per Sq Mile Over 2,500
1. Agency's total capital budget for the next 5 years and total capital budget for the fiscal year:			
a. Capital budget for next 5 years			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		352	110
Lower Quartile		\$571,444	\$1,287,500
Median		\$3,000,000	\$4,842,500
Upper Quartile		\$11,661,882	\$16,621,576
b. Capital budget for the fiscal year			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		642	196
Lower Quartile		\$85,596	\$300,000
Median		\$506,064	\$1,344,000
Upper Quartile		\$2,275,838	\$5,060,721
2. Percentage of agency's current fiscal year's capital budget designated for the following purposes:			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		369	121
Renovation		54.8%	59.2%
New Development		30.0%	25.2%
Acquisition		7.3%	8.5%
Other		7.9%	7.0%
3. Dollar value of authorized general obligation bonds and revenue bonds authorized for the agency this year			
a. Value of general obligation bonds authorized			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		312	99
Lower Quartile		\$0	\$0
Median		\$0	\$0
Upper Quartile		\$201,750	\$1,171,333
b. Value of revenue bonds authorized			
<i>Number of Responses</i>		283	92
Lower Quartile		\$0	\$0
Median		\$0	\$0
Upper Quartile		\$0	\$0

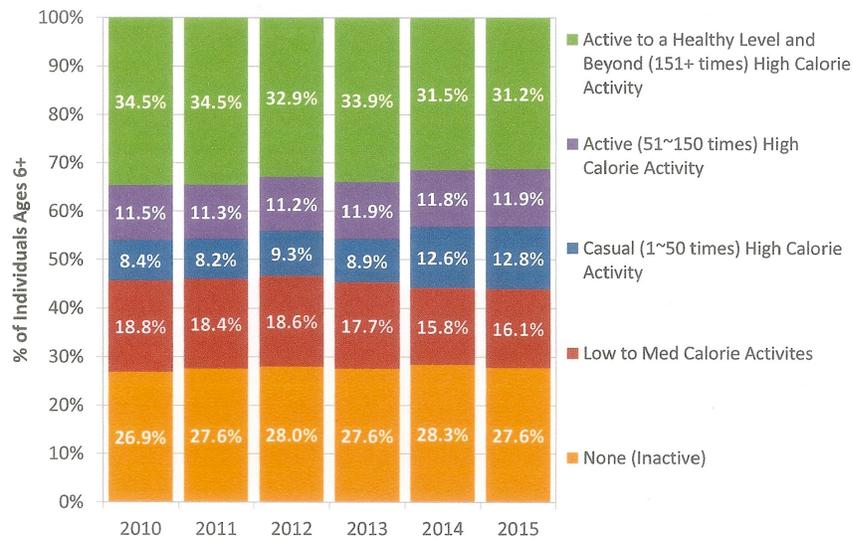
ACTIVITY LEVEL TRENDS

A breakdown of activity levels over time

Inactive to Healthy Active Across 5 years

US Population, Ages 6+

Overall, participation in sports, fitness, and related physical activities increased slightly in 2015. Many people were active, with 56% of the population ages 6 and over participating in at least one high calorie burning activity. Over the last few years, participation to a healthy level in high calorie activity has been on the decline, dropping an average of 0.6%. Both casual and active participates have increased, showing that although Americans may not be as active as often as in the past, they continue to keep moving at some level of fitness.

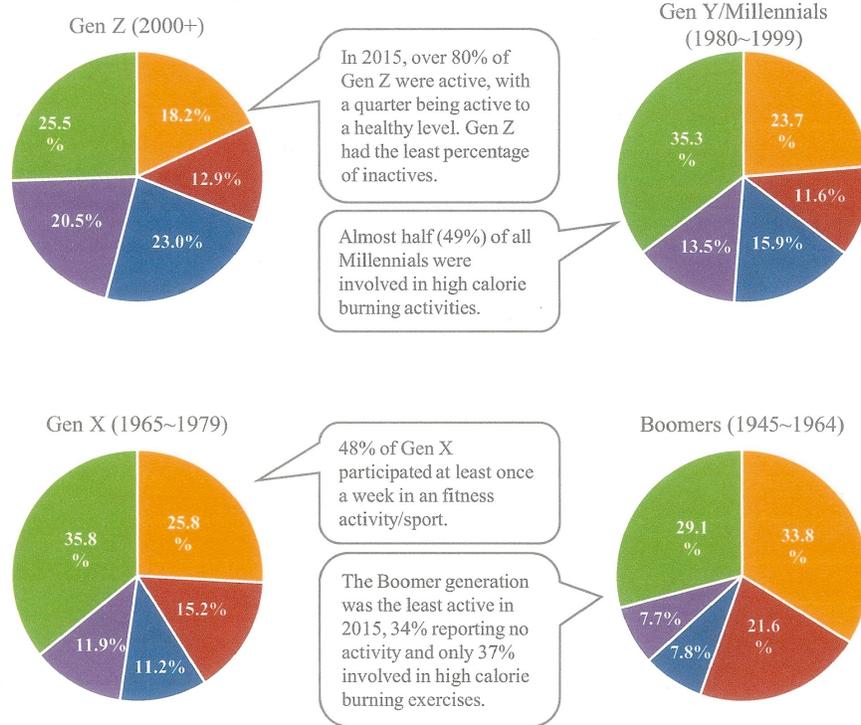


PARTICIPATION BY GENERATION

A look at activity levels by generation

Participation Rates Segmented by Generations

US Population, Ages 6+



*Times per year: Casual (1-50), Active (51-150), Active to Healthy Level (151+)

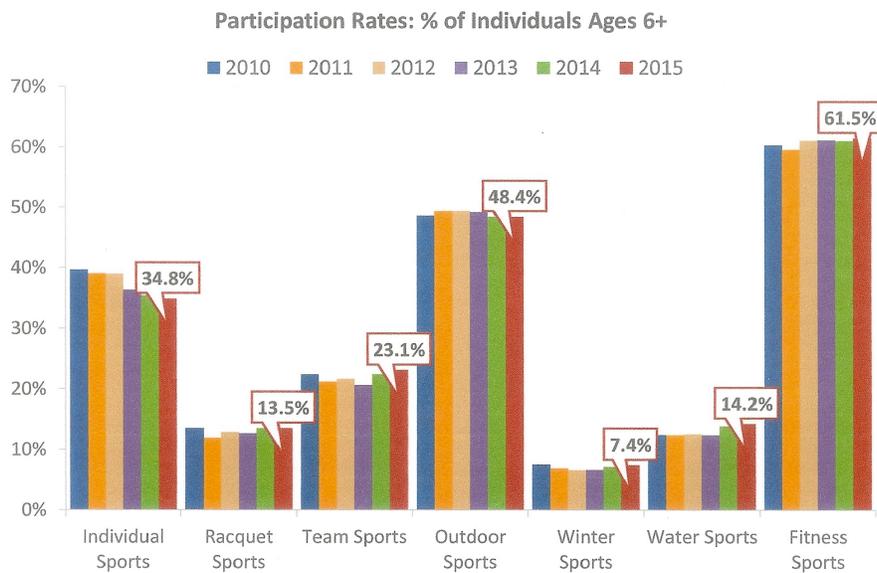
2010 – 2015 PARTICIPATION TRENDS

A look at physical activity participation by year

Total Participation Rate by Activity Category

US Population, Ages 6+

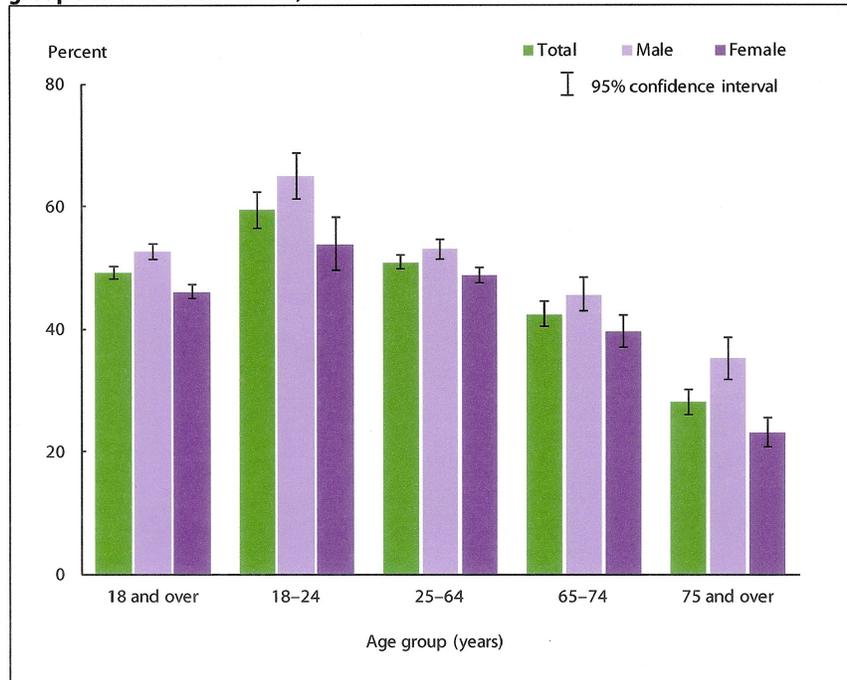
When it comes to being active, most of the population prefers a form of fitness followed by outdoor activities. While both winter and water sports are only participated in by less than 15% of the population, their rates have increased over the past year. Both outdoor and racquet sports remain flat and individual sports show a decrease. This decrease has been a continuing trend since 2012, decreasing, on average, 1% over the last 5 years.



*Winter Sports are based on season

*See Appendix for breakdown of sports included in each category

Figure 7.2. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity, by age group and sex: United States, 2014



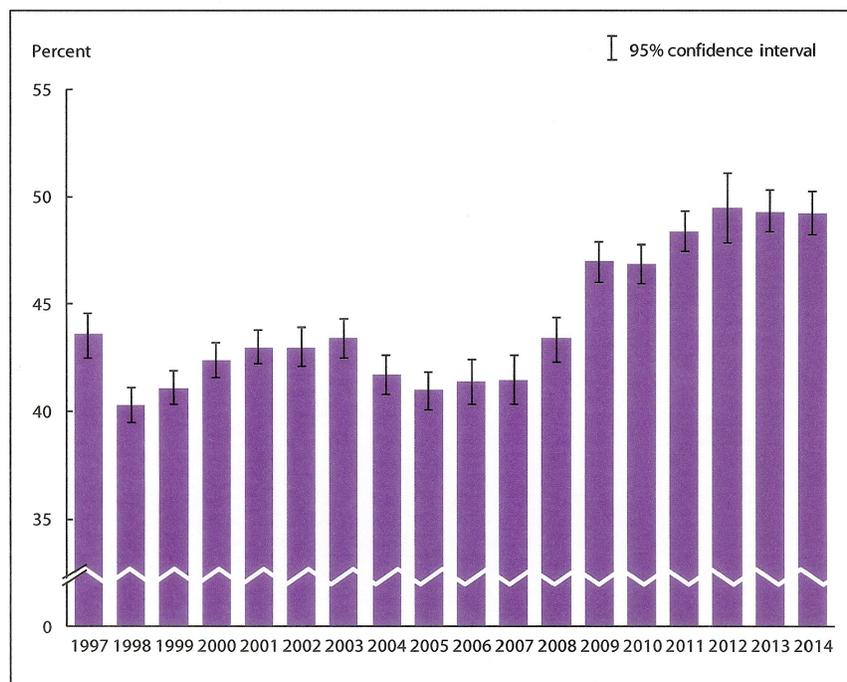
NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates in this figure are limited to leisure-time physical activity only. This measure reflects an estimate of leisure-time aerobic activity motivated by the 2008 federal Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, which are being used for Healthy People 2020 Objectives (3). The 2008 guidelines refer to any kind of aerobic activity, not just leisure-time aerobic activity, so the leisure-time aerobic activity estimates in this figure may underestimate the percentage of adults who met the 2008 guidelines for aerobic activity. This figure presents the percentage of adults who met the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults perform at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, or 75 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. The 2008 guidelines state that aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes and preferably should be spread throughout the week. The analyses excluded the 1.9% of persons with unknown physical activity participation. See Technical Notes for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2014, Sample Adult Core component.

- For both sexes combined, as age increased, the percentage of adults who met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity (based on leisure-time activity) decreased.
- For adults aged 18 and over and for age groups 18-24, 25-64, 65-74, and 75 and over, women were less likely than men to meet the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity (based on leisure-time activity).

Leisure-time physical activity

Figure 7.1. Percentage of adults aged 18 and over who met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity through leisure-time aerobic activity: United States, 1997–2014



NOTES: Data are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates in this figure are limited to leisure-time physical activity only. This measure reflects an estimate of leisure-time aerobic activity motivated by the 2008 federal Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans, which are being used for Healthy People 2020 Objectives (3). The 2008 guidelines refer to any kind of aerobic activity, not just leisure-time aerobic activity, so the leisure-time aerobic activity estimates in this figure may underestimate the percentage of adults who met the 2008 guidelines for aerobic activity. This figure presents the percentage of adults who met the 2008 federal guidelines for aerobic activity. The 2008 federal guidelines recommend that for substantial health benefits, adults perform at least 150 minutes a week of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, or 75 minutes a week of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate- and vigorous-intensity aerobic activity. The 2008 guidelines state that aerobic activity should be performed in episodes of at least 10 minutes and preferably should be spread throughout the week. The 2008 guidelines were applied to leisure-time activity data back to 1997 to derive the aerobic activity estimates in this figure, allowing trend analysis. The analyses excluded persons with unknown physical activity participation (about 3% of respondents each year). See *Technical Notes* for more details.

DATA SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 1997–2014, Sample Adult Core component.

- For 2014, 49.2% (95% confidence interval = 48.21%–50.24%) of U.S. adults aged 18 and over met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity (based on leisure-time activity). This percentage was not significantly different from the 2013 estimate (49.3%).
- The annual percentage of adults aged 18 and over who met the 2008 federal physical activity guidelines for aerobic activity (based on leisure-time activity) increased from 41.4% in 2006 to 49.5% in 2012.