

APPENDIX A: MARKET SEGMENTATION – TAPESTRY REPORT

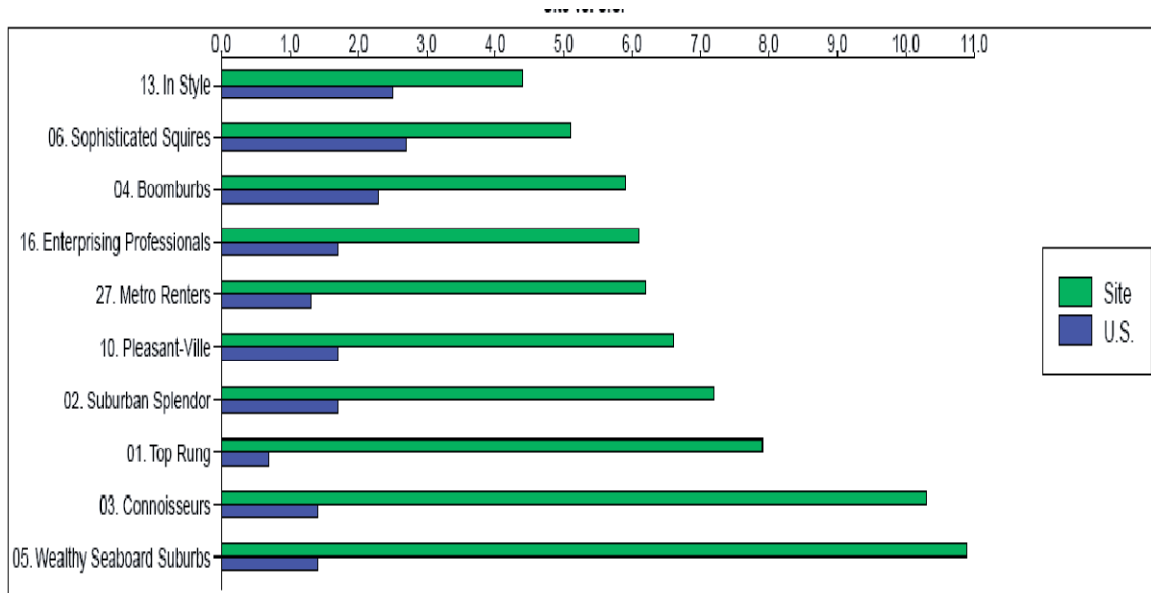
Market Segmentation – The Fabric of Montgomery County

The Community™ Tapestry™ system, created by ESRI Business Information Solutions classifies United States neighborhoods into 65 market segments. This section of the Community Profile outlines Montgomery County’s top ten market segments. These are neighborhood market segments that are grouped together with similar characteristics. Analyzing market segmentation will help park and recreation planners respond to a variety of life modes and needs.

Market segmentation also shows key determinants of consumer behavior. Attributes such as income, employment, home value, housing type, education, age, and other behaviors are reviewed and categorized to assist with public outreach. Data sources include Census 2000 data, ESRI® proprietary demographic updates, the InfoBase-X™ consumer database from Acxiom Corporation, and other sources. **Figure 16** ranks the top ten Tapestry segments in Montgomery County and compared to the United States.

Median household income ranks significantly higher in Montgomery County when compared to the United States. This is a driving factor that identifies leisure interests and activities for the parks and recreation professionals to respond to when planning for services. **Figure 17** provides a brief synopsis of behaviors and characteristics of each of the identified top ten segments in the County. (Note: This is provided for reference only. This profile only focuses on the top ten market segments; however, all demographic profiles of the community need to be equally considered when delivering public parks and recreation services.)

Figure 16: Top Ten Tapestry Segments Montgomery County vs. United States



The following segment definitions shown in **Figure 17** illustrate key characteristics and leisure interests for the fabric of Montgomery County according to the Tapestry Report. “Life modes” for the majority of the top ten market segments are classified as, *L1 High Society*. Defined by ESRI’s Tapestry Segmentation, *L1 High Society* represents affluent, well-educated, married couples, and homeowners. While three of the segments represent *L2 Upscale Avenue* life modes, defined as prosperous married-couple homeowners in different housing. One of the top ten market segments represents life mode, *L4 Solo Acts*, defined as urban young singles on the move. It should be recognized that **when compared to the United States, Montgomery County has a higher percentage of white residents making above the national average household incomes and holding higher education degrees.**

Figure 17: Tapestry Segment Definitions



06 Sophisticated Squires



L1 *High Society*
U7 *Suburban Periphery I*
Married-Couple Families
38.2
Upper Middle
Prof/Mgmt
Some College; Bach/Grad
Single Family
White

Home Improvement
Hold large life insurance policies
Landscaping
Listen to classic hits radio
Own 3+ vehicles

13 In Style



L2 *Upscale Avenues*
U7 *Suburban Periphery I*
Mixed
39.9
Upper Middle
Prof/Mgmt
Some College; Bach/Grad
Single Family; Townhome
White

Vacation at beach
Trade/track investments online
Make purchases online
Listen to sporting events on radio
Own/Lease Honda

APPENDIX B: PARKS & RECREATION TRENDS

PARKS & RECREATION TRENDS

A challenge of parks and recreation departments is to continue to understand and respond to the changing characteristics of those it serves. In this fast-paced society it is important to stay on top of current trends impacting parks and recreation. The following information highlights relevant local, regional, and national parks and recreational trends from various sources.

The Montgomery County demographic profile shows an upward trend in community diversity. Each sub area will need to plan for these demographic shifts. The County will see more seniors, variety of ethnic backgrounds, young families, working professionals, and single people. The trends listed below can help parks and recreation professionals respond to their community needs.

Aquatics National Trends

According to the National Sporting Goods Association, **swimming ranked second in terms of participation in 2008** up one ranking from 2007. There is an increasing trend towards indoor leisure and therapeutic pools. Additional amenities like “spray pads” are becoming increasingly popular as well. In some cities spray pools are popular in the summer months and turn into ice rinks in the winter months.

Swimming is a popular recreational activity in Montgomery County. In addition to the indoor and outdoor aquatic facilities provided by the Montgomery County Department of Recreation, there are many private outdoor swimming clubs throughout the County. The Vision 2030 survey identified indoor aquatic centers as one of the top five facilities to add, expand, or improve.

Athletic Recreation National Trends

Sports Participation

The 2009 National Sporting Goods Association Survey on sports participation found some of the **top ten athletic activities** ranked by total participation **included: exercise walking, swimming, exercising with equipment, camping, and bicycle riding.** Additionally, the following active, organized, or skill development activities remain popular: hiking, running/jogging, basketball, golf, and soccer. **Table 23** further outlines the top twenty sports ranked by total participation in 2009 and the percent change from 2008.



Table 23: Top Twenty Sports Ranked by Total Participation 2009

Sport	Total	% Change*
Exercise Walking	93.4	-3.4%
Exercising with Equipment	57.2	4.0%
Camping (vacation/overnight)	50.9	3.0%
Swimming	50.2	-6.1%
Bowling	45.0	0.6%
Workout at Club	38.3	-2.6%
Bicycle Riding	38.1	-1.5%
Weight Lifting	34.5	1.8%
Hiking	34.0	2.8%
Aerobic Exercising	33.1	3.0%
Fishing	32.9	-22.0%
Running/Jogging	32.2	1.0%
Billiards/Pool	28.2	-11.1%
Basketball	24.4	-5.0%
Boating, Motor/Power	24.0	-13.9%
Golf	22.3	-3.9%
Target Shooting (net)	19.8	-2.4%
Hunting with Firearms	18.8	0.3%
Yoga	15.7	20.9%
Soccer	13.6	0.6%

*Percent Change is from 2008

Source: NSGA 2009

The Ten-year History of Sports Participation Report published by NSGA shows national trends in team sports and individual sports. Participation trends for team sports indicate that **tackle football, hockey, swimming, and soccer had an increase in participation between 1999 and 2009.**

Lacrosse has also become one of the country's fastest growing team sports. Participation in high school lacrosse has almost doubled in the past decade. An estimated 1.2 million Americans over age seven have played lacrosse within the previous year.¹¹

Futsal is another fast paced trend-setting sport. It is a variation of soccer that is played on smaller playing surfaces, mainly indoors. It is played on all the continents of the world in over 100 countries by more than 12 million players. As urban areas continue to develop and ball fields are more difficult to schedule, the United States Futsal Federation (founded in 1980) has noticed an upward trend in the sport. It is growing in popularity in urban areas and is often played during winter months on indoor courts.

¹¹ Evans and Trachtenberg, "Lacrosse Muscles It's Way West," May, 2009, Wall Street Journal

Individual sport trends which also include exercise activities show **increases in: aerobic exercising, camping, canoeing, exercising with equipment, hiking, running,** and more. **Table 24** illustrates a ten year change in participation for selected activities including both team sports and individual sports.

Table 24: Ten-Year History of Sports Participation (in millions) 1999-2009

	2009	2007	2005	2003	2001	1999
Aerobic Exercising	33.1	30.3	33.7	28.0	26.3	26.2
Backpack/Wilderness Camp	12.3	13.0	13.3	15.1	14.5	15.3
Baseball	11.5	14.0	14.6	15.4	14.9	16.3
Basketball	24.4	24.1	28.9	27.9	28.1	29.6
Bicycle Riding	38.1	37.4	41.1	38.3	39.0	42.4
Boating, Motor/Power	24.0	31.9	27.5	24.2	23.9	24.4
Camping (vacation/overnight)	50.9	47.5	46.0	53.4	48.7	50.1
Exercise Walking	93.4	89.8	86.0	81.6	78.3	80.8
Exercising with Equipment	57.2	52.9	54.2	50.2	43.9	45.2
Fishing	32.9	41.0	41.6	42.7	44.4	46.7
Football (tackle)	8.9	9.2	9.9	8.7	8.2	8.4
Golf	22.3	22.7	24.7	25.7	26.6	27.0
Gymnastics	3.9	na	na	na	na	5.0
Hiking	34.0	28.6	29.8	26.7	26.1	28.1
Hockey (ice)	3.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
In-Line Roller Skating	7.9	10.7	13.1	16.0	19.2	24.1
Kayaking	4.9	5.9	na	na	na	na
Mountain Biking (off road)	8.4	9.3	9.2	8.2	6.9	6.8
Running/Jogging	32.2	30.4	29.2	23.9	24.5	22.4
Skateboarding	8.4	10.1	12.0	9.0	9.6	7.0
Skiing (cross country)	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.2
Soccer	13.6	13.8	14.1	13.0	13.9	13.2
Softball	11.8	12.4	13.1	12.4	13.2	14.7
Swimming	50.2	52.3	58.0	52.3	54.8	57.9
Table Tennis	13.3	na	na	na	8.4	8.2
Tennis	10.8	12.3	11.1	9.6	10.9	10.9
Volleyball	10.7	12.0	12.2	10.4	12.0	11.7
Weight Lifting	34.5	33.2	33.5	25.9	23.9	na
Workout at Club	38.3	36.83	34.7	29.5	26.5	24.1
Wrestling	3.0	2.1	na	na	3.5	3.8
Yoga	15.7	10.7	na	na	na	na

Source: NSGA 2009

Youth Sports

Specific offerings for kids' fitness are slowly increasing in health and fitness facilities. Facilities are offering more youth-specific exercise equipment. Individualized youth sports training opportunities are becoming more popular as well. For youth ages 7 to 11, bowling, bicycle riding, and fishing had the highest number of participants in 2009; however, skateboarding, snowboarding, and tackle football saw the highest percent of increase in 2009.¹² It is important to note that of the six sports mentioned above, football was the only team sport. In-line skating experienced the largest decrease in participation followed by softball.

Another noteworthy trend is the increase in 'pick-up' play in team sports. In recent years, the Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association (SGMA) noticed that participation in team sports has been driven by organized/sanctioned play.¹³ However, in 2008, **there were seven team sports where 'casual/pick-up' play exceeded organized/sanctioned play.** Those sports were **basketball, ice hockey, field hockey, touch football, lacrosse, grass volleyball, and beach volleyball.** It is believed that this is the result of athletes and their families feeling the pinch of the economy. Many people are choosing the less expensive ways to play sports and stay active.

Racquet Sports

Badminton, racquetball, squash, table tennis, and tennis all demonstrate gains in participation. According to the Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association in June of 2008 tennis participation has increased by 31 percent since 2000, but saw a drop in 2009.

Extreme Sports

Extreme sports are not just a fad. Regardless of the time of year, **extreme sports are increasing in participation.** A 2008 SGMA report, as shown in **Table 25** demonstrates this increase in participation.

- Nearly 45 percent of all inline skaters participate 13 days or more a year.
- More than 45 percent of all skateboarders participate 25 or more days a year.
- Trail running participation has been steady since 2000.
- Ultimate Frisbee is more popular than lacrosse, wrestling, beach volleyball, fast-pitch softball, rugby, field hockey, ice hockey, and roller hockey.
- Roller hockey's biggest challenge is getting access to proper venues.
- Generation X and Millennials are most commonly drawn to extreme sports.

Skateboard Parks and Spots

Eleven percent of Vision 2030 survey respondent households used a skateboard park/spot in the last 12 months. While skateboard parks ranked as important to fewer households compared to other facilities, 43 percent did not think that their needs were being met. The M-NCPPC Department of Parks has two skateboard parks according to the 2010 inventory.

¹²Participation In Team Sports, National Sporting Goods Association, 2009

¹³ Sporting Goods Manufacturer's Association, October 2009

Table 25: Most Popular Extreme Sports in the USA (6 years of age or older)

Extreme Sport	# of Participants (participated at least once in 2007)
1. Inline Skating	10,814,000
2. Skateboarding	8,429,000
3. Mountain Biking	6,892,000
4. Snowboarding	6,841,000
5. Paintball	5,476,000
6. Cardio Kickboxing	4,812,000
7. Climbing (Indoor, Sport, Boulder)	4,514,000
8. Trail Running	4,216,000
9. Ultimate Frisbee	4,038,000
10. Wakeboarding	3,521,000
11. Mountain/ Rock Climbing	2,062,000
12. BMX Bicycling	1,887,000
13. Roller Hockey	1,847,000
14. Boardsailing/Windsurfing	1,118,000

Source: Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association, 2007

Facilities – National Trends

The current national trend is toward “one-stop” indoor recreation facilities to serve all ages. Large, multi-purpose regional centers help increase cost recovery, promote retention, and encourage cross-use. Agencies across the U.S. are increasing revenue production and cost recovery. Multi-use facilities versus specialized space is a trend, offering programming opportunities as well as free-play opportunities.

According to *Recreation Management* magazine’s, “2009 State of the Industry Report,” recent economic conditions are leading many park and recreation agencies across the country to cut their budgets, while at the same time an increase in participation may be on the rise. Whether people are trading in pricier health club memberships, they are taking advantage of public programs. They are also staying close to home for vacation and are looking at their public recreation facilities to provide recreation and leisure opportunities.

“One stop” indoor recreation facilities are a national trend and attract young families, teens, and adults of all age. Montgomery County recreation facilities have popular amenities such as fitness spaces, gyms, and multi-purpose rooms that can accommodate different types of program. Aquatic facilities are not part of the recreation centers, but instead are stand alone centers. Vision 2030 survey respondents expressed a preference (63%) for fewer, but larger multi-purpose regional recreation centers.

The report also summarized a survey that included public, private, and non-profit agencies. The following trends were highlighted specific to facilities:

- Despite crunching budgets, respondents were slightly more likely than average to be planning to build new facilities, or make additions and renovations to their existing facilities. Although it is noted that percentages are slightly lower than previous years.
- The top 10 amenities currently to be included in park facilities are:
 1. Playgrounds (included by 81.4 percent of park respondents).
 2. Park structures like restroom buildings and picnic shelters (80.6 percent).
 3. Open spaces like natural areas and gardens (71.6 percent).
 4. Outdoor sports courts for games like basketball and tennis (70.6 percent).
 5. Natural turf sports fields for baseball and football (70.6 percent).
 6. Trails (68.4 percent).
 7. Bleachers and seating (68.3 percent).
 8. Concession areas (65.4 percent).
 9. Classrooms and meeting rooms (53.7 percent).
 10. Community or multipurpose centers (49.3 percent).

Trails, playgrounds, and natural areas were identified as top priorities to add, expand, or improve in the Vision 2030 survey.

Amenities and specialty parks that are still considered “alternative” but increasing in popularity include the following:

- Climbing walls.
- Cultural art facilities.
- Green design techniques and certifications such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED). A recent Building Commissioners Association (BCA) survey indicated that 52 percent of the recreation industry survey respondents indicated they were willing to pay more for green design knowing that it would significantly reduce or eliminate the negative impact of buildings on the environment and occupants.
- Two of the emerging specialty parks include skate parks and dog parks. The Sporting Goods Manufacturers Association estimates there are about 1,000 skateboard parks in the United States.

Fitness and Health National Trends

There have been many changes in fitness programs from 1998 to 2008. What clients wanted in 1998 is not necessarily what they want today. Fitness programs that have increased in popularity since 1998 include Pilates, stability/ball-based, personal training (two clients share), post-rehabilitation, kids-specific fitness, and sport-specific training. Declining programs since 1998 include dance, health fairs, sports clinics, aerobics, stress-management classes, and weight-management classes. *(IDEA Health and Fitness Association)*

Exercise and fitness programs rated as the top program to add, expand or improve according to the Vision 2030 survey and had the highest frequency of participation.

The American College of Sports Medicine’s (ACSM’s) Health and Fitness Journal conducted a survey to determine trends that would help create a standard for health and fitness programming. **Table 26** shows survey results that focus on trends in the commercial, corporate, clinical, and community health and fitness industry. The Worldwide Survey indicates the following shift in fitness trends between 2007 and 2008.

Table 26: Worldwide Fitness Trends (2007 and 2008)

2007	2008
1. exercise programs for children to fight childhood and adolescent obesity	1. educated and experienced fitness professionals
*2. special fitness programs for older adults fitness professionals	2. exercise programs for children to fight childhood and adolescent obesity
*2. educated and experienced fitness professionals	3. personal training
*2. functional fitness	4. strength training
*2. core training	5. core training
*2. strength training	6. special fitness programs for older adults
7. personal training	7. Pilates
8. mind/body exercise	8. functional fitness
9. exercise and weight loss	9. Swiss ball
10. outcome measurements	10. yoga

**tied*

Source: American College of Sport Medicine

Health and Obesity Trends

The United Health Foundation has ranked Maryland 21st in its 2009 *State Health Rankings*, up one rank from 2008.

The State’s biggest strengths include:

- Low prevalence of smoking at 14.9 percent of the population.
- Low percentage of children in poverty at 10 percent of persons under age 18.
- High immunization coverage with 82.6 percent of children ages 19 to 35 months receiving complete immunizations.

Some of the challenges the State faces include:

- A high incidence of infectious disease at 35.3 cases per 100,000 population.
- A high violent crime rate at 628 offenses per 100,000 population.
- High levels of air pollution.

Economic Effects

Inactivity and obesity in the United States cost the country hundreds of billions of dollars annually. Some local governments are now accepting the role of providing preventative health care through park and recreation services. The following are facts from the International City/County Management Association survey.¹⁴

- Eighty-nine percent believe parks and recreation departments should take the lead in developing communities conducive to active living.
- Nearly 84 percent supported recreation programs that encourage active living in their community.
- Forty-five percent believe the highest priority is a cohesive system of parks and trails and accessible neighborhood parks.

As obesity in the United States continues to be a topic of interest for legislators and our government, there continues to be research suggesting that activity levels are stagnant among all age groups. The following are statistics that support this concern.¹⁵

- Only 25 percent of adults and 27 percent of youth (grades 9-12) engage in recommended levels of physical activity.
- Fifty-nine percent of American adults are sedentary.
- Children born now have a lower life expectancy than their parents.
- 4.5 - 8 hours daily (30-56 hours per week) – children are wired.
- Prevalence of overweight children:
 - ages 2–5 years (12.4%)
 - ages 6–11 years (17%)
 - ages 12–19 years (17.6%)

General Programming Trends – National Trends

One of the most common concerns in the recreation industry is creating innovative programming to draw participants into facilities and services. Once in, participants recognize the many benefits. According to *Recreation Management* magazine's, June 2009 "State of the Industry Report," the most common programs offered by parks and recreation agencies included holiday and other special events, fitness programs, and educational programs. Sports training was not in the top ten; however, golf instruction and tennis lessons are a fast-paced trend.

¹⁴ *International City/County Management Association, 2004*

¹⁵ *CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, <<http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/>>*

Recreation Management magazine’s “2009 State of the Industry Report” highlighted the following top 10 programs most commonly offered by parks and recreation agencies:

1. Holidays and Special Events
2. Fitness Programs
3. Educational Programs
4. Day Camps
5. Youth Sports Teams
6. Adult Sports Teams
7. Swimming Programming
8. Sports Tournaments or Races
9. Mind Body/Balance (e.g. yoga and tai chi)
10. Arts & Crafts

Heritage Tourism

According to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), “Heritage tourism programs and projects include actively attracting visitors as a form of local or regional economic development. Heritage tourism is defined in Executive Order 13287 as ‘the business and practice of attracting and accommodating visitors to a place or area based especially on the unique or special aspects of that locale’s history, landscape, and culture.’”¹⁶

Today, tourism, preservation, heritage, and culture are much more likely to overlap. Some state and local agencies and tourism offices help develop heritage resources. For example, the Maryland Heritage Area Authority (part of the Maryland Historical Trust and the Maryland Department of Planning) as well as a local Heritage Tourism Alliance, Inc. support and collaborate with the M-NCPPC Department of Parks. The department’s Cultural Resources program receives state heritage tourism grants every year, as nominated by the countywide Heritage Tourism Alliance, which is required via by the certified Montgomery County Heritage Area Management Plan.

A number of preservation organizations are marketing their sites to tourists. However, not every community can have a successful cultural heritage tourism program. Communities that have lost too much of their heritage, or not nurtured their cultural potential may not have the historic, cultural and natural resources it takes to develop a program that will attract cultural heritage visitors.¹⁷

Historic/archeological sites were rated as very important to 47 percent of Vision 2030 survey respondents; however, were ranked as a lower priority to improve and expand compared to other parks and recreation facilities. Thirty-five percent of respondents visited a historic/archeological site within the last year (at an average frequency of 1-2 times a year).

¹⁶ *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Preserving America’s Heritage, ACHP Policy Statement: Archaeology, Heritage Tourism, and Education*

¹⁷ *Getting Started: How to Succeed in Cultural Heritage Tourism, <culturalheritagetourism.org/howToGetStarted>*

As noted in the ACHP Policy Statement on Archeology, Heritage Tourism, and Education: “It is the policy of the federal government to provide leadership in preserving America’s heritage by actively advancing the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the federal government, and by promoting intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation and use of historic properties.” Executive Order 13287 recognizes the importance of preserving “the unique cultural heritage of communities and of the nation, and to realize the economic benefit that these properties can provide.”¹⁸ Some of the benefits of heritage tourism include:

- Economic impact on local economies – It promotes community pride, and a tourist industry.
- New opportunities – Tourists can gain an understanding of unfamiliar places.
- Diversified economies – Communities are made special, thus opportunities increase ways to prosper economically.

Marketing

Niche marketing trends have experienced change more frequently than ever before as technology affects the way the public receives information. Web 2.0 tools and now Web 3.0 tools are a trend for agencies to use as a means of marketing programs and services. Popular social marketing electronic tools include: Facebook, Myspace, Whirl, Twitter, You Tube, Flickr, and LinkedIn.

Vision 2030 survey respondents indicated a **preference to receiving information** on program and facilities **by e-mail and internet/website.**

Mobile marketing is a trend of the future. Young adults engage in mobile data applications at much higher rates than adults in age brackets 30 and older.¹⁹ Usage rates of mobile applications demonstrate chronologically across four major age cohorts, that millennials tend to get information more frequently using mobile devices such as smart phones. For example, 95% of 18-to-29-year-old cell phone owners send and receive text messages, compared to 82% of 30-to-49-year-olds, 57% of 50-to-64-year-olds, and 19% of 65 and older. It is also a fact that minority Americans lead the way when it comes to mobile access. Nearly two-thirds of African-Americans (64%) and Latinos (63%) are wireless internet users, and minority Americans are significantly more likely to own a cell phone than are their white counterparts (87% of blacks and Hispanics own a cell phone, compared with 80% of whites).²⁰

Natural Environments and Open Space

Economic & Health Benefits of Parks

There are numerous economic and health benefits of parks, including the following:

- Trails, parks, and playgrounds are among the five most important community amenities considered when selecting a home.²¹

¹⁸ *Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, Preserving America’s Heritage, ACHP Policy Statement: Archaeology, Heritage Tourism, and Education*

¹⁹ *Pew Internet and American Life Project, July 7, 2010*

²⁰ < *MarketingChart.com* > accessed July 13, 2010

²¹ *Pack and Schunel, Pack, A. & Schunel, “The Economics of Urban Park Planning,” Parks and Recreation, August 2005*

- Research from the University of Illinois shows that trees, parks, and green spaces have a profound impact on people’s health and mental outlook.²² US Forest Service research indicates that when the economic benefits produced by trees are assessed, total value can be two to six times the cost for tree planting and care.
- Fifty percent of Americans regard outdoor activities as their main source of exercise.²³ “There’s a direct link between a lack of exposure to nature and higher rates of attention-deficit disorder, obesity, and depression. In essence, parks and recreation agencies can and are becoming the ‘preferred provider’ for offering this preventative healthcare.” – Fran P. Mainella, former director of the National Park Service and Instructor at Clemson University.²⁴

The Trust for Public Land published a report titled: “The Benefits of Parks: Why America Needs More City Parks and Open Space.”²⁵ The report makes the following observations about the health, economic, environmental, and social benefits of parks and open space:

- Physical activity makes people healthier.
- Physical activity increases with access to parks.
- Contact with the natural world improves physical and physiological health.
- Residential and commercial property values increase.
- Value is added to community and economic development sustainability.
- Benefits of tourism are enhanced.
- Trees are effective in improving air quality and act as natural air conditioners.
- Trees assist with storm water control and erosion.
- Crime and juvenile delinquency are reduced.
- Recreational opportunities for all ages are provided.
- Stable neighborhoods and strong communities are created.

Nature Programming

In April 2007, the National Recreation and Park Association (*NRPA*) sent out a survey to member agencies in order to learn more about the programs and facilities that public park and recreation agencies provide to connect children and their families with nature. A summary of the results follow:

- Sixty-eight percent of public park and recreation agencies offer nature-based programming, and 61 percent have nature-based facilities.
- The most common programs include nature hikes, nature-oriented arts and crafts, fishing-related events, and nature-based education in cooperation with local schools.

Vision 2030 survey **respondents preferred outdoor nature education (78 percent)** as compared to indoor nature centers (22 percent). Nature programs consistently rated in the top third of programs for importance, need, and priority for adding or expanding.

²² *P&R Magazine*, May 2008

²³ *Outdoor Industry Foundation*, <outdoorindustry.org/news.association>

²⁴ Mainella, Fran P., *Honorary Doctorate, and Visiting Scholar at Clemson University and Former Director of the National Park Service*, highlights in the April 16, 2007 issue of *Newsweek Magazine*

²⁵ Gies, Erica, “The Health Benefits of Parks,” 2006, *The Trust for Public Land*

- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful programs, agencies listed staff training as most important followed by program content and number of staff/staff training.
- When asked what resources would be needed most to expand programming, additional staff was most important followed by funding.
- Of the agencies that do not currently offer nature-based programming, 90 percent indicated that they want to in the future. Additional staff and funding were again the most important resources these agencies would need going forward.
- The most common facilities include: nature parks/preserves, self-guided nature trails, outdoor classrooms, and nature centers.
- When asked to describe the elements that directly contribute to their most successful facilities, agencies listed funding as most important followed by presence of wildlife and community support.

Outdoor Recreation and Wildlife

Local parks and recreation departments are a common place for residents to look when getting outside for leisure activities. It is often the mission of parks departments as well as private or non-profits to get more people outdoors.

The Outdoor Foundation recently released a report on participation in Outdoor Recreation.²⁶ The report highlights growth in nature based outdoor activities and continued decline in youth outdoor participation. The Foundation states that the trends show the beginning of adjustments in American lifestyles brought about by a challenging economy, shifting demographics, and changing times. Their research brought the following key findings.

Participation in Outdoor Recreation

- **Popular Pastimes:** In 2008, 48.6 percent of Americans ages six and older participated in outdoor recreation. Americans made an estimated 11.16 billion outdoor excursions in 2008—either close to home, in a nearby park or on an overnight trip.
- **A Return to Nature:** Americans returned to nature in 2008. Activities like backpacking, mountain biking and trail running showed double-digit increases in participation, and hiking and camping showed nine percent and seven percent increases, respectively.
- **Young Women Head Indoors:** Among women, indoor activities are most popular among ages 21 to 25 and older. Among men, outdoor activities are more popular than indoor fitness activities and team sports among all age groups up to ages 66 and older.

Trails are used by the greatest proportion of Vision 2030 survey respondents. Playgrounds, natural areas, picnic shelters, and nature centers had participation by over 52 percent of respondents.

²⁶ "Participation in Outdoor Recreation," September 2009, Outdoor Foundation

Youth

- **More Youth Indoors:** Participation in outdoor recreation among youth ages 6 to 17 dropped by six percent – resulting in a combined 16.7 percent drop over the last three years. Participation fell most precipitously among the youngest age group measured, ages 6 to 12, which decreased nine percent.
- **Busy Lifestyles:** Taxed by the requirements of their often highly structured, over-scheduled lives, today’s kids are struggling to find the time to get active outdoors and are foregoing outdoor pursuits in favor of other competing priorities. Among outdoor participants ages 6 to 17, a lack of time is the primary reason they don’t get outdoors more often.
- **A Lack of Interest and Experience:** For kids ages 6 to 17 who don’t participate in outdoor activities, the chief barrier is a lack of interest – an ambivalence to the outdoors that is likely the result of a lack of outdoor experience and a surplus of competing priorities.
- **The Influence of Family:** Most youth are introduced to outdoor activities by parents, friends, family, and relatives.

Diversity

- **Outdoor Participation varies by Ethnicity:** Participation in outdoor activities is higher among Caucasians than any other ethnicity and lowest among African Americans in nearly all age groups.
- **Minority Youth, More Focused on School:** Minority youth participants cite school work as the top reason they don’t get out more often – a barrier they cite more prominently than Caucasian youth.
- **Hispanics, Looking for Nearby Outdoor Recreation:** Hispanic participants and non-participants alike cite a lack of access to nearby places to participate in outdoor activities as a barrier to participation more often than other ethnicities.

National Trends Related to Recreation and Park Administration

Municipal parks and recreation structures and delivery systems have changed, and more alternative methods of delivering services are emerging. Certain services are being contracted out and cooperative agreements with non-profit groups and other public institutions are being developed. Newer partners include the health system, social services, justice system, education, the corporate sector, and community service agencies. These partnerships reflect both a broader interpretation of the mandate of parks and recreation agencies and the increased willingness of other sectors to work together to address community issues. The relationship with health agencies is vital in promoting wellness. The traditional relationship with education and the sharing of facilities through joint-use agreements is evolving into cooperative planning and programming aimed at addressing youth inactivity levels and community needs.

Listed below are additional administrative national trends:

- While there is still strong support for public subsidy of parks and recreation in most communities, level of subsidy for programs is lessening on average and more “enterprise” activities are being developed, thereby allowing subsidy to be used where deemed most appropriate.
- Information technology allows for better tracking and reporting.

- Pricing is often determined by peak, off-peak, and off-season rates.
- More agencies are partnering with private, public, and non-profit groups.

Race and Ethnicity Trends

Following are select national trends of a variety of ethnic communities.

- English as the first language at home will decrease as the United States becomes more multicultural. Fourteen percent (14%) of the United States population speaks a language other than English at home, with 54 percent of the non-English speaking population speaking Spanish. The number of people speaking other languages will undoubtedly increase in the United States due to immigration.²⁷
- In 2005, the percentage of those over five (5) years in age that spoke a language other than English in the home was 19.4 percent. Of the foreign-born population in the United States the majority are from Latin America followed by Asia and Europe.²⁸

Ethnic diversity is a defining characteristic of Montgomery County. About 40 percent of County residents speak a language other than English. The North Central sub-area has the highest percent of foreign born resident (33.5 %) and the lowest is the Potomac/Rural sub-area (23.9%).

A 2008 study by the Pew Research Center cited the ranks of the 303 million Americans are projected to increase to 438 million by 2050 and that increase will be driven primarily by immigration, with the number of Hispanics estimated to triple. The Center’s projections are based on detailed assumptions about births, deaths, and immigration levels. Other projections from this report include:

- If current trends continue, 82 percent of the increase will be immigrants arriving from 2005 to 2050 and their U.S.-born descendants.
- The 117 million people added during this time period will consist of 67 million immigrants and 50 million of their U.S. born children.
- Nearly one in five Americans (19%) will be an immigrant in 2050, compared with one in eight (12%) in 2005.
- By 2025, the immigrant, or foreign-born share of the population will surpass the peak during the last great wave of immigration a century ago.
- The impact of immigration has been compounded as the number of births for U.S. women dropped sharply and then leveled off.
- Hispanics will make up 29 percent of the U.S. population in 2050, compared with 14 percent in 2005.
- The non-Hispanic white population will increase more slowly than other racial and ethnic groups; whites will become a minority (47%) by 2050.
- The nation's elderly populations will more than double in size from 2005 through 2050, as the Baby Boom generation enters the traditional retirement years.
- The number of working-age Americans and children will grow more slowly than the elderly population, and will shrink as a share of the total population.

²⁷ Davis, B. “Faces of the Future: How America is Changing” Association of Zoos & Aquariums, <http://www.aza.org/Pulbications/2004/08/Diversity.pdf>> accessed December 14, 2006

²⁸ U.S. Census Bureau

Foreign-Born

- Less than three percent of the population nationally, approximately eight million people, is foreign-born residents who have entered the country from 2000 and on. Montgomery County sub-areas show a much higher foreign born population. Factors known about this group nationally include:²⁹
 - Hispanics make up more than half of this population.
 - A larger percentage of these households (compared to average U.S. resident households) consist of married couples.
 - Incomes are lower (25.6% families live below the poverty line compared to 10.2% of all Americans).
 - Households are larger (3.6 vs. 2.6 people).
 - Households are younger (27.6 years vs. 36.4 years median age).
 - 89.5 percent speak a language other than English at home; 23.7 percent speak English “very well.”

Urban Recreation Trends

Recreation and Leisure in the City – Urban Trends

Following is an outline of national and international trends as it relates to recreation and leisure trends in dense urban areas.

- Plazas – There is a renewed interest in creating dynamic public plazas in urban centers. Cities across the nation are enlivening public plazas with enhanced design features and programming elements, such as farmer’s markets, festivals, and performances.
 - According to the Project for Public Spaces, some key principles for creating successful squares include:³⁰
 - Image and identity
 - Attractions and destinations
 - Amenities
 - Flexible design
 - Seasonal strategy
 - Access
 - Diverse funding sources
 - Portland, Oregon’s Pioneer Square and New York City’s Bryant Square provide examples of active public gathering spaces in the downtown that contain public art, access to public transportation, open space for special events, and retail. Both of these sites are publicly owned, but managed (maintenance and programming) through public/private partnerships, a trend in high profile, downtown public spaces.

“Urban parks are where vast numbers of persons are brought closely together, poor and rich, young and old...each individual adding by his mere presence to the pleasure of all others.”
-Frederick Law Olmsted, father of landscape architecture, 1870.

²⁹ El Nasser and Overberg “Diverse landscape of the newest Americans,” December 2008, [USA Today](#)

³⁰ Project for Public Spaces website.<www.pps.org>

- In an effort to combat issues of undesired park uses (e.g., drug dealing and use, homeless congregating) communities have worked to enliven park spaces through public /private investments in enhanced designs to create attractive, safe public spaces that attract positive use and activity. Bryant Square in New York City is an example of a deteriorated park in the 1970's that was transformed through community involvement into a source of community pride and activity.³¹
- Rooftop Gardens and Park Structures – Rooftop gardens (both public and private) create respites in a densely built environment and help reduce the urban heat island effects. In addition, the lack of availability and affordability of downtown real estate has continued the trend of parks built over structures such as parking garages (e.g., Millennium Park and Soldier Field Stadium/Burnham Park re-design in Chicago) and other structures (such as Freeway Park in Seattle, built in the 1970's).
- Cultural Institutions and Attractions – Downtowns have traditionally been the hub of private and public cultural institutions. Many communities are building on this recreation and leisure asset by creating special arts and theatre districts to further promote visual and performing arts to residents and tourists alike. Partnerships with public park and recreation agencies for cultural programs and special events in the parks are a viable opportunity.
- Special Events and Festivals – Community festivals and special events are emerging as a tourism development as they add vitality and enhance the appeal of a destination to tourists. The role of festivals in a community is to offer diverse cultural and recreational experiences to citizens and visitors while providing strong economic impacts on a region. Festivals support the local economy by providing opportunities for sponsorship, visibility, and sales while also providing a mechanism for local non-profits to earn money and gain exposure.

Community events and festivals had the **highest usage** of all programs and activities and was rated as the **second highest program priority to add, expand or improve** according to the Vision 2030 survey.

According to a Brookings Institution article, “A Much More Urban America,”³² cities are experiencing a ‘second life’ due to distinctive physical assets including: waterfronts, mixed-use downtowns, historic districts, and pedestrian friendly neighborhoods. The list is different depending upon the city. A growing number of the American population (83%) lives in metropolitan areas which, “together, drive and dominate the economy and house wealth generating industries, centers of research and innovation, ports of commerce and gateways of immigration.” As the trend to move in metropolitan communities continues, park and recreation professionals will need to focus on the physical assets each area offers.

³¹ Project for Public Spaces website, <www.pps.org>

³² Katz, Bruce, “A Much More Urban America,” July 2007, Brookings Institution

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M-NCPPC Parks and Montgomery County Recreation Vision 2030 Survey Final Results

JUNE 2010

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INTRODUCTION / METHODOLOGY

The Vision 2030 Survey was conducted primarily through a mailback approach, and supplemented with a password protected online version of the survey. Approximately 8,287 surveys were mailed to County residents on April 13, 2010, with 8,164 being delivered after subtracting undeliverable mail.

To increase participation, follow-up postcards were sent to all survey respondents approximately one week after the initial mailing reminding them to complete the survey they received and directing them to the password-protected online survey (postcard included their unique household password). A second postcard reminder was also sent two weeks after the full survey packet was mailed to a sampling of 2,500 non-respondents.

Sample size for the statistically valid survey is 555, resulting in a response rate of 7 percent and having a margin of error of approximately +/- 4.2 percentage points calculated for questions at 50% response¹.

The primary list source used for the mailing was a third party list purchased from Melissa Data Corp., a leading provider of data quality solutions with emphasis on U.S., Canadian, and international address and phone verification and postal software. Use of the Melissa Data list also includes renters in the sample who are frequently missed in other list sources such as utility billing lists.

Also, note that the resultant database is weighted by age of respondent, ethnicity, and Vision Team Area population to ensure appropriate representation of County residents across different demographic cohorts in the overall sample.

¹ For the total sample size of 555, margin of error is +/- 4.2 percent calculated for questions at 50% response (if the response for a particular question is "50%"—the standard way to generalize margin of error is to state the larger margin, which occurs for responses at 50%). Note that the margin of error is different for every single question response on the survey depending on the resultant sample sizes, proportion of responses, and number of answer categories for each question. Comparison of differences in the data between various segments, therefore, should take into consideration these factors. As a general comment, it is sometimes more appropriate to focus attention on the general trends and patterns in the data rather than on the individual percentages.

RESPONDENT PROFILE

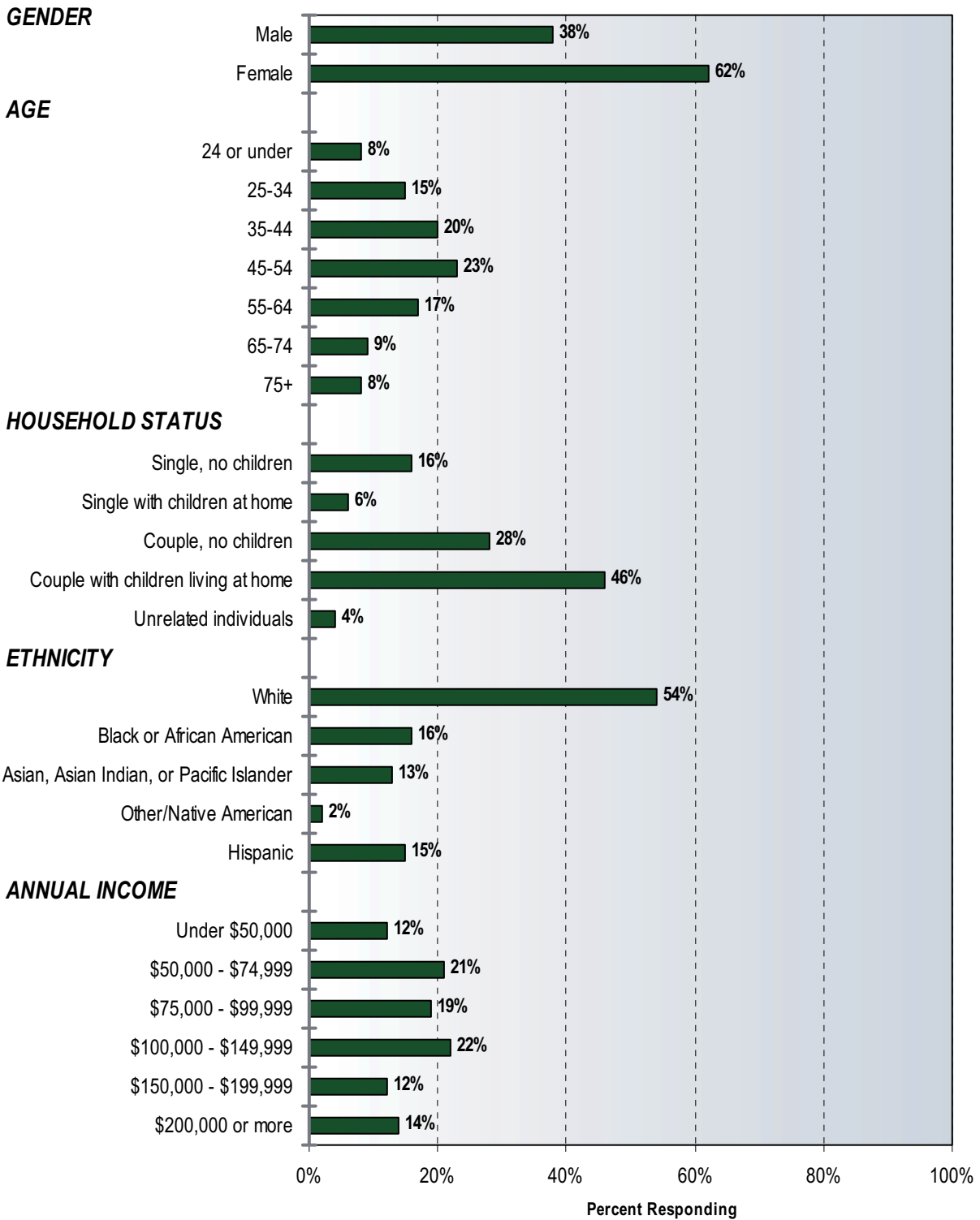
Based on current US Census data of the adult population (over 19 years old) for Montgomery County, the age profile of residents is distributed as follows (which is, in part, the basis for the weighting of the survey data): 8 percent are under 25 years old, 15 percent between 25 and 34 years, 20 percent between 35 and 44 years, 23 percent between 45 and 54 years, 17 percent between 55 and 64 years, and 17 percent 65 years or over. Fifty-four percent are Caucasian, 16 percent African American, 15 percent Hispanic / Latino, and 13 percent Asian or Asian American.

Fifty-two percent of responding households are singles or couples with children at home, followed by 28 percent couples without children, 16 percent single without children, and 4 percent unrelated individuals. In regards to household income, 33 percent of responding households had annual incomes less than \$75,000, 41 percent were between \$75,000 and \$149,999, and 26 percent were \$150,000 or more.

Approximately 31 percent of respondents live in the East Transit Corridor Vision Team Area, 31 percent in North Central, 25 percent in South Central, and 13 percent in Potomac/Rural. Forty-six percent of respondents have lived in their home area for more than 20 years with an average length of residency being almost 22 years.

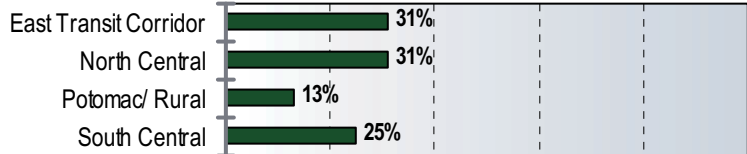
The majority of respondents live in a single-family detached house (61 percent), followed by a townhouse or duplex (20 percent), low-rise apartment or condo building with no elevator (10 percent), and high-rise apartment or condo building with an elevator (10 percent). Most households do not have a need for ADA-accessible facilities services (only 7 percent indicated they do have a need). Twenty-nine percent of responding households have at least one dog living in the household.

**FIGURE 1
RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS**

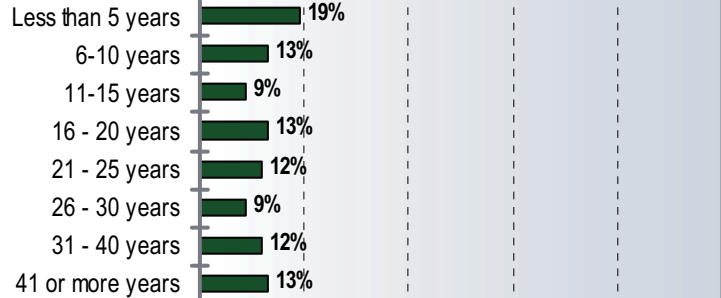


**FIGURE 2
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS**

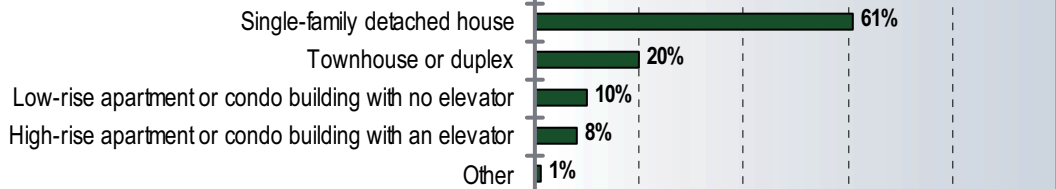
LOCATION OF RESIDENCE



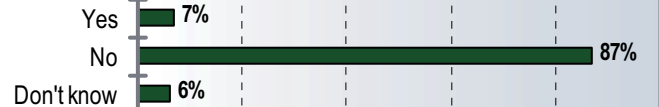
LENGTH OF TIME LIVED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY



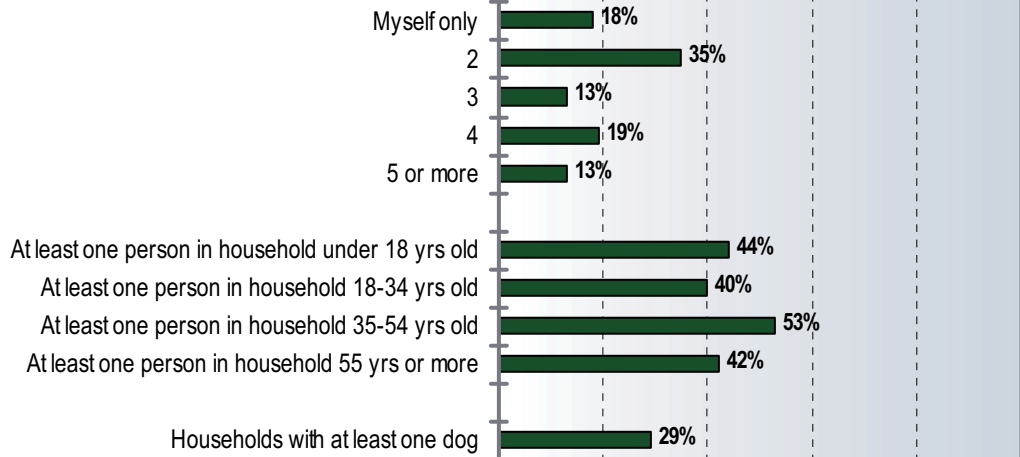
TYPE OF HOUSING



HOUSEHOLD HAS NEED FOR ADA-ACCESSIBLE FACILITIES/SERVICES



TOTAL PEOPLE IN HOUSEHOLD



0% 20% 40% 60% 80% 100%
Percent Responding

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Key findings from the study are summarized below. Additionally, several of the questions on the survey form allowed respondents to “write in” their response or comment. Major themes that emerge from the comments are summarized in the report, while a complete set of the comments is provided as an appendix section.

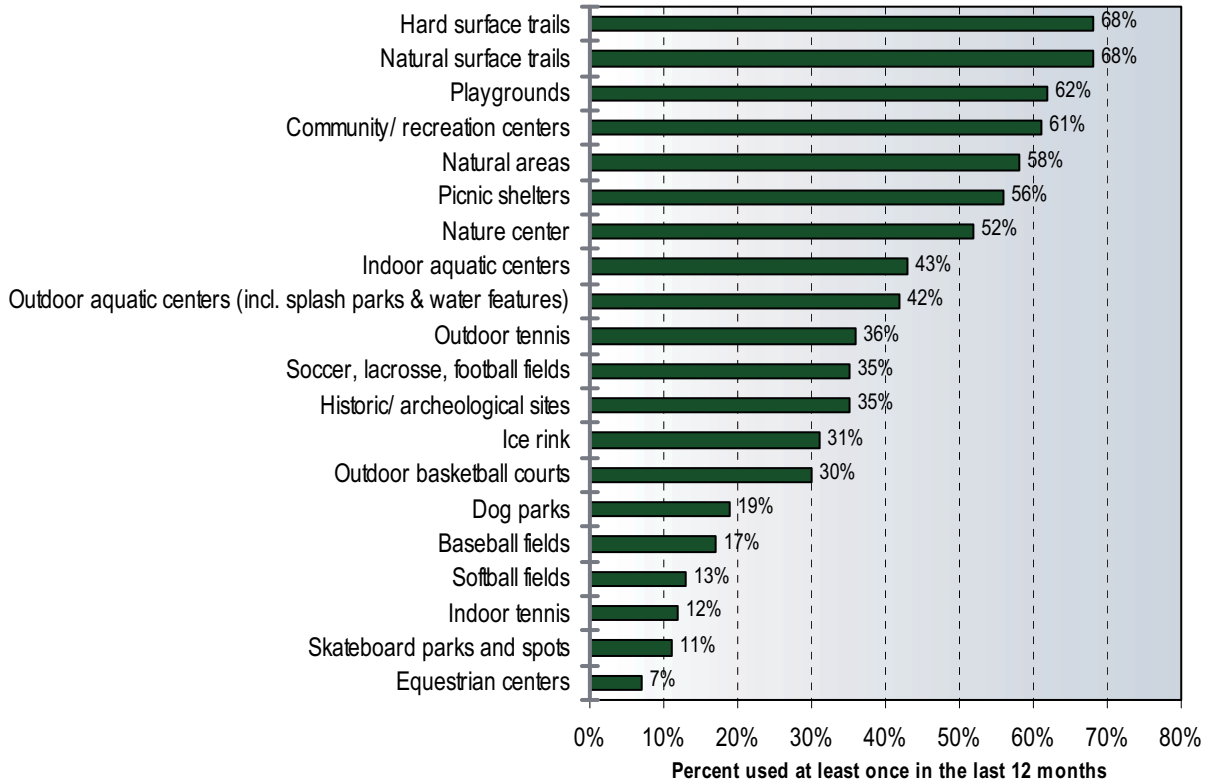
Current Facilities and Programs

Usage levels

Facilities

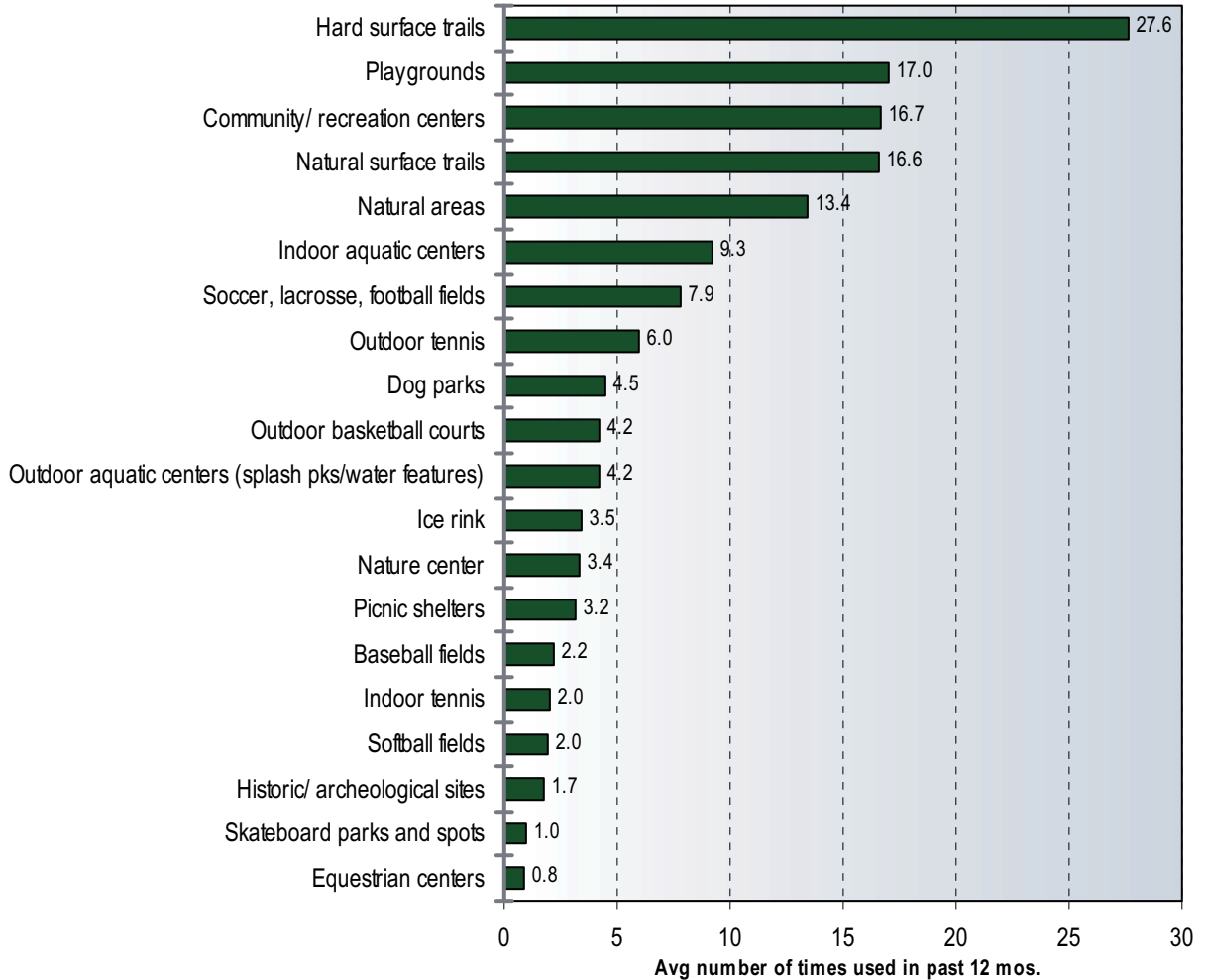
Hard and natural surface trails in Montgomery County are used by the greatest proportion of respondents. Sixty-eight percent of respondents have used hard or natural surface trails at least once in the last 12 months, followed by playgrounds, community/recreation centers, natural areas, picnic shelters, and nature centers (each used at least once in the last 12 months by 52-62 percent of respondents), and indoor and outdoor aquatic centers (42-43 percent). Facilities such as dog parks, baseball and softball fields, indoor tennis, skateboard parks and spots, and equestrian centers are used by a narrower portion of the overall County population.

**FIGURE 3
CURRENT USAGE OF COUNTY FACILITIES
PERCENT USING AT LEAST ONCE IN LAST 12 MONTHS**



Frequency of usage or visitation among respondents is by far greatest for hard surface trails (average usage of 27.6 times in the past 12 months, or a little more than twice a month). Other frequently used facilities include playgrounds (17.0 times in the past 12 months), community/recreation centers (16.7 times), natural surface trails (16.6 times), and natural areas (13.4 times).

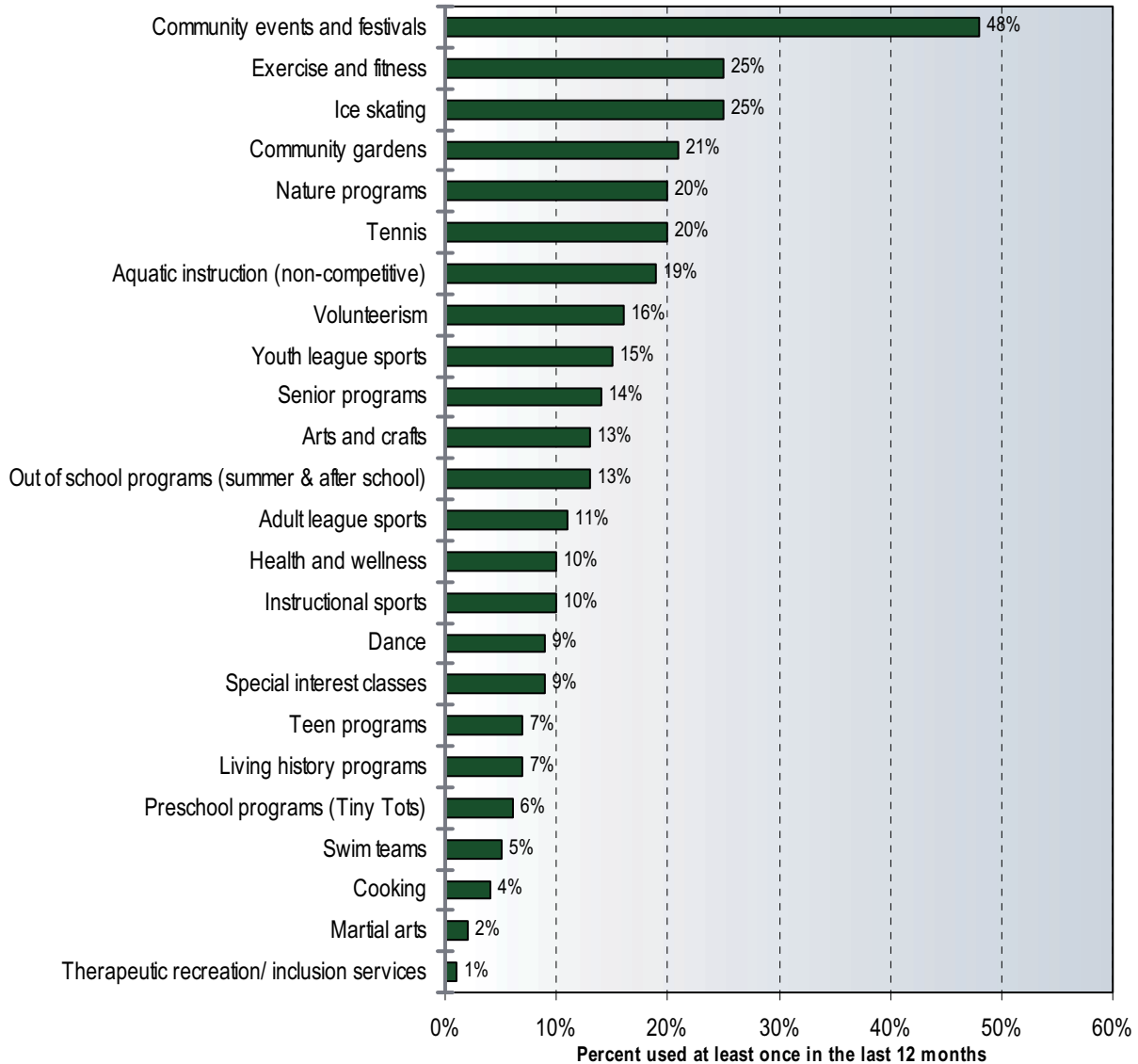
FIGURE 4
FREQUENCY OF USE OF THE FOLLOWING AREAS IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



Programs and Activities

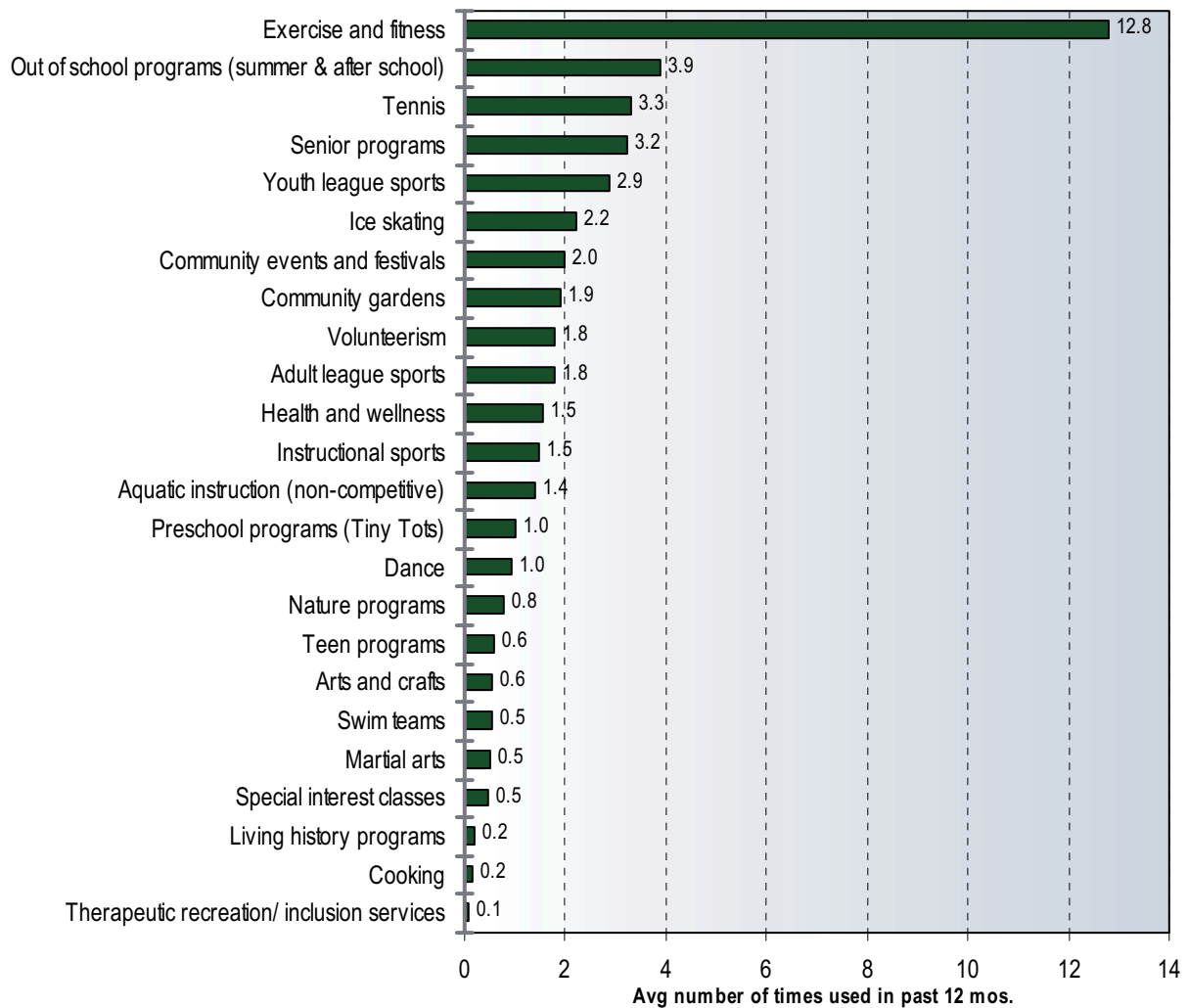
Community events and festivals in Montgomery County are visited by the greatest proportion of respondents. Almost half of respondents (48 percent) have been to a community event or festival at least once in the last 12 months. Other programs and activities include exercise and fitness (25 percent have been to an exercise or fitness program in the last 12 months), ice skating (also listed by 25 percent of respondents), community gardens, nature programs, tennis, and aquatic instruction (each used at least once in the last 12 months by 19-21 percent of respondents).

**FIGURE 5
CURRENT USAGE OF COUNTY PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
PERCENT USING AT LEAST ONCE IN LAST 12 MONTHS**



Frequency of usage of programs or activities in Montgomery County among respondents is by far greatest for exercise and fitness programs (average usage of 12.8 times in the past 12 months, or around once a month). Other programs or activities include out of school programs (3.9 times in the past 12 months), Tennis (3.3 times), senior programs (3.2 times), and youth league sports (2.9 times).

FIGURE 6
FREQUENCY OF USE/PARTICIPATION IN THE FOLLOWING PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES
IN THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS



Importance to the community

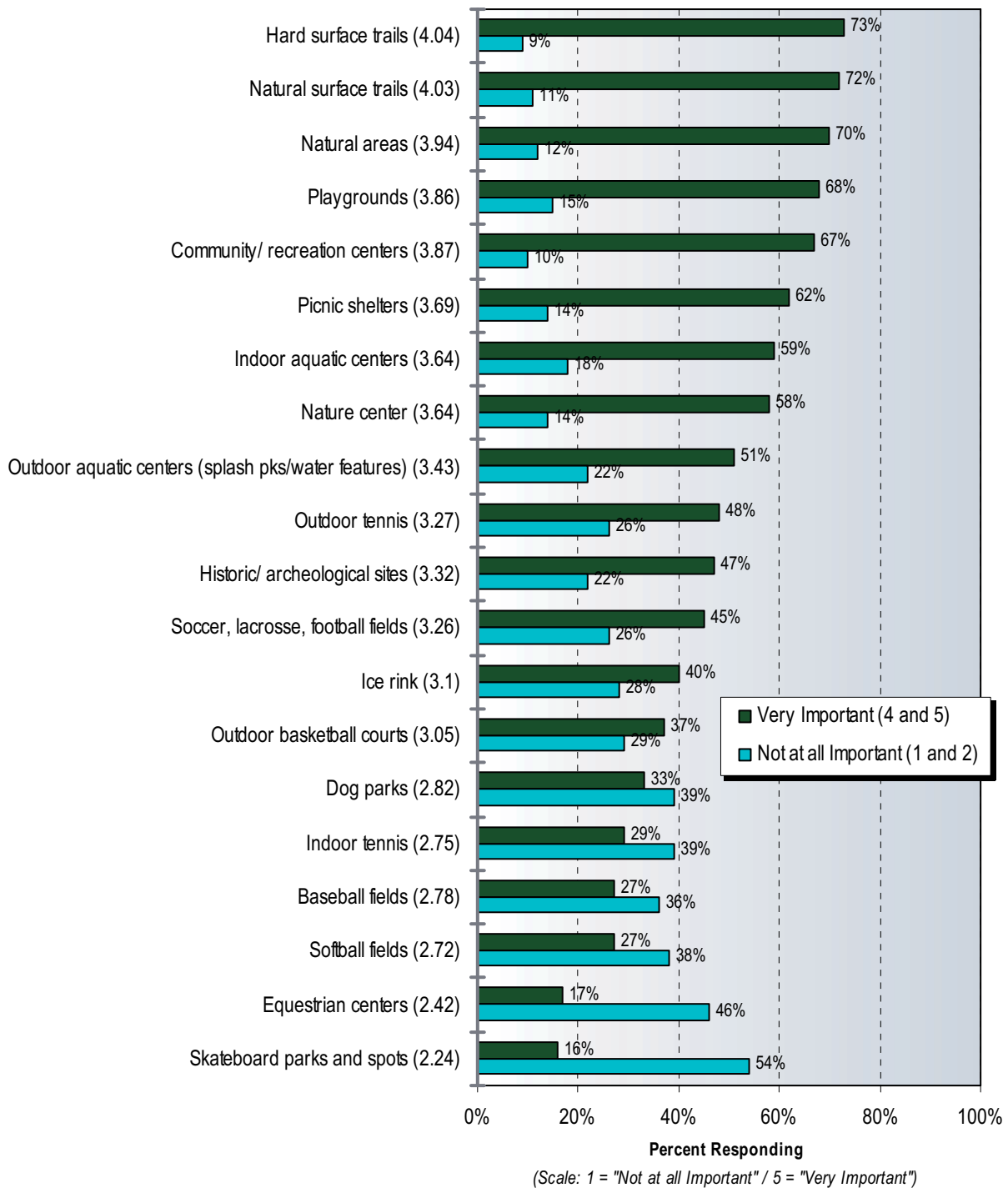
Facilities

Respondents were asked to indicate how important each of the current facilities is to their household. While most options are rated as being relatively important, the following are rated the highest overall:

- Hard-surface trails (73 percent of respondents rate them “very important,” a 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale)
- Natural surface trails (72 percent)
- Natural areas (70 percent)
- Playgrounds (68 percent)
- Community/recreation centers (67 percent)

While some facilities (which fill a need for a more targeted or narrower population) may be less important to the community as a whole, they are, nevertheless, very important to those certain segments of the population that have such a need, such as dog parks, indoor tennis, baseball and softball fields, equestrian centers, and skateboard parks and spots.

FIGURE 7
IMPORTANCE OF FACILITIES TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD



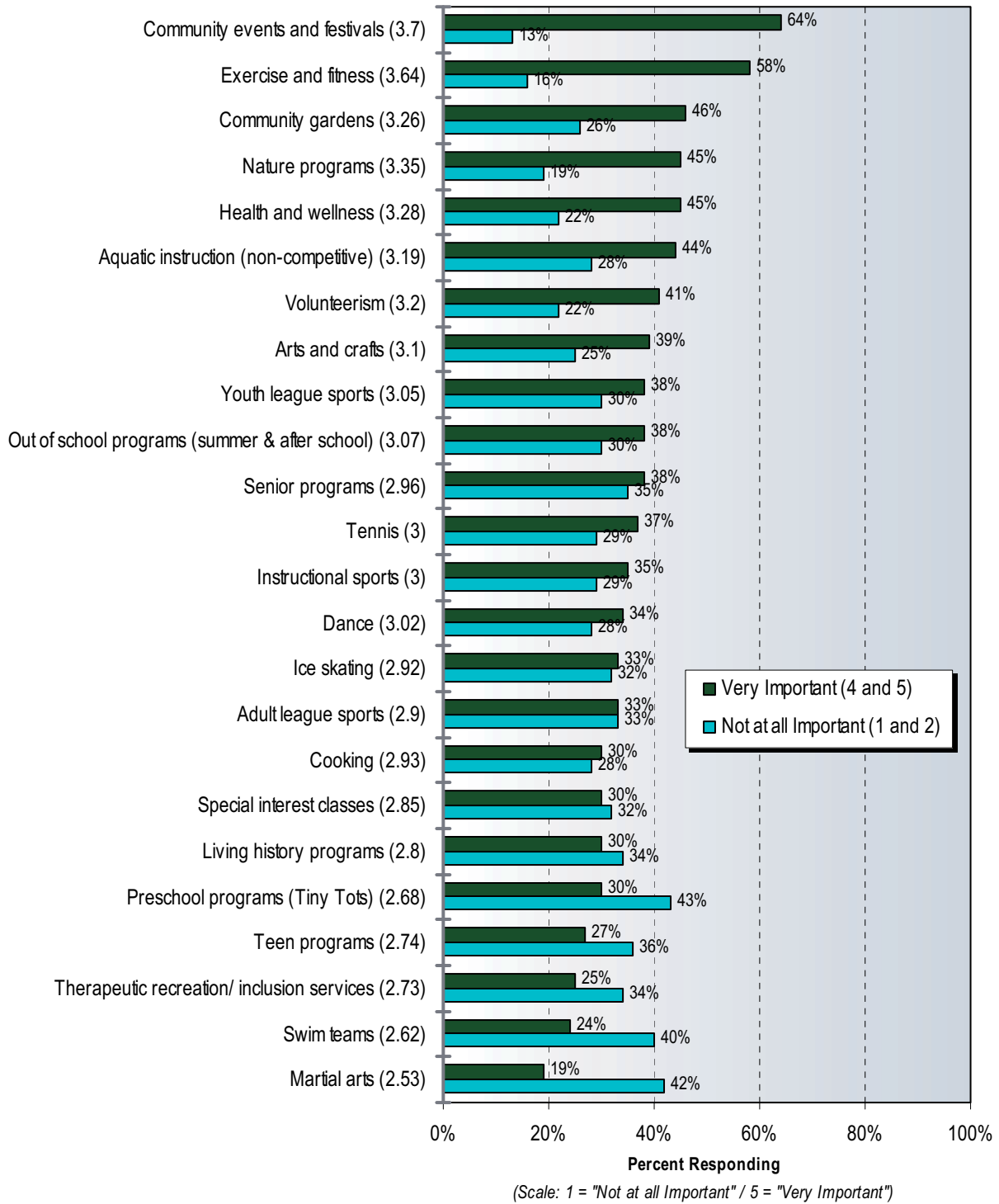
Programs and Activities

Respondents were asked to indicate how important each of the current programs and facilities is to their household. As expected from the usage/participation levels shown in the previous section, community events and exercise and fitness programs were the most important to respondents. Other programs and activities rated relatively high include:

- Community gardens (46 percent of respondents rate them “very important,” a 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale)
- Nature programs (45 percent)
- Health and wellness (45 percent)
- Aquatic instruction (non-competitive) (44 percent)

Similar to some of the facilities (previously mentioned), while some programs and activities (which fill a need for a more targeted or narrower population) may be less important to the community as a whole, they are very important to the certain segments of the population that have such a need, such as preschool programs, teen programs, therapeutic recreation/inclusion services, swim teams, and martial arts.

FIGURE 8
IMPORTANCE OF PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES TO YOUR HOUSEHOLD



Meeting the needs of your household

Respondents were then asked to rate how well they thought the facilities, programs, and activities provided throughout the County are currently meeting the needs of their household.

Facilities

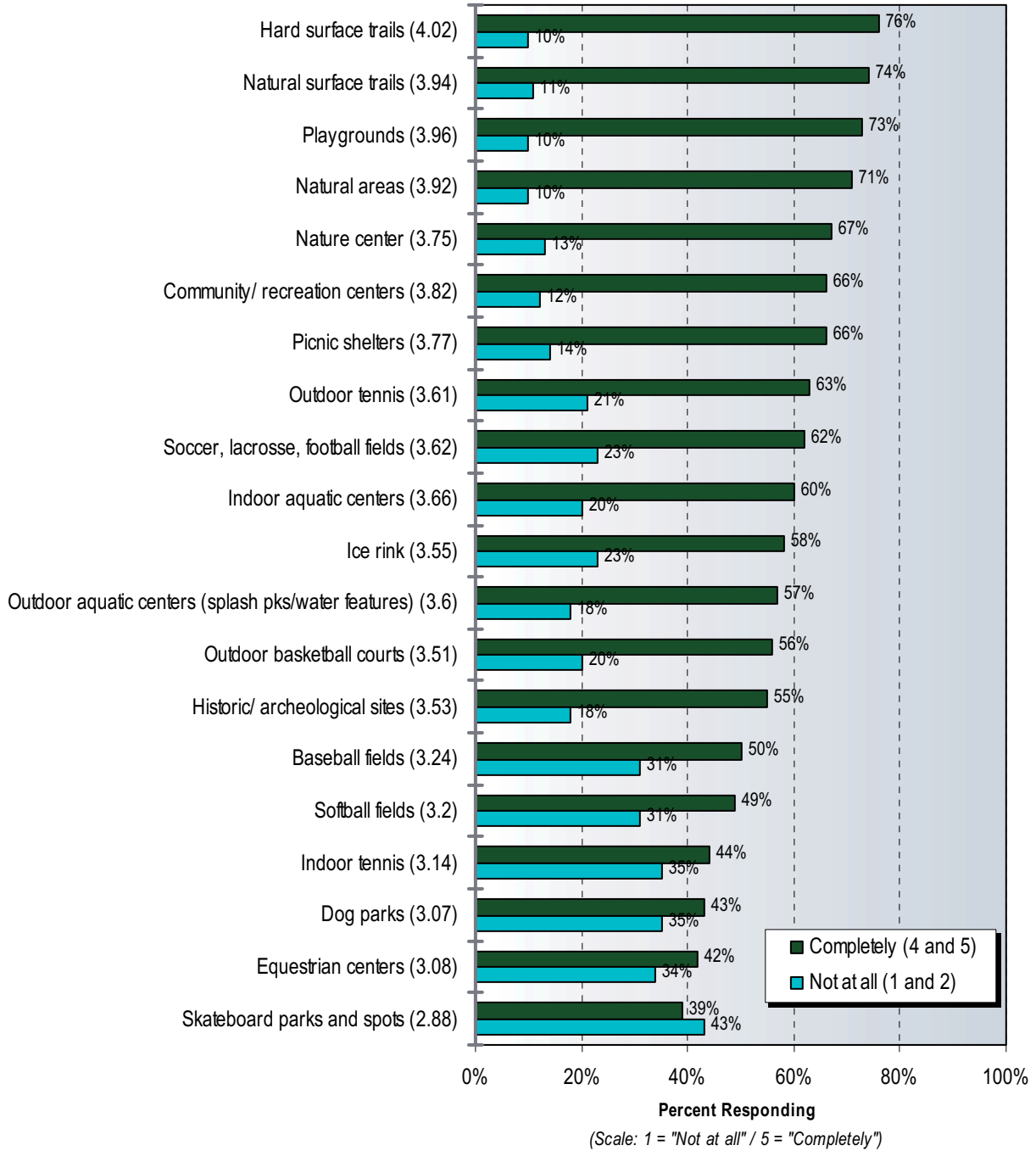
Similar to what was important to respondents, the same top four amenities also received the most positive ratings of what was currently meeting the needs of their household:

- Hard surface trails (76 percent “mostly/completely” meeting need, 4 or 5 on 5-point scale)
- Natural surface trails (74 percent)
- Playgrounds (73 percent)
- Natural areas (71 percent)

Also similar to the facilities rated least important, the same six amenities also received the most negative ratings in regards to what was currently meeting the needs of their household:

- Skateboard parks and spots (43 percent “Not at all” meeting need, 1 or 2 on 5-point scale)
- Dog parks (35 percent)
- Indoor tennis (35 percent)
- Equestrian centers (34 percent)
- Softball fields (31 percent)
- Baseball fields (31 percent)

FIGURE 9
HOW WELL DO YOU THINK THAT PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES PROVIDED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY ARE CURRENTLY MEETING THE NEEDS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?



Programs and Activities

When asked which programs and activities provided throughout the County are currently meeting the needs of their household, respondents again indicated that community events and festivals was at the top of the list.

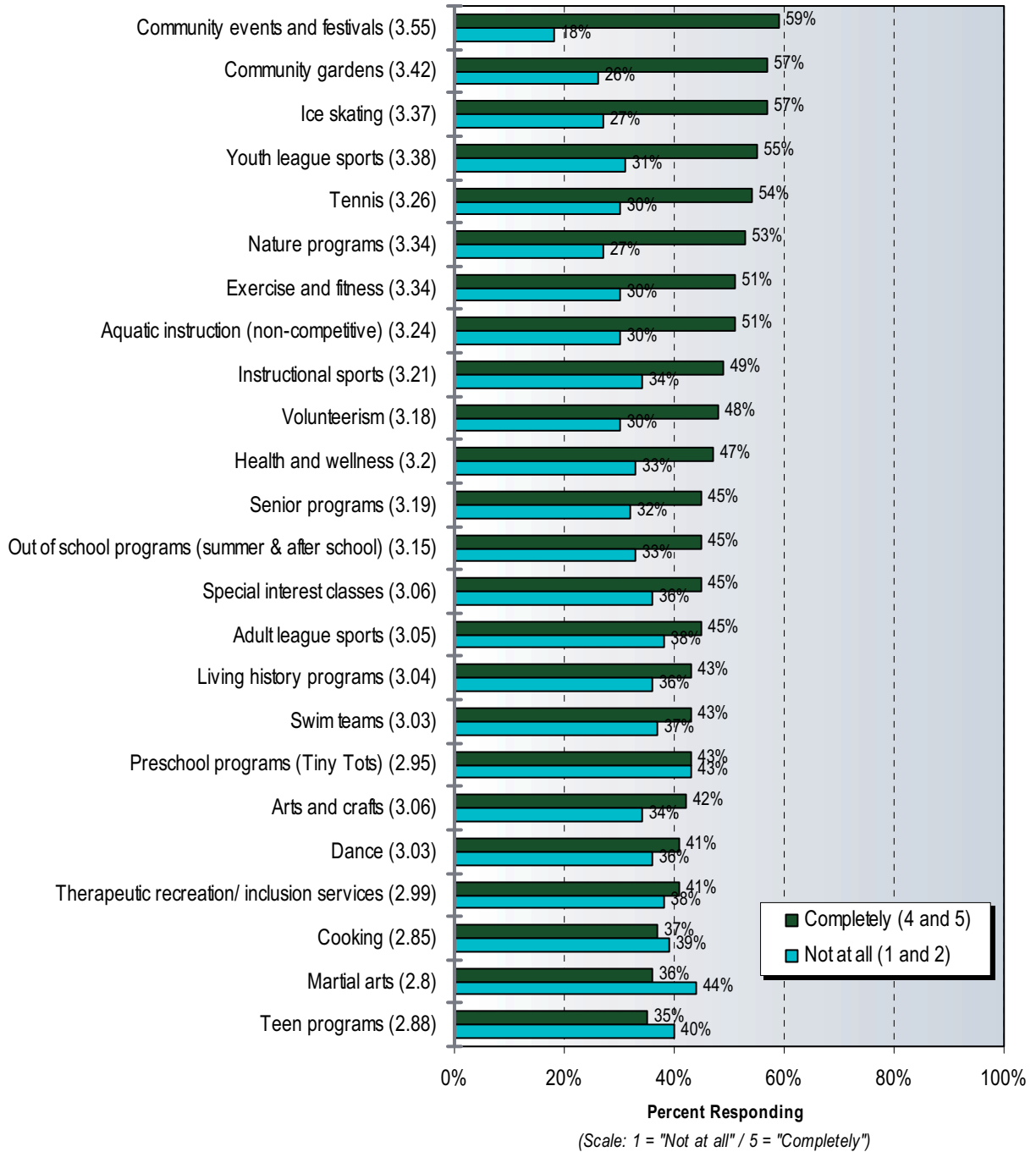
- Community events and festivals (59 percent “mostly/completely” meeting need, 4 or 5 on 5-point scale)
- Community gardens (57 percent)
- Ice skating (57 percent)
- Youth league sports (55 percent)
- Tennis (54 percent)
- Nature programs (53 percent)
- Exercise and fitness programs (51 percent)
- Aquatic instruction (51 percent)

While exercise and fitness programs were rated relatively high in regards to importance to respondents’ households, the level at which existing exercise and fitness programs in the County are meeting the needs of households was relatively lower (51 percent of respondents indicating “mostly/completely” meeting need, 4 or 5 on 5-point scale).

Programs and activities with lower ratings of how well they are meeting the needs of their household include the following:

- Martial arts (44 percent “Not at all” meeting need, 1 or 2 on 5-point scale)
- Preschool programs (43 percent)
- Teen programs (40 percent)
- Cooking (39 percent)

FIGURE 10
HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU THAT PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES PROVIDED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY ARE CURRENTLY MEETING THE NEEDS OF YOU AND YOUR HOUSEHOLD?

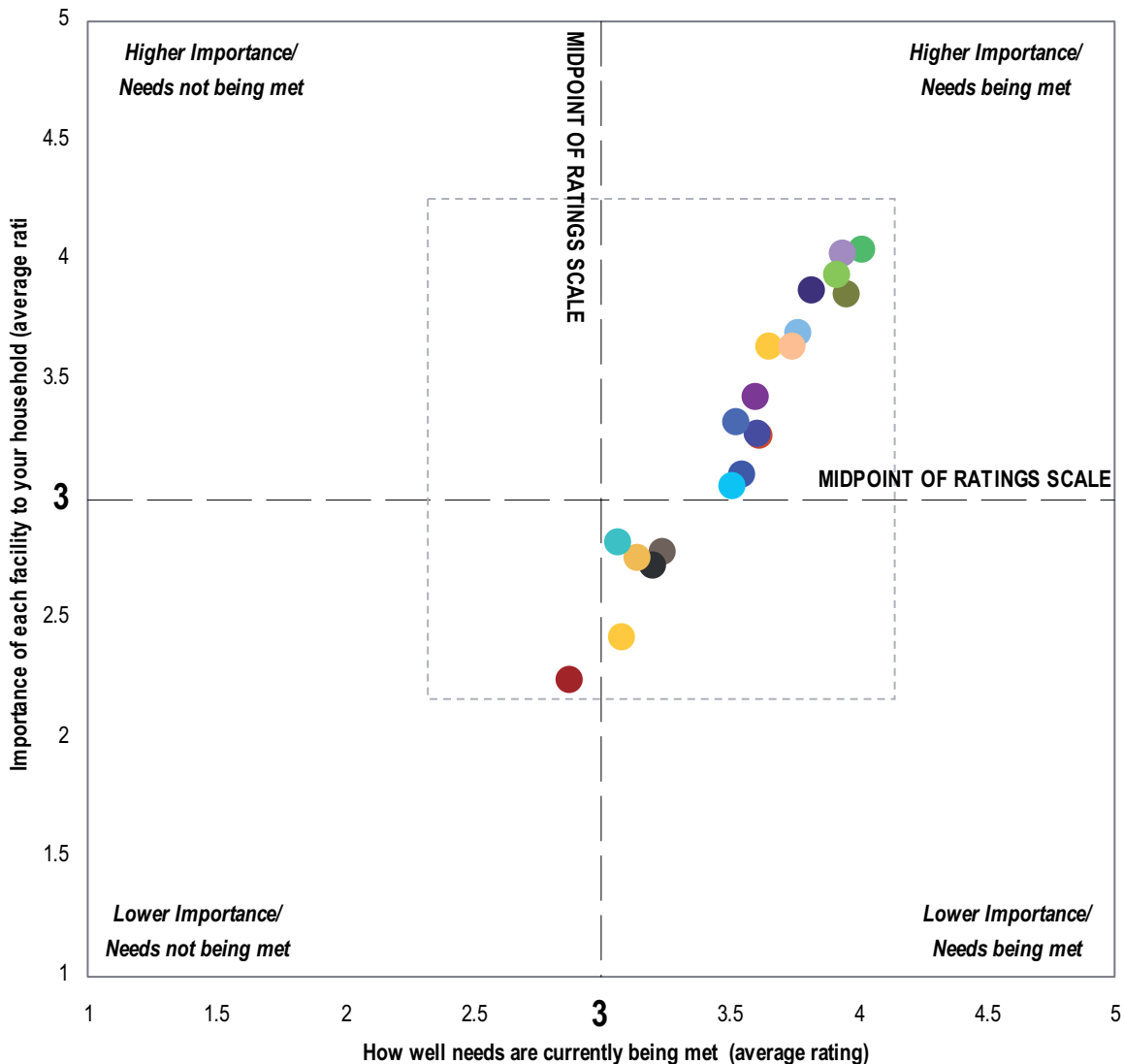


Importance-Satisfaction Matrix

Parks and Recreation Facilities

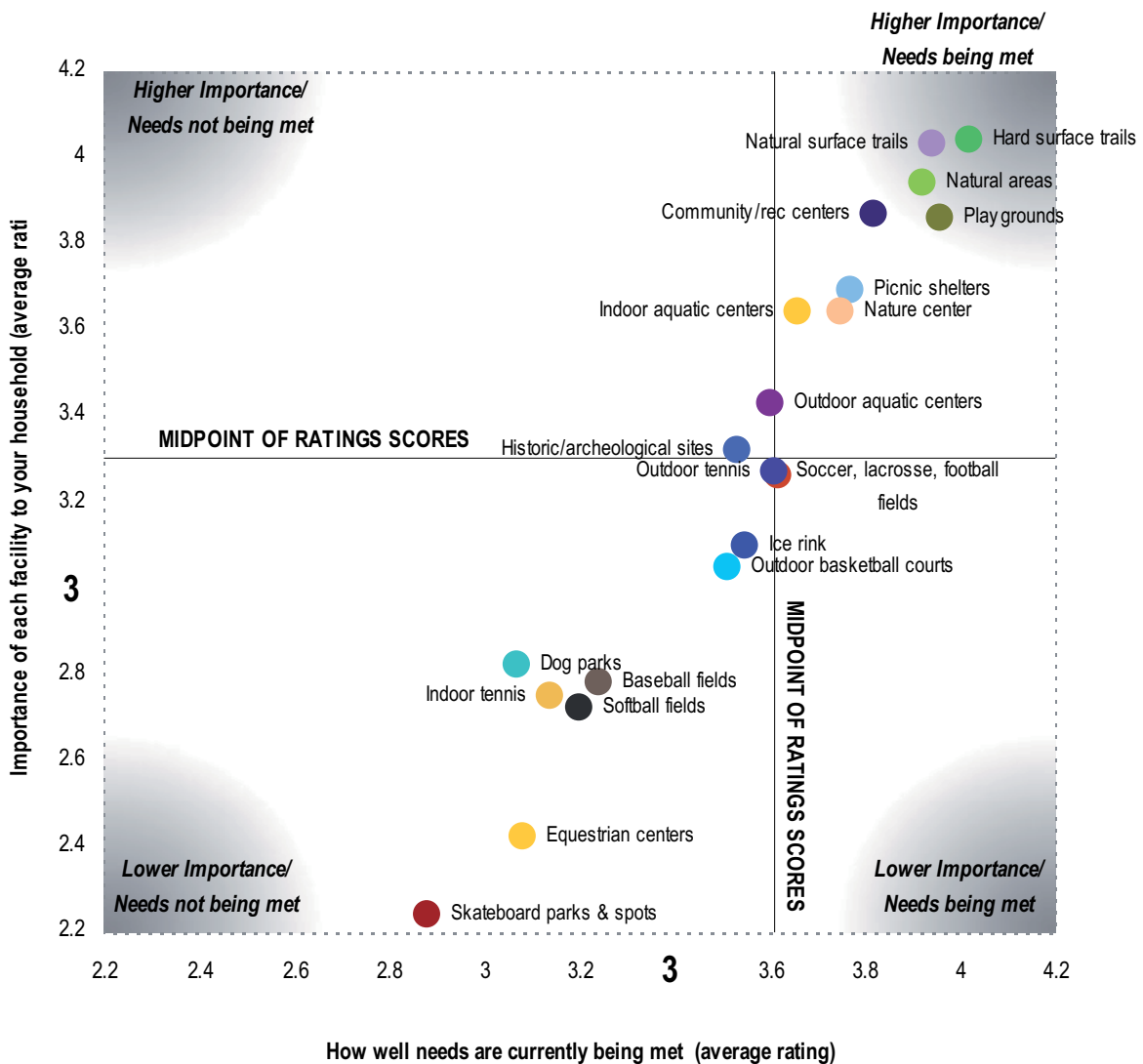
It is also instructive to compare and plot the importance scores against the satisfaction scores in an “importance-satisfaction” matrix. As illustrated in the following figure, the majority of facilities listed in the survey fell into the “higher importance / needs being met” quadrant (based on a 5-point scale, dividing the quadrants by the scale’s mid-point of “3”). It is also helpful to look at a smaller scale representation of the same data with the axes representing the midpoint (median) of each set of scores in order to determine more detailed positions of each location in comparison to each other (see Figure 11b for a detailed view of the dotted area indicated below in Figure 11a).

FIGURE 11a
IMPORTANCE/SATISFACTION MATRIX



As indicated, note that the top five facilities listed previously as meeting the needs of households are also considered the most important (hard surface trails, natural surface trails, natural areas, playgrounds, and community/recreation centers). Facilities located lower and to the left of the top five in the figure, such as picnic shelters, nature center, indoor and outdoor aquatic centers, may represent an opportunity for the County to improve on, with relatively high importance to the community, but slightly lower levels of need being met. Further down the chart, facilities such as equestrian centers and skateboard parks/spots, while having more unmet need, are important to a narrower portion of the population.

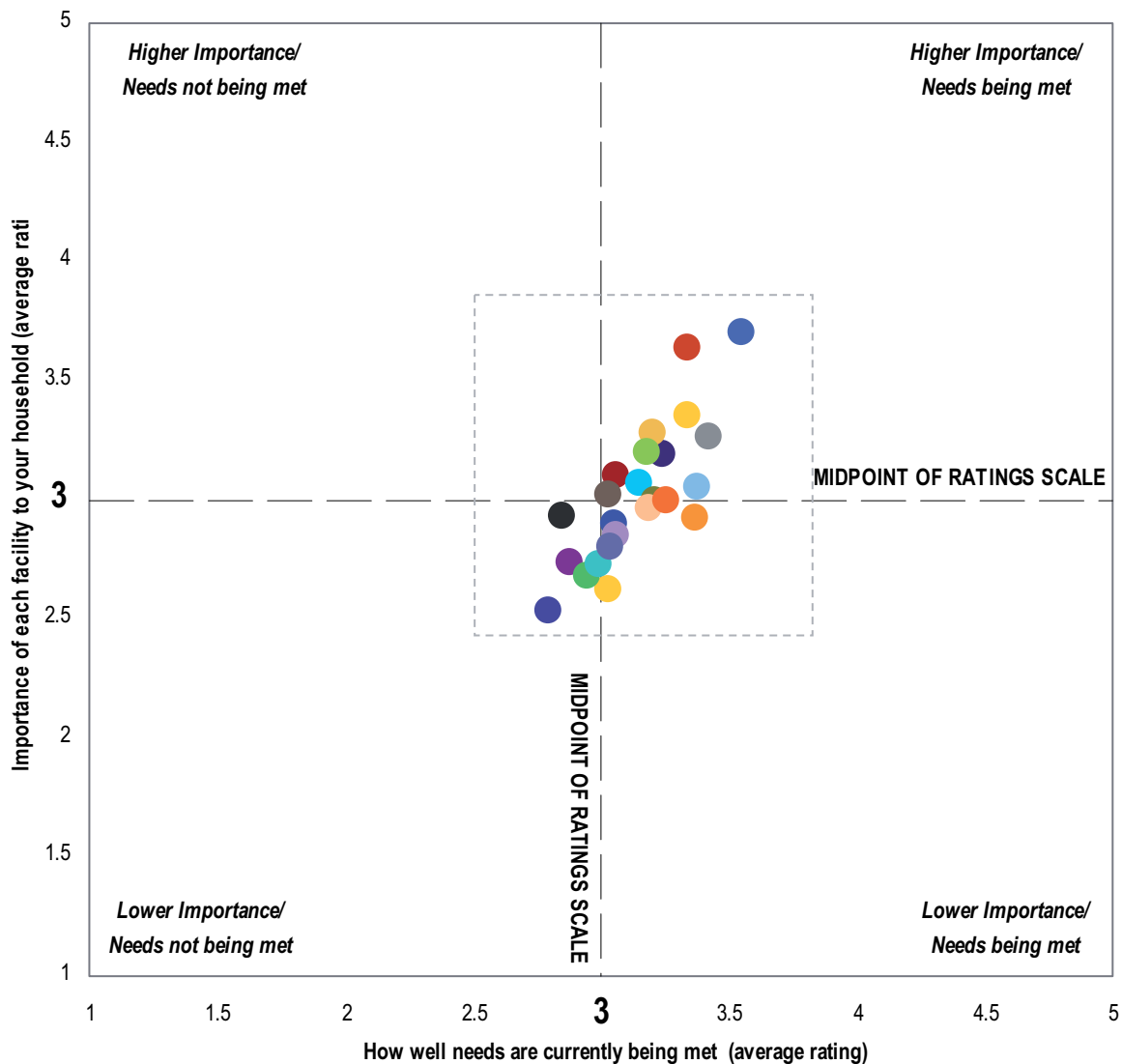
FIGURE 11b
IMPORTANCE/SATISFACTION MATRIX



Programs and Activities

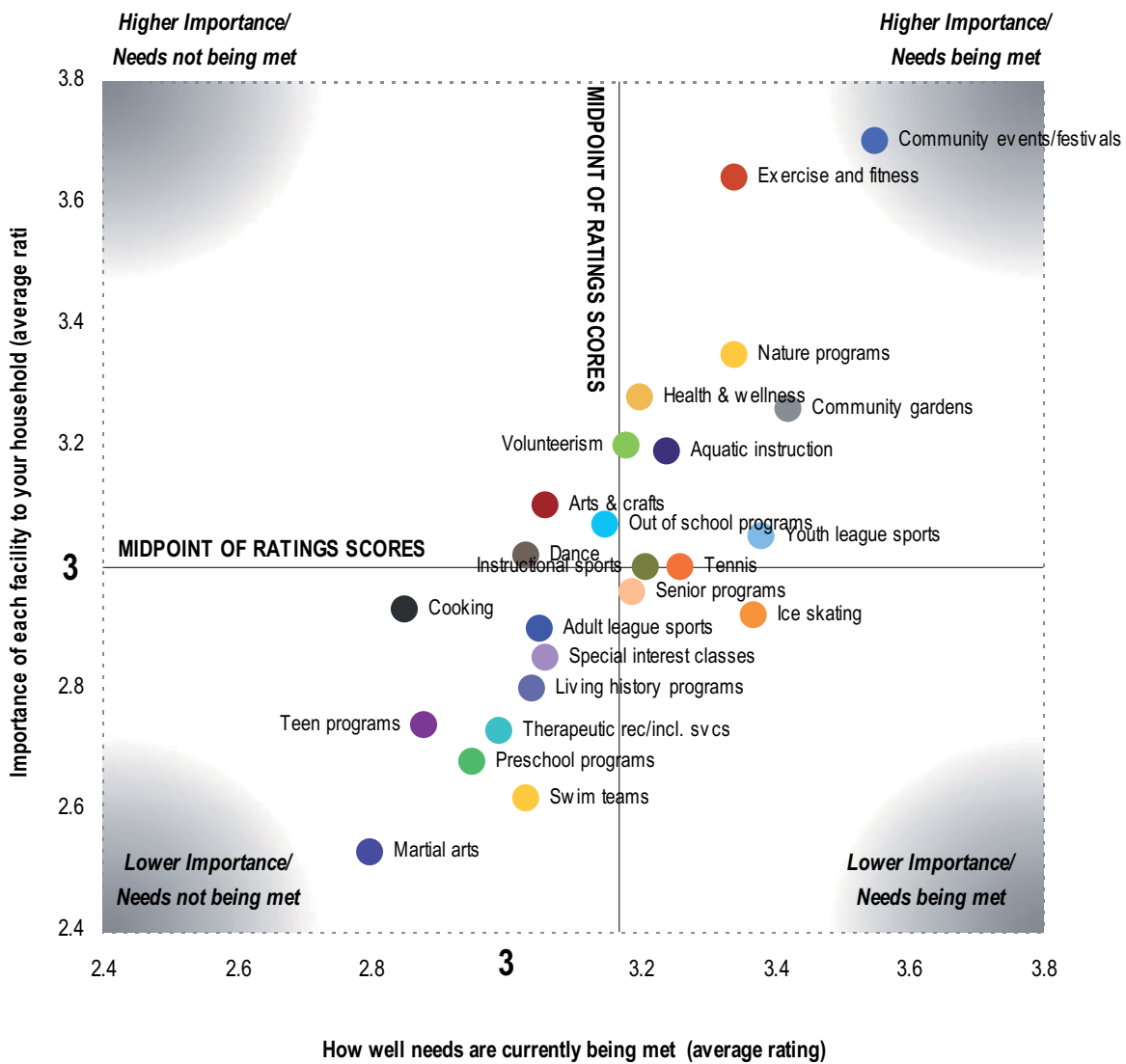
Importance scores and satisfaction scores were also plotted against each other for programs and activities in the County. As illustrated in the following figure, the majority of programs and activities listed in the survey fell in the center of the figure, with most in the “higher importance / needs being met” and “lower importance / needs not being met” quadrants (based on a 5-point scale, dividing the quadrants by the scale’s mid-point of “3”). It is also helpful to look at a smaller scale representation of the same data with the axes representing the midpoint (median) of each set of scores in order to determine more detailed positions of each location in comparison to each other (see Figure 12b for a detailed view of the dotted area indicated below in Figure 12a).

FIGURE 12a
IMPORTANCE/SATISFACTION MATRIX



While being the most important to respondents overall, community events/festivals was also indicated to be meeting the needs of the community the most. Community gardens, though slightly less important to the community overall, received high ratings of meeting the community’s needs. Exercise and fitness, listed as the second most important program to respondents, was indicated as not meeting the community’s needs as well as the programs to the right of it in the following figure. This may represent an opportunity for the County to improve on programs, such as exercise and fitness, which are important to County residents. As explained in the previous section, programs such as martial arts, while having more unmet need, are important to a narrower portion of the population.

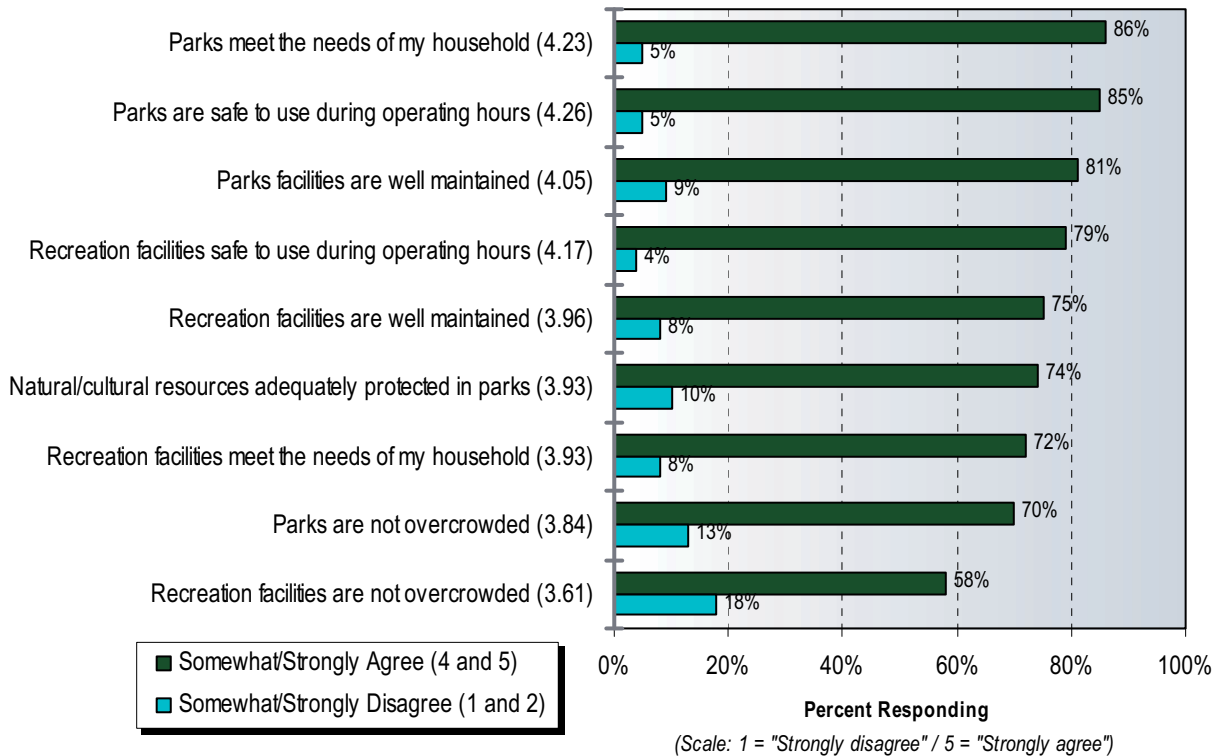
FIGURE 12b
IMPORTANCE/SATISFACTION MATRIX



Agreement about parks and recreation facilities in Montgomery County

The survey listed a series of statements about park and recreation facilities in the County and asked respondents to indicate to what level they agree with each statement. As a general comment, there was a high level of agreement and consensus with most of the statements listed. As shown in the following figure, 86 percent of respondents somewhat or strongly agree that parks meet the needs of their households and 85 percent of respondents somewhat or strongly agree that parks are safe to use during operating hours. The “lowest” level of agreement was indicated for the statement “recreation facilities are not overcrowded,” with 58 percent of respondents somewhat or strongly agreeing with the statement and 18 percent disagree.

FIGURE 8
AGREEMENT ABOUT PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY



If you or anyone in your household DOES NOT use parks or recreation facilities, why not?

When asked why they do not use parks and recreation facilities, respondents indicated no time / other personal issues (54 percent of respondents) and not aware of programs/facilities offered (42 percent) most often.

Also indicated by respondents are location of facilities not convenient (21 percent), price or user fees (18 percent), hours of operation (16 percent), and other reasons (14 percent) such as they forget to sign up for classes or programs, live in a retirement community where all their needs are met, feel they are too old to participate in activities or use facilities, and overcrowding of facilities and parks.

FIGURE 14
IF YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE
PARKS OR RECREATION OFFERINGS, WHY NOT?

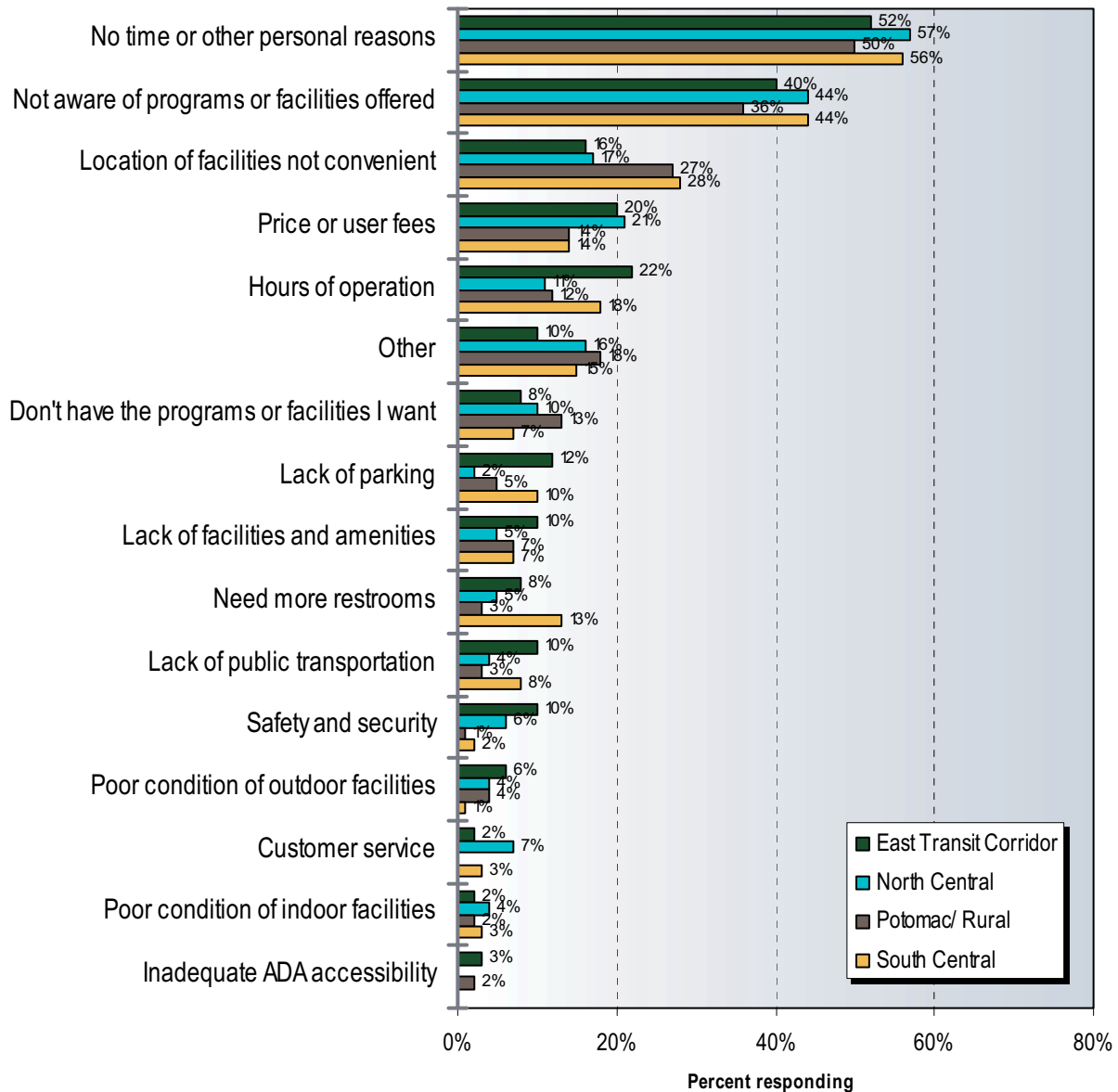


Responses by Vision Team Area are relatively similar to the overall responses, but with a few minor differences which are noted below:

- East Transit Corridor respondents were slightly more likely than overall respondents to indicate price / user fees, hours of operation, lack of parking, lack of facilities and amenities, lack of public transportation, and safety and security as reasons for not using parks or recreation offerings.
- North Central respondents were slightly more likely than overall respondents to indicate no time or other personal issues, not aware of programs or facilities offered, and price or user fees.

- Potomac/Rural respondents were slightly more likely than overall respondents to indicate location of facilities not convenient and don't have the programs/facilities desired.
- South Central respondents were slightly more likely than overall respondents to indicate no time or other personal issues, not aware of programs or facilities offered, location of facilities not convenient, and a need for more restrooms.

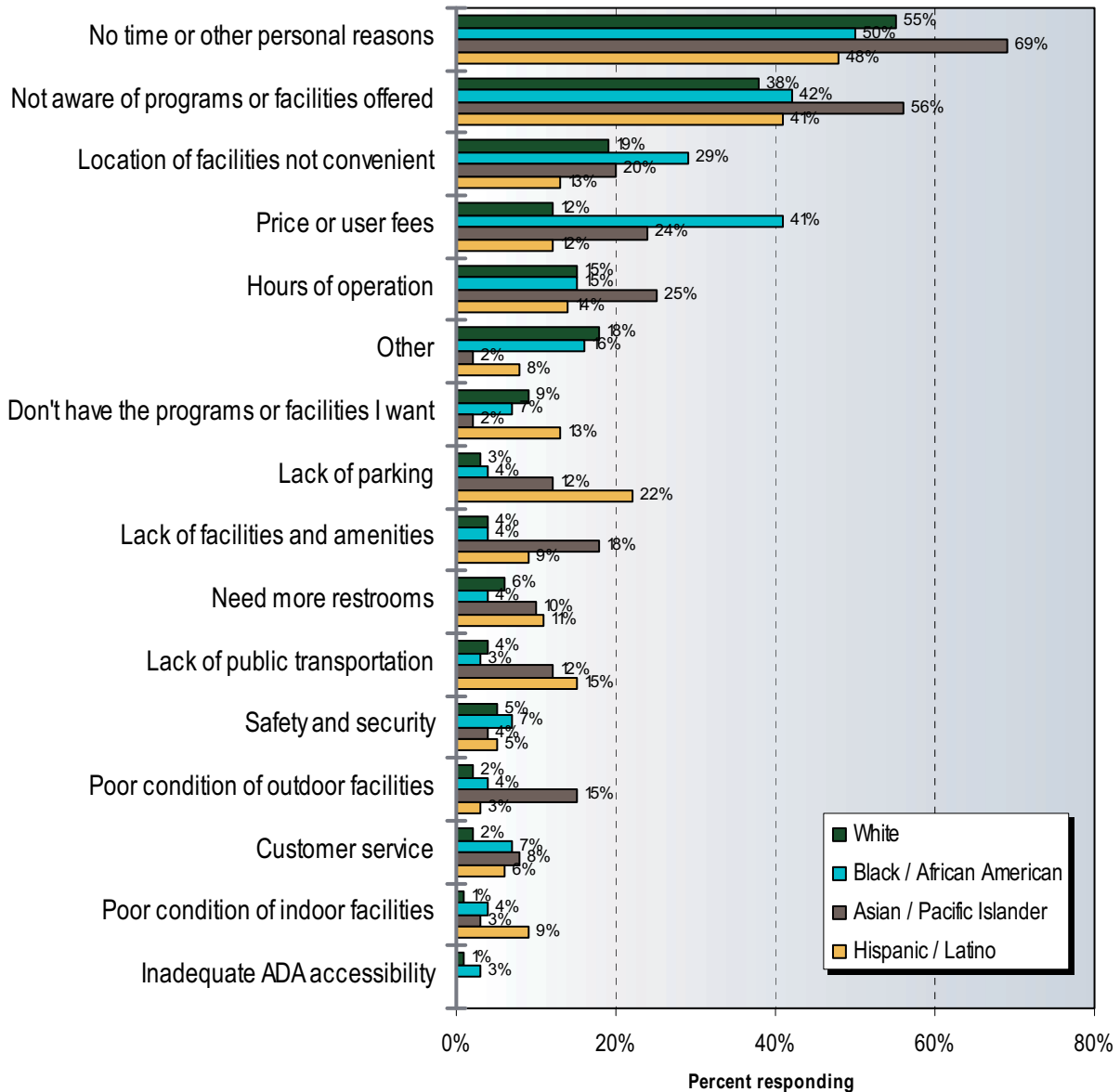
FIGURE 15
IF YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE
PARKS OR RECREATION OFFERINGS, WHY NOT?
By Vision Team Area



While white/Caucasians make up over half of the respondents, their responses are relatively similar to the overall responses, but some differences were apparent among other ethnicities:

- Black / African American respondents were more likely than overall respondents to indicate location of facilities not convenient and price / user fees, as reasons for not using parks or recreation offerings.
- Asian / Pacific Islanders were more likely than overall respondents to indicate no time or other personal reasons, not aware of programs or facilities offered, lack of facilities and amenities offered, and poor condition of outdoor facilities.
- Hispanic / Latinos were more likely than overall respondents to indicate don't have the programs or facilities I want, lack of parking, lack of public transportation, and poor condition of indoor facilities.

FIGURE 16
IF YOU OR ANYONE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT USE
PARKS OR RECREATION OFFERINGS, WHY NOT?
By Ethnicity



Future Facilities and Programs

Need for future parks, facilities, and programs

In thinking in general about how their household spends leisure time, respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of facilities and programs, which ones their household has a need.

Facilities

Similar to the level of importance in the previous section, the facilities with the highest need include:

- Natural surface trails (80 percent of households indicated a need)
- Hard surface trails (76 percent)
- Natural areas (74 percent)
- Community/recreation centers (74 percent)

Facilities with the lowest level of need include:

- Skateboard parks and spots (21 percent of households indicated a need)
- Equestrian centers (23 percent)
- Softball fields (30 percent)
- Outdoor court games (31 percent)
- Baseball fields (31 percent)

Programs

Similar to the level of importance discussed earlier in the report, programs with the highest need include:

- Community events and festivals (72 percent of households indicated a need)
- Exercise and fitness (70 percent)

Programs with the lowest level of need include:

- Martial arts (23 percent of households indicated a need)
- Swim teams (24 percent)
- Therapeutic recreation / inclusion services (28 percent)
- Preschool programs (28 percent)
- Teen programs (30 percent)

**FIGURE 17
NEED FOR FACILITIES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

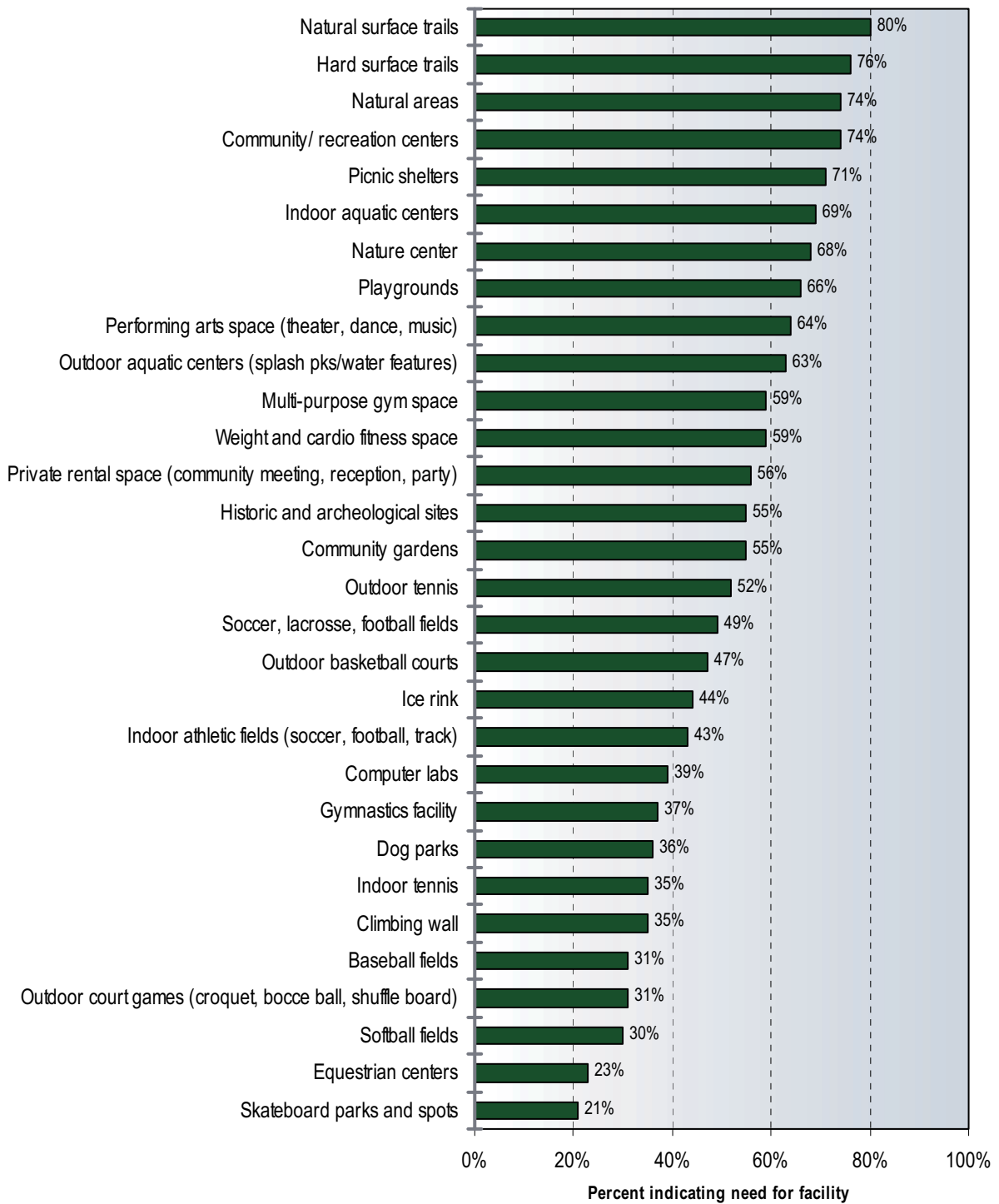
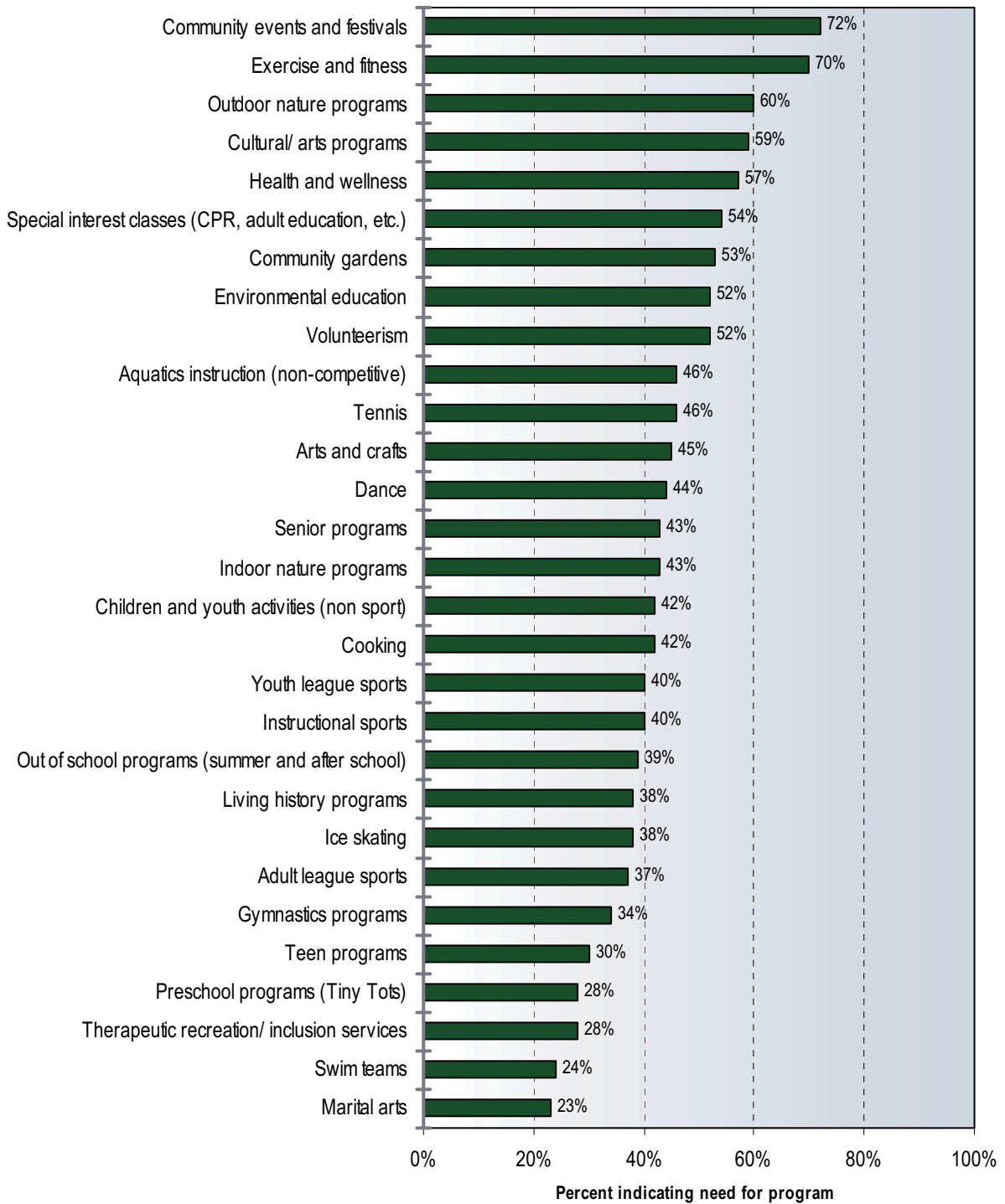


FIGURE 18
NEED FOR PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY



Importance of adding, expanding, or improving future parks, facilities, and programs

Respondents were then asked to indicate, from the same list of facilities and programs, the level of importance they felt should be placed on adding, expanding, or improving each in Montgomery County.

Facilities

As expected, the results show that respondents feel natural surface trails would be the most important to add, expand, or improve (70 percent of respondents indicated it as “very important,” a 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale), followed closely by hard surface trails (68 percent), playgrounds (64 percent), and natural areas (63 percent).

Indicated as the least important to add, expand, or improve were skateboard parks and spots (42 percent of respondents indicating it as “not at all important,” a 1 or 2 on a 5-point scale), along with equestrian centers (37 percent), and outdoor court games (31 percent).

Programs

Again, similar to previous sections, exercise and fitness programs, along with community events and festivals would be the most important to add, expand, or improve in Montgomery County (64 percent and 62 percent, respectively, of respondents indicated each as “very important,” a 4 or 5 on a 5-point scale). Other programs rated relatively important to add, expand, or improve include the following:

- Cultural/arts programs (56 percent)
- Outdoor nature programs (54 percent)
- Health and wellness (53 percent)
- Community gardens (53 percent)
- Environmental education (53 percent)

Again, indicated as the least important to add, expand, or improve were martial arts (28 percent of respondents indicating it as “not at all important,” a 1 or 2 on a 5-point scale) and swim teams (27 percent).

FIGURE 19
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING FACILITIES

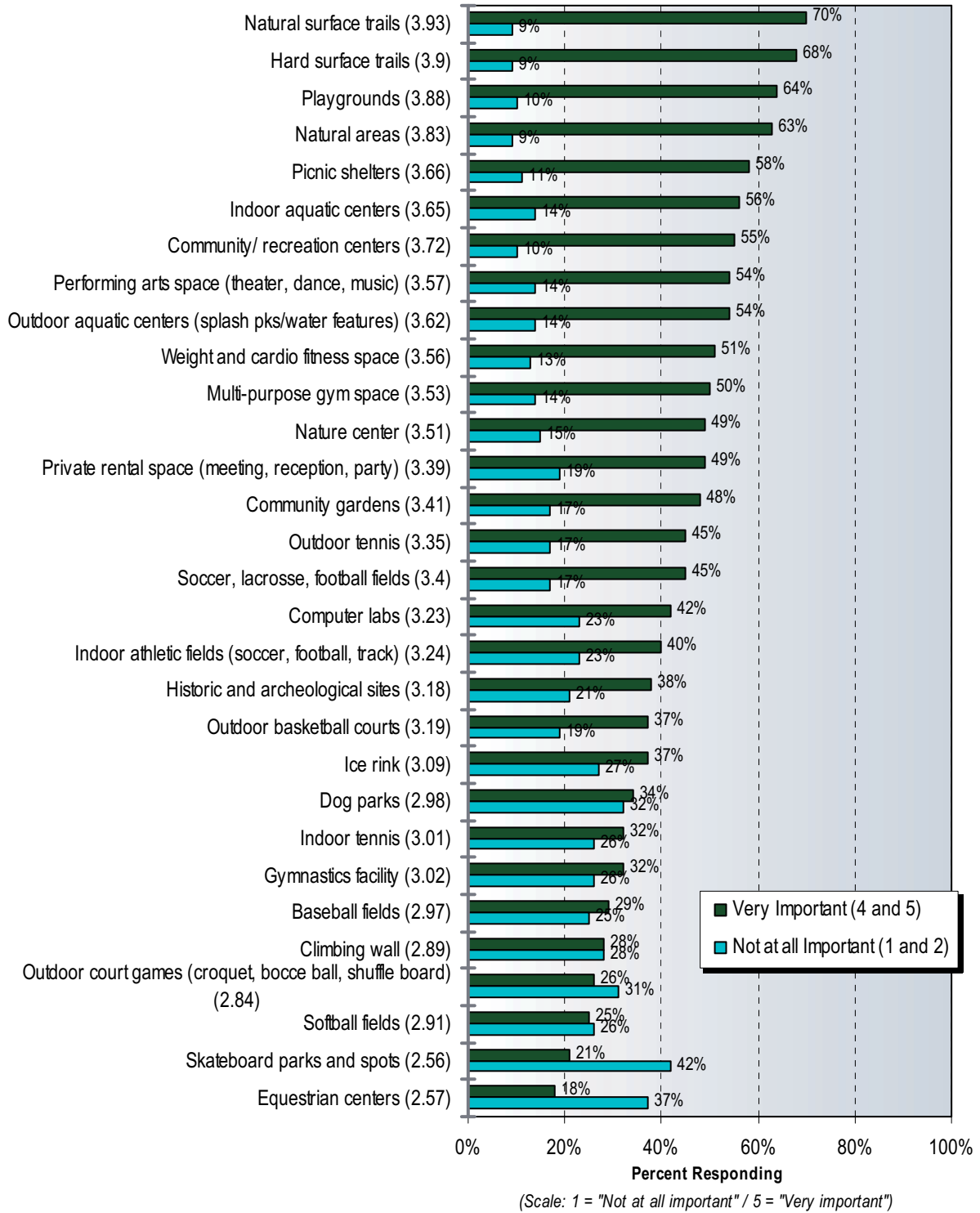
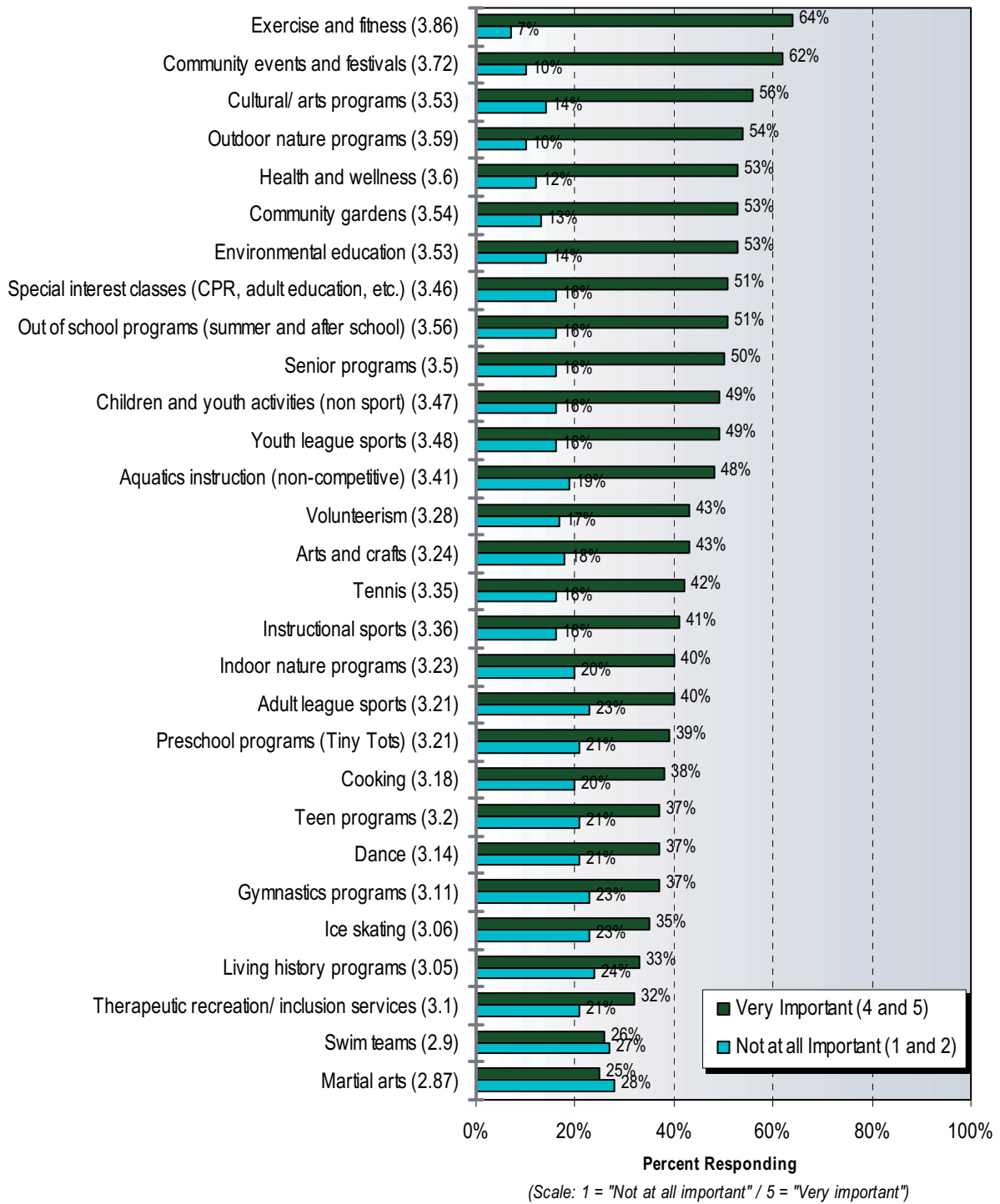


FIGURE 20
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES



Most Important parks, facilities, and programs

Respondents were then asked to indicate which of the potential parks, facilities, and programs were the three most important to them and their household. This provides the opportunity to not only see what amenities are important to respondents, but also to get an idea of how the same amenities are viewed in relation to each other, allowing priorities to become more evident.

Facilities

While generally the same four facilities have dominated the top spots throughout the analysis so far (in regards to usage, need, importance, and satisfaction), there were a few slight shifts when respondents were asked to indicate their top three priorities. As shown in the following list, community/recreation centers moved into the top spot and indoor aquatic centers also increased in importance.

- Community/recreation centers (13 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 24 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities)
- Indoor aquatic centers (11 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 24 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities)
- Playgrounds (11 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 24 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities)
- Natural surface trails (5 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 24 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities)
- Hard surface trails (9 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 23 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities)

When looking at responses by Vision Team Area, the following priorities were particularly evident among the groups:

- East Transit Corridor – Community/recreation centers (28 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities) and hard surface trails (26 percent)
- North Central – Indoor aquatic centers (29 percent), playgrounds (26 percent), community recreation centers (25 percent), hard surface trails (23 percent), and outdoor aquatic centers (19 percent)
- Potomac/Rural – Indoor tennis (29 percent) and natural areas (25 percent)
- South Central – Natural surface trails (33 percent)

When looking at responses by ethnicity, the following priorities were particularly evident among the groups:

- White/Caucasian – Natural surface trails (34 percent) and hard surface trails (26 percent)
- Black/African American – Community/recreation centers (36 percent), indoor aquatic centers (22 percent), weight and cardio fitness space (22 percent), nature center (22 percent), and performing arts space (21 percent)

- Asian/Pacific Islander – Community/recreation centers (41 percent), playgrounds (29 percent), indoor aquatic centers (25 percent), and soccer, lacrosse, football fields (21 percent)
- Hispanic/Latino – Playgrounds (37 percent) and weight and cardio fitness space (28 percent)

FIGURE 21
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING FACILITIES (TOP 3 PRIORITIES)

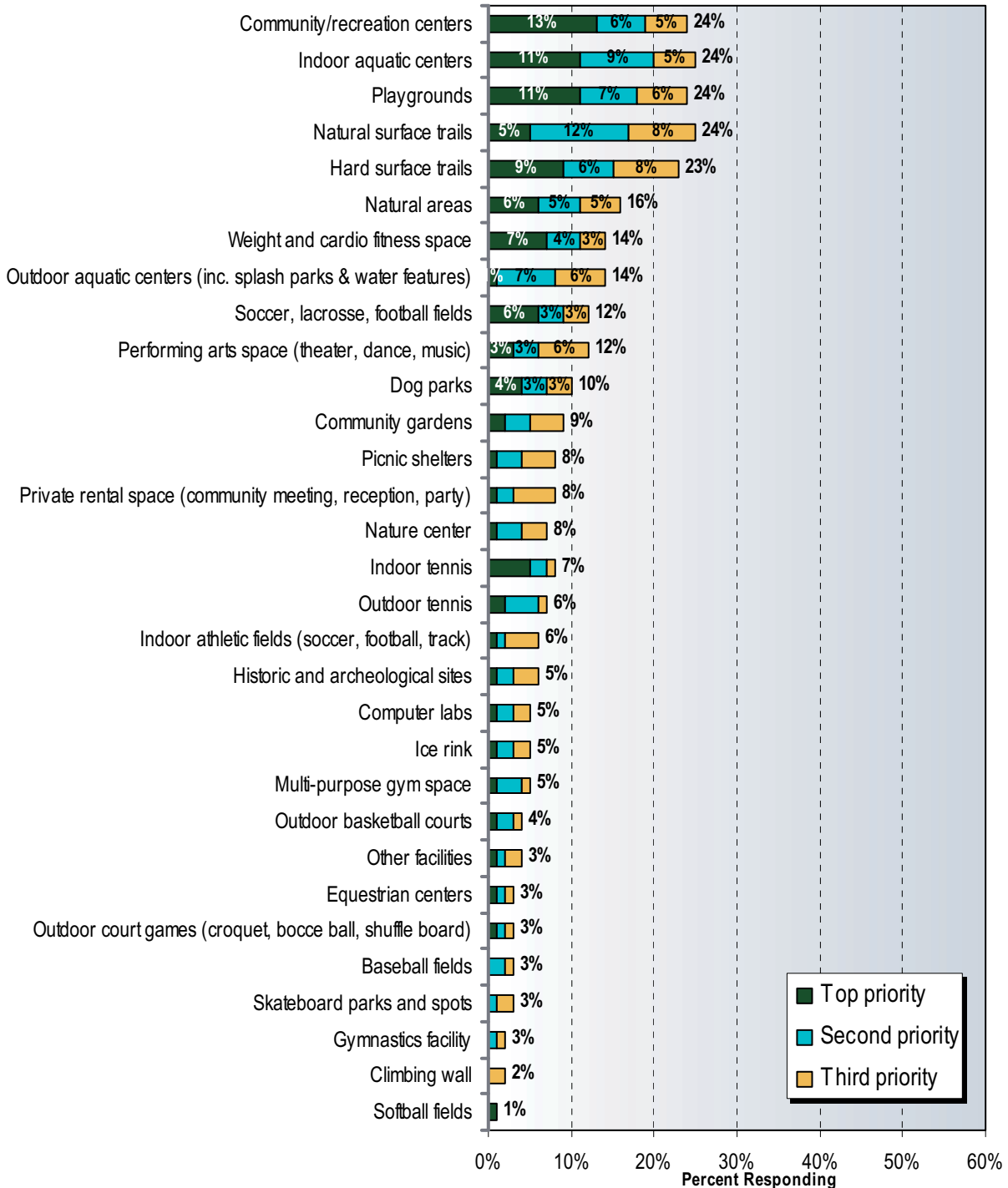


FIGURE 22
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING FACILITIES/AMENITIES
(TOP 3 PRIORITIES COMBINED)
By Vision Team Area

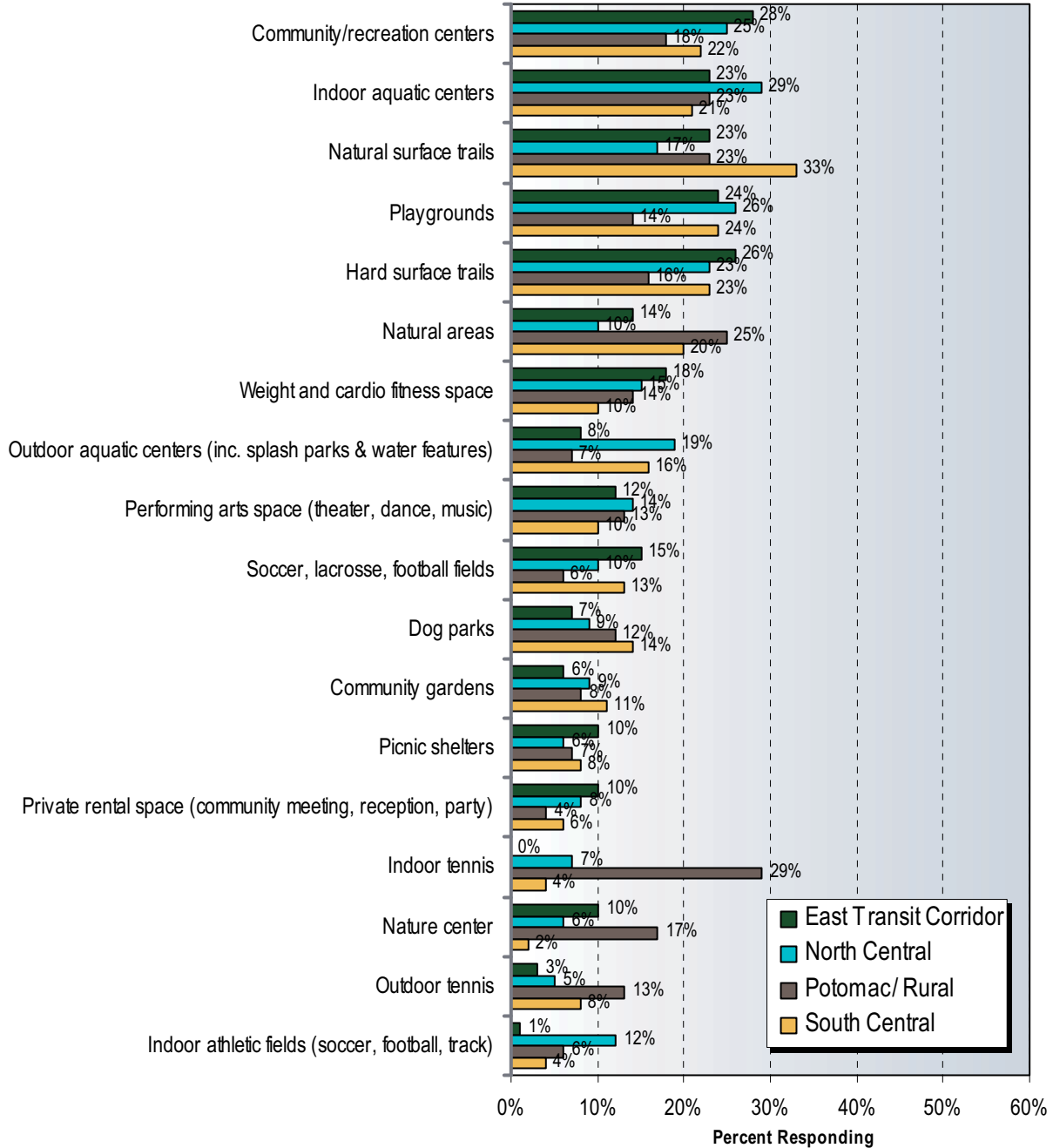
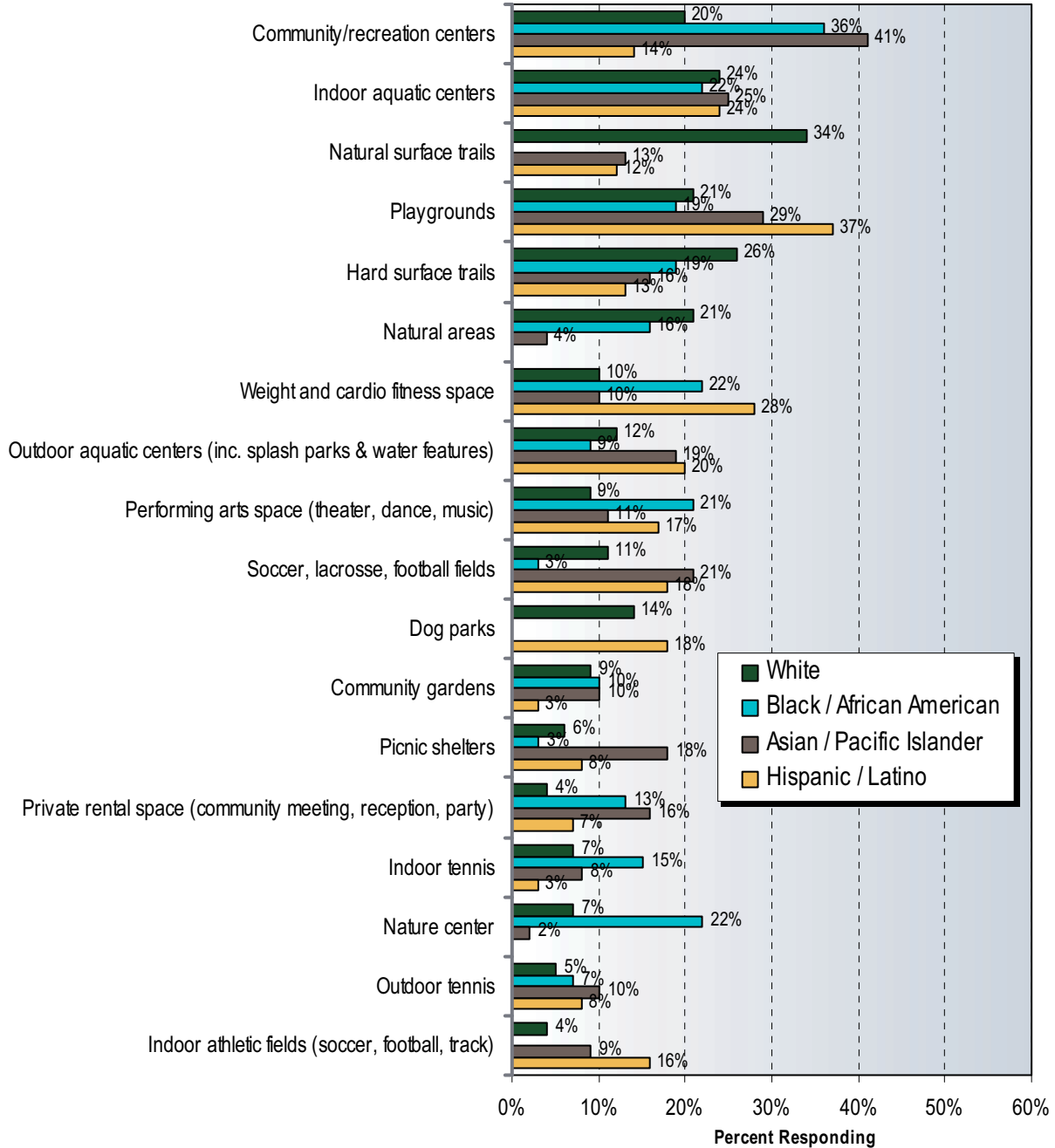


FIGURE 23
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING FACILITIES/AMENITIES
(TOP 3 PRIORITIES COMBINED)
By Ethnicity



Programs

Exercise and fitness programs was again listed as the top priority of which program to add, expand, or improve in the County with 10 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 26 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities. While community events and festivals remained near the top of the list (5 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 20 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities), aquatics instruction pulled slightly ahead of it in regards to the top priority to respondents (12 percent of respondents indicating that it is their top choice and 19 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities).

When looking at responses by Vision Team Area, the following priorities were particularly evident among the groups:

- East Transit Corridor – Exercise and fitness programs (33 percent indicating that it is one of their top three priorities), senior programs (20 percent), out of school programs (19 percent), and health and wellness programs (18 percent)
- North Central – Exercise and fitness programs (31 percent), community events and festivals (24 percent), and aquatics instruction (23 percent)
- Potomac/Rural – Community events and festivals (26 percent), outdoor nature programs (25 percent), senior programs (22 percent), cultural/arts programs (22 percent), and tennis programs (22 percent)
- South Central – Aquatics instruction (22 percent), community events and festivals (21 percent), out of school programs (20 percent), special interest classes (19 percent)

When looking at responses by ethnicity, the following priorities were particularly evident among the groups:

- White/Caucasian – Exercise and fitness programs (23 percent) and community events and festivals (23 percent)
- Black/African American – Exercise and fitness programs (34 percent), health and wellness programs (25 percent), and teen programs (25 percent)
- Asian/Pacific Islander – Aquatics instruction (32 percent) and exercise and fitness programs (26 percent)
- Hispanic/Latino – Aquatics instruction (27 percent) and out of school programs (24 percent)

FIGURE 24
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES (TOP 3 PRIORITIES)

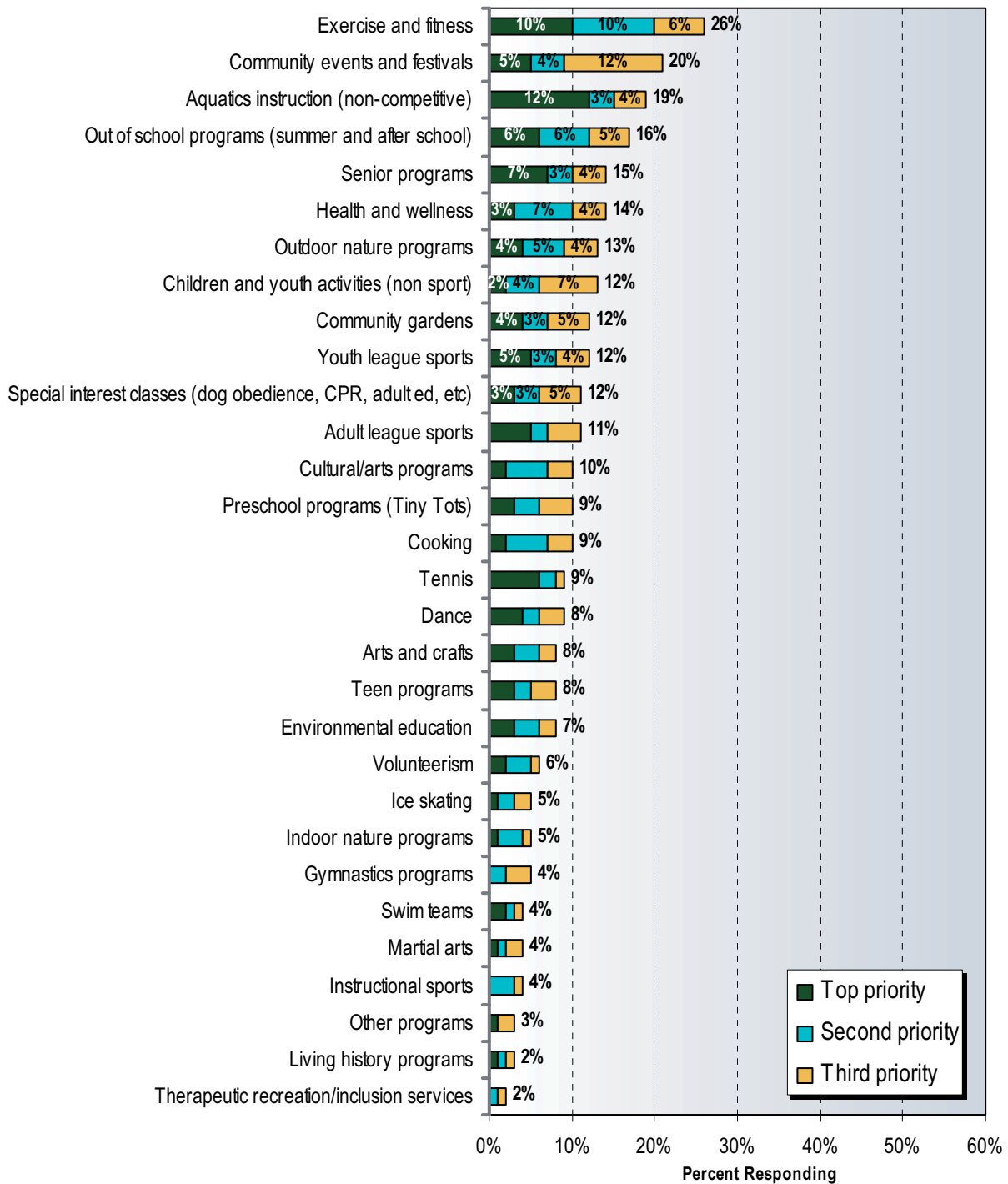


FIGURE 25
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
(TOP 3 PRIORITIES COMBINED)
By Vision Team Area (Only Top 20 Programs Shown)

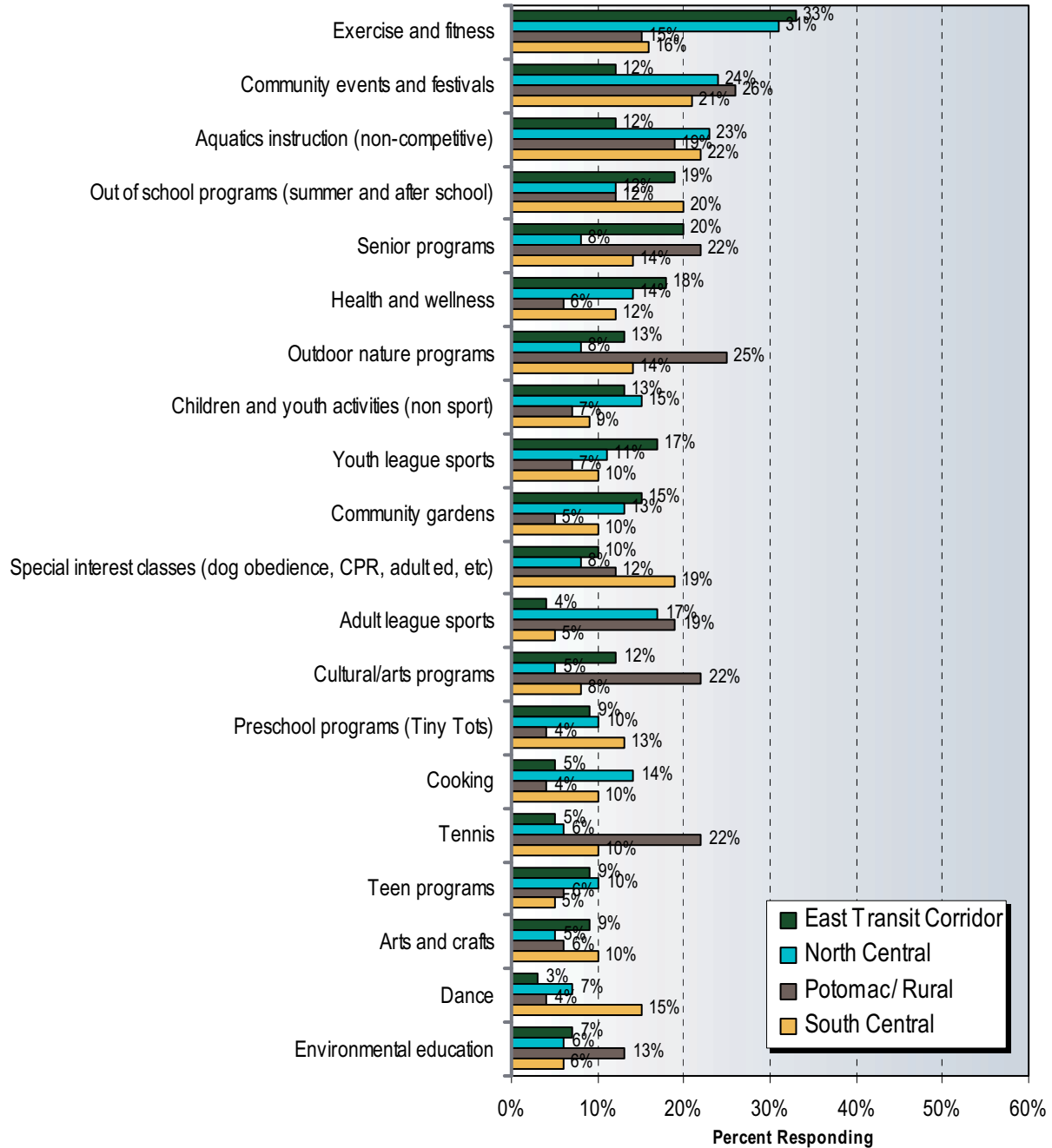
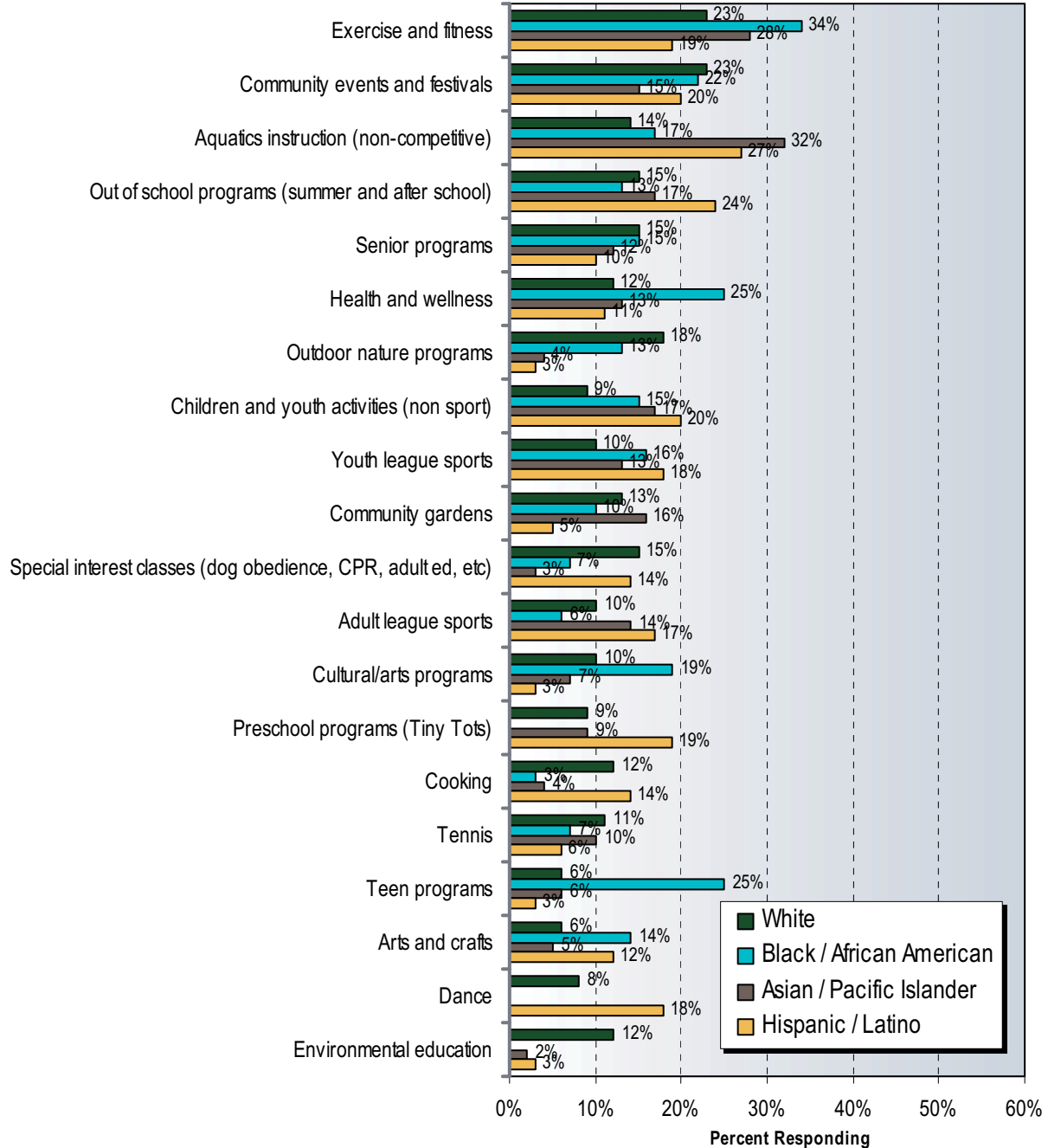


FIGURE 26
IMPORTANCE OF ADDING, EXPANDING, OR IMPROVING PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES
(TOP 3 PRIORITIES COMBINED)

By Ethnicity (Only Top 20 Programs Shown)

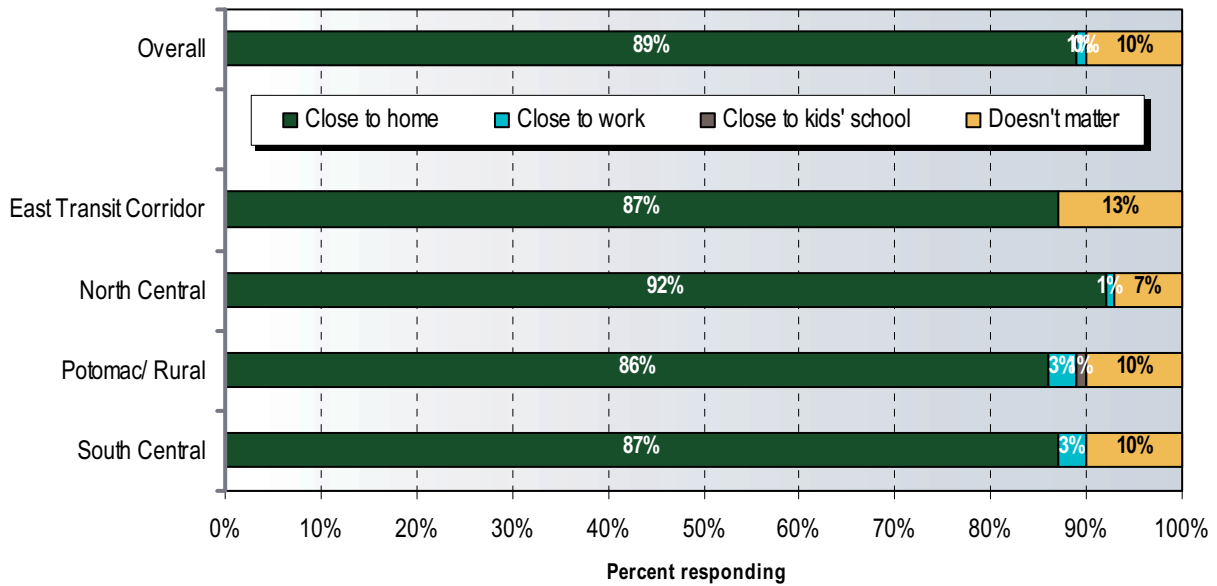


Preferred Location of Facilities

The survey asked respondents when they or members of their household participate in leisure and recreation activities, do they prefer the facilities to be close to home, work, or school. Overall, 89 percent of respondents indicated they would prefer to participate in activities close to home, while one percent preferred close to work, and 10 percent didn't have a preference.

Results by Vision Team Area were relatively similar, with North Central indicating a slightly greater preference for "close to home" (92 percent) and Potomac/Rural and South Central with a slightly higher proportion of respondents preferring "close to work," although only 3 percent each.

FIGURE 27
WHEN YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD PARTICIPATE IN LEISURE AND RECREATION ACTIVITIES, DO YOU PREFER THAT FACILITIES ARE:



Preference of facilities that could be added, expanded, or improved

The survey listed pairs of facilities that could be added, expanded, or improved in Montgomery County, and asked respondents which one of each pair they would most prefer. Each of the pairs is shown in the following figure, with overall results as well as results by Vision Team Area.

Small local parks vs. large regional parks

- Overall responses were almost evenly split on whether respondents would prefer small local parks with fewer amenities (51 percent) or large regional parks with more amenities (49 percent).
- Results were relatively similar among East Transit Corridor, North Central, and Potomac/Rural respondents, although with slightly greater support for large regional parks with more amenities (52-55 percent vs. 49 percent overall).
- South Central respondents were far more likely to prefer small local parks (67 percent) as compared to large regional parks (33 percent).

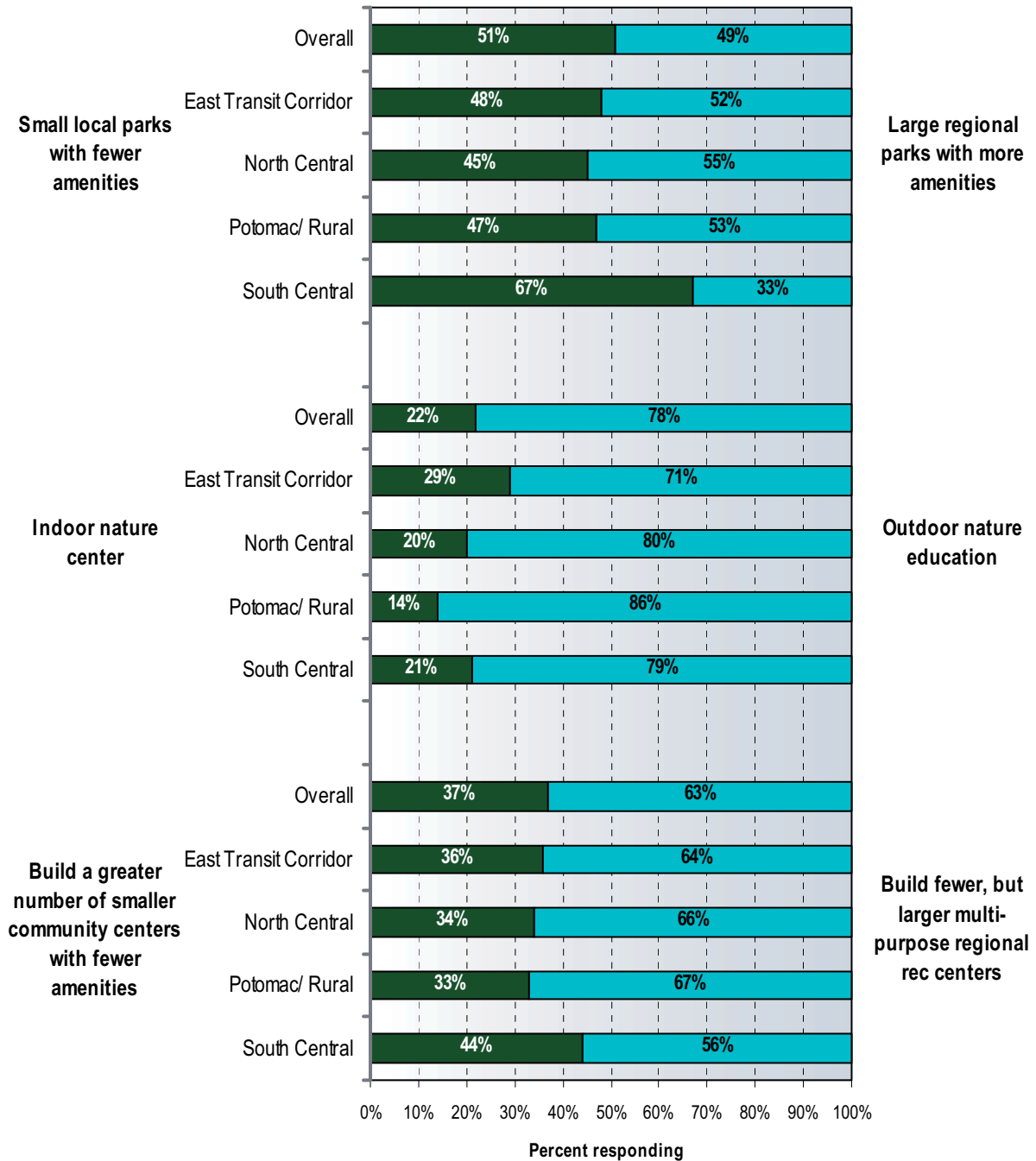
Indoor nature center vs. outdoor nature education

- Overall, respondents by far preferred outdoor nature education (78 percent) as compared to indoor nature centers (22 percent).
- All four Vision Team Areas preferred outdoor nature education rather than indoor nature centers with between 71 percent and 86 percent preferring outdoor nature education.

Greater number of smaller community centers vs. fewer, but larger multi-purpose rec centers

- Overall, 63 percent of respondents preferred to build fewer, but larger multi-purpose regional rec centers as compared to 37 percent who preferred to build a greater number of smaller community centers with fewer amenities.
- Results were relatively similar among East Transit Corridor, North Central, and Potomac/Rural respondents with 64-67 percent of respondents preferring to build fewer, but larger multi-purpose regional rec centers.
- South Central respondents were a little more evenly split on the matter, with 56 percent who preferred the larger multi-purpose regional centers and 44 percent who preferred smaller community centers.

FIGURE 28
PREFERENCE FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES
THAT COULD BE ADDED, EXPANDED, OR IMPROVED



Communication

How information is currently received

When asked how they usually or currently receive information on recreation programs and facilities in Montgomery County, respondents indicated newspaper/magazine most frequently (47 percent of respondents currently receive information this way), followed by at the recreation facilities/program location (44 percent), program guides (41 percent), flyer or brochure (40 percent), Internet/website (38 percent), and word of mouth (38 percent). While mentioned far less frequently, other sources of information included through schools (14 percent), e-mail (13 percent), and TV/radio (11 percent).

Best Way to Reach You

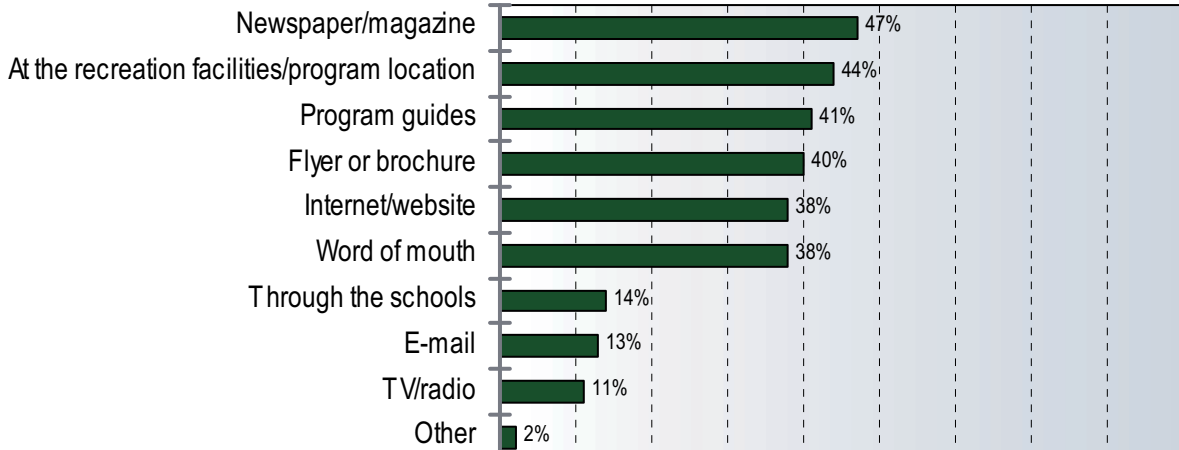
Approximately one-third of respondents (33 percent) say e-mail is the best way to reach them with information on programs and facilities in Montgomery County, however, as explained above, only 13 percent of respondents are currently getting their information through e-mail, representing an opportunity for further outreach to the community. Other methods of communication listed by respondents as the best way to reach them include the Internet/website (19 percent), program guides (17 percent), and flyers or brochures (14 percent).

Preferred way to register for classes

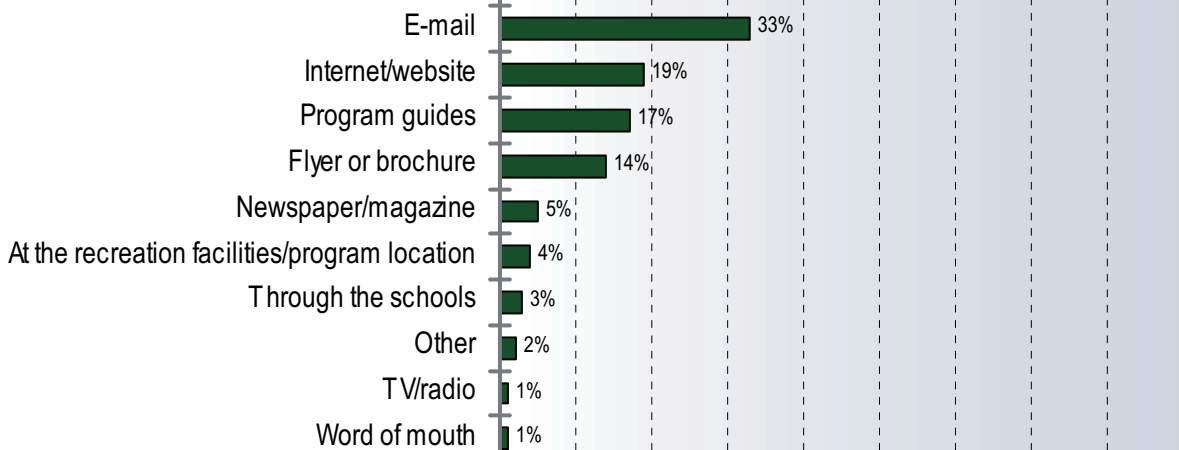
The majority of respondents prefer to register for classes using the Internet (77 percent), followed by mail/fax (9 percent), in person (7 percent), and by telephone (7 percent).

**FIGURE 29
COMMUNICATIONS**

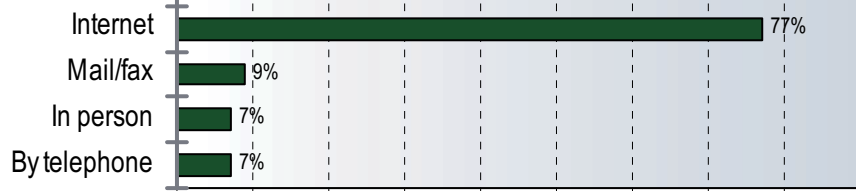
Usually or currently receive information on recreation programs and facilities in Montgomery Co.



Prefer to be reached with information on recreation programs and facilities in Montgomery Co.



Prefer to register for classes and programs



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90%

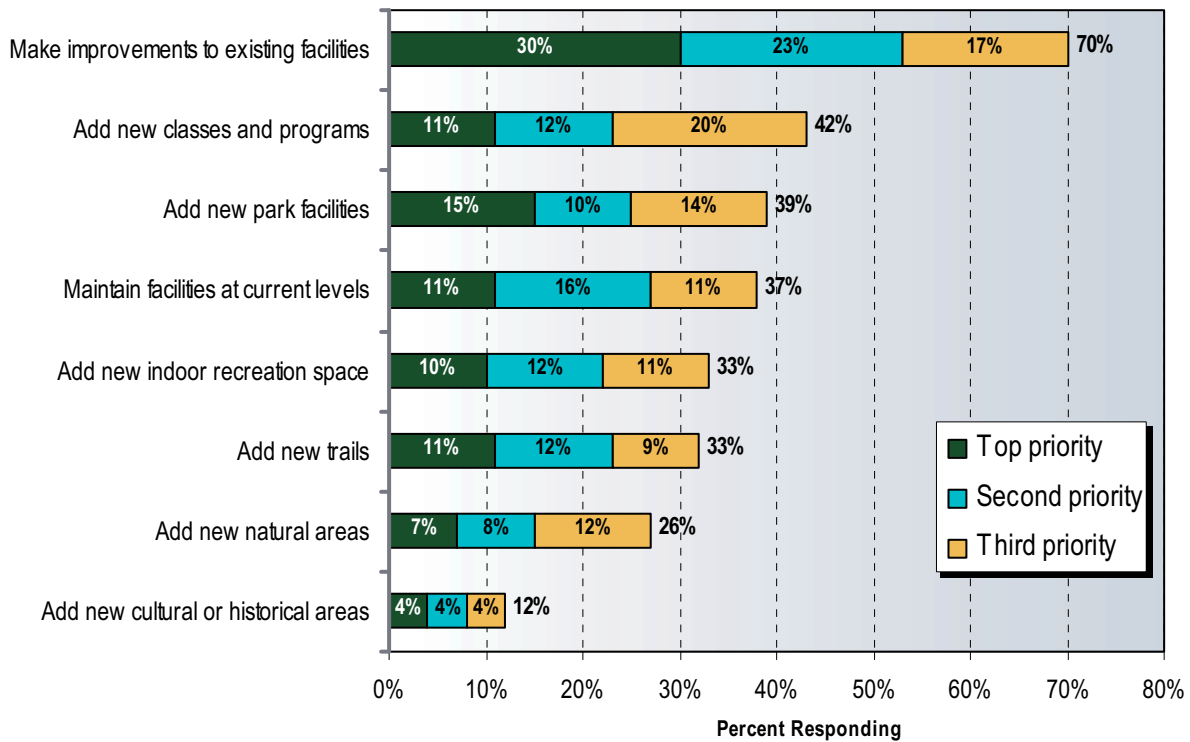
Percent responding

Financial Choices

The survey explained that M-NCPPC Parks and Montgomery County Recreation fund the development, operations, and maintenance of facilities, services, and programs with user fees and tax dollars. As such, respondents were asked to indicate, from a list of choices, their top three priorities for where they felt future funding should be spent.

The top priority of respondents, by far, was to make improvements to existing facilities (30 percent indicated it as their number one priority and 70 percent indicated it as one of their top three priorities). As shown in the figure below, other important priorities included adding new classes and programs, adding new park facilities, and maintaining facilities at current levels (between 37 percent and 42 percent indicating each of these as one of their top three priorities).

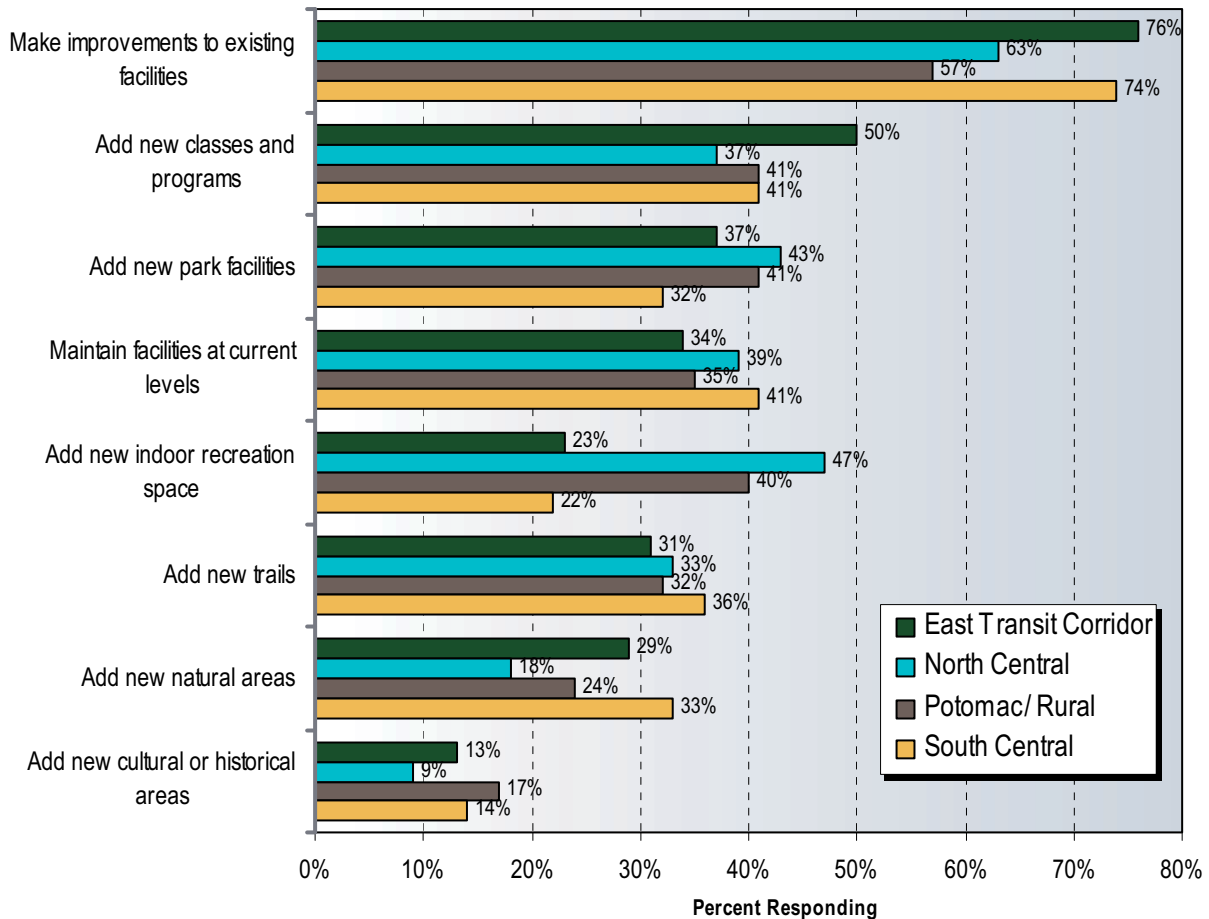
FIGURE 30
WHERE SHOULD FUTURE FUNDING BE SPENT?



The following figure shows results of the same question by Vision Team Area. While the top priorities remain similar to the overall results, there were a few differences in the results worth noting.

- The top priority overall (make improvements to existing facilities) remained as the top priority for each Vision Team Area, but was noticeably more important to residents of the East Transit Corridor and South Central, and slightly less important to North Central and Potomac/Rural residents.
- Adding new classes and programs was particularly important to residents of the East Transit Corridor, in comparison to the overall responses.
- Adding new indoor recreation space was particularly important to residents of the North Central and Potomac/Rural Vision Team Areas, in comparison to the overall responses.
- Adding new natural areas was particularly important to residents of South Central, in comparison to the overall responses.
- Adding new cultural or historical areas was particularly important to residents of Potomac/Rural, in comparison to the overall responses.

FIGURE 31
WHERE SHOULD FUTURE FUNDING BE SPENT?
By Vision Team Area



Comments and Suggestions

The survey also gave respondents the opportunity to list any additional facilities, programs, or activities that they would like to see added or expanded in Montgomery County in the future, as well as the opportunity to provide any additional comments or suggestions they may have regarding parks, recreation facilities, services, and programs in the County. While the comments cover a wide variety of topics and issues important to residents, some general themes emerge from the comments. These are summarized below (a selection of verbatim comments are also shown in italics below), but the full set of comments, which can be found in the appendix, should be viewed in order to understand more specific issues.

Additional facilities, programs, or activities that you would like to see added or expanded in Montgomery County in the future

- Expansion of aquatics program. There were many comments about swim classes filling so quickly that you could never get a spot in a class and therefore end up going to private clubs, the YMCA, or other city facilities.
There are too few swim classes. If you don't register at 6:30 am on the first day of registration, you can't get in a class.
Comments were also given about expanding or adding aquatics facilities (especially additional lap lanes), that open swim times and availability of lap lanes are typically very crowded.
- Expansion of popular programs or classes. Similar to swim classes, there were comments that the most popular classes fill so quickly that it's hard to ever get in them. Also, increase the program offerings at various centers (there were comments about wanting a specific class, but it was only offered at one center which is too far away).
- More senior programs – outings, activities, fitness classes, etc.
- More and improved restroom facilities at parks and facilities.
- More bike and walking trails, and where possible, link existing trails.
- Upgrades to the Montgomery County Recreation website for class and program registration. Also, ensure that links from other websites to the Recreation website are working (e.g. montgomerycountymd.gov).
- Additional classes later in the evening (7:00 pm and later) and on weekends for working adults.
- More opportunities, facilities, and activities in the north portion of the County.
With all the development up here, it's surprising how few events occur in this area...

- More practical skills classes such as bike repair/safety, car repair, home remodeling, gardening, cooking, etc.
- More indoor tennis courts and/or better lighting and maintenance for outdoor tennis courts.

Additional comments or suggestions that you would like to offer regarding facilities or programs in Montgomery County

- A number of positive comments were given about the recreation opportunities available in Montgomery County, and how pleased respondents are with what is currently provided and what improvements have been made.
I am always amazed at the program offering at Brookside Gardens. Even just visiting the park and strolling through it is a joy.
I am quite pleased with the recreation opportunities available in Montgomery County. The best thing about the County is the access to natural areas that we have in relative abundance. We need to safeguard them.
- A number of comments indicated that people would like to receive the program guides in the mail at home, rather than viewing online or picking one up at a center. In addition, a desire for more advertising and information available about programs, activities, and facilities in Montgomery County was evident in many comments.
- A desire for additional volunteer opportunities was indicated. Particularly in a time of budget cuts, a few suggestions were offered to have volunteers help with the maintenance and upkeep of parks, trails, and facilities.
More volunteer programs/activities and listing of what the park service needs, would like to help out.
- A few comments were given that people do not feel that their tax dollars should be supporting dog parks. However, there were also comments that dog parks are necessary in order to reduce the number of dogs let off leash in open space areas.
- A few comments described issues with a lack of parking at some facilities and parks.

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APPENDIX D: M-NCPPC DEPARTMENT OF PARKS SERVICE MENU



Department of Parks Service Menu Revised 3/9/10

Ancillary Services
Concessions/Vending/Snack Bar
Merchandise for Resale - Gift Shop/Pro-shop
Park Police/Park Rangers
Amusement Rides, Train, Carousel
Library (Horticulture or Historic)
Rentals - Overnight Accommodations
Rentals - Shelters
Rentals - Park Activity Buildings
Rentals - Rooms/Space
Rentals - Entire Center/Facility
Rentals - Fire Rings (Nature Centers)
Rentals - Equipment (skates, boats, racquets, hockey sticks, etc.)
Rentals - Ice Time
Rentals - Boat Mooring
Rentals - Splash Park for Parties
Rentals - Sports Fields
Rentals - Sports Complexes/Tournament Venue
Filming/Photography/Science Collection Permits
Donation Program and Sponsorships
Driving Range (Buckets Sold) Leased
Parties (Birthday)
Individual lessons

Work Study Program (Nature Centers)
Inclusionary Services (ADA)
Volunteer opportunities (general)
General Services
Nature Centers and Environmental Education
Environmental Education programs - off-site
Environmental Education programs - on-site
Special Events
Drop-in (exhibits, interpretive services)
Nature Center Trips
Registered Environmental Education Programs
Registered Environmental Education Programs (Brookside)
Outdoor Recreation
Instruction
Public Gardens (Brookside/McCrillis)
Horticultural Education Programs - Certificate Program
Horticultural Education Programs - on-site
Special Events Informal (art shows, un-programmed)
Special Events Informal (GOL and WOF)
Drop-in (exhibits, displays, informal education)
Horticultural Trips
Horticultural camps
Park Amenity – Display Garden/Conservatory (Brookside)
Park Amenity – Display Garden (McCrillis)
Special Events
Ongoing events (i.e. Farmers' Markets, Flea Market)
Concerts and Festivals
Golf Services
Greens Fees/Rounds - Mini Golf

Ice Services
Group Learn to Skate Lessons
Off ice conditioning (paid instructor)
Drop-in Parent Tot Skate
Private Lessons
Special Events (participation - Customer appreciation Days, Holiday Skates)
Events/Exhibitions/Shows (spectator)
Camps/Clinics
Freestyle/Dance Sessions
Drop-in Programs (public, Hockey stick)
Parks Classifications (Services)
Local Parks
Neighborhood Parks
Neighborhood Conservation Areas
Urban Parks
Regional Parks
Recreational Parks
Stream Valley Parks
Conservation Parks
Special Parks
Parks Amenities (within parks)
Trails, Natural Surface, shared use
Trails, Natural Surface, Hiking-only
Trails, Hard Surface
Basketball/Multi-use Courts
Camping
Cricket Fields
Dog Parks
Equestrian Facilities
Event Space
Fields, Accessible
Fields, Diamond (T-Ball, Softball, Baseball)
Fields, Rectangular (Football, Soccer, Lacrosse, Ultimate Frisbee, Rugby, Flag Football)
Fitness Course

Garden, Community
Garden, Display, Conservatory, Greenhouse, Japanese Garden, Heritage Garden
Handball
Heart Smart Trail (Loop walk)
Hockey, Inline
Horseshoe Pits
Ice Rink, Outdoor (Hockey, Skating)
Multiuse Court
Open Space - un-programmed (developed or undeveloped)
Picnic Grounds
Playground, Accessible
Playground, Destination (Non-Local)
Playground, Local
Public Access to Rivers/Lakes (boat launch, fishing pier)
Public Art
Restroom
Ropes Course
Skate Feature (unsupervised open areas)
Skate Park (Run by Rec. Dept.)
Tennis Courts
Trailhead/Interpretive Signage
Volleyball Courts
Tennis Complexes/Centers (indoor/outdoor)
Group Learn to Play Tennis Lessons
Tournaments
Private Lessons
Leagues
Camps/Clinics
Rental - Seasonal Court Time
Drop-in Tennis
Stewardship Features/Natural
Best Natural Areas
Biodiversity Areas
Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Streams/Ponds/Lakes
Stewardship Services/Natural Resources
Managed Deer Hunting Program
Fishing
Environthon
Classes and Programs
Interpretative Signage
Historic and Cultural Services
Museums (Provided by Partners in Department's Facilities)
Tours – guided/docents
Drop-in Self-guided Tours
Registered Programs (Classes, Workshops, Digs)
Special Events
Camps
Other Services Provided by Partners in Department's Facilities (Long-term or ongoing contracts, MOU's, etc. for leased spaces - private/commercial, non-profit, interagency)
Indoor/Outdoor Soccer
Indoor Tennis (coming)
Equestrian Facilities
Golf Courses
Model Air Park (Germantown)
Baseball Stadium
Museums, Historical Building Tours, etc.
Agricultural, Crop and Grazing Leases
Communications (Cell Towers, Fiber Optics and Radio Towers)
Daycare Facilities
Group Homes
Park Houses
Montgomery County Department of Recreation leases

APPENDIX E: MONTGOMERY COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION SERVICES MENU



Ancillary Services
Concessions/Vending and Merchandise for Resale
Transportation
Rentals - Entire Center/Facility
Rentals - Equipment
Rentals - Pool
Rentals - Sports Fields
Donations
Banquets
Parties (Birthday)
Individual lessons
Economic impact/tourism
ADA or Inclusionary Services
Youth Employment
Volunteer Opportunities
Aquatics Services
Recreation Swimming
Lap Swimming
Water Fitness
Group Learn-to-Swim Programs
Private Learn-to-Swim Programs
Competitive Youth Swimming
Competitive Adult Swimming
Learn-to-Dive Programs

Competitive Diving
Safety Training Courses (public)
Safety Training Courses (staff)
Spraygrounds
Diving Summer Camp Programs
Youth Swim Clinics
General Recreation Services
Active Lifestyle - Classes (Senior or 50 and older)
Active Lifestyle - Trips and Tours (Senior or 50 and older)
Art Services
Literature (creative writing, poetry)
Art History
Visual Arts (drawing, painting, photography, stained glass)
Performing Arts (music, theater, dance)
One Day Workshops/Clinics
Classes
Enrichment
Exercise & Fitness Classes (Martial arts, Boxing, Aerobics)
Health and Wellness Classes
Nutrition Workshops
Yoga
Non-Programmed / Drop-In Use
Computer lab
Game room
Gymnasium
Lounge/Community Living room
Library
Patio/outdoor seating
Playgrounds (Department of Recreation)
Pool
Pottery Studio
Public Art

Sauna/steam
Weight/Cardio Room
Skate Park - supervised
Drop-in
Lessons
Parties (Birthday)
Rentals
Specialty Camps (week long)
Sports
Athletic Instruction
Leagues
Tournaments
Events
Clinics/Workshops
Summer Fun Centers
Special Events
Pooch Pool Party
Neighborhood events
Community events
Regional events
Teen Programs
Afterschool (middle schools)
Afterschool (high schools)
School non-contact day programs
Teen Advisory Committee
Therapeutic Recreation
One Day Activities
Health and Wellness
Sports
Education
Mainstreaming
Social Clubs
Trips and Tours
Events

Golf Services
Junior Golf Afterschool
Social Services Provided by Partners
Meal Program
Literacy
Life skills Development
Mental Health
Economic Development
Flu Shots
Blood Pressure Clinic
Tax Preparation
AARP Driving Class
Legal Assistance
Emergency Shelters
Polling Locations
Parenting Resources

APPENDIX F: GRASP[®] HISTORY & LEVEL OF SERVICE METHODOLOGY

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GRASP® History and Level of Service Methodology



A. Level of Service Analysis

Analysis of the existing parks, open space, trails, and recreation systems are often conducted in order to assess how the systems are serving the public. A Level of Service (LOS) has been typically defined in parks and recreation master plans as the capacity of the various components and facilities that make up the system to meet the needs of the public. This is often expressed in terms of the size or quantity of a given facility per unit of population.

Brief History of Level of Service Analysis

In order to help standardize parks and recreation planning, universities, agencies and parks and recreation professionals have long been looking for ways to benchmark and provide “national standards” for measurements including: how much acreage, how many ballfields, pools, playgrounds, etc., a community *should* have. As examples, in 1906 the fledgling “Playground Association of America” called for playground space equal to 30 square feet per child. In the 1970’s and early 1980’s, the first detailed published works on these topics began emerging (Gold, 1973, Lancaster, 1983). In time “rule of thumb” **capacity** ratios emerged with 10 acres of parklands per thousand population becoming the most widely accepted standard application. Other normative guides also have been cited as “traditional standards,” but have been less widely accepted. In 1983, Roger Lancaster compiled a book called, “Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines,” that was published by the National Park and Recreation Association (NRPA). In this publication, Mr. Lancaster centered on a recommendation “that a park system, at minimum, be composed of a core system of parklands, with a total of 6.25 to 10.5 acres of developed open space per 1,000 population” (Lancaster, 1983, p. 56). The guidelines went further to make recommendations regarding an appropriate mix of park types, sizes, service areas, and acreages, and standards regarding the number of available recreational facilities per thousand population. While the book was published by NRPA and the table of standards became widely known as “the NRPA standards,” for Level of Service Analysis, **it is important to note that these standards were never formally adopted for use by NRPA.**

Since that time, various publications have updated and expanded upon possible “standards,” several of which have also been published by NRPA. Many of these publications did benchmarking and other normative research to determine what an “average LOS” should be. It is important to note that NRPA and the prestigious American Academy for Park and Recreation Administration, as organizations, have focused in recent years on accreditation standards for agencies, which are less directed towards outputs, outcomes and performance, and more on planning, organizational structure, and management processes. The following table gives some of the more commonly and historically used “capacity standards.”

Common Historically-Referenced LOS Capacity “Standards”

Activity/ Facility	Recommended Space Requirements	Service Radius and Location Notes	Number of Units per Population
Baseball Official	3.0 to 3.85 acre minimum	¼ to ½ mile Unlighted part of neighborhood complex; lighted fields part of community complex	1 per 5,000; lighted 1 per 30,000
Little League	1.2 acre minimum		
Basketball Youth	2,400 – 3,036 vs.	¼ to ½ mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 per 5,000
High school	5,040 – 7,280 s.f.		
Football	Minimum 1.5 acres	15 – 30 minute travel time Usually part of sports complex in community park or adjacent to school	1 per 20,000
Soccer	1.7 to 2.1 acres	1 to 2 miles Youth soccer on smaller fields adjacent to larger soccer fields or neighborhood parks	1 per 10,000
Softball	1.5 to 2.0 acres	¼ to ½ mile May also be used for youth baseball	1 per 5,000 (if also used for youth baseball)
Swimming Pools	Varies on size of pool & amenities; usually ½ to 2- acre site	15 – 30 minutes travel time Pools for general community use should be planned for teaching, competitive & recreational purposes with enough depth (3.4m) to accommodate 1m to 3m diving boards; located in community park or school site	1 per 20,000 (pools should accommodate 3% to 5% of total population at a time)
Tennis	Minimum of 7,200 s.f. single court area (2 acres per complex	¼ to ½ mile Best in groups of 2 to 4 courts; located in neighborhood community park or near school site	1 court per 2,000
Volleyball	Minimum 4,000 s.f.	½ to 1 mile Usually in school, recreation center or church facility; safe walking or bike access; outdoor courts in neighborhood and community parks, plus active recreation areas in other park settings	1 court per 5,000
Total land Acreage		Various types of parks - mini, neighborhood, community, regional, conservation, etc.	10 acres per 1,000

Sources:

David N. Ammons, *Municipal Benchmarks - Assessing Local Performance and Establishing Community Standards*, 2nd Ed., 2002

Roger A. Lancaster (Ed.), *Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines* (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1983), pp. 56-57.

James D. Mertes and James R. Hall, *Park, Recreation, Open Space and Greenways Guidelines*, (Alexandria, VA: National Recreation and Park Association, 1996), pp. 94-103.

In conducting planning work, it is important to realize that the above standards can be valuable when referenced as “norms” for capacity, but not necessarily as the target standards for which a community should strive. Each community is different and there are many varying factors, which are not addressed by the standards above. For example:

- Does “developed acreage” include golf courses? What about indoor and passive facilities?
- What are the standards for skateparks? Ice Arenas? Public Art? Etc.?
- What if it is an urban land-locked community? What if it is a small town surrounded by open Federal lands?
- What about quality and condition? What if there are a lot of ballfields, but they haven’t been maintained in the last ten years?
- And many other questions....

B. GRASP® Composite-Values Level of Service Analysis

In order to address these and other relevant questions, a new methodology for determining Level of Service was developed. It is called a **Composite-Values Methodology** and has been applied in many communities across the nation since 2001, to provide a better way of measuring and portraying the service provided by parks and recreation systems. Primary research and development for this methodology was conducted jointly by GreenPlay, LLC, a management consulting firm for parks, open space and related agencies, Design Concepts, a landscape architecture and planning firm, and Geowest, a spatial information management firm. While Composite-Values Methodology can be utilized by anyone, the proprietary trademarked name for the composite-values methodology **process** that these three firms use is called **GRASP® (Geo-Referenced Amenities Standards Process)**. The **GRASP®** methodology for analysis is proprietary, but the software used is common and typical for most agencies, and the data and information collected is owned and can be updated and managed by the agency for ongoing usage.

For this methodology, capacity is only part of the LOS equation. Other factors are brought into consideration, including *quality, condition, location, comfort, convenience, and ambience*. To create a GRASP® inventory and analysis, parks, trails, recreation, open space and any other relevant amenities and properties being studied are looked at as part of an overall infrastructure for a community made up of various components, such as playgrounds, multi-purpose fields, passive areas, etc. The methodology inventories characteristics that are part of the context and setting of a component. They are not characteristics of the component itself, but when they exist in proximity to a component they enhance the value of the component.

The characteristics of components include:

- Quality** – The service provided by anything, whether it is a playground, soccer field, or swimming pool is determined in part by its quality. A playground with a variety of features, such as climbers, slides, and swings provides a higher degree of service than one with nothing but an old teeter-totter and some “monkey-bars.”
- Condition** – The condition of a component within the park system also affects the amount of service it provides. A playground in disrepair with unsafe equipment does not offer the same service as one in good condition. Similarly, a soccer field with a smooth surface of well-maintained grass certainly offers a higher degree of service than one that is full of weeds, ruts, and other hazards.
- Location** – To receive service from something, you need to be able to get to it. Therefore, service is dependent upon proximity and access. All components are geographically located using GPS coordinates and GIS software.
- Comfort** – The service provided by a component is increased by having amenities. For example, outdoor components are often enhanced by attributes such as shade, seating, and a restroom nearby. Comfort enhances the experience of using a component.
- Convenience** – Convenience encourages people to use a component, which increased the amount of service that it offers. Easy access and the availability of trash receptacles, bike rack, or nearby parking are examples of conveniences that enhance the service provided by a component.
- Ambience** – Simple observation will prove that people are drawn to places that “feel” good. This includes a sense of safety and security, as well as pleasant surroundings, attractive views, and a sense of place. For example, a well-designed park is preferable to a poorly-designed one, and this enhances the degree of service provided by the components within it.

Capacity is still part of the LOS analysis and the quantity of each component is recorded as well. By combining and analyzing the composite values of each component, it is possible to measure the service provided by a parks and recreation system from a variety of perspectives and for any given location. Typically, this begins with a decision on “**relevant components**” for the analysis, collection of an accurate inventory of those components, analysis and then the results are presented in a series of maps and tables that make up the **GRASP**[®] analysis of the study area.

Data for Analysis and Making Justifiable Decisions

All of the data generated from the GRASP[®] evaluation is compiled into an electronic database that is then available and owned by the agency for use in a variety of ways. The database can help keep track of facilities and programs, and can be used to schedule services, maintenance, and the replacement of components. In addition to determining LOS, it can be used to project long-term capital and life-cycle costing needs. All portions of the information are in standard available software and can be produced in a variety of ways for future planning or sharing with the public.

It is important to note that the GRASP[®] methodology provides not only accurate LOS and facility inventory information, but also works with and integrates with other tools to help agencies make decisions. It is relatively easy to maintain, update, and creates easily understood graphic depictions (analysis maps and/or “Perspectives”) of issues. **Combined with a needs assessment, public and staff involvement, program and financial assessment, GRASP[®] allows an agency to defensibly make recommendations on priorities for ongoing resource allocation along with capital and operational funding.**

C. Inventory Data Collection Process

A detailed inventory of relevant components for the project was conducted. The inventory located and catalogued all of the relevant components for the project, and evaluated each one as to how well it was serving its intended function within the system. The planning team first prepared a preliminary list of existing components using aerial photography and the community’s Geographic Information System (GIS) information. Components were given GIS points and names according to the GRASP[®] list of standard components.

Next, the inventory was reviewed by the consulting team and by department staff to confirm the preliminary data and collect additional information. Additionally, indoor facilities were scored and for the purposes of this study, each relevant space was considered a component and was scored based on its intended function. During the inventory evaluations, any missing relevant components were added to the data set, and each component was evaluated as to how well it meets expectations for its intended function. The following inventory information was collected:

- Component type and location
- Evaluation of component condition
- Evaluation of comfort and convenience features
- Evaluation of park design and ambience

After the inventory was completed, the project team completes a final review and approval for accuracy.

D. Standardized Process for Scoring Components

Component Scoring

The approved inventory is the basis for the creation of values used in the GRASP[®] analysis. Each component received a functional score that is related to the quality, condition, and ability of the space to meet operational and programming needs.

The range of scores for each component is as follows:

- **Below Expectations (BE)** – The component does not meet the expectations of its intended primary function. Factors leading to this may include size, age, accessibility, or others. Each such component is given a score of **1** in the inventory.
- **Meeting Expectations (ME)** – The component meets expectations for its intended function. Such components are given scores of **2**.

- **Exceeding Expectations (EE)** – The component exceeds expectations, due to size, configuration, or unique qualities. Such components are given scores of **3**.
- If the feature exists but is not useable because it is unsafe, obsolete, or dysfunctional, it may be listed in the feature description and assigned a **score of zero (0)**.

If a feature is used for multiple functions, such as a softball field that is also used for T-Ball or youth soccer games, it is scored only once under the description that best fits the use that for which the component was designed.

Neighborhood and Community Scoring

Components are evaluated from two perspectives: first, the value of the component in serving the immediate neighborhood, and second, its value to the entire community.

Neighborhood Score

Each component is evaluated from the perspective of a resident that lives nearby. High scoring components are easily accessible to pedestrians in the neighborhood, are attractive for short and frequent visits, and are unobtrusive to the surrounding neighborhood. Components that do not have a high neighborhood score may not be located within walking distance of residents, may have “nuisance features” such as sports lighting, or may draw large crowds for which parking is not provided.

Community Score

Additionally each component is evaluated from the perspective of residents in the community as a whole. High scoring components in this category may be unique components within the parks and recreation system, have a broad draw from throughout the community, have the capacity and associated facilities for community-wide events, or are located in areas that are accessible only by car.

Indoor Components

Indoor components are generally thought to be accessible to the entire community, partially because it is often not financially feasible to provide indoor facilities at a walking distance from every distance from each residence. Additionally indoor facilities often provide programs and facilities that are geared to the community as a whole, or in larger communities, are intended for a region of the community. For these reasons, unless a detailed indoor analysis is completed, indoor facilities are given only one score.

Modifiers (Comfort and Convenience Features) Scoring

Outdoor Modifiers

Besides standard components, this inventory also evaluates features that provide comfort and convenience to the users. These are things that a user might not go to the parks specifically to use, but are things that enhance the users’ experience by making it a nicer place to be and include: drinking fountains, seating, BBQ grills, dog stations, security lighting, bike parking, restrooms, shade, connections to trails, park access, parking, picnic tables, and seasonal and ornamental plantings. These features are scored as listed above with the 1-3 system. In this case it is not important to get a count of the number or size of these components; instead the score should reflect the ability of the item to serve the park.

Indoor Modifiers

For indoor facilities the comfort and convenience features change slightly to reflect the characteristics of the building. Building modifier categories include: site access, setting aesthetics, building entry function, building entry aesthetics, overall building condition, entry desk, office space, overall storage, and restrooms and/or locker rooms.

Activity and Sports Lighting

This modifier accounts for lighting that allows for component use in the evening/night hours and is applied to the quantity of the component as it affectively expands the capacity of the component. This modifier does not apply to security lighting.

Shade

Like Activity and Sports lighting, shade can be added to outdoor components to extend use beyond normal hours or seasons.

Design & Ambience Scoring

Using the same rating system that is used for components and modifiers, the quality of Design and Ambience is scored. Good design not only makes a place look nice, it makes it feel safe and pleasant, and encourages people to visit more often and stay longer.

Trails Scoring

Trails can be scored as independent parks or greenways or as individual components within another park. The former type of trail receives its own set of scores for modifiers and design and ambience. The trail in the latter situation takes on the modifiers and design and ambience of the larger park in which it resides. Multi-use trails are assumed to consist of three (3) components including one active component, one passive component, and the parcel itself. Because traveling the length of any given trail is time consuming, trail information is often collected with the aid of staff.

Ownership Modifier

This modifier is generally weighted with a percentage that is applied to the GRASP[®] score after other modifiers have been applied. It accounts for access and control of components that are provided by alternative providers. For example, in most cases components that are owned and managed by schools are given a 50 percent weighted ownership modifier, which halves the GRASP[®] score to account for the limited access that the neighborhood has to school facilities (it's only open to the public outside of school hours).

E. Calculating GRASP[®] Functional Scores

Once the components are inventoried and scored, calculations can be made for any combination of components to derive average scores, scores per combinations of various components, scores per sub-areas, etc., depending on the key issues being studied and objectives for the project. These are very helpful for analyzing area comparisons and setting of target scores for component service and agency target standards.

For example, a total composite GRASP[®] score for each individual component is determined by using the following formula:

$$(\text{total component score}) \times (\text{adjusted modifier score}) \times (\text{design and ambiance score}) \times (\text{ownership modifier}) = \text{Composite GRASP}^{\circledR} \text{ Score}$$

These individual scores can be additively combined in various ways to examine service from various subsets of the agency's system.

F. GRASP[®] Perspectives and Target Scores

GRASP[®] scores are often used to create analysis maps, called **Perspectives**, to show the cumulative level of service available to a resident at any given location in the community service area. The scores provided blended quantitative values based on the number and quality of opportunities to enjoy an experience (or level of service) that exist in a reasonable proximity to the given location. Tables and charts are created along with the Perspectives to help provide quantitative and graphic analysis tools.

If a philosophy is adopted wherein the goal is to provide some minimum combination of opportunities to every residence, a GRASP[®] score can be calculated that represents this minimum. These scores can be used to create standards for the agency to maintain a measurable level of service over time. A variety of Perspectives are created to analyze and depict the communities LOS through a variety of combinations and composites, depending on the key issues being studied.

Typical and Standard GRASP[®] Perspectives

Often Perspectives are created that analyze the actual level of service being obtained as compared to a "standard" target.

Neighborhood Composite

This Perspective depicts service from a neighborhood point of view. The threshold score for this analysis is that each resident will have access within 1/4 mile of their home to the equivalent of 4 recreation components and one recreational trail. Further expanded, the goal is to offer a selection of active and passive recreation opportunities (indoor or outdoor) to every residence, along with access to a recreational trail of which components, modifiers, and design and ambiance are meeting expectations.

Walkability (same as Neighborhood Composite but with only ¼ mile catchment areas)

The idea for this threshold score and Perspective is that each resident will have access within 1/4 mile of their home to the equivalent of 4 recreation components and one recreational trail.

Perspectives showing Neighborhood LOS for one component

The threshold score here is that each resident will have access within 1/4 mile of their home to the equivalent to the selected component of which the component, modifiers, and design and ambiance are meeting expectations.

Note: Aside from meeting this goal, the mix of components also needs to be considered. For example, a home that is within 1/4 mile of four tennis courts and no other amenities would meet the basic numeric standard, but not the intent of the standard. Based on this, it is recommended that the target be to provide the minimum score to as many homes as possible, but also to exceed the minimum by some factor whenever possible.

G. GRASP® Project Technical Standards for GIS Data

The GRASP® Team utilizes the most up to date computer hardware and software to produce and enhance project-based GIS data. The following technical details are standard with all GRASP® Team projects.

- All GRASP® Team GIS workstations employ Microsoft® Windows® operating systems. All project files conform to PC-based architecture and extension naming standards.
- The GRASP® Team employs ESRI® ArcGIS™ 9.3 for all GIS applications. Final project GIS data is submitted to the client in Microsoft® Access™-based Geodatabase (*.mdb) Feature Class format and/or Shapefile (*.shp/*.dbf/*.shx) format. ArcMap™ Layer files (*.lyr) are submitted to ease client replication of all project map legend formats. The GRASP® Team will not resubmit original client source data that has not undergone enhancement.
- All final GIS datasets (deliverables) area submitted to the client using the geographic coordinate system(s) from the original client source data. The GRASP® team will assign a coordinate system that is most appropriate for the client location if the client does not require a predetermined standard coordinate system. Most GRASP® project data is submitted in State Plane Coordinates (Feet) with a NAD83/NAD83 HARN datum.
- The GRASP® Team employs Trimble® GPS units for all (spatial) field data collection. All data is collected with sub-foot and/or sub-meter accuracy when possible. All GPS data is post processed with Trimble® Pathfinder Office® software. All GPS data will be submitted to client as an ESRI®-based Geodatabase Feature Class or Shapefile.
- All GRASP® Perspectives and Resource Maps (deliverables) are submitted to the client in standard PDF and JPEG formats. The project PDFs are high resolution, print-ready files for scalable print operations. Most project map-based PDFs are 300dpi, 36"x54" images. The project JPEGs are lower resolution digital presentation-ready files for insertion into Microsoft® Office® productivity suite applications – MS Word®, MS Power Point®, etc. Most project map-based JPEGs are 300dpi 4x6" images.

H. Project Deliverables and Future Use

All information and deliverables described above are transmitted "as-is" to fulfill specific tasks identified in the scope of services for this contract. While these may be useful for other purposes, no warranties or other assurances are made that the deliverables are ready for such use.

The database can be modified to add, change, or delete information as needed by personnel trained in use of these standard software applications. For example, if new parks or facilities are constructed, the components of these may be added to the database to keep it current. The database may also be queried in a variety of ways to produce tables, charts, or reports for use in operations, management, and planning or other agency tasks. Such modification, updating, reformatting, or other preparation for use in other purposes is the sole responsibility of the client.

Similarly, the database information can be used to prepare a variety of maps and analysis perspectives using GIS software. Such use by the client is beyond the scope of this contract, and no warranties or assurances are made that the deliverables are ready or intended for such future use. If desired, the GRASP® Team can make such modifications, and/or prepare additional or updated maps or Perspectives upon request for a negotiated fee.

APPENDIX G: MONTGOMERY COUNTY PARK & FACILITY INVENTORY

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Appendix G
 Montgomery County, Maryland - Inventory of Indoor Recreational Facilities

Official Name	Total Of QUANTITY	Arts and Crafts	Dive Tower	Fitness/Dance	Food- Café/Concessions	Gymnasium	Indoor Ice	Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen - Kitchenette	Lobby/Entryway	Multi-purpose	Pool, Lap	Pool, Leisure	Pool, Therapy	Retail/Pro-shop	Sauna/steam	Weight/Cardio Equipment
Bauer Drive Recreation Center	8	1		1		1			1		4						
Black Hill Regional Park Visitor Center	1										1						
Brookside Gardens Facility	4										2				2		
Brookside Nature Center	1										1						
Cabin John Ice Rink	7				2		3				1				1		
Charles W Gilchrist Ctr for Cultural Diversity	5								1		4						
Clara Barton Neighborhood Recreation Center	4			1					1		2						
Damascus Community Recreation Center	8			1		1			1		5						
Damascus Senior Center	4								1		3						
Down County Regional Office	1										1						
East County Community Recreation Center	8	1		1		1			1		4						
East County Regional Office	1										1						
Germantown Indoor Aquatics	12		1							1	3	2	1	2		1	1
Germantown Recreation Center	8	1		1		1			1		4						
Good Hope Neighborhood Recreation Center	4					1			1		2						
Gwendolyn E Coffield Recreation Center	10			1		1			1		7						
Holiday Park Senior Center	12			1	1				1		8				1		
Jane E. Lawton (Leland) Community Rec Center	6			1		1			1		3						
Locust Grove Nature Center	1										1						
Long Branch Community Recreation Center	9	1		1		1			1		5						
Long Branch Senior Center	1										1						
Longwood Community Recreation Center	5			1		1					3						
Margaret Schweinhaut Senior Center	7			1					1		5						
Marilyn J. Praisner (Fairland) Community Rec Ctr	9	1		1		1			1		5						
Martin Luther King Jr. Swim Center	8									1	2	1	1	2			1
Meadowside Nature Center	1										1						
Mid-County Community Recreation Center	9			1		1		1			6						
Mid-County Regional Office	1										1						

Appendix G
 Montgomery County, Maryland - Inventory of Indoor Recreational Facilities

Official Name	Total Of QUANTITY	Arts and Crafts	Dive Tower	Fitness/Dance	Food- Café/Concessions	Gymnasium	Indoor Ice	Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen - Kitchenette	Lobby/Entryway	Multi-purpose	Pool, Lap	Pool, Leisure	Pool, Therapy	Retail/Pro-shop	Sauna/steam	Weight/Cardio Equipment
Montgomery Aquatic Center	11		1		1					1	1	1	1	2		1	2
Olney Swim Center	9									1	2	1	1	2		1	1
Plum Gar Neighborhood Recreation Center	5			1		1			1		2						
Potomac Community Recreation Center	8	1		1		1			1	1	3						
Ross Boddy Recreation Center	9	1		1					1		6						
Scotland Neighborhood Recreation Center	6			1		1			1		3						
Up County Regional Office	1										1						
Upper County Recreation Center	5			1		1			1		2						
Wheaton Ice Arena	1						1										
Wheaton Neighborhood Recreation Center	7	1		1		1			1		3						
White Oak Community Recreation Center	11	1		1	1	1			1	1	5						
Wisconsin Place Community Recreation Center	6			1		1			1		3						
Woodside Gym	1					1											
Grand Total	235	9	2	21	5	19	4	1	22	6	117	5	4	8	4	3	5

Alternative Provider Outdoor Inventory Summary

Montgomery County, Maryland

	Aquatic Feature, Pool	Aqua Feat, Spray	Amusement Ride	Archery Range	Ballfield (Diamond fields)	Basketball	Batting Cages/Pitching Mounds	Concessions	Educational Experience	Equestrian Facility	Event Space	Fitness Course	Garden, Display	Handball	Horseshoes	Loop Walk	MP Field, all sizes	Multi-use Trail	Natural Area	Open Turf	Open Water	Other, Passive	Passive Node	Picnic Grounds	Playground, all sizes	Public Art	Shelter, All Sizes	Tennis	Track	Urban Spaces	Volleyball	Water Access, Developed	Water Access, General
Elementary Schools					78	134										51								91			6						
Middle Schools						76										27	4										118						
State/Federal			1	1					3									7	4		4	3		2	1						4	3	
Municipalities	3	1			33	55	3	4	6			1	3	2	2	1	22	11	9	5	6		2	9	58	7	23	56		5	2		
Montgomery Village Foundation	7				7	5				1						5	2			8	4		1		12		1	22		2	4	5	
Other Alternative Providers*	3				1	8.5	4	1								7									1		9	1					
Other Alternative Provider Pools	80																																
Urban Spaces																													118				
Total Components	93	1	1	1	119	279	7	5	9	0	1	1	3	2	2	6	109	22	13	13	14	3	3	11	163	7	24	211	1	118	7	10	8

* Other alternative providers include other providers not included under the inventory for schools, state, federal, municipal or Montgomery Village Foundation.

Note: Inventory based on information collected from GIS data and client. Inventory based on the best information available and gathered for the purposes of this study.

Alternative Provider Indoor Inventory Summary

Montgomery County, Maryland

	All-Purpose Room	Arts & Crafts	Auditorium/Theater	Food - Café/Concessions	Climbing Wall	Fitness/Dance	Gallery	Gymnasium	Kitchen - Commercial	Kitchen - Kitchenette	Multi-purpose	Pool, Lap	Pool, Therapy	Sauna/Steam	Retail/Pro-shop	Studio	Weight/Cardio Equipment
Elementary Schools	8							58									
Middle Schools	2			1				20			21					1	
High Schools				2				25			1					1	
State/Federal		7	1				1				1						
Municipalities		7	2		1	1	3	6		6	45	4	1	2	2		6
Montgomery Village Foundation								1		2	6						
Others Alternative Providers*		1	1	1	1		1	4	1	2	14	8		1	1		4
Total Components	10	15	4	4	2	1	5	114	1	10	88	12	1	3	3	2	10

* Other alternative providers include other providers not included under the inventory for schools, state, federal, municipal or Montgomery Village Foundation.

Note: Inventory based on information collected from GIS data and client. Inventory based on the best information available and gathered for the purposes of this study.

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Other Alternative Providers		
Boys & Girls Club - Germantown Branch	Recreation	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Boys & Girls Club - Silver Spring Branch	Recreation	<i>Assumed*</i>
Champions fieldhouse	Sport Complex	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Discovery Sports Center	Sports Complex	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Germantown Sportsplex	Sports Complex	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington	Recreation	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Katie Fitzgerald Center	Recreation	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Montgomery College Pool - Germantown Campus	Aquatic	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Montgomery College Pool - Rockville Campus	Aquatic	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Montgomery College Pool - Tacoma Park Campus	Aquatic	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Piney Branch Pool	Aquatic	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Rockville Sportsplex	Sports Complex	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
YMCA Bethesda-Chevy Chase	Recreation	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
YMCA Silver Spring	Recreation	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Montgomery Village Foundation		
Appleridge Ballfield	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Appleridge Recreation Area	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Clubside Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Edward A. DeSimon Rec. Area	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Heights Tennis Courts	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Lake Marion Community Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Lake Whetstone	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Martin P. Roy Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Mckendree Playground	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Milton M. Kaufmann Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
North Creek Community Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
North Creek Lake Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Patsy Huson Ballfield	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Picton Playground	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
South Valley Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Stedwick Community Center	Community	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Watkins Mill Recreation Area	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Whetstone Community Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
William Hurley Park	Recreation	<i>Outdoor Components</i>

Municipal - Indoor		
Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Activity Ctr Bohrer Park	Recreation	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Casey Community Center	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Croydon Creek Nature Ctr	Nature Center	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Friendship Hts Village Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Gaithersburg Aquatic Center	Recreation	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Gaithersburg Arts Barn	Arts	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Gaithersburg Community Msm	Historic/cultural	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Gaithersburg UpCounty Sr Ctr	Senior Center	Assumed*
Gaithersburg Youth Center	Youth Center	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Heffner Park Community Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Kensington Community Ctr	Community	Assumed*
Kentlands Mansion	Historic/cultural	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Lincoln Park Community Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
North Potomac Rec Ctr 11	Recreation	Assumed*
Rockville Climbing Gym	Recreation	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Rockville Swim and Fitness Center	Recreation	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Sam Abbott Citizens Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Takoma Park Rec Ctr	Recreation	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Thomas Farm Community Center	Community	<i>Indoor/Outdoor Components</i>
Twinbrook Comunity Rec Ctr	Community	<i>Indoor Components</i>
Municipal - Outdoor		
Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Anderson Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Beall-Dawson House Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Beaver Pond Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Belmont Buffer Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Blohm Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Bodmer Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Bohrer Park Summit Hall Fm	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Boxwood Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Brooks Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Brookville Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Broome Athletic Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Bullards Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
BY Morrison Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Calvin Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Cambria Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Campbell Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Other Alternative Providers, Montgomery Village Foundation, Municipal Facilities

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Capella Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Casey Community Center	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Chapel Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Christman Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
City Hall Civic Center Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Civic Center Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Clum-Kennedy Gardens Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Colby Tot Lot	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
College Gardens Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Collier Circle Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Constitution Gardens	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Courthouse Square Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Crown Woods	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Daley Lane Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
David Scull Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Dawson Farm Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Diamond Farms Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Dogwood Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Dry Seneca Creek Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Duvall Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
EE Halmos Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Elwood Smith Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Ernest Memorial Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Fields Road LP	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
First Street Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Flinn Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Forest Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Founders Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Friends Park	Municipal - Recreational Facility	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Future Lakelands RC	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Gateway Commons Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Other Alternative Providers, Montgomery Village Foundation, Municipal Facilities

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Gazebo Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Glengary Place Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Glenora Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Grandin Avenue Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Green Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Hefner Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Hickory Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Hillcrest Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Horizon Hill Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Horners Ln Pmp House Croydon Pk	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Howard Avenue Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Howard Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Hubert Humphrey Friendship	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Inspiration Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
International Lat Observ Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Israel Park Recreation Area	Municipal - Recreational	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Izaak Walton League	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Jackson Boyd Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Jacquilin Trells Williams	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
James Monroe Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Jequie Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Joseph Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Kelley Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Kentlands Green	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Kentlands Lakes Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Kentlands Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
King Farm 12 Acre Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
King Farm Homestead Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
King Farm SVP	Municipal - Stream Valley	<i>Parcel</i>
Kinship Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Lakelands Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Large Oliver Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Laurel Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Lincoln Terrace Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Little Quarry Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Other Alternative Providers, Montgomery Village Foundation, Municipal Facilities

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
LM Stevens Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Lone Oak Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Lori Gore Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Lower Portal Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Main Street Pavilion	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Malcolm King Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Mannatee Cir Pk Peg S Pk	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Mark Twain Athletic Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Mary Trumbo Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Maryvale Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Maryvale Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
McCouley Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Memorial Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Memory Park Walk	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Metropolitan Grove Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Millenium Garden Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Montrose Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Montrose Woods Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Monument Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Morgan Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Morris Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Muddy Branch Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Muddy Branch SVP	Municipal - Stream Valley	<i>Parcel</i>
Newlands Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
NIKE Missile Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
North Farm Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
North Street Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Northeast Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Olde Towne Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Orchard Ridge Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Porcupine Woods Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Potomac Woods Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Princeton Avenue Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Railroad Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Reinhardt Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Other Alternative Providers, Montgomery Village Foundation, Municipal Facilities

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Relda Square Park	Municipal	Parcel
Robertson Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Rockcrest Park	Municipal	Parcel
Rockmead Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Rockville Municipal Swim C	Municipal - Recreational Facility	Outdoor Components
Rockville Sr Center Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Rosemary Circle Park	Municipal	Parcel
Rosemary Triangle Park	Municipal	Parcel
Rosemont SVP	Municipal	Parcel
Schoolhouse Park	Municipal - Stream Valley	Parcel
Silver Rock Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Small Oliver Park	Municipal	Parcel
Somerset Park	Municipal	Parcel
Spring Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
St Paul Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Tarrytown Park	Municipal	Parcel
Thomas Siegler Hist Site	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Toatley Fraser Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Travis Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Tweed Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Twinbrook Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Upper Portal Park	Municipal	Parcel
Upper Watts Branch Park FP	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Upper Watts Branch Park FP	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Veterans Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Victory Farms Park	Municipal	Parcel
Village Green Park	Municipal	Parcel
Wabash Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Wade Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Walder Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Washingtonian Woods Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
WellsRobertson House	Municipal	Parcel
Welsh Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components
Westerly Avenue Park	Municipal	Parcel
Westwoods Forest Reserve	Municipal	Parcel
Whalen Commons Park	Municipal	Parcel
Willard Practice Field Park	Municipal	Parcel
William Tyler Page Park	Municipal	Parcel
Willoughby Park	Municipal	Outdoor Components

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Other Alternative Providers, Montgomery Village Foundation, Municipal Facilities

Location	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Woodley Gardens Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Woodward Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Wootten Heights Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Woottons Mill Park	Municipal	<i>Outdoor Components</i>
Yeandle Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Zimmerman Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>
Zoe Wadsworth Park	Municipal	<i>Parcel</i>

**If no component information given to Design Concepts (indicated by Assumed), each indoor facility will assumed to have at least 1 component.*

Appendix G
 Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Outdoor Pools

Other Providers - Outdoor Pools			
Location	Address	City	Zip
Bannockburn	6513 Laverock Lane	Bethesda	20817
Carderock Springs	8200 Hamilton Spring Ct.	Bethesda	20817
Little Falls	5001 Little Falls Dr.	Bethesda	20816
Merrimack Park	6400 Pyle Rd.	Bethesda	20817
Mohican	7117 MacArthur Blvd.	Bethesda	20816
Old Georgetown	9600 Fernwood Rd.	Bethesda	20817
Seven Locks	9929 Seven Locks Rd.	Bethesda	20817
Wildwood Manor	10235 Hatherleigh Dr.	Bethesda	20814
Woodcliffe	18501 Broken Oak Dr.	Boyd's	20841
Tanterra	18605 Tanterra Way	Brookeville	20833
Chevy Chase Recreation Association	8922 Spring valley Road	Chevy Chase	20815
North Chevy Chase	8825 Brierly Rd.	Chevy Chase	20815
Somerset	Warwick Pl. & Falstone Ave.	Chevy Chase	20815
Damascus	25730 Woodfield Rd.	Damascus	20872
Mill Creek Towne	Mill Run & Shady Grove Rd.	Derwood	20855
Diamond Farm	1203 Quince Orchard Blvd.	Gaithersburg	20878
Flower Hill	8100 Mountain Laurel Rd.	Gaithersburg	20879
Kentlands	485 Tschiffely Square Rd.	Gaithersburg	20878
Lakelands	960 Main St.	Gaithersburg	20878
Plantations	One Rolling Fork Way	Gaithersburg	20882
Quail Valley	18701 Quail Valley Blvd.	Gaithersburg	20879
Quince Orchard	16601 Roundabout Dr.	Gaithersburg	20878
Washingtonian Woods	Midsummer Dr.	Gaithersburg	20878
Garrett Park	Cambria & Keswick St.	Garrett Park	20896
Clopper Mill	13665 Ansel Terrace	Germantown	20874
Darnestown	15004 Spring Meadow Rd.	Germantown	20874
Manchester Farm	13851 Hopkins Rd.	Germantown	20874
Waters Landing	20000 Father Hurley Blvd.	Germantown	20874
Palisades	6918 Seven Locks Rd.	Glen Echo	20818
Cedarbrook	Cedar Lane & Summit Ave.	Kensington	20895
Kenmont	2900 Faulkner Pl.	Kensington	20895
Stonebridge	14801 Stonebridge View Dr.	North Potomac	20878
Hallowell	17721 Prince Phillip Dr.	Olney	20832
James Creek	2800 Lindenwood Rd.	Olney	20832
Norbeck Grove	18309 Wickham Rd.	Olney	20832

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Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Outdoor Pools

Location	Address	City	Zip
Norbeck Hills	17580 MacDuff Ave.	Olney	20832
Olney Mill	3611 Briar Rd.	Olney	20830
Country Glen	10055 Glen Rd.	Potomac	20854
East Gate	10200 Gainsborough Rd.	Potomac	20854
Eldwick	11130 Broad Green Dr.	Potomac	20854
Inverness Forest	10820 Deborah Dr.	Potomac	20854
Montgomery Square	12300 Falls Rd.	Potomac	20854
Potomac	10531 Oaklyn Dr.	Potomac	20854
Potomac Glen	13651 Hayworth Dr.	Potomac	20854
Regency Estates	11511 Gainsborough Rd.	Potomac	20854
River Falls	7915 Horseshoe Lane	Potomac	20854
Tallyho	8650 Bells Mill Rd.	Potomac	20854
Westleigh	14900 Dufief Mill Rd.	Potomac	20878
Fallsmead	1824 Greenplace Terr.	Rockville	20850
Flower Valley	4510 Flower Valley Dr.	Rockville	20853
King Farm	300 Saddle Ridge Circle	Rockville	20850
Manor Woods	Nadine Dr. & Bauer Dr.	Rockville	20853
New Mark Commons	New Mark Esplanade	Rockville	20850
Old Farm	6900 Montrose Rd.	Rockville	20852
Potomac Woods	Dunster Road	Rockville	20854
Rockshire	Wooten Pkwy. & Hurley Ave.	Rockville	20850
Rockville	355 Martins Lane	Rockville	20850
Tilden Woods	6806 Tilden Lane	Rockville	20852
Twinbrook	13027 Atlantic Ave.	Rockville	20851
Wheaton Woods	4610 Landgreen St.	Rockville	20853
Woodley Gardens	850 Nelson St.	Rockville	20850
Ashton	1315 Hornell Drive	Silver Spring	20905
Calverton	12600 Galway Dr.	Silver Spring	20904
Connecticut Belair	3901 Ferrara Dr.	Silver Spring	20906
Daleview	901 Daleview Dr.	Silver Spring	20901
Forest Knolls	1113 Fox Glove Lane	Silver Spring	20901
Franklin Knolls	820 E. Franklin Ave.	Silver Spring	20901
Glenwood	Gardiner Ave. & Hildarose	Silver Spring	20915
Hillandale	10116 Green forest Dr.	Silver Spring	20903
Kemp Mill	11805 Stonington Pl.	Silver Spring	20902
Middlebridge	2041 Hickory Hill Lane	Silver Spring	20906

Appendix G
 Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Outdoor Pools

Location	Address	City	Zip
Northwest Branch	10850 Lockwood Dr.	Silver Spring	20901
Oakview	1101 Coliss Dr.	Silver Spring	20903
Parkland	1124 Arcola Ave.	Silver Spring	20902
Robin Hood	225 Mowbray Rd.	Silver Spring	20904
Rock Creek	8619 Grubb Rd.	Silver Spring	20815
Stonegate	220 Stonegate Dr.	Silver Spring	20905
Tanglewood	2922 Schubert Dr.	Silver Spring	20904
Twin Farms	1200 Fairland Rd.	Silver Spring	20904
West Hillandale	915 Schindler Dr.	Silver Spring	20903

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - State and Federal

State/Federal Indoor and Outdoor Locations				
Park Name	Status	Owner	Type	Collected Inventory Description
C&O Canal National Historical Park	Existing	United States	Federal	Trail, Picnic Grounds, Education Experience, Water Access, Developed, Other-Passive (camping)
Great Falls Recreation Area	Existing	United States	Federal	Water Access Developed, Trail, Historical Experience,
Clara Barton National Historical Site	Existing	United States	Federal	Historical Experience
Glen Echo	Existing	United States	Federal	Indoor (Ballroom, Theatre, Arts and Crafts(Qty. 7), Gallery), Outdoor (Amusement Ride, Picnic Grounds, Playground, Local,
Diersen Wildlife Management Area	Existing	State of Maryland	State-Wildlife	Natural Area
Islands of the Potomac Wildlife Management Area	Existing	State of Maryland	State-Wildlife	Natural Area
Matthew Henson State Park Unit #1	Existing	State of Maryland	State-Special	Trail
Matthew Henson State Park Unit #2	Existing	State of Maryland	State-Special	Trail
McKee Beshers Wildlife Management Area	Existing	State of Maryland	State-Wildlife	Other-Active(hunting, bird watching), Natural Area

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Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - State and Federal

Park Name	Status	Owner	Type	Collected Inventory Description
Muddy Branch SVU 3	Proposed	State of Maryland	State-Stream Valley	Assumed*
Patuxent River State Park	Proposed	State of Maryland	State	Assumed*
Patuxent River State Park	Existing	State of Maryland	State	Natural Area, Trail, Water Access, Developed
Seneca Creek State Park	Existing	State of Maryland	State	Water Access, Developed, Open Water, Archery Range
T. Howard Duckett Watershed	Existing	WSSC	Other-Watersheds	Open Water, Water Access, General, Trail
Triadelphia Reservoir	Existing	WSSC	Other-Reservoir	Open Water, Water Access, General, Trail
WSSC Filtration Plant	Existing	WSSC	Other-Misc. Non-Recreational Facility	Open Water, Water Access, General, Trail
*If no component information given to Design Concepts (indicated by Assumed), each indoor facility will assumed to have at least 1 component.				

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Elementary Schools

Elementary School Inventory									
Name	City	Ballfield/S oftball	MPField	Total Capacity Hours	Basketball	Tennis	Playground	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Arcola ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	0	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Ashburton ES	Bethesda	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Bannockburn ES	Bethesda	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Beall ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Bel Pre ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Bells Mill ES	Potomac	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Belmont ES	Olney	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Bethesda ES	Bethesda	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium, (2) APRs
Beverly Farms ES	Potomac	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium, APR
Bradley Hills ES	Bethesda	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium
Broadacres ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	0	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Brooke Grove ES	Olney	2	0	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Brookhaven ES	Rockville	0	1	20	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Brown Station ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Burning Tree ES	Bethesda	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Burnt Mills ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Burtonsville ES	Burtonsville	2	0	48	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Candlewood ES	Rockville	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Cannon Road ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	0	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Capt James E Daly ES	Germantown	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Carderock Springs ES	Bethesda	1	1	36	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Cashell ES	Rockville	1	1	44	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Cedar Grove ES	Germantown	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Chevy Chase ES	Chevy Chase	1	0	16	2	0	0	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Clarksburg Damascus ES #8 (Fall, 2009)	Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Clarksburg ES	Clarksburg	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Clearspring ES	Damascus	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium
Clopper Mill ES	Germantown	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Cloverly ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Cold Springs ES	Potomac	1	2	56	3	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
College Gardens ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Cresthaven ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Damascus ES	Damascus	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Darnestown ES	Gaithersburg	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Diamond ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Dr. Charles R. Drew ES	Silver Spring	2	0	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Dr. Sally Ride ES	Germantown	2	0	40	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Dufief ES	North Potomac	1	1	32	2	3	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
East Silver Spring ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Fairland ES	Silver Spring	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Fallsmead ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Farmland ES	Rockville	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Fields Road ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Flower Hill ES	Gaithersburg	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Elementary Schools

Name	City	Ballfield/S oftball	MPField	Total Capacity Hours	Basketball	Tennis	Playground	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Flower Valley ES	Rockville	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Forest Knolls ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Fox Chapel ES	Germantown	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Gaithersburg ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Galway ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	1	0	0	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Garrett Park Estates ES	Garrett Park	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Georgian Forest ES	Silver Spring	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Germantown ES	Germantown	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Glen Haven ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Glenallen ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Goshen ES	Gaithersburg	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Great Seneca Creek ES	Germantown	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium
Greencastle ES	Silver Spring	2	0	40	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Greenwood ES	Brookeville	0	0	0	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Harmony Hills ES	Silver Spring	0	1	20	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Highland ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Highland View ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Jackson Road ES	Silver Spring	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Jones Lane ES	Gaithersburg	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Judith A. Resnik ES	Gaithersburg	0	1	20	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Kemp Mill ES	Silver Spring	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Kensington-Parkwood ES	Kensington	1	1	36	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium, (2) APRs
Lake Seneca ES	Germantown	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Lakewood ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Laytonsville ES	Laytonsville	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Little Bennett ES	Clarksburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium
Lois P. Rockwell ES	Damascus	0	1	20	0	0	0	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Lucy V Barnsley ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Luxmanor ES	Rockville	0	0	0	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium, (2) APRs
Maryvale ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Meadow Hall ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Millcreek Towne ES	Rockville	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Monocacy ES	Dickerson	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Montgomery Knolls ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
New Hampshire Estates ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
North Chevy Chase ES	Chevy Chase	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Oakland Terrace ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Oakview ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Olney ES	Olney	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium, (2) APRs
Pine Crest ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Piney Branch ES	Takoma Park	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Poolesville ES	Poolesville	2	0	48	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Potomac ES	Potomac	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Rachel Carson ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Ritchie Park ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland - Alternative Provider Inventory - Elementary Schools

Name	City	Ballfield/Softball	MPField	Total Capacity Hours	Basketball	Tennis	Playground	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Rock Creek Forest ES	Chevy Chase	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Rock Creek Valley ES	Rockville	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Rock View ES	Kensington	0	1	20	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Rolling Terrace ES	Takoma Park	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Ronald McNair ES	Germantown	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Roscoe R Nix ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Rosemary Hills ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	0	3	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Rosemont ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
S. Christa McAuliffe ES	Germantown	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Sargent Shriver ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Sequoyah ES	Derwood	1	0	24	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Seven Locks ES	Bethesda	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Sherwood ES	Sandy Spring	2	0	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Sligo Creek ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Somerset ES	Chevy Chase	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
South Lake ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Spark M Matsunaga ES	Germantown	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Stedwick ES	Gaithersburg	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Stone Mill ES	North Potomac	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Stonegate ES	Silver Spring	1	1	32	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Strathmore ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Strawberry Knoll ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Gymnasium
Summit Hall ES	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Takoma Park ES	Takoma Park	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Thurgood Marshall ES	Gaithersburg	1	1	36	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Travilah ES	North Potomac	1	1	32	0	0	0	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Twinbrook ES	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Veirs Mill ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Washington Grove ES	Gaithersburg	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Waters Landing ES	Germantown	2	0	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Watkins Mill ES	Gaithersburg	2	0	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Wayside ES	Potomac	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Weller Road ES	Silver Spring	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Westbrook ES	Bethesda	1	1	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Westover ES	Silver Spring	1	1	36	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Wheaton Woods ES	Rockville	2	0	32	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Whetstone ES	Montgomery Vill	1	0	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
William T Page ES	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Woodacres ES	Bethesda	0	0	0	1	0	0	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Woodfield ES	Gaithersburg	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
Woodlin ES	Silver Spring	0	1	16	1	0	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Wyngate ES	Bethesda	1	0	16	2	0	1	Outdoor Components	Gymnasium
*If no component information given to Design Concepts (indicated by Assumed), each indoor facility will assumed to have at least 1 component.									

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - Middle Schools

Middle School Inventory - Outdoor Inventory & Indoor inventory								
Name	City	Ballfield	MPField	Total Field Capacity Hours	Tennis	Basketball	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
A Mario Loiederman MS	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Argyle MS	Silver Spring	1	2	64	4	3	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Banneker MS	Burtonsville	1	2	56	4	2	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Briggs Chaney MS	Silver Spring	2	1	68	6	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Cabin John MS	Potomac	1	1	44	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Col E Brooke Lee MS	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Earle B. Wood MS	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Eastern MS	Silver Spring	1	1	32	4	2	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Farquhar MS	Olney	1	1	44	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Forest Oak MS	Gaithersburg	1	1	44	6	4	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Francis Scott Key MS	Silver Spring	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Gaithersburg MS	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Hoover MS	Potomac	1	2	56	4	5	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
John Pool MS	Poolesville	2	0	32	4	2	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
John T Baker MS	Damascus	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Julius West MS	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Kingsview MS	Germantown	3	0	48	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium, Studio
Lakelands Park MS	Gaithersburg	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable

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Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - Middle Schools

Name	City	Ballfield	MPField	Total Field Capacity Hours	Tennis	Basketball	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Martin Luther King MS	Germantown	3	0	56	4	4	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Montgomery Village MS	Gaithersburg	2	0	48	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Neelsville M.S.	Germantown	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Newport Mill MS	Kensington	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
North Bethesda MS	Bethesda	2	1	52	4	2	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium, APR
Parkland MS	Rockville	0	0	0	2	1	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Redland MS	Rockville	2	2	76	4	2	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Ridgeview MS	Gaithersburg	2	1	64	4	3	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Robert Frost MS	Rockville	0	0	0	0	0	Assumed*	Not Applicable
Roberto Clemente MS	Germantown	1	1	44	7	3	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Rocky Hill MS	Clarksburg	2	1	60	6	4	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Rosa M. Parks MS	Olney	1	2	56	6	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Shady Grove MS	Gaithersburg	1	1	44	6	4	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
Silver Spring International MS	Silver Spring	0	0	0	4	1	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable

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Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - Middle Schools

Name	City	Ballfield	MPField	Total Field Capacity Hours	Tennis	Basketball	Collected Outdoor Inventory Description	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Sligo MS	Silver Spring	1	1	44	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium, APR
Takoma Park MS	Takoma Park	1	1	32	4	2	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Thomas W. Pyle MS	Bethesda	2	1	48	4	2	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
Tilden MS	Rockville	2	2	88	4	3	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium, Main Class, Café
Westland MS	Bethesda	1	1	40	4	2	Outdoor Components	Not Applicable
White Oak MS	Silver Spring	2	1	68	4	5	Outdoor Components	Multi-Purpose Room, Gymnasium
<i>*If no component information given to Design Concepts (indicated by Assumed), each indoor facility will assumed to have at least 1 component.</i>								

Appendix G

Montgomery County, Maryland-Alternative Provider Inventory - High Schools

High School Inventory - Indoor inventory included in Level of Service Analysis		
Name	City	Collected Indoor Inventory Description
Albert Einstein HS	Kensington	(2) Gymnasiums
Bethesda-Chevy Chase HS	Bethesda	Café, Studio, Main, (2) Gymanisums
Clarksburg HS	Clarksburg	Gymnasium
Col Zadok Magruder HS	Rockville	Gymnasium
Damascus HS	Damascus	Not Applicable
Gaithersburg HS	Gaithersburg	Gymnasium
James Hubert Blake HS	Silver Spring	Gymnasium
John F Kennedy HS	Silver Spring	Gymnasium
Montgomery Blair HS	Silver Spring	Gymnasium
Northwest HS	Germantown	Gymnasium
Northwood HS	Silver Spring	Not Applicable
Paint Branch HS	Burtonsville	Café, Gymanisum
Poolesville HS	Poolesville	Not Applicable
Quince Orchard HS	North Potomac	Gymnasium
Richard Montgomery HS	Rockville	Gymnasium
Rockville HS	Rockville	Gymnasium
Seneca Valley HS	Germantown	Gymnasium
Sherwood HS	Sandy Spring	Gymnasium
Springbrook HS	Silver Spring	Gymnasium
Thomas Edison HS of Technology	Silver Spring	Not Applicable
Thomas S Wootton HS	Rockville	Gymnasium
Walt Whitman HS	Bethesda	Gymnasium
Walter Johnson HS	Bethesda	Gymnasium
Watkins Mill HS	Gaithersburg	Gymnasium
Wheaton HS	Wheaton	Gymnasium
Winston Churchill HS	Potomac	(2) Gymnasiums

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APPENDIX H: OUTDOOR COMPONENT LIST & CATCHMENT AREAS

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Outdoor Component List & Catchment Areas

Component	COMPONENT AND DEFINITION	Catchment Area 1	Catchment Area 2
Amusement Ride	Amusement Ride - Train, go carts, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Aqua Feat, Pool	Aquatic feature, Pool (Outdoor Pool) – Consists of a single lap pool. has restricted access and lifeguards.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Aqua Feat, Spray	Aquatic feature, Spray (Destination Sprayground) – Consists of many and varied spray features. Does not have standing water, but is large and varied enough to attract users from outside the immediate neighborhood.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Aqua Feat, Complex	Aquatic feature, Complex (Aquatic Park) – A facility that has at least one lap pool and one separate spray ground or feature.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Archery Range	Archery Range – A designated area for practice and/or competitive archery activities. Meets safety requirements and has appropriate targets and shelters.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Backstop, Practice	Backstop, Practice – Describes any size of grassy area with a practice backstop, used for practice or pee-wee games.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Ballfield	Ballfield – Describes softball and baseball fields of all kinds. Not specific to size or age-appropriateness.	1/4 Mile	3 Mile
Ballfield, Complex	Ballfield, Complex - 4 or more ballfields of similar size in used for tournaments.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Basketball	Basketball – Describes a stand-alone full sized outdoor court with two goals. Half courts scored as (.5). Not counted if included in Multiuse Court.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Batting Cage	Batting Cage – A stand-alone facility that has pitching machines and restricted entry.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Best Natural Area	Best Natural Area as identified by Montgomery County.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Biodiversity Area	Identified in parks for special consideration in the master planning and development review process.	1/4 Mile	3 Mile
Blueway	Blueway – River, Stream or canal, that is used for aquatic recreation.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
BMX Course	BMX Course – A designated area for non-motorized Bicycle Motocross. Can be constructed of concrete or compacted earth.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Bocce Ball	Bocce Ball - Outdoor courts designed for bocce ball. Counted per court.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Concessions	Concessions - A separate structure used for the selling of concessions at ballfields, pools, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Concessions with Restroom	Concessions with Restroom - A separate structure used for the selling of concessions at ballfields, pools, etc. with restroom facility included.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Disk Golf	Disk Golf – Describes a designated area that is used for disk golf. Includes permanent basket goals and tees. Scored per 18 holes.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Dog Park	Dog Park – Also known as “a park for people with dogs” or “canine off-leash area”. An area designed specifically as an off-leash area for dogs and their guardians.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Driving Range	Driving Range - An area designated for golf practice or lessons.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Educational Experience	Educational Experience - Signs, structures or historic features that provide an educational, cultural or historic experience.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Environmentally Sensitive Area	Environmentally Sensitive Area	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Equestrian Facilities	Equestrian Facilities - designed area for equestrian use.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Event Space	Event Space - A designated area or facility for outdoor performances, classrooms or special events, including amphitheatres, band shell, stages, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Fitness Course	Fitness course – Consists of an outdoor path that contains stations that provide instructions and basic equipment for strength training.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Garden, Community	Garden, Community (vegetable) – Describes any garden area that provides community members a place to have personal vegetable/flower gardens.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Garden, Display	Garden, Display – Describes any garden area that is designed and maintained to provide a focal point in a park. Examples include: rose garden, fern garden, native plant garden, wildlife garden, arboretum, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Golf	Golf – Counted per 18 holes. (18 hole course = 1 and 9 hole course = .5)	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Handball	Handball – Outdoor courts designed for handball.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Historic Experiences	Cultural Resource as defined by Montgomery County, including structures and archeological sites.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Hockey, Inline	Hockey, In-line - Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for league in-line hockey games and practice.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Hockey, Ice	Hockey, Ice – Regulation size outdoor rink built specifically for league ice hockey games and practice.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile

Outdoor Component List & Catchment Areas

Component	COMPONENT AND DEFINITION	Catchment Area 1	Catchment Area 2
Horseshoes	Horseshoes – A designated area for the game of horseshoes. Including permanent pits of regulation length. Counted per court.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Horseshoes, Complex	Horseshoes, Complex - Several regulation courts in single location used for tournaments.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Loop Walk	Loop Walk – Any sidewalk or path that is configured to make a complete loop around a park or feature and that is sizeable enough to use as a exercise route (min. ¼ mile - 1320 ft.- in length)	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Miniature Golf	Miniature Golf - Outdoor miniature golf course.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
MP Field, Small	Multi-purpose field, Small – Describes a specific field large enough to host at least one youth field sport game. Minimum field size is 45' x 90' (15 x 30 yards). Possible sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field 1 hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use. Neighborhood or community component	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
MP Field, Medium	Multi-purpose field, Medium - Describes a specific field large enough to host at least one youth/adult field sport game. Minimum field size is 90' x 180' (30 x 60 yards). Possible sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field 1 hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use. Used with MP Field Complex component only.	1/4 Mile	3 Mile
MP Field, Large	Multi-purpose field, Large – Describes a specific field large enough to host at least one adult field sport game. Minimum field size is 180' x 300' (60 x 100 yards). Possible sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use. Neighborhood or community component	1/4 Mile	3 Mile
MP Field, Multiple	Multi-purpose field, Multiple – Describes an area large enough to host a minimum of one adult game and one youth game simultaneously. This category describes a large open grassy area that can be arranged in any manner of configurations for any number of field sports. Minimum field size is 224' x 468' (75 x 156 yards). Possible sports may include, but are not limited to: soccer, football, lacrosse, rugby, and field hockey. Field may have goals and lining specific to a certain sport that may change with permitted use. Neighborhood or community component	1/4 Mile	3 Mile
MP Field, Complex	MP Field, Complex - Several fields in single location used for tournaments	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Multiuse Court	Multiuse Court - A paved area that is painted with games such as hopscotch, 4 square, basketball, etc. Often found in school yards. Note the quantity of basketball hoops in comment section.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Natural Area	Natural area – Describes an area in a park that contains plants and landforms that are remnants of or replicate undisturbed native areas of the local ecology. Can include grasslands, woodlands and wetlands.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Nordic/Ski Area	Designated area specifically for skiing, cross-country, or other winter sports.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Open Turf	Open Turf – A grassy area that is not suitable for programmed field sports due to size, slope, location or physical obstructions. Primary uses include walking, picnicking, Frisbee, and other informal play and uses that require an open grassy area.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Open Water	Open Water – A body of water such as a pond, stream, river, wetland with open water, lake, or reservoir.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Other-Active	Active component that does not fall under any other component definition. If passive, consider passive node.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Other-Passive	Passive component that does not fall under any other component definition.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Passive Node	Passive Node - A place that is designed to create a pause or special focus within a park, includes seating areas, passive areas, plazas, overlooks, etc.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Picnic Grounds	Picnic Grounds - A designated area with several, separate picnic tables.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Playground, Destination	Playground - Destination – Playground that serves as a destination for families from the entire community, has restrooms and parking on-site. May include special features like a climbing wall, spray feature, or adventure play.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Playground, Local	Playground - local–Playground that is intended to serve the needs of the surrounding neighborhood. Generally doesn't have restrooms or on-site parking.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Public Art	Public Art – Any art installation on public property.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Racquetball	Racquetball – Outdoor courts designed for racquetball.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile

Outdoor Component List & Catchment Areas

Component	COMPONENT AND DEFINITION	Catchment Area 1	Catchment Area 2
Restroom	Restroom - A separate structure that may or may not have plumbing. Does not receive a neighborhood or community score. This is scored in the Comfort and Convenience section.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Ropes Course	Ropes Course - An area designed for rope climbing, swinging, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Shelter, Group	Shelter – Large/Group– A shade shelter with picnic tables, large enough to accommodate a group picnic or other event for at least 25 persons with seating for a minimum of 12.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Shelter, Group with Restroom	Shelter – Large/Group– A shade shelter with picnic tables, large enough to accommodate a group picnic or other event for at least 25 persons with seating for a minimum of 12 - includes restroom facility.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Shelter	Shelter – Small/Individual– A shade shelter with picnic tables, large enough to accommodate a family picnic or other event for approximately 4-12 persons with seating for a minimum of 4 .	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Shelter with Restroom	Shelter – Small/Individual– A shade shelter with picnic tables, large enough to accommodate a family picnic or other event for approximately 4-12 persons with seating for a minimum of 4 - includes restroom facility.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Shooting Range	Shooting Range– A designated area for practice and competitive firearms shooting activities. Meets safety requirements and has appropriate targets and shelters.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Shuffleboard	Shuffleboard - Outdoor courts designed for shuffleboard.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Skate Feature	Skate Feature – A stand-alone feature in a park. May be associated with a playground but is not considered a part of it.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Skate Park	Skate park – An area set aside specifically for skateboarding, in-line skating, or free-style biking. May be specific to one user group or allow for several user types. Can accommodate multiple users of varying abilities. Usually has a variety of concrete features and has a community draw.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Sledding Hill	Sledding Hill - An area designated for sledding use that is free from obstacles or street encroachment.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Structure	Structure - A separate structure used for maintenance, storage, etc. Does not receive a Neighborhood or Community score.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Tennis	Tennis courts –One regulation court that is fenced and has nets.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Tennis Complex	Tennis Complex –Regulation courts that are fenced and have nets. Placed in a group of 8 or more courts.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Track, Competition	Track, competition – A multi-lane, regulation sized track appropriate for competitive track and field events and available for public use. Community component.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Trails, Primitive	Trails - primitive– Trails, unpaved, that is located within a park or natural area. That provides recreational opportunities or connections to users. Measured per each if quantity available.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Trails, Multi-use	Trails-multi-use– Trails, paved or unpaved, that are separated from the road and provide recreational opportunities or connections to walkers, bikers, roller bladers and equestrian users. Located within a dedicated ROW. May run through a park or parks but is not wholly contained within a single park. Can be a component of a park if it goes beyond the park boundaries, or can be its own park type. Measured in miles.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Trailhead	Marker, post, sign or map indicating location, intersection, beginning or end of trail.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Volleyball	Volleyball court - One full-sized court. Surface may be grass, sand, or asphalt. May have permanent or portable posts and nets.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Water Feature	Water feature – A passive water-based amenity that provides a visual focal point. Includes fountains, and waterfalls	1/4 Mile	1 Mile
Water Access, Developed	Water Access - Developed - Includes docks, piers, boat ramps, fishing facilities, etc. Receives quantity for each pier, dock, etc.	1/4 Mile	5 Mile
Water Access, General	Water Access - General - Measures a pedestrian's general ability to have contact or an experience with the water. Usually receives quantity of one for each park.	1/4 Mile	1 Mile

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