

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – LEGAL AUTHORIZATION TO DEVELOP THE NEW YORK STATEWIDE PARKLAND RECREATION PLAN

Authority of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to develop a statewide park and recreation plan is established in the PARKS, RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION LAW (Chapter 36-B of the Consolidated laws, 1972, and as amended). The Law further designates the Commissioner of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as agent for the administration of the Land and Water Conservation fund and the National Historic Preservation Fund.

Sections of the Law applicable to the above functions, duties and responsibilities are presented below.

Title B - Organization and General Powers, Functions and Duties of Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Article 3 - (3.01 - 3.25) Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation; Commissioner

§ 3.09 General functions, powers and duties. The office by and through the commissioner, shall, among other items:

3. Encourage, facilitate and coordinate the planning and implementation of parks, recreational and historic preservation activities and programs of state agencies.
4. Cooperate in the planning, organization, development and operation of municipal and private park, recreational and historic preservation projects and programs.
7. Undertake surveys or analyses deemed appropriate for the performance of the functions, powers and duties of the office through office personnel or consultants, or in cooperation with any public or private agencies.
 - 7-a. Promulgate a comprehensive plan for the establishment of a statewide trails system. For the purposes of this subdivision “trails” shall include footpaths, bike ways, snowmobile trails, horse trails, cross country ski trails, roads and other rights-of-way suitable for hiking, strolling, cycling, horseback riding, skiing and other means of motorized and non-motorized travel for recreational purposes and shall include combinations and systems of trails, including connecting and side trails, and trails leading to scenic and recreational areas. The commissioner, with the approval of the director of the budget, may, within the appropriations made available by the legislature, purchase such abandoned railroad rights-of-way as can be used in the comprehensive plan, and make improvements where necessary, in order to make them suitable and available for use as trails.
11. When designated by the governor, act as the state agent for the receipt and administration of any federal grant or advance of funds for the assistance of any project, program or activity related to the functions, powers and duties of the office, where the designation of a state agent is required under federal law or regulation, regardless of whether the project, program or activity is undertaken by the office or another person.

§ 3.15 Statewide park and recreation plan.

1. The office shall formulate, maintain and from time to time revise a statewide park and recreation plan.
2. The office shall submit such plan and periodic revisions of such plan to the Department of State and to the Governor. The Department of State shall review such plan and such revisions and shall submit a

report thereon, together with such recommendations as it may deem appropriate, to the Governor. Such plan and revisions shall become effective upon approval by the Governor and shall serve thereafter as a guide for the development, protection and management of parks and recreation facilities.

2-a. Such plan and revision shall include the results of a survey of local park and recreation programs throughout the state that identify local park or recreation services which are unique, innovative or budget-effective and which may be readily adaptive to other localities. The findings from each such survey shall be maintained by the Office until such subsequent revision and shall be readily available to local governments and their parks and recreation agencies.

2-b. Such plan shall describe the existing natural, ecological, historic, cultural and recreational resources within the state park, recreation and historic site system. It shall also identify any threats to the quality of these resources and the types of actions that will be taken to eliminate or substantially reduce such threats.

3. In formulating such plan and any such revisions, the Office may:

(a) Conduct one or more public hearings;

(b) Consult with and cooperate with:

(i) officials of departments and agencies of the State having duties and responsibilities concerning parks and recreation;

(ii) officials and representatives of the federal government, of neighboring states and of interstate agencies having duties and responsibilities relating to parks and recreation in this state;

(iii) officials and representatives of local government in the state;

(iv) officials and representatives of science, industry, education;

(v) persons, organizations and groups, public, or private, utilizing, served by, interested in or concerned with parks and recreation of the state; and

(c) Request and receive from any department, division, board bureau, commission or other agency of the State or any political subdivision thereof or any public authority such assistance and data as may be necessary to enable the office to carry out its responsibilities under this section.

Title C – Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation

Article 13 – (13.01 – 13.30) General Provisions

13.23 Land and Water Conservation Fund; state agent.

1. Office designated as state agent. The office is hereby designated to represent and act for the state in dealing with the federal secretary of the interior and other appropriate federal officers, agencies and authorities in connection with the federal land and water conservation fund act of nineteen hundred sixty-five and acts amendatory or supplemental thereto.

2. Powers of the office as state agent. The office, as agent of the state as herein provided, is hereby authorized and empowered:

(a) On behalf of the state or any agency thereof, to apply to any appropriate agency or officer of the federal government for participation in or the receipt of federal aid pursuant to such federal act, and to make such agreements with the federal government or any appropriate agency or officer thereof, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary as a condition precedent to receiving such federal aid for a project, provided that the office shall not make a commitment or enter into any agreement pursuant to this paragraph until the director of the budget certifies that sufficient funds are available for meeting the state share, if any, of the cost of the project.

(b) On behalf of any municipality eligible under federal law or regulation, to enter into and administer such agreements with the federal government or any appropriate agency or officer thereof as may be necessary as a condition precedent for receiving such federal aid for a project, provided that such

municipality give necessary assurances to the office, in the form of a written agreement, that such municipality has available sufficient funds to meet its share of the cost of the project, and that the project will be operated and maintained at its expense for the required public use.

3. Custody and payment of funds.

(a) The department of taxation and finance is hereby designated as the custodian of all federal funds allotted to the state pursuant to such federal act, and such funds shall be payable only on the audit and warrant of the state comptroller on the certificate of the commissioner, or the commissioner of environmental conservation for projects undertaken by the department of environmental conservation, in accordance with a certificate of approval of availability issued by the director of the budget.

(b) An agreement with a municipality pursuant to paragraph of subdivision two of this section may provide for an advance in the first instance, when funds are appropriated and available therefor, of an amount equal to the federal share of the cost of a local project subject to full reimbursement being made to the state by the federal government. Whenever the federal government shall subsequently disallow or disapprove any portion or all of the federal aid advanced by the state, such municipality shall reimburse the state in full for all expenditures advanced by the state which have not theretofore been reimbursed by the federal government. If such municipality shall fail to repay the state within one year after notice of such disapproval or disallowance, the state comptroller shall cause to be withheld from state assistance to which such municipality would otherwise be entitled, an amount sufficient to reimburse the state in full, and shall credit the same to the capital construction fund in repayment of such advance.

(c) In the event that any appropriations are made to the office or the department of environmental conservation from the capital construction fund for the payment in the first instance by the state of the federal share of the cost of a project, the state comptroller shall be authorized to receive from the federal government an amount of money equal to the amounts of money expended by the state from such appropriations made for such first instance payments and to deposit the same to the credit of the capital construction fund so that the state shall be reimbursed for the full amount of any and all such first instance payments from such appropriations.

4. Allocation of monies. The monies allocated to the state pursuant to such federal act, during each federal fiscal year, shall be apportioned by the commissioner of parks, recreation and historic preservation, with the approval of the director of the budget, between the state and its political subdivisions as the need may appear, provided that the projects of the political subdivisions qualify for federal assistance pursuant to such federal act and any rules and regulations which may be adopted by the commissioner.

Article 19 – (19.01 – 19.11) Historic Sites

19.03 Powers, functions and duties; commissioner.

In addition to the powers, functions and duties provided for in Article 3, section 3.09, the commissioner shall:

1. Act as the liaison officer on historic preservation matters pursuant to the provisions of any applicable federal law or regulation.
2. Develop and maintain a statewide comprehensive survey and plan for historic preservation.
3. Be authorized to establish and maintain a state register of historic sites and objects.
4. Cooperate with the Department of Education and the New York State Freedom Trail Commission in the performance of their duties in connection with the Freedom Trail and Underground Railroad.

New York State Legislature, Laws of New York: <https://www.nysenate.gov/legislation/laws/PAR/TC>.

APPENDIX B – WILDLIFE RESOURCE VALUES

The chart below lists native wildlife species known to occur in New York State along with their overall perceived value in terms of natural diversity, rare and imperiled status, and recreational value to the people of New York State.

Species or Group of Species	Game (hunting)	Non-Game	Furbearer (Trapping)	Unprotected	Threatened/Endangered	Observation/Study	Notes
INVERTEBRATES							
Insects							
Bog Buck Moth					X		State Endangered
Karner Blue Butterfly					X	X	State Endangered; Federally Endangered
Hessel's Hairstreak					X		State Endangered
Frosted Elfin					X		State Threatened
Other moth and butterfly species (4 species)					X		1 State Endangered; 3 Special Concern
Molluscs							
Chittenango Ovate Amber Snail					X		State Endangered; Federally Threatened
Brook Floater					X		State Threatened
Dwarf Wedgemussel					X		State Endangered; Federally Endangered
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES							
Amphibians							
Hellbender	X						Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Tiger Salamander	X				X		State Endangered; No Open Season
Longtail Salamander	X						Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Other salamander species (15 species)	X						No Open Season
Northern Cricket Frog	X				X		State Endangered; No Open Season
Eastern Spadefoot Toad	X				X		Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Other frog species (12 species)	X					X	
Reptiles							
Bog Turtle	X				X		State Endangered; Federally Threatened; No Open Season
Blanding's Turtle	X				X		State Threatened; No Open Season
Eastern Mud Turtle	X				X		State Endangered; No Open Season
Wood Turtle	X				X		Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Spotted Turtle	X				X		Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Box Turtle	X				X		Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Spiny Softshell Turtle	X				X	X	Species of Special Concern; No Open Season
Snapping Turtle	X						CITES Appendix III
Red-eared Slider				X			Introduced Species/Invasive
Other turtle species (4 species)	X					X	No Open Season
Eastern Massasauga	X				X		State Endangered; Federally Threatened; No Open Season
Timber rattlesnake	X				X		State Threatened; No Open Season
Queensnake	X				X		State Endangered; No Open Season
Eastern Worm Snake	X				X		Special Concern; No Open Season
Other snake species (12 species)	X					X	No Open Season
Northern Fence Lizard	X				X		State Threatened; No Open Season
Italian Wall Lizard				X			Introduced Species
Other lizard species (2 species)	X						No Open Season

Appendix B – Wildlife Resource Values

Marine Reptiles					
Green Sea Turtle				X	State Threatened; Federally Threatened
Loggerhead Sea Turtle				X	State Threatened; Federally Threatened
Leatherback Sea Turtle				X	State Endangered; Federally Endangered, CITES Appendix I
Kemp's Ridley Seas Turtle				X	State Endangered; Federally Endangered
BIRDS All birds protected under Migratory Bird Treaty Act unless otherwise noted					
Upland Game Birds					
Wild Turkey	X				X
Ruffed Grouse	X				
Northern bobwhite Quail	X				Possibly Extirpated
American Woodcock	X				X
Spruce Grouse	X			X	State Endangered; No Open Season
Ring-neck Pheasant	X				Introduced Species
Rock Pigeon					X Introduced Species; CITES Appendix III
Mourning Dove		X			X
Waterfowl					
Tundra Swan	X				No Open Season
Trumpeter Swan	X				No Open Season
Mute Swan	X				No Open Season; no MBTA Protection/Invasive
Canada Goose	X				X
Snow Goose	X				X
Brant	X				X
Mallard	X				X
Black Duck	X				X
Wood Duck	X				X
Green-winged Teal	X				X CITES Appendix III
Northern Pintail	X				X CITES Appendix III
Northern Shoveler	X				X CITES Appendix III
Other waterfowl species (22 species)	X				X Dabbling and Diving Ducks; Mergansers
Raptors					
Golden Eagle					X State Endangered; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
Bald Eagle					X X State Threatened; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
Short-eared Owl					X State Endangered
Northern Harrier					X State Threatened
Red-tailed Hawk					X
Peregrine Falcon					X Special Concern
Turkey Vulture		X			X
Other raptor species (17 species)		X			X 5 Species of Special Concern; All Owls CITES Appendix II
Marshbirds, Shorebirds and Others					
Piping Plover	X				X X State Endangered; Federally Endangered/Threatened
Killdeer	X				No Open Season
Black Rail	X				X State Endangered; No Open Season
King Rail	X				X State Threatened; No Open Season
Virginia Rail	X				
Other Rail and Plover Species (9 species)	X				Two species with No Open Season
American Oystercatcher	X				X No Open Season
Spotted Sandpiper	X				X No Open Season
Greater Yellowlegs	X				X No Open Season
Upland Sandpiper	X				X State Endangered; No Open Season; Unknown Breeding Status
Red Knot	X				X No Open Season
Sanderling	X				X No Open Season

Wilson's Snipe	X					
Other related species (23 species)	X				X	Sandpipers, Godwits, Phalaropes, etc.; No Open Season
Ring-billed Gull		X			X	
Herring Gull		X			X	
Black-backed Gull		X			X	
Least Tern		X		X	X	State Threatened
Black Tern		X		X	X	State Endangered
Roseate Tern		X		X	X	State Endangered
Common Tern		X		X	X	State Threatened
Black Skimmer		X		X	X	Special Concern
Other related species (19 species)		X			X	Gulls, Terns, Jaegers, etc.
Common Loon		X		X	X	Special Concern
Pied-billed Grebe		X		X		State Threatened
Double-crested Cormorant		X				
Berown Pelican		X				Very Rare
Other open-water species (13 species)		X			X	Grebes, Shearwaters, Petrels, etc.
American Bittern		X		X		Special Concern
Least Bittern		X		X		State Threatened
Great Blue Heron		X			X	
Green Heron		X			X	
Belted Kingfisher		X			X	
Other related species (8 species)		X				
Songbirds and Others						
Loggerhead Shrike		X		X		State Endangered; Possibly Extirpated
Horned Lark		X		X	X	Special Concern
Ruby-throated Hummingbird		X			X	CITES Appendix II
Common Nighthawk		X		X	X	Special Concern
Whip-poo-will		X		X		Special Concern
Common Raven	X				X	No Open Season
American Crow	X				X	
Blue Jay	X					No Open Season
Red-headed Woodpecker		X		X		Special Concern
Pileated Woodpecker		X			X	
Downy Woodpecker		X			X	
Chimney Swift		X			X	
Eastern Phoebe		X			X	
Eastern Kingbird		X			X	
Red-eyed Vireo		X			X	
Tree Swallow		X			X	
Barn Swallow		X			X	
Black-capped Chickadee		X			X	
Brown Creeper		X				
Sedge Wren		X		X		Threatened
Eastern Bluebird		X			X	Box Nesting
Veery		X				
Bicknell's Thrush		X		X		Special Concern
Gray Catbird		X				
European Starling				X	X	Introduced Species
Cedar Waxwing		X				
Golden-winged Warbler		X		X		Special Concern
Blue-winged Warbler		X				

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Cerulean Warbler	X		X		Special Concern
Ovenbird	X			X	
American Redstart	X			X	
Common Yellowthroat	X			X	
Yellow-breasted Chat	X		X		Special Concern
Eastern Towhee	X				
American Tree Sparrow	X				
Song Sparrow	X				
White-throated Sparrow	X				
Dark-eyed Junco	X			X	
Seaside Sparrow	X		X		Special Concern
Scarlet Tanager	X				
Northern Cardinal	X				
Red-winged Blackbird	X			X	
Baltimore Oriole	X			X	
American Goldfinch	X			X	
House Sparrow			X	X	
Snow Bunting	X			X	
Other related species (114 species)	X			X	Flycatchers, Woodpeckers, Swallows, Sparrows, Warblers, etc.
Grassland Breeding Birds					
			Indicative of a Declining Habitat		
Eastern Meadowlark	X			X	
Bobolink	X			X	
Grasshopper Sparrow	X		X	X	Special Concern
Henslow's Sparrow	X		X	X	State Threatened
Savannah Sparrow	X			X	
Vesper Sparrow	X		X	X	Special Concern
MAMMALS					
Marine Mammals - All species protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act					
Pygmy Sperm Whale			X	X	State Endangered; Federally Endangered; CITES Appendix II
Common Minke Whale			X		CITES Appendix I
Long-finned Pilot Whale			X		CITES Appendix II
Other Native Whales (5 species)				X	State Endangered; Federally Endangered; CITES Appendix I
Harbor Seal					By Special Regulation
Other Native Seals (3 species)			X		
Native Dolphins (7 species)			X		CITES Appendix II
Harbor Porpoise				X	Special Concern
Big Game					
Moose	X			X	No Open Season
White Tailed Deer	X			X	
Black Bear	X			X	

Small Game						
Coyote	X	X			X	
Beaver		X			X	Dam Builders
Bobcat	X	X				CITES Appendix III
Fisher		X				
Marten		X				
River Otter		X				CITES Appendix III
Red Fox	X	X			X	
Gray Fox	X	X			X	
Mink		X				
Weasel	X	X				
Muskrat		X			X	
Raccoon	X	X			X	
Striped Skunk	X	X			X	
Virginia Opossum	X	X			X	
Woodchuck				X	X	
Porcupine				X		
Cottontail Rabbit	X				X	
New England Cottontail				X	X	Special Concern
Varying Hare	X				X	
Indiana Bat				X		Federally Endangered
Long-eared Bat				X		Federally Threatened
Other Bats				X		
Allegheny Woodrat				X		Possibly Extirpated
Gray Squirrel	X				X	
Fox Squirrel	X					
Other small mammals (13 species)				X		
Wildlife Protection						
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1973 (MBTA) - Protects migratory bird species or parts thereof from illegal take, possession, import or export, transport, purchase, barter or sale under federal law.						
Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) - Protects bald and golden eagles and their parts, nests or eggs from take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, or transport, import or export, under federal law.						
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) - An agreement between participating governments, a resolution adopted as a result of a resolution made by members of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), whose aim is to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.						
International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - a membership union composed of government and civil society organizations designed to guide private, public and non-governmental groups with knowledge and tools that enable human progress, economic development and nature conservation to occur together.						
Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) - Protects marine mammals in US waters from take and prohibits importation of marine mammals and their products, barring exemptions.						
State Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern - Pursuant ECL 11-0535, protects species seriously threatened with extinction (Endangered), species likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future (Threatened), and species determined to be at risk of becoming threatened in New York (Special Concern).						
Federally Threatened or Endangered - Under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), species listed as Endangered, are at risk of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their range. Species listed as Threatened are likely to become Endangered in the foreseeable future.						

APPENDIX C – STATE NATURE AND HISTORICAL PRESERVES

Lands dedicated as State Nature and Historic Preserves (as referred to in Section 4 of Article XIV of the State Constitution) are state-owned lands acquired to protect the biological diversity of plants, animals and natural communities. They may be used as field laboratories for observation and education, while protecting places of historic and natural interest.

These areas, which may be used for passive recreational pursuits by the public, are intended to be put to their highest, best and most important use, for one or more of the following purposes, which are enumerated in **Section 45-0117 of the Environmental Conservation Law:**

- As natural communities for maintaining plants, animals and natural communities, including preservation of old-growth forests dedicated to the preserve specifically for that purpose;
- As reservoirs of natural materials and ecological processes that contribute to the state's biological diversity;
- As field laboratories for scientific research and education in the natural sciences, including the fields of biology, conservation, ecology, natural history and paleontology; and
- As places of natural and historical interest and beauty which provide the public with passive recreational opportunities including, where appropriate, fishing, hunting and trapping, or commercial fishing opportunities that are compatible with protecting the ecological significance, historic features and natural character of the area.

Name	Town	County
Squaw Island	Canandaigua	Ontario
Showy Lady Slipper Parcel	New Hudson	Allegany
Parish Gully	Italy	Yates
Clark Gully	Middlesex and Italy	Yates
Cicero Swamp	Cicero	Onondaga
Labrador Hollow	Fabius/Truxton	Onondaga/Cortland
Reinstein Woods	Cheektowaga	Erie
Bog Brook	Southeast and Patterson	Putnam
The Oak Brush Plains State Preserve	Babylon and Huntington	Suffolk
David A. Sarnoff Pine Barrens	Southampton	Suffolk
Rocky Point Natural Resource Management Area	Brookhaven	Suffolk
Albany Pine Bush Preserve	City of Albany, Colonie, Guilderland	Albany
Camillus Forest Unique Area	Camillus	Onondaga
Zoar Valley Unique Area	Otto and Persia/Collins	Cattaraugus/Erie

APPENDIX D – PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES

New York State offers a variety of recreation experiences, from New York City's multitudes of custom-designed playgrounds to the wilds of the Adirondacks. As a dynamic system is comprised of people, physical resources, and recreational infrastructure, with each element influencing the other. The composition of the population may, for instance, impact the type of recreation need, while the quality of the resource will determine its desirability. Better water quality in our lakes and rivers offers higher quality recreational opportunities, and this can even influence where people choose to live, work, and play. And the quality of our recreation opportunities is dependent on the quality of the State's commitment to its recreational programs and initiatives.

The State's varied system of lakes, rivers, streams and oceanfront areas are all popular recreation destinations. Participation in water-related activities, however, can be constrained by limited public access or unsuitable water quality. A wide range of state and federal programs instated over the years have helped improve both water quality and access to major water recreation destinations. In the Great Lakes, Hudson River, Long Island Sound, and Lake Champlain, among others, better water quality has improved the quality of life, bringing overall economic benefit to these regions.

Listed below are Agency programs and initiatives that have an impact on or are impacted by the quality of the recreational and open space resources or experiences they provide. This will include programs that are traditionally associated with recreation as well as those with less obvious--but no less important--benefits.

NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (NYS OPRHP)

Snowmobiles

<http://nysparks.com/recreation/snowmobiles>

The NYS Snowmobile Program was legislated in response to the public's demand for places to ride snowmobiles. In 1985, the State Legislature mandated that the New York State Office of Parks and Recreation (OPRHP) be given the responsibility to plan for the development and oversight of a statewide snowmobile program. It is the goal of the Snowmobile Unit to promote the maintenance of a safe and enjoyable statewide snowmobile trail system that works in harmony with the state's natural resources while promoting economic development and tourism.

State Aid: Snowmobile Trail Development and Maintenance

The Department of Motor Vehicles takes the first \$5.00/per registration; the remainder of the fee is transferred to the OPRHP trail fund account. OPRHP then issues approximately \$4.2 million dollars to 46 counties and 5 local towns to maintain 10,500 miles of groomed snowmobile trails. The counties, in turn, contract out to over 200 volunteer snowmobile clubs to perform the work.

State Aid: Snowmobile Law Enforcement

OPRHP administers a grant of \$200,000 to municipal law enforcement agencies so they can enforce snowmobile-related laws across the state.

NYS SLEDS

Parks also conducts a five-day snowmobile training called the NYS Snowmobile Law Enforcement Development School. Each year between 30 and 40 officers are trained in snowmobile operation, patrol, accident investigation, snowmobile laws, and safety procedures.

Safety Education

Completion of a snowmobile safety course is required for youths aged 10-14 and for those 14-17 years old if they wish to ride unaccompanied by an adult. OPRHP manages over 300 volunteer instructors who teach the classes. More than 100 courses are held annually and approximately 2,000 students receive certifications.

Special Event Permits

OPRHP provides a special event permit to event organizers in order for them to hold events that require an exemption from certain provisions of law concerning speed, mufflers, lights, and registration. Last season more than 60 permits were issued.

Snowmobile Trail Map & Publications

OPRHP publishes a hard copy map of the entire NYS-funded Snowmobile Trails system to distribute every two years. Some of the publications that our office produces are: the NYS Snowmobile Trail Signing Handbook, OPRHP Snowmobile Unit Season Report, OPRHP Snowmobile Units Accident Report, and “Snowmobiler’s Guide”.

Free Weekend Event

Since 2015, the Governor’s Office has declared a free snowmobiling weekend for out-of-state snowmobilers, to encourage winter tourism. OPRHP is involved in issuing a special event permit to cover all the out-of-state snowmobilers who have not registered with NYS DMV.

Heritage

The importance of our state’s heritage is recognized on the federal, state and local levels through preservation, interpretation, designation and programming. There are many sites to be interpreted and stories to be told. There is also an increasing awareness of the needs of all the populations. Cultural resources help define the character of NYS and our past, and, as the State becomes more diverse, it is important to tell the story of past events while honoring the present. Good programming helps to both preserve our heritage, enrich our communities, and bring economic benefits.

New York State Designated Heritage Areas and Corridors

<https://parks.ny.gov/grants/heritage-areas/default.aspx>

The Heritage Area System is a state-local partnership established to preserve and develop areas that have special significance to NYS. From the Great Lakes to the eastern tip of Long Island, the Heritage Areas encompass significant natural, historic, and cultural resources. Heritage Area Visitor Centers are found in many regions.

Boating

With the number of recreational boaters on the rise, there is a need to continue boater education and enforcement programs to ensure the safety and enjoyment of all boaters. OPRHP is the designated agency responsible for ensuring the coordination of the State’s boating safety and enforcement programs.

Public Vessel Program

Each year, OPRHP inspects 360 Public Vessels (i.e., commercial, passenger-carrying vessels) on NYS lakes. These range from JetSkis and small fishing boats, to Lake George’s steamboats that can carry over 1000 passengers. The Marine Services Bureau (MSB) administers tests and issues licenses to the operators of public vessels.

Boating Safety Education Program

OPRHP administers the NY Safe Boating course. OPRHP has certified approximately 450 instructors. Anyone born after May 1, 1996 operating a mechanically-propelled vessel in NYS must obtain a Boating Safety Certificate. Approximately 6500 boating safety certificates are earned in classroom courses each year. Another 16,000+ certificates are earned each year in NYS through approved online course providers.

Boating Safety Outreach

OPRHP participates in national movements such as the WEAR IT campaign, which encourages the use of lifejackets and educates people about the safety benefits of wearing a lifejacket. Parks has also utilized social media, radio, TV, billboards, publications and promotional items to tailor the program and market our own WEAR IT NEW YORK message. Face-to-face contact with the boating public is made at local events across the state, including the New York National Boat Show, the NYS Fair and several smaller venues.

Marine Law Enforcement Assistance

OPRHP has two programs to assist marine law enforcement agencies and enhance boating safety efforts throughout the state. The State Navigation program allocates \$2,000,000 a year from the EPF to help fund marine law enforcement patrols. Parks also conducts a Patrol Vessel Leasing Program, where vessels are purchased for and loaned to marine law enforcement agencies.

Marine Law Enforcement Training

OPRHP hosts a number of marine law enforcement training programs each year. The training is open to police and peace officers from federal, state and local agencies and includes the following programs:

- Marine Law Enforcement (MLE) – A week-long program for approximately 40 officers per class; attendees learn the basics of the various laws pertaining to marine law enforcement and how to properly conduct a vessel boarding.
- Marine Patrol Vessel Operator Course (MPVOC) – This program builds on what is offered in the MLE but has a much more practical component and instructs officers in proper techniques for operating a patrol vessel as well as towing another vessel.
- Personal Watercraft Operator Course (PWC) – this is a 2½-day program designed to teach the basics of operating a personal watercraft and the unique challenges using a PWC as a patrol vessel.
- Tactical Vessel Operations Course (TVOC) – a 2-day program geared toward operating a vessel where high-speed maneuvers or pursuit situations are involved. MSB usually offers 2 courses per year and can accommodate 10-15 officers in each course.
- Seated Battery - An 8-hour course that offers specialized training in the Standardized Field Sobriety Tests that can be conducted in the marine environment and focus on enforcement of boating while intoxicated statutes as written in the Navigation Law.

Anti-theft Program

OPRHP administers a program to assign hull identification numbers (HINS) to vessels that are homemade, unidentifiable or otherwise do not have valid HINS issued by a boat manufacturer.

Regulatory Permit Program

OPRHP issues Regatta (Marine Event) permits on navigable waters of NYS for races, demonstrations and parades ensuring that events are conducted safely and do not negatively impact navigation in the area. OPRHP also issues floating object permits which include items in the water other than Aids to Navigation, such as mooring buoys, waterski slalom courses, swim floats, swimming area enclosures and more.

Aids to Navigation

<https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/boating/safe-boating/navigational-aids.aspx>

OPRHP funds the staff, equipment and materials to place and remove channel markers and danger buoys on New York's sole state waterways. The aids to navigation indicate where boats can safely navigate when heading to or returning from open water.

Sports and Athletics

<http://www.empirestategames.org/>

Sports and athletic competitions encourage citizens of all ages to be physically active and provide those not participating with entertainment. The goal of sports and athletic programs is to provide a broad variety of organized opportunities for recreation and competition at a variety of levels, complementary with local or regional efforts.

Accessibility

OPRHP has a range of programs and resources to ensure that State facilities are accessible to all. These include a free hop-on/hop-off service at Niagara Falls State Park, launched in 2016, which takes passengers along a 14-mile route from the falls to the Old Fort Niagara Historic Site. The shuttles are wheelchair, stroller and bicycle friendly, and offer free WiFi service. Another service to Jones Beach State Park, which an estimated four million beachgoers visit between Memorial Day and Labor Day, is a low-cost express bus that connects with the Long Island Rail Road and operates continuously throughout the day.

Empire Passport

<https://parks.ny.gov/admission/empire-passport/default.aspx>

The Empire Passport Program provides unlimited day-use vehicle entry to most NYS parks and recreational facilities for a one-time purchase price. The Passport can be used from April 1 to March 31 of the following year and provides access to most of the 179 state parks, 55 DEC forest preserve areas, boat launch sites,

arboretums and park preserves. A second passport for the same household can be purchased at a reduced rate, which may be used for a second vehicle, boat or motorcycle.

Access Pass

<https://parks.ny.gov/admission/access-pass/>

The NYS Access Pass program provides free use of parks, historic sites, and recreational facilities operated by OPRHP and DEC. Qualified individuals with permanent disabilities can obtain a pass for free use of facilities operated by these offices, for which there is normally a charge such as for parking, camping, green fees or swimming. The pass, however, is not valid at any facility within a park operated by a private concern under contract to the State, or for a waiver of fees such as those for seasonal marina dockage, for a group camp, to reserve a picnic shelter, for performing arts programs, campsite/cabin amenities, consumables, or for fees related to campsite/cabin reservations and registrations.

Golden Park Program

<https://parks.ny.gov/admission/golden-park-program.aspx>

The Golden Park Program provides free vehicle access to state parks and arboretums, fee reduction to state historic sites and fee reduction for state-operated swimming, golf, tennis and boat rental for residents 62 years of age or older, on any weekday (except holidays).

Resilience

Governor’s Office of Storm Recovery (GOSR)

<https://stormrecovery.ny.gov/community-reconstruction-program>

Following Hurricanes Irene and Sandy and Tropical Storm Lee in 2013, the Governor centralized recovery and rebuilding efforts in the State’s impacted areas with GOSR. The office administers the **NY Rising Infrastructure Program**, which leverages local resources and invests in projects that address vulnerabilities, with the goal of strengthening the State’s transportation networks, energy supply, coastal regions, warning systems, and emergency management programs. \$17 billion has been committed to repairing impacted homes and businesses, restoring community services, and mitigating future storm risks across New York State.

Community Risk and Resiliency Act (CRRA)

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/energy/102559.html>

In 2014, the Governor signed legislation requiring state agencies to consider future physical climate risks caused by storm surges, sea level rise, or flooding when making certain funding, regulatory and permitting decisions. CRRA requires that climate impacts must be considered when issuing new permits and funding new projects that may impact our daily lives, and that DEC adopt science-based, sea-level rise projections into its regulation.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

Wild and Scenic Rivers Program

National Legislation

<https://www.rivers.gov/wsr-act.php>

To create a national system of protected rivers, in 1968 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act was passed by Congress. NYS has just one river designated as part of the national system in 1978: the Delaware (Upper) River between Hancock, NY and Sparrow Bush, NY. The river is listed as both scenic (23.1 miles) and recreational (50.3 miles).

State Legislation

<https://www.rivers.gov/>

The NYS Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers System was enacted in 1972 to preserve, protect, and enhance the State’s unique rivers and their immediate environs in a free-flowing and natural condition. The program is administered by DEC outside the Adirondack Park, and on the State lands within the Park.

Nationwide Rivers Inventory (NRI)

<http://www.nps.gov/ncrc/programs/rtca/nri/index.html>

Managed by the National Park Service, the NRI is an inventory of river segments that are potentially eligible to be designated as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers program. New York State has a total of 184 river segments identified as eligible and listed on the inventory.

Great Lakes

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/25562.html>

New York State borders on two Great Lakes: Erie and Ontario. About 40% of the State's lands fall within the Great Lakes watershed, and more than 20% of its population resides within the basin. Recreation and tourism continue to be a major contributor to the economy of the Great Lakes region. As responses from the urban areas of Buffalo and Rochester demonstrate, increasing demand for swimming, boating and fishing opportunities are placing more pressure on management agencies to clean up, maintain water levels, protect wildlife habitat, restore fish and wildlife populations, and provide more public access for improved public use of lake resources. Recreational use of the Great Lakes' waters is often listed as "impaired" by DEC. With anticipated expansion of recreational interests, greater demands will be placed upon existing facilities and resources in the region, many of which are not in sufficient supply or condition to satisfy increasing needs.

The organizations and programs listed here recognize the importance of the Great Lakes to the economic vitality of NYS, and the role of recreational use and water access as an important part of the economy. OPRHP and DEC work with and participate in these programs to ensure public recreation and access issues to the Great Lakes are addressed.

Council of Great Lakes Governors

<http://www.cglg.org/>

Governors from NYS and seven Great Lakes', comprise the Council of Great Lakes Governors, whose mission is "to encourage and facilitate environmentally responsible economic growth." Establishing a cooperative effort between the public and private sectors among the eight Great Lakes states and with the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, members work collectively to ensure that the Great Lakes region is economically sound and environmentally conscious when addressing today's issues and tomorrow's challenges.

The Great Lakes Commission (GLC)

<http://www.glc.org/>

The GLC is a bi-national agency that promotes the orderly, integrated and comprehensive development, use and conservation of the water and related natural resources of the Great Lakes Basin and the St. Lawrence River. The Commission was established in 1955 by joint legislative action of the Great Lake States and granted congressional consent in 1968. The GLC is comprised of representatives from the eight Great Lake States and associate members from the Canadian Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

<http://www.glfc.org/>

Established by the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between Canada and the United States in 1955, the GLFC has two major responsibilities: to develop coordinated programs of research on the Great Lakes, and, on the basis of the findings, recommend measures which will permit the maximum sustained productivity of stocks of fish of common concern; and to formulate and implement a program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes.

Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/25585.html>

The Great Lakes Basin Advisory Council (Council) was established by statute (ECL Section 21-0917) in 1988. The Council was formed to assist the State in its effort to protect the environmental, social and economic health of the Great Lakes Region. The Council functions as a link between state and local governments, private sector businesses, academic community and the public.

Lakewide Action and Management Plans (LaAMPs)

<https://www.epa.gov/greatlakes/lakewide-action-and-management-plans-great-lakes>

The development of Lakewide Management Action and Management Plans (LaAMPs) stem from the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement originally signed by the U. S. and Canada in 1972 and amended in 1978 and 1987. In the 1987 amendment, the two governments agreed to develop Lakewide Action and Management Plans that will “restore and maintain the chemical, biological and physical integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes Basin” (Great Lakes Information Network, 2007). The LaAMPs are intended to identify critical pollutants that affect beneficial uses of the waters of the Great Lakes and promote ecosystem-based management approaches to restoring the Basin’s integrity.

Remedial Action Plans

<http://epa.gov/glnpo/aoc/rap.html>

The federal Water Quality Agreement outlines a process for bringing “areas of concern” into compliance through development of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The purpose of the RAP is to develop strategies and consensus approaches to restoring beneficial uses that have been impaired within specific areas of concern.

Great Lakes Action Agenda (GLAA)

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/91881.html>

The GLAA is a draft plan to support programs and partnerships involving state and federal agencies, municipalities, academic institutions, non-profits, and other stakeholders in New York’s Great Lakes Basin.

Finger Lakes

<http://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/WFRevitalization/fingerlakes.html>

The Finger Lakes region of central NYS is characterized by a dozen narrow lakes whose watersheds include invaluable natural resources, including fresh water, fish and wildlife habitat, wetlands, and forest. The region is known for its agriculture, recreation, and tourism, highlighting the link between resource protection and the regional economy. To foster cooperation on waterbody management and guide efforts to protect and improve water quality in the region, the DOS encourages communities to develop a planning process focused on watersheds and not political boundaries. Attention has focused on developing and implementing local watershed management plans for Cayuga Lake, Conesus Lake, and Canandaigua Lake. Because the plans require consensus among state and local government on future actions needed to protect water quality, plan development involves extensive outreach and education. The effort now concentrates on implementation, overseen by partnerships between local governments, state agencies, and advocacy organizations.

Hudson River

The Hudson River flows 315 miles from the Adirondack Mountains to New York Harbor, and is used by half of the State’s residents for drinking water supply, waste disposal, power generation and recreation. The 150-mile estuarine section extends from the federal dam at Troy to New York City Harbor. With improvements in water quality in recent years, has come increased interest in the river’s large-scale recreation potential. Public access to the Hudson, however, is limited by private ownership, topography and high-speed rail lines that run parallel to the river. Of 1,081 recreational facilities in the towns along the lower Hudson, only 43 are State-owned and able to provide guaranteed long-term public access.

Hudson River Valley Greenway

<https://hudsongreenway.ny.gov/trails>

In 1991, the Hudson River Valley Greenway was established, creating a network of multi-use trails along both sides of the Hudson River. Today the Greenway is implementing the Empire State Trail (EST) initiative to connect existing Greenway trails to the EST. By late 2020, the Hudson River Greenway Trail System will include a multi-use trail from Battery Park in lower NYC to Whitehall, Washington County to the north; a series of land trails, and a water trail for paddling and boating. As of March 2019, the Greenway Trail System consists of 790 miles of trails, including 386 miles of land trails (282 miles on riverfronts), 147 miles of bike trail and a 256-mile National Water Trail. The Greenway’s mission is to continue and advance the state’s commitment to the preservation, enhancement and development of the scenic, natural, historic, cultural and recreational resources of the Hudson River Valley while continuing to emphasize economic development activities and remaining consistent with the tradition of municipal home rule.

Hudson River Estuary Program

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/4920.html>

The Hudson River Estuary Program was established in 1987 in response to Section 11-0306 of the Environmental Conservation Law, the Hudson River Estuary Management Act. The program is a regional partnership designed to protect, conserve, restore and enhance the estuary, associated shorelands as well as related upland resources. DEC serves as manager of the program in collaboration with OPRHP, DOS, OGS, DOT, the Metro-North Railroad, the Hudson River Valley Greenway, the Hudson River Foundation, Cornell University, and New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPP), Soil and Water Conservation Districts and a citizen advisory committee along with municipal governments.

Marine Coast

<http://www.dos.ny.gov/communitieswaterfronts/>

New York State has over 2,000 miles of marine coastline and one million plus acres of marine surface waters. The marine district, which includes NYC, Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester Counties, is home to 10 million people or 60% of the State's population. Development pressures have been progressing at such a rapid rate that significant remaining access to the waterfront is being lost. Programs such as the Open Space Plan and the DOS's Coastal Management Program provide methods and funding sources for access, and to protect and preserve diminishing, recreational coastal resources.

Marine Recreational Fishing/Artificial Reef Program

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7896.html>

DEC's Bureau of Marine Resources is responsible for the management of living marine resources and their habitats within the NYS Marine and Coastal District.

Invasive Species

Invasive Species Council

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/6989.html>

The Invasive Species Council (Council) legislation defines invasive species as "a species that is: (a) non-native to the ecosystem under consideration; and (b) whose introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health." The Council is a statutory body created in 2008 by Title 17, Section 9 of the Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) to coordinate multiple State entities and partners in addressing the environmental and economic threats of invasive species.

Environmental Justice

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/public/333.html>

The State created an Environmental Justice (EJ) Program in 1999 following tremendous advocacy from environmental justice stakeholders around the state. Having access to outdoor recreational opportunities is essential to the quality of life, health and enjoyment of the State's diverse communities. However, many people, especially those in minority and low-income areas have inadequate access to these opportunities. The term "environmental justice" refers to the need for fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin or income, and having a voice regarding the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations and policies. EJ principles recognize that some communities are disproportionately exposed to negative environmental impacts and have been historically absent from environmental decision-making that affects their communities. EJ efforts focus on improving the environment and involvement of these communities.

Universal Access Program

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/34035.html>

The Department of Environmental Conservation welcomes all visitors to explore outdoor recreation on state lands and is committed to providing an ever-increasing range of accessible opportunities. Currently, visitors to DEC's accessible facilities can enjoy fishing, boating, hunting, picnicking, horseback riding, hiking, visiting historic assets, wildlife observation and camping at DEC campgrounds as well as primitive areas.

New York Natural Heritage Program (NYNHP)

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/animals/29338.html>

A partnership with the State University of NY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, the DEC and OPRHP, the NYNHP's mission is to facilitate conservation of rare animals, rare plants, and significant ecosystems. This is done by focused field inventories, scientific analyses, expert interpretation, and providing a database on location and status of rare species and natural communities—the most comprehensive database of its kind in the state. These resources provide information that is critical for natural resource planning, protection, and management.

NYS Department of State (DOS)

Office of Planning and Development

<https://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/>

The DOS partners with local governments, community-based organizations, business leaders, academic institutions, neighborhood associations, and state and federal agencies to advance local and regional economic growth while managing coastal and inland waterway resources. Its programs address waterfront redevelopment; expanding visual/physical public access to the water; protecting natural and cultural resources, including habitats, water quality, historic and scenic resources, and the provision of water-dependent uses, including recreational boating, fishing and swimming. The DOS Office of Planning and Development provides both financial and technical assistance to proactively address issues affecting communities.

Local Waterfront Revitalization Program

<https://www.dos.ny.gov/opd/programs/WFRevitalization/LWRP.html>

The DOS encourages waterfront communities to prepare Local Waterfront Revitalization Programs (LWRPs), a comprehensive land and water use plan, to develop a vision and incorporate State Coastal Policy to reflect local or regional needs. Each LWRP outlines the local organizational structure and laws, and defines projects necessary to implement the plan, including trails and public access projects. Developing a LWRP gives community stakeholders an opportunity to evaluate local waterfront resources, develop goals and establish a comprehensive strategy for the best use of those resources; propose future projects, and adopt a local program to guide appropriate development while protecting natural and cultural resources. Preparing and implementing a LWRP helps communities develop a consensus-driven, unified vision for the community; receive technical assistance; increase chances for obtaining financial assistance from public and private funding sources, and coordinate reviews between federal, state, and local agencies for projects and government actions within the LWRP boundary.

NYS Department of Transportation (NYS DOT)

Bike and Pedestrian Program

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/display/programs/bicycle>

The federal Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) recognized the increasingly important role of bicycling and walking in creating a balanced, intermodal transportation system for the country. Subsequent federal transportation bills, including the 2001 Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), and the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFTEA-LU), have all reaffirmed the importance of promoting increased use of non-motorized transportation modes to the nation's overall health, economy and transportation choices. It is the goal of the NYS DOT to continue to encourage bicycling and walking as safe, healthy, efficient and cost-effective modes of transportation.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

<https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/trails/default.aspx>

The RTP provides funds to states to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both nonmotorized and motorized recreational trail uses. Federal transportation funds benefit recreation, including hiking, bicycling, in-line skating, equestrian use, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, off-road motorcycling, all-terrain vehicle riding, four-wheel driving, or using other off-road motorized vehicles. The RTP is an assistance program of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act reauthorized the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) for Federal fiscal years 2016 through 2020 as a set-aside of funds from the Transportation Alternatives (TA) Set-Aside, under Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (STBG). The amount set aside is equal to the State's FY 2009 RTP apportionment. In NYS, the RTP is administered by the OPRHP.

Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/programs/tep>

The TEP was created as part of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 (ISTEA) and continued within the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) and the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU). These programs offer opportunities to improve the transportation system by supporting innovative activities intended to benefit the traveling public, increasing transportation choices and access, enhancing the built and natural environment, and providing a sense of place. Transportation enhancement activities offer communities funding opportunities to help expand transportation choices such as bicycle and pedestrian facilities, scenic routes, beautification of public areas, and other investments that increase recreation, accessibility, and safety for everyone beyond traditional highway programs.

Scenic Byways Program

<https://www.dot.ny.gov/display/programs/scenic-byways/programs>

Since 1992, the NYS Scenic Byways Program, administered by NYS DOT's Landscape Architecture Bureau, has revitalized individual and community interest in the State's scenic, natural, recreational, cultural and historic resources. Since its inception, the program has facilitated partnerships among state agencies, local and county organizations, private citizens, business owners, and not-for-profit organizations. The Program fosters extensive public involvement and encourages local communities to manage these resources and enhance tourism and recreation.

NYS Canal Corporation

<http://www.canals.ny.gov>

The NYS Canal Corporation is responsible for the operation, maintenance and promotion of the 524-mile NYS Canal System that spans upstate NY. The Canal System passes through 25 counties and nearly 200 villages, hamlets and towns rich in history and culture. In addition to recreation and commerce, water resources in the Canal system are used for public water supplies, industrial uses, research and development, agriculture, and hydroelectric power generation. In 2017, the Canal Corporation became a subsidiary of the NYS Power Authority. Previously it had been a subsidiary of the NYS Thruway Authority.

The Canal is a magnet for tourism, generating hundreds of millions of dollars in economic activity across upstate NY. The Canal Corporation has transformed the Canal into a world class recreationway and commercial waterway, with clustered development that fosters recreation, tourism and economic development, while preserving natural and historical elements of the Canal and adjacent communities.

NYS Department of Health (DOH)

<http://www.health.ny.gov/>

Prevention Agenda

https://www.health.ny.gov/prevention/prevention_agenda/2013-2017/

Recreation resources contribute to public health by providing opportunities for people to be outdoors and physically active. Regular exercise can contribute to a decrease in the risk of developing heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, some forms of cancer, osteoporosis, obesity, depression, arthritis, and possibly Alzheimer's disease. Obesity has reached epidemic proportions across the nation, and, according to the Department of Health, is now the second leading cause of preventable death in NYS--soon to overtake tobacco use as the leading cause of death. Obesity affects all people regardless of gender, age, race or ethnicity. It is a preventable condition that affects quality and length of life. The DOH's Prevention Agenda 2019-2024 provides a blueprint for state and local action to improve the health of New Yorkers in five priority areas and to reduce health disparities for racial, ethnic, disability, and low socioeconomic groups, as well as other populations who experience them.

Water Quality and Safety

<https://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/outdoors/swimming/>

NYS has over 3,000 bathing facilities including: bathing beaches on lakes, ponds, rivers and the ocean; swimming pools (including kiddie pools, diving pools, wave pools and others); and spray grounds. The NYS DOH is responsible for assuring that all public swimming facilities in the state are operated in a safe manner and that they meet State and Federal standards for safe recreational use. All public bathing facilities in the state must be supervised by qualified lifeguards and meet state water quality and safety standards.

NYS Office for the Aging (OFA)

<http://www.aging.ny.gov/>

Through its network of 59 "Area Agencies on Aging," the NYS Office for the Aging has initiated and continues to manage programs and services for health promotion, disease prevention, and recreation that help foster an active, healthy lifestyle for older adults statewide. The program's mission is to help older New Yorkers be independent for as long as possible through advocacy, development and delivery of person-centered, cost-effective policies, programs and services which support and empower older adults and their families, partnering with the network of public and private organizations which serve them.

NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS)

<https://ocfs.ny.gov/main/>

The mission of the OCFS is to promote the safety, permanency and well-being of children, families and communities. This is achieved by setting and enforcing policies, building partnerships, and funding and providing quality services. OCFS is its own independent agency and includes the offices of Child Welfare, Child Care, Juvenile Justice, Commission for the Blind, and Adult Services.

Youth Development Program

OCFS administers the Youth Development program, which is aimed at preventing youth from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system, child welfare system or becoming chronically dependent on other humans. This includes services that promote physical and emotional wellness; educational achievement; civic, family and community engagement; and family support. This program supports, in part, community-oriented services that may include outdoor recreation activities.

Empire Pass

OCFS participates in the Empire Pass program. The Pass is provided to foster families in order to strengthen interactions between children and their foster/adoptive families by providing them an opportunity to create lasting memories. This offer has been especially helpful to families in rural areas.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE)

<https://www.nan.usace.army.mil/>

Harbors of Refuge

Lakes Erie and Ontario are subject to sudden squalls and high winds that can create waves and wakes over 10 feet. A number of “harbors of refuge”—landing sites that accommodate transit craft (rather than home ports for local craft)—have been identified by the COE. Initially, the COE recommended providing harbors of refuge every 30 miles. For smaller craft navigating the Great Lakes, however, it was determined that shorter intervals were more appropriate. Harbors of refuge have been established at Barcelona, Dunkirk, Cattaraugus Creek, Sturgeon Point and Buffalo Harbors on Lake Erie and Wilson-Tuscarora State Park, Olcott Harbor, Golden Hill State Park, Oak Orchard Marine Park, Braddock Bay, Irondequoit Bay State Park, Port Bay, Little Sodus Bay, Mexico Point State Park, Port Ontario, Henderson Harbor and Sackets Harbor on Lake Ontario.

In 1982, OPRHP and DEC prepared a report identifying the scope of work, expenditures and benefits that would be involved to expand access opportunities on the Great Lakes: the “Strategic Plan for Economic Development through Expansion of Waterway Access to the Great Lakes Report.” Many projects proposed in the document have been implemented, but more opportunities exist, as noted in the NYS “25-Year Plan for the Great Lakes.” This need is supported by the findings of the “1990 Statewide Survey of Boating Use at Public Waterway Access Sites in NYS” that identified Lake Erie and Lake Ontario in the top five waterbodies in the State which boaters identified as needing increased public access.

Federal Regulatory Commission (FERC)

<http://www.ferc.gov/default.asp>

An independent agency, FERC regulates interstate transmission of electricity, natural gas, and oil. FERC also reviews proposals to build liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminals and interstate natural gas pipelines and licensing hydropower projects. OPRHP partners with FERC to ensure compliance with FERC-regulated properties that abut State Parks.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Lake Champlain Basin Program (LCBP)

<http://www.lcbp.org/>

Stretching from the Adirondacks in NYS to the Green Mountains in Vermont, and north into Quebec, Canada, the Lake Champlain Basin is a unique and historically significant natural resource that attracts thousands of residents and visitors each year. Increased recreation demand, development, and competing and conflicting uses all affect the Lake’s natural and recreational resources. The LCBP is a congressionally-designated initiative to restore and protect Lake Champlain and its watershed. The program partners with NYS, Vermont, and Québec to coordinate and fund efforts to address challenges such as phosphorus pollution, toxic substances, biodiversity, invasive species, and climate change.

Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act (BEACH Act)

<http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/beaches/>

To improve beach water quality testing and help beach managers better inform the public when there are water quality problems, the BEACH Act was passed in 2000, authorizing EPA to award grants to eligible states, tribes and territories to develop and implement beach water quality monitoring and notification programs at coastal and Great Lakes beaches.

National Park Service (NPS)

National Heritage Areas and Corridors

<http://www.nps.gov/history/heritageareas/>

National Heritage Areas and Corridors are aimed at conserving America's rich culture and history. The first National Heritage Corridor was designated by Congress in 1984. Today there are thirty-seven Heritage Areas or Corridors around the country. Three of the most recently designated areas are located within New York State—the Hudson River Valley National Heritage Area (designated in 1996), the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor (designated in 2000) and the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership (designated in 2006). All National Heritage Areas and Corridors must complete a management plan that sets forth its goals, objectives, programs and management entity. This plan is approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and requires local input, review and approvals prior to completion. The role of the National Park Service, depending on the enabling legislation, may include providing technical, planning, and staff assistance, funding, and review and approval of the management plan.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)

National Estuarine Research Reserve (NERR) System

<https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/ecosystems/nerrs/>

The NERR System is a network of protected estuarine areas—places where fresh water mixes with saltwater from the sea—established for long-term research, education and stewardship. This partnership program between NOAA and the coastal states protects more than one million acres of estuarine land and water, valuable areas that provide habitat for specialized wildlife species, educational opportunities for students, teachers and the public, and living laboratories for scientists. The reserve in NYS is in the Hudson River Estuary, where four distinct tidal wetland sites encompass nearly 5,000 acres, along 100 miles along the Hudson River. These were designated as Hudson River National Estuarine Research Reserves in 1982, providing field laboratories for estuarine research, stewardship and education.

Sea Grant

<https://seagrant.noaa.gov/About>

Sea Grant is a nationwide network, administered through NOAA, of 30 university-based programs that work with coastal communities. The National Sea Grant College Program engages this network of the nation's top universities in conducting scientific research, education, training, and projects designed to inform science-based decisions about the use and conservation of our aquatic resources. Sea Grant's mission is to enhance the practical use and conservation of coastal, marine and Great Lakes resources to help create a sustainable economy and environment. Environmental stewardship, long-term economic development and responsible use of our coastal, ocean and Great Lakes resources are at the heart of Sea Grant's mission.

U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

<http://nas.er.usgs.gov/default.aspx>

Established as a central repository for accurate and spatially referenced biogeographic accounts the Nonindigenous Aquatic Species (NAS) is an information resource for the United States Geological Survey. The program provides scientific reports, online/real-time answers to questions, spatial data sets, distribution maps, and general information about introduced aquatic species in the U.S. The data are available for use by biologists, interagency groups, and the general public.

U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)

<http://www.agriculture.ny.gov/CAPS/index.html>

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/about_aphis/

A program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), APHIS works to protect and promote U.S. agricultural health, regulating genetically engineered organisms, administering the U.S. Animal Welfare Act, and carrying out wildlife damage management activities. The APHIS Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey (CAPS) has a national survey program to ensure early detection of harmful or economically-significant plant pests and weeds. The program works with states and universities through national, regional, and State level committees to prioritize and fund projects. The NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets is the coordinator of the CAPS program for the State.

APPENDIX E – OPEN PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS AND GRANT ALLOCATION

The NY State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan helps to inform the allocation of state and federal funds for recreation and open space projects. The policies, needs assessment, initiatives and goals described here are translated into criteria for evaluating projects in an objective manner. The SCORP is also used to develop the rating system for the Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) for Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) projects and contributes to the development of rating systems for state-funded **Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)** grants for municipal and nonprofit projects, **Recreational Trails Programs (RTP)** grants, and various acquisition categories consistent with the Open Space Plan. SCORP guides the allocation of funds to areas and facilities in greatest need.

The State's park and recreation priority-rating systems help rank projects on a statewide basis, translating measurements of need, and statements of policy to maximize fulfillment of recreation needs while protecting natural assets. To assure continuity throughout the process, all applications are reviewed on a statewide basis, and discussions are conducted with regional and technical staff to provide final review, ranking and approval.

Distribution of State and Federal Funding

The OPSP begins with the determination of the appropriate funding source. Funding for local park and recreation projects directed at municipal and nonprofit organizations is provided through the NYS Environmental Protection Fund Grant Program. This is an annual grant competition that NYS offers through the Consolidated Funding Application (CFA). The grant opportunities are announced and information regarding eligibility requirements is posted on the NYS Parks website at <https://parks.ny.gov/grants/grant-programs.aspx>.

Funding for state park and recreation development, improvement, and renovation projects is provided by the State's LWCF apportionment and matched with a special State Budget allocation called NYWorks. NYS distributes the LWCF funding among the 180+/- State Park and Recreation facilities through the State Parks Capital Planning Process.

State Funding

Environmental Protection Fund Grant Program for Parks, Preservation and Heritage (EPF)

Applications are available annually through the Consolidated Funding Application (CFA). Title 9 NYCRR (sections 439.1–443.4) implements the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) Act of 1993 (Title 9 of Article 54 of the Environmental Conservation Law), which created OPRHP's program for Parks, Preservation and Heritage Grants. The EPF is a matching grant program for the acquisition, planning, development, and improvement of parks, historic properties, and heritage areas located within the physical boundaries of the State of New York. This State-funded program distributes approximately \$20 million annually to the improvement of the State's environment and its invaluable natural, recreational and historic resources. Funds may be awarded to municipalities or not-for-profits with an ownership interest. All applicants must use the online CFA to apply. One application covers all three program categories (Parks, Historic Preservation, Heritage Areas) highlighted below.

Parks Program

A matching grant program for the acquisition, development and planning of parks and recreational facilities to preserve, rehabilitate or restore lands, waters or structures for park, recreation or conservation purposes and for structural assessments and/or planning for such projects. Funds may be awarded for indoor or outdoor projects and must reflect the priorities established in NY SCORP.

Historic Preservation Program

Appendix E – Open Project Selection Process and Grant Allocation

A matching grant program to improve, protect, preserve, rehabilitate, restore or acquire properties listed on the State or National Registers of Historic Places and for structural assessments and/or planning for such projects.

Heritage Areas Program

A matching grant program for projects to acquire, preserve, rehabilitate or restore lands, waters or structures, identified in the approved management plans for Heritage Areas designated under section 35.03 of the Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law and for structural assessments or planning for such projects. Projects must fall within a New York State Designated Heritage Area.

Federal Funding

Recreational Trails Program Grants (RTP)

The Recreational Trails Program (RTP) provides funds to the States to develop and maintain recreational trails and trail-related facilities for both nonmotorized and motorized recreational trail uses. The RTP is an assistance program of the U.S. Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). In New York State, the RTP is administered by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP).

The RTP legislation requires that States use 30% of funds for non-motorized recreation, 30% for motorized recreation, and 40% for diverse recreational trail use.

A local assistance grant round is held every other year (in odd numbered years) and alternates with a state grant round held in even numbered years. Municipalities and nonprofit corporations must apply through the online New York State Consolidated Funding Application (CFA). State and Federal agencies, public benefit corporations and public authorities must apply through the State Application Solicitation.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

Each year, beginning in April (the beginning of the State Fiscal Year (SFY)), OPRHP requests projects and capital funding requirements from the Regional Park Administrations for next SFY. Projects can entail redevelopment, renovation of an existing park or park area, and new construction of recreational facilities within an existing park. This request for projects includes direction for incorporating Commissioner priorities and project focus areas. For example, in 2019, projects were requested that focus on improving and greening the state park system; and, for 2020 projects, the focus was improving the visitor experience by selecting larger areas within a park for renovation and improvement.

Once all the projects have been received, the Agency then identifies projects that are eligible for receiving LWCF. This is done according to the criteria outlined in the LWCF State Assistance Program Manual (Vol 69, October 1, 2008) Chapter 3 – Acquisition and Development Project Eligibility. Eligible projects are then evaluated through the OPSP rating criteria. Rated projects are then prioritized by readiness and scoring for inclusion in the Capital Plan and scheduling for grant opportunity submission.

OPRHP attempts to use its entire annual apportionment to avoid unobligated funds. For projects that are completed with expenditures less than the obligated amount or are withdrawn from funding, the unexpended amount reverts to a “special reappportionment account” which the State can request in the following fiscal year.

In some instances, projects that have received awards make requests for increases in funding. This is usually a result of contract bids higher than the estimated costs or if a project has an overrun of costs. These projects can be amended to add or delete project elements and increase or decrease the budget and federal share accordingly, provided these amendment requests are within the same facility and address the changes in the project scope that pertain to the same type of project.

Environmental Protection Fund Selection Criteria

Applications

For the Environmental Protection Fund Grant Program for Parks, Preservation and Heritage (EPF), one application covers all three program areas – Parks, Historic Preservation, and Heritage Areas.

The Parks program is for the acquisition, development and planning of parks and recreational facilities to preserve, rehabilitate or restore lands, waters or structures for park, recreation or conservation purposes and for structural assessments and/or planning for such projects. Examples of eligible projects include: playgrounds, courts, rinks, community gardens, and facilities for swimming, boating, picnicking, hunting, fishing, camping or other recreational activities. To ensure the public benefit from the investment of state funds, public access covenants will be conveyed to the State for all park development projects undertaken by not for profit corporations. Conservation easements will be conveyed to the State for park acquisition projects undertaken by not-for-profit corporations. Parkland acquired or improved by a municipality must remain parkland in perpetuity and is subject to the State's Parkland Alienation Law (<http://nysparks.com/publications/documents/AlienationHandbook2017.pdf>).

Funding Priorities

Each year the Commissioner establishes program priorities for which projects will receive additional points.

Rating Criteria

The Priority Evaluation Form is based on the following rating criteria:

- A. the extent to which the project site has suffered from physical deterioration, decay, vandalism, neglect or disinvestment or may be threatened with closure, demolition or inappropriate development;
- B. the relationship of the project to a local, regional and/or statewide planning document particularly the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and the New York State Open Space Conservation Plan, or other assessment of need;
- C. the extent to which the project protects, enhances or interprets natural, cultural or historic resources;
- D. the ability of the project sponsor to initiate and complete the project on a timely basis, at a reasonable cost, and operate or maintain the completed project;
- E. the degree to which local recreation, conservation or open space deficiencies will be addressed by the project;
- F. the degree to which the project will primarily serve either a densely populated area or an area where a substantial proportion of the population is of low income or otherwise disadvantaged or underserved;
- G. annual programmatic and funding priorities.

Among the rating criteria, the Commissioner may award any of the following factors up to a maximum of ten points. All applications will be reviewed for the relevance of these to the project scope:

- A. the geographic distribution of other fundable projects in any given application cycle; consideration may be given to projects in areas that have or have not received funding in recent cycles or where funding is not commensurate with the population of the area. This will be based on the proximity to other funded sites and the diversity of projects being funded on a regional and local basis, as well as the service area of the developed or planned facilities.
- B. the extent to which the project will maximize the use and accessibility of a facility; consideration may be given to projects where funding will allow underutilized facilities to be accessed or to develop underutilized resources for public use. This will be based on the resources offered by the facility, the use of those resources and whether the proposed project will help the facility expand and enhance its public use.

Appendix E – Open Project Selection Process and Grant Allocation

- C. special engineering, environmental and historic preservation concerns or benefits; consideration may be given to develop particularly significant resources and facilities or to develop innovative approaches to preserve valuable resources. This will be based on the type of resource being developed or rehabilitated; its rarity on a local, regional, statewide and national basis; the ability of an innovative technology to address an emergency or mitigate future problems; how well a technology can be "exported" for use on other properties and resources; and how/if the project will allow public access that would not otherwise be available.
- D. the past performance, if any, of the project sponsor on previous projects; consideration may be given to how timely an applicant completed previous projects, including its reporting requirements; how successful it was in outreach, especially to minority- and woman-owned businesses; the ongoing upkeep and maintenance of the property; and its cooperation in allowing OPRHP to complete inspections and other follow-up actions.

Eligible applications will be reviewed, rated and awarded as ranked on a regional basis, competing only against others in their region and category.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

RTP Application Selection Criteria

When award recommendations are finalized, OPRHP submits recommended projects to the Federal Highway Administration for approval. Grant awards are contingent upon Federal approval. The Grant Selection Criteria are listed below. The maximum total score is 100 points.

- A. Project provides for recreational trail corridor sharing for motorized and/or non-motorized use (Maximum 5 points). Key Consideration: The most important concern is that two or more uses are compatible and provide a safe recreational experience for all users.
 - (5) Project involves two or more trails in the same corridor that accommodate both motorized and non-motorized trail uses;
 - (4) Project involves two or more trails in the same corridor that accommodate either motorized or non-motorized trail uses;
 - (3) Project involves one trail with motorized and non-motorized concurrent uses;
 - (2) Project involves time sharing of the trail other than on a seasonal basis;
 - (1) Project involves seasonal time sharing of the trail;
 - (0) Criterion is not applicable.
- B. Project provides for motorized and/or non-motorized use that will enhance the quality and quantity of recreational trail opportunities (Maximum 5 points). Key Consideration: An important consideration is that this project will enhance the quality and quantity of recreational trail opportunities available in the community or region.
 - (5) Project provides for both motorized and non-motorized use for both summer and winter activities;
 - (4) Project provides for both motorized and non-motorized use for either summer or winter activities;
 - (3) Project provides for either motorized or non-motorized use for both summer and winter activities;
 - (2) Project provides either motorized or non-motorized use for either summer or winter activities.
- C. Project provides urban trail linkages (Maximum 4 points). Key Considerations:
 - (a) Project provides linkage to other trail opportunities in urban areas;
 - (b) Project provides linkage to recreational areas, residential communities, places of employment, commerce, schools, parks, or other public places in urban areas;

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- (c) Project is located in a census defined Standard Metropolitan/Micropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA);
 - (d) Project demonstrates advancement of the Downtown Revitalization Initiative and Strategic Community Investment.
 - (4) Project meets all of the criteria above;
 - (3) Project meets only two of the criteria above;
 - (2) Project meets only one of the criteria above;
 - (0) Project does not meet any of the criteria above.
- D. Project is identified as a component of a statewide or national trail system or furthers a specific goal of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) or the Statewide Trails Plan or a local trail plan (Maximum 5 points). Key Consideration: The degree to which the project is clearly identifiable as a priority for action, ties in with specific goals, priorities and implementation strategies, and/or complies with identified needs of the area.
- (5) Project is a component of a statewide or national trail system as identified in the SCORP or the Statewide Trails Plan (e.g., National Scenic, Historic, Heritage Area or Recreational Trails, Millennium Trails, Empire State Trail, Canalway Trail or State Snowmobile Plan);
 - (4) Project furthers a specific goal of a regional trail plan referenced in the Statewide Trails Plan or the SCORP;
 - (3) Project furthers a specific goal of a local trail plan referenced in regional or local planning documents.
 - (0) Project does not further the goals of any trails plan.
- E. Index of Need – based on the “Relative Index of Needs” table in the SCORP (Maximum 5 points). Key Consideration: The project satisfies county recreation needs based on a statewide supply and demand assessment.
- (0 – 5) points based on the average Relative Index of Need (RIN) for pertinent trail activities.
- F. Documentation of community support for the project (Maximum 5 points). Key Consideration: The major concern is that this project is responding to community-identified needs and shows evidence of community support.
- (0 - 5) Citizens or community groups where the project is located have participated in the planning of the project, demonstrated support for the project and/or will be involved in project implementation.
- G. Project ties into other trails, greenways, scenic corridors, natural, cultural, historical or recreational areas (Maximum 4 points). Key Considerations:
- (a) Project ties into the Empire State Trail, Hudson River Greenway, or another major trail
 - (b) Project ties into a designated scenic corridor of National, State or regional significance
 - (c) Project ties into other trails
 - (d) Project links natural, cultural, historic or recreation areas or resources
- (4) Project meets at least three of the above criteria
 - (3) Project meets only two of the above criteria
 - (2) Project meets only one of the above criteria
 - (0) Project does not meet any of the above criteria
- H. Project planning, design and schedule demonstrate an understanding of the program requirements and an ability to progress through the necessary phases and approvals appropriately (Maximum 6 points). Key Consideration: The major concern is that the project is planned and designed in compliance with State and Federal requirements and will proceed efficiently through the necessary steps upon receiving Federal authorization for the applicable phases. There is no statutory limit on the number of grants one property or one applicant may receive, but in the interest of equity and

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fairness and in consideration of applicant capacity, applicants that have three or more open grants with OPRHP should not receive additional awards.

(3 – 6 points) Project schedule is clear, well planned and logical. Applicant has clearly demonstrated an understanding of the program requirements and an approach to implement the project in a timely, efficient and effective manner.

(0 – 3 points) Project planning and schedule is unclear, under-developed or unrealistic, either overly ambitious or under-achieving, based upon the information provided. Applicant demonstrates a lack of understanding of the program requirements.

- I. Project will utilize existing corridors, such as existing trail corridors, railroad right-of-way, canal towpath, utility lines, publicly owned river valleys or highland ridges, parkways, etc. (Maximum 4 points). Key Consideration: The major concern is to maximize the use and maintain the integrity of existing corridors.

(4) The project will utilize only existing corridors;

(2) The project will utilize an existing corridor but requires additional right-of-way;

(0) The project will not utilize an existing corridor.

- J. Project will improve the continuity of a trail system (Maximum 4 points). Key Consideration: The concern is to encourage the expansion and integration of trails. NON-MOTORIZED USE (Non-Motorized and Diverse Categories):

(4) Project is part of a trail system over 10 miles in length.

(3) Project is part of a trail system 5-10 miles in length.

(2) Project is part of a trail system less than 5 miles in length.

MOTORIZED USE (Motorized and Diverse Categories):

(4) Project is part of a trail system over 50 miles in length.

(3) Project is part of a trail system 5-50 miles in length.

(2) Project is part of a trail system less than 5 miles in length.

- K. Project budget is reasonable, justified and cost-effective (Maximum 15 points). Key Consideration: Points are determined by assessing the completeness of the project budget, the eligibility, necessity and cost-effectiveness of the cost items, and the availability of matching share.

(10 - 15 points) A detailed budget has been provided which contains only eligible and necessary costs. Estimates are justified, cost-effective and based on sound principles and experience. Matching share is identified and will be available for the project term.

(5 - 10 points) A complete budget has been provided but the basis for cost estimates is unclear or not cost-effective. Matching share is identified and will be available for the project term.

(0 - 5 points) A budget has been provided but contains ineligible costs or lacks the necessary details to determine eligibility, cost-effectiveness or matching share requirements.

- L. Project addresses State and Federal program initiatives (2 points each, Maximum 8 points).

(2) Project utilizes Youth Conservation or Service Corps.

(2) Project specifically provides enhanced recreational access for persons with disabilities.

(2) Project provides for the redesign, reconstruction, nonroutine maintenance, or relocation of recreational trails to benefit the natural environment or to mitigate and minimize the impact to the natural environment.

(2) Project will address communities currently lacking recreational opportunities.

- M. Regional Economic Development Council Assessment (Maximum 20 points)

N. Statewide Assessment Factors (Maximum 10 points)

The Commissioner may award up to ten (10) points for any of the following factors. All applications will be reviewed for their relevance to these factors:

- **Geographic Distribution.** Consideration may be given to projects in areas that have or have not received funding in recent cycles or where funding is not commensurate with the population of the area. This will be based on the proximity to other funded sites and the diversity of projects being funded on a regional and local basis, as well as the service area of the developed or planned facilities.
- **Maximize Use and Accessibility.** Consideration may be given to projects where funding will allow underutilized facilities to be accessed or to develop underutilized resources for public use. This will be based on the resources offered by the facility, the use of those resources and whether the proposed project will help the facility expand and enhance its public use.
- **Special Engineering, Environmental, Preservation Benefits.** Consideration may be given to develop particularly significant resources and facilities or to develop innovative approaches to preserve valuable resources. This will be based on the type of resource being developed or rehabilitated; its rarity on a local, regional, statewide and national basis; the ability of an innovative technology to address an emergency or mitigate future problems; how well a technology can be “exported” for use on other properties and resources; and how/if the project will allow public access that would not otherwise be available.
- **Past Performance.** Consideration may be given to how timely an applicant completed previous projects, including its reporting requirements; how successful it was in outreach, especially to minority- and woman-owned businesses; the ongoing upkeep and maintenance of the property; and its cooperation in allowing OPRHP to complete inspections and other follow-up activities.

LWCF Open Project Selection Process (OPSP) Criteria

SCORP Themes (2 – 4 points)

Eligible projects must demonstrate that they conform to two or more of the SCORP Themes. (yes/no)

1. Keep the outdoor recreation system welcoming, safe, affordable and accessible.
2. Improve the visitor experience.
3. Restore and enhance the outdoor recreation system with an emphasis on conservation and resiliency.
4. Celebrate and teach history while promoting historic preservation efforts across the State.

Need (5 points)

The project must be an identified need for the park/facility: Evidence of need can include documentation of: number of similar facilities in the service area; level of use of at the existing facility and anticipated level of use of the proposed facility; condition of facilities; emergencies, mandates or development pressure.

Planning (6 points)

The project is consistent with plans for the park/facility. The project must relate or contribute to documented plans. Planning documents must be current and applicable. Relevant documents include, but are not limited to: capital development plans, management plans, area development plans, master plans, regional development plans, and SCORP.

SCORP Goals (85 points)

The project must demonstrate that it furthers one or more of the eight SCORP Goals.

(20 points)

Goal #1: Connect children and adults with nature and recreation by improving access to outdoor recreation opportunities.

- Provides recreation opportunities for underserved groups and communities
- Promotes connection to outdoor recreational opportunities through alternative or public transportation.
- Provides new or improved access to outdoor recreation facilities to all members of the recreating public.
- Increases programming for youth and adults of all abilities that increases physical activity.
- Increases programming for youth and adults of all abilities that fosters an environmental conservation ethic.
- Updates and retrofits facilities to meet the needs of individuals of all ages and abilities.
- Encourages the use of trails to increase physical activity and provide alternative transportation routes between neighborhoods and recreation areas.
- Incorporates universal designs in recreation facilities and support facilities.

(5 Points)

Goal #2: Inform the public about outdoor recreation opportunities.

- Increases awareness about educational and outdoor programming for K-12 students through the **Connect Kids to Parks** grant program.
- Focuses outreach to demographic segments that are less engaged and have less public access to outdoor recreation.
- Disseminates information about availability of outdoor recreation facilities and programming through interactive state agency websites.
- Utilizes social media, press releases, and additional media platforms to further highlight project initiatives and encourage visitation.
- Continues the promotion of state facilities through the distribution of printed publications.
- Educates the public on convenient ways to explore the outdoors (sharable Empire Pass, Reserve America, online golf registration).

(5 Points)

Goal #3: Engage the public through programming.

- Expands environmental and cultural education, interpretation, and volunteerism, such as **Citizen Science** programs, throughout the State's public outdoor recreation estate.
- Expands partnerships with colleges and universities to help develop and implement environmental education and interpretation programs.
- Expands partnerships with established park, trail, and advocacy groups.
- Continues to foster partnerships with Friends' groups to garner support for individual parks and historic sites.

(20 Points)

Goal #4: Reinvent and redesign the State's outdoor recreation system.

- Facilitates inventories and analyses of park, recreation, natural and historic resources through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other technologies.
- Develops or implements master plans, site plans, management plans, and other planning tools to facilitate the reinvention and redesign of the State outdoor recreation system.
- Rehabilitates, retrofits and/or adaptively reuses existing recreation and historic facilities to satisfy existing and projected recreation, interpretive, and education needs.
- Promotes compatible multiple uses and maximize, as appropriate, the length of activity seasons.
- Supports implementation of universal access standards in rehabilitation and new construction.
- Encourages training in "best practices" for park, historic site staff and land managers, to help protect natural and cultural resources, and improve operation and maintenance, to ensure public health and safety.

(20 Points)

Goal #5: Build a 21st century green and resilient outdoor recreation system; repair and green aging infrastructure and open new facilities.

- Protects natural and cultural resources when undertaking park and historic site operations, maintenance, and management activities.
- Reduces energy consumption and lowers the production of greenhouse gases through increased energy efficiency, use, and support of renewable energy sources.
- Continues to implement policies and procedures to maximize procurement of environmentally preferable products and services.
- Ensures practices that promote waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- Promotes the procurement of locally-produced commodities.
- Encourages increased funding from State and Federal sources for outdoor recreation.
- Encourages transportation options that reduce carbon emissions including, but not limited to, carpooling, public mass transit, cycling, and walking.
- Evaluates existing infrastructure to determine the most critical repair needs.
- Supports efforts to provide consistent funding to maintain and upgrade outdoor recreation facilities, as outlined in the **NYS Parks 2020 Plan**.
- Evaluates vulnerable coastal parks and lands to ensure natural processes are not hindered by development, including repairs/improvements that will better prepare facilities to handle future weather events.
- Identifies and encourages the creation of recreationways, greenways and water trails in and around metropolitan areas, along major water corridors, and along railroad and utility corridors.
- Encourages the development of trails within subdivisions to provide pedestrian access to neighboring communities and facilities.
- Fosters partnerships between federal, state, and local governments, nonprofit organizations, trail groups, private landowners, and volunteers in the development and maintenance of trails.
- Encourages trails and open spaces in the revitalization of urban areas.
- Strengthens the statewide trails program for coordination, planning, and technical assistance of trails development.

(5 Points)

Goal #6: Expand and protect natural connections between parks and open space.

- Continues to inventory important ecosystems and natural connectors.
- Continues to develop interstate, statewide, regional, and local approaches to protect biodiversity.
- Encourages open space preservation by assessing lands adjacent to public outdoor recreation sites for future acquisition potential.
- Encourages the protection and/or acquisition of critical connectors between parks and open space acquisition of in-holdings and important properties adjacent to existing public landholdings. Ensures that the acquisition of open space resources is consistent with the approaches and recommendations identified in the **NYS Open Space Conservation Plan**.
- Encourages the use of fee and non-fee acquisition as well as other techniques in the protection of important open space, scenic, historic, and ecologically sensitive areas.

(5 Points)

Goal #7: Restore, conserve, and protect the State's biodiversity.

- Enhances habitat connectivity and reduces habitat fragmentation.
- Expands climate resiliency and adaptation efforts.
- Mitigates the adverse impacts of invasive plants, insects, and other animals.
- Promotes wildlife management efforts that improve biodiversity in parks and natural areas.
- Preserves, connects, and enhances natural areas and ecosystems to improve biodiversity.
- Educates staff and visitors to parks and natural areas about the value of biodiversity and the impacts of threats such as climate change, invasive species, habitat loss and fragmentation.

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- Expands involvement of conservation and service corps, as well as volunteer groups, in the protection of natural areas.
- Strengthens consistency of policies and collaboration between state, federal, and local biodiversity programs.

(5 Points)

Goal #8: Expand historic preservation efforts across the State, at the local and regional level, and cultivate pride of place.

- Strengthens interpretive programming to promote diversity.
- Improves energy conservation efforts at historic sites.
- Enhances collaborations to advance historic preservation.
- Improves gateways to historic sites to better engage the local community and visitors.
- Trains New Yorkers in historic preservation trades, skills and crafts.
- Continues to educate New Yorkers about the importance of historic preservation.
- Capitalizes on heritage tourism opportunities and develops new tourism.

APPENDIX F – SUPPLY AND DEMAND SURVEYS

Overview

Appendix F consists of three Market Research Plans (MRP) and the corresponding final survey instrument:

- 1) 2018 Outdoor Recreation Inventory Survey (RFIS) MRP and corresponding final survey instrument
- 2) 2018 Park Professionals Survey MRP and corresponding final survey instrument
- 3) 2018 Public Outdoor Recreation Survey (PORS 2018) MRP and corresponding final survey instrument


Supply Data Collection

1) NYS OPRHP – Market Research Plan

Date: 6/21/19	Project Name: NYS Outdoor Recreation Survey (2018 Recreation Facility Inventory System (RFIS))	Analyst: AG Approval(s): DC
<p>Background: As part of the SCORP, NYS OPRHP conducted a recreation facility update through an online survey. OPRHP and County-level park managers completed a survey for each recreation facility under their management. The information is cleaned, formatted and uploaded to OPRHP’s RFIS which is in an Access database. The survey served as a vehicle to obtain the recreation facility updates on a park-by-park basis across a broad spectrum of recreation facility measures. These updates in the RFIS represent the supply-side of the Relative Index of Need (RIN). OPRHP’s RFIS was created decades ago and has been an integral part of the SCORP process. Data about all outdoor recreation sites in New York State in principle is housed in the RFIS. It is updated when the SCORP is updated.</p>		
<p>Research Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain recreation facility updates on existing and new parks from OPRHP, Dept. of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and County-level park managers. • Understand the breadth/depth of NYS’s recreation facilities by type, OPRHP region and type of recreation activity. • Explain the importance of the SCORP process, introduce and review the survey tools OPRHP used to gather quantitative information to park managers that attended SCORP meetings held across the state. 		
<p>Research/Sample Methodology:</p> <p>The update for the 2020-2025 NYS SCORP entailed gathering data about facilities owned by OPRHP, DEC, all New York State (NYS) counties, and New York City (NYC). OPRHP and county facility data were collected using an online survey. DEC data was collected directly from the Division of Lands and Forests., and NYC Parks Grant Bureau provided data for New York City Parks. No other data sources were used during this update. It would have been ideal to broaden this effort’s scope to include federal, commercial, nonprofit, and data for municipalities outside NYC, however, the timeframe and resource availability (human and financial) were prohibitive.</p> <p>The RFIS survey was developed based on the design of the RFIS itself, and then refined over the course of several review sessions with Planning Staff to better reflect general changes and trends in outdoor recreational usage since the inventory system was initially developed. The process of gathering data from county facility managers began with a series of four regional workshops. The purpose of these workshops was twofold — to explain the importance of the larger SCORP process and introduce and review two of the survey tools OPRHP used to gather quantitative and qualitative information. A description of the surveys are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An Outdoor Recreational Facility Inventory Survey (ORFIS) (or supply-side survey of the RIN) which OPRHP used to update its Recreational Facility Inventory System (RFIS) database and get a more accurate representation of existing recreational facilities available statewide, and 2. A Park Professionals Survey (PPS) to gauge the relative areas of community need and optimal resource allocation from the perspective of park management. This survey is detailed in the 2018 Park Professionals Survey (PPS) Market Research Plan (MRP) on page F-7. <p>The workshops were initially scheduled in five general statewide regions: Capital (Albany), Central (Chittenango), Downstate (Staatsburg), North Country (Massena) and Western (Buffalo). Due to lack of response, the North Country workshop was cancelled and facilitated via a conference call. These workshops occurred throughout March 2018. Survey participants are represented from a cross-section of the state’s 62 counties. Surveys were sent out using SurveyAnalytics powered by QuestionPro’s (SAQP) online research application to OPRHP and County Park Managers. Completed survey responses totaled 466. In some cases, multiple parks are managed by the same park manager, so a survey was completed for each recreation facility a park manager oversees. <i>Cont.</i></p>		

Information Collected: Park managers answered questions regarding outdoor recreation activities and complementary amenities on the following categories:	
- Camping	- Swimming
- Trails	- Downhill skiing
- Golfing	- Park Area
- Court and field sports	- Other activities
- Picnicking and playgrounds	- Type of operator
- Marinas and boating	- Comments
- Golfing	
Participants were also asked to provide their professional contact information, park name, location, county, park type, acreage and parking capacity.	
Action Steps/Standards: The findings from NYS Outdoor Recreation Survey (2018 RFIS Survey) was used to develop the supply-side of the RIN model.	
Budget Estimates: Travel to Capital NY, Central NY, Downstate NY, Capital District and Western NY, including lunch, for all public workshops, cost between \$500-\$1,000.	
Time Frame: Survey planning/design – 11/17-2/18 Pretest survey - 3/18 Survey deployment – 4/18-12/18 Clean data – 1/19 Topline findings – 2/19 FINAL conclusions/findings – 3/19	

Outdoor Recreation Information Survey (RFIS)



The Planning Bureau of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) is updating its Outdoor Recreation Facilities Inventory database, which contains data on the types and quantities of recreation amenities available at over 15,000 parks and recreational facilities statewide. This information will be used to calculate the park/recreational capacities for determining areas of need throughout the state, as well as utilized for various reports and publications, including the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan (SCORP). To complete this survey, you will need to have detailed information about the amenities offered at each of the outdoor recreational facilities managed in your county. This includes information on features such as trails, camping, golfing, swimming, marinas and historical or scenic sites. In order to provide us with the most complete information possible, we ask that you submit a separate survey form for each one of the facilities managed by your county or region. We estimate that each survey will take approximately 30 to 40 minutes to complete. Not all questions are applicable to all facilities. When you are done answering the question(s) on each page, select the "Next" button at the bottom of the page to move on to the next portion of the survey. You may also save the survey at any time by selecting "Save Page and Continue Later" at the bottom of the survey, adjacent to the "Next" button. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us at SCORP.Plan@parks.ny.gov. We thank you for your cooperation and time on this matter.

Are you updating an existing facility record or creating a new record?

1. Updating existing record
2. Creating a new record – SKIP TO NAME

What is the site ID of the existing record? (This should be found on the upper left-hand side of the facility reports)

Operator (select one)

1. State
2. County
3. City or Village
4. Town
5. Federal

First Name/Last Name

What is the basic type of recreation enterprise carried on at the site?

1. Option 1
2. Option 2

6. School District
7. Quasi-public, nonprofit or community service organization
8. Private (Closed to public)
9. Commercial (Open to public)

APPENDIX F – SUPPLY AND DEMAND SURVEYS

In what county is your site located? (If site is located in more than one county, selected the county with the majority site acreage.)

1. 001 Albany County
2. 003 Allegany County
3. 005 Bronx County
4. 007 Broome County
5. 009 Cattaraugus County
6. 011 Cayuga County
7. 013 Chautauqua County
8. 015 Chemung County
9. 017 Chenango County
10. 019 Clinton County
11. 021 Columbia County
12. 023 Cortland County
13. 025 Delaware County
14. 027 Dutchess County
15. 029 Erie County
16. 031 Essex County
17. 033 Franklin County
18. 035 Fulton County
19. 037 Genesee County
20. 039 Greene County
21. 041 Hamilton County
22. 043 Herkimer County
23. 045 Jefferson County
24. 047 Kings County (Brooklyn)
25. 049 Lewis County
26. 051 Livingston County
27. 053 Madison County
28. 055 Monroe County
29. 057 Montgomery County

30. 059 Nassau County
31. 061 New York County (Manhattan)
32. 063 Niagara County
33. 065 Oneida County
34. 067 Onondaga County
35. 069 Ontario County
36. 071 Orange County
37. 073 Orleans County
38. 075 Oswego County
39. 077 Otsego County
40. 079 Putnam County
41. 081 Queens County
42. 083 Rensselaer County
43. 085 Richmond County (Staten Island)
44. 087 Rockland County
45. 089 Saint Lawrence County
46. 091 Saratoga County
47. 093 Schenectady County
48. 095 Schoharie County
49. 097 Schuyler County
50. 099 Seneca County
51. 101 Steuben County
52. 103 Suffolk County
53. 105 Sullivan County
54. 107 Tioga County
55. 109 Tompkins County
56. 111 Ulster County
57. 113 Warren County
58. 115 Washington County
59. 117 Wayne County
60. 119 Westchester County
61. 121 Wyoming County
62. 123 Yates County

Is the site split between two or more counties?

1. No
2. Yes

What is the name of the other county?

1. 001 Albany County
2. 003 Allegany County
3. 005 Bronx County
4. 007 Broome County
5. 009 Cattaraugus County
6. 011 Cayuga County
7. 013 Chautauqua County
8. 015 Chemung County
9. 017 Chenango County
10. 019 Clinton County
11. 021 Columbia County
12. 023 Cortland County
13. 025 Delaware County
14. 027 Dutchess County
15. 029 Erie County
16. 031 Essex County
17. 033 Franklin County
18. 035 Fulton County
19. 037 Genesee County
20. 039 Greene County
21. 041 Hamilton County
22. 043 Herkimer County
23. 045 Jefferson County
24. 047 Kings County (Brooklyn)
25. 049 Lewis County

26. 051 Livingston County
27. 053 Madison County
28. 055 Monroe County
29. 057 Montgomery County
30. 059 Nassau County
31. 061 New York County (Manhattan)
32. 063 Niagara County
33. 065 Oneida County
34. 067 Onondaga County
35. 069 Ontario County
36. 071 Orange County
37. 073 Orleans County
38. 075 Oswego County
39. 077 Otsego County
40. 079 Putnam County
41. 081 Queens County
42. 083 Rensselaer County
43. 085 Richmond County (Staten Island)
44. 087 Rockland County
45. 089 Saint Lawrence County
46. 091 Saratoga County
47. 093 Schenectady County
48. 095 Schoharie County
49. 097 Schuyler County
50. 099 Seneca County

- 51. 101 Steuben County
- 52. 103 Suffolk County
- 53. 105 Sullivan County
- 54. 107 Tioga County
- 55. 109 Tompkins County
- 56. 111 Ulster County

- 57. 113 Warren County
- 58. 115 Washington County
- 59. 117 Wayne County
- 60. 119 Westchester County
- 61. 121 Wyoming County
- 62. 123 Yates County

What is the site acreage in the other county? _____

PARK AREA

What is the total park acreage? _____

What is the total public parking capacity? (Example: High Falls Park has X parking spots available) _____

CAMPING

Are there camping facilities available at this park?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No - SKIP TO TRAILS

How many total acres of camping sites are there? _____

How many camp sites are electrified? _____

How many sites have full hook ups? (Water, sewage, electricity) _____

How many vehicle sites are there? _____

How many tent sites are there? _____

How many cabins are available at this facility? _____

How many backpack camping sites or lean-tos are there? _____

Is there winter camping available?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No - SKIP TO GROUP FACILITIES

How many winter camping sites are there? _____

How many winterized cabins are there? _____

How many acres of group camping sites are available? _____

How many group camping guests can the site accommodate? _____

How many seasonal camping sites are available for rental? _____

Are there publicly-accessible shower facilities _____?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

TRAILS

Are there trails available at the facility? (This includes bicycle, hiking, multi-use, water, and winter trails.)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No – SKIP TO PICNIC

Approximately how many total miles of trails are there? _____

How many miles of bicycle trails are available? _____

How many miles of hiking trails are available? _____

How many miles of multi-use trails are available? _____

How many miles of water trails are available? _____

Are there winter trails available at this facility? (Including snowmobile and cross-country ski trails.)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No - SKIP TO PICNIC/PLAYGROUNDS

How many miles of snowmobile trails are available? _____

How many miles of cross-country skiing trails are available? _____

How many total miles of winter trails are available? _____

PICNICKING AND PLAYGROUNDS

Are there picnicking areas at this park?

- 1. Yes
- No – SKIP TO COURT/FIELD SPORTS

How many total picnic tables are there? _____

How many shelters are there? _____

What is the total acreage of playgrounds at the facility? _____

COURT AND FIELD SPORTS

Are there court or field sport games available at this facility? (This includes baseball, football, little league, softball, running and cross-country track, tennis, basketball, handball, shuffleboard, horseshoe, and multi-use courts/fields)

- 1. Yes
- 2. No - SKIP TO SWIMMING

Is there dedicated walking/running/cross country tracks available?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No - SKIP TO SWIMMING

How many feet of walking/running track are available? _____

How many miles of cross-country track are available? _____

SWIMMING

Is there swimming available at this facility?

Appendix F – Supply and Demand Surveys

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO MARINAS/BOATING

How many swimming pools are there on site? _____

What is the total pool area on site, in square feet? _____

How many linear feet of developed beach is there on site? _____

Please indicate how many of the following court and field sports facilities are available:	0	1	2	3	4	5	More than 5
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Baseball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Softball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Little League	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shuffleboard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Horseshoe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multi Use Court	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Multi Use Field	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Court Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other Field Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

MARINAS AND BOATING

Are there marinas and/or boating at this facility?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO BOAT RENTALS

How many cartop/hand launches are there on site? _____

How many launch ramps are there on site? _____

How many pier moorings are there on site? _____

How many anchorage sites are there? _____

How many transient docks are there on site?

How many slips are there on site? _____

How many pump out stations are there on site?

Are there boat rentals available on site?

1. Yes
2. No -- SKIP TO GOLFING

What are the number of rowboats available for rental? _____

What are the number of canoes/kayak available for rental? _____

What are the number of sailboats available for rental? _____

What are the number of charter boats available for rental? _____

If there are excursion rentals available, what is the total passenger capacity of the fleet? _____

Please list the names of any major water bodies: _____

GOLFING

Are there golfing facilities available on site? (Driving range, miniature, pitch & putt, executive or regulation courses, disc/frisbee golf)

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO DOWNHILL SKIING

How many 9-hole courses are available? _____

How many 18-hole courses are available? _____

Please select which other golf services are available

1. Pro Shop
2. Caddies
3. Caddy Carts
4. Riding Cart

Please specify the kinds of golfing activities available:	Acres	Number of Positions or Holes	Total Yards
Driving Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miniature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pitch & Putt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Executive Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regulation Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Disc/Frisbee Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DOWNHILL SKIING

Are there downhill skiing areas on site?

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

How many acres of downhill ski areas are available? _____

What are the number of slopes available in downhill ski areas? _____

What are the number of trails available in downhill ski areas? _____

Please indicate the number of slopes and linear feet with each of the following:	Number of Slopes	Linear Feet
Rope tows	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifts/T-Bar/Puma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chairs (Gondola)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conveyor lifts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is there snowmaking available?

1. Yes
2. No

Is there ski jumping on site?

1. Yes
2. No

Is there night skiing available?

1. Yes
2. No

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Is there fishing available?

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO HUNTING AVAILABLE

What kind of fishing do you have available? (Select all that apply)

1. Boat
2. Shore
3. Ice
4. Other

Is there hunting available? (Big game, small game)

1. Yes
2. No - SKIP TO ARCHERY

How many total acres of hunting area? _____

Is there archery or target shooting available?

1. Yes
2. No

Is there an amusement area (e.g. amusement park, zoo, rodeo, outdoor theater, fairgrounds, roller rink, band shelter, rides, ice skating)?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO OTHER NOTABLE HISTORIC SITE

Please provide more information on the kinds of amusement areas at the facility:	Size (Acres)	Capacity (# of people)
Amusement Park	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zoo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rodeo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor Theater	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fairground	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Roller Rink	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Band Shelter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rides	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice Skating	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please describe any well-known or notable natural, historic and/or scenic attractions at this location:

Does this site have a nature or visitor's center on the premises?

1. Yes
2. No – SKIP TO FINAL COMMENT QUESTION

Approximately how many square feet of community garden space are available? _____

Please use the space below for any additional questions or comments you would like to make that were not addressed in this survey: _____

2) 2018 Park Professionals Survey (MRP)

Date: 6/10/19	Project Name: 2018 NYS Parks Professionals Survey	Analyst: AG Approval(s): DC
<p>Background: New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP) conducted as part of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) an assessment of park managers' opinions, observations and needs of the parks they oversee. This survey served as a vehicle to obtain the views of County, OPRHP and Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) level park managers. There is a need to better understand park managers issues and needs as it relates to the parks they manage and patrons recreating in them.</p>		
<p>Research Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine park managers' level of need for new outdoor recreation facilities in parks they manage. • Understand the park managers' perception to invest in new parks, add park upgrades and acquire property for brand new park development. • Measure park professionals' level of agreement regarding key park management practices, environmental principles and awareness of State and Federal grant programs. 		
<p>Research Methodology: NYS OPRHP conducted an online email survey to County, NYS and DEC park managers using SurveyAnalytics Powered by QuestionPro (SAQP) online research survey application. Survey participants are represented from most NYS counties. At least 250 surveys were sent out with 166 completed responses. This survey is qualitative in nature and referenced where applicable in the 2020 SCORP.</p>		
<p>Information to be Collected: Respondents indicated their level of need for the following types of recreation:</p>		
- Trails for multi-use outdoor activities	- Fishing Access (from land or by boat)	
- Low-Impact Activity Areas (including picnic and day use areas, playgrounds, nature preserves, gardens, nature study areas)	- Boat Launches (including motor boats, sailboats, kayaks)	
- Swimming Pools (excluding splash pads and aquatic playgrounds)	- Field Sports (including baseball, soccer, football, softball, volleyball)	
- Beaches (on oceans, lakes, or rivers)	- Court Sports (including tennis/handball/racquetball/basketball)	
<p>Participants were asked the name of the park(s) under their management, the county(s) of location and the dollar value for needed facilities within the next 12 months for land acquisitions, new facility development and facility rehabilitation. They were asked if additional open space would be acquired and the intent to develop a new park or recreation facility in the next 5 years. Managers were asked about awareness of county level master plans that address outdoor recreation facilities. Additional questions included the level of agreement on a number of land/park management principles and the awareness of various grant programs including LWCF.</p>		
<p>Sample Design/Methodology: NYS OPRHP (Office Parks Recreation Historic Preservation) Obtained internal lists of State Park Managers and DEC Managers. County level park managers were obtained via an internet search, phone calls and through the state-wide SCORP Training Sessions held in four locations throughout NYS in March 2018. These workshops with park managers helped inform them of NYS OPRHP's 2020 SCORP process, the RFIS survey and this survey.</p>		
<p>Action Steps/Standards: The findings from the 2018 Park Professionals Survey was used in the NYS 2020 SCORP analysis and final plan document.</p>		
<p>Time Frame Estimates: Survey planning/design - 3/18 Pretest survey - 4/18 Survey deployment - 5/15/18 Clean data - 1/19 Topline findings - 2/19 FINAL findings - 3/19</p>		

2018 Park Professionals Survey



Dear Park Professional, this survey is administered by the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation. We are seeking information about outdoor recreation needs in your community so that we can better address those needs. If you have any questions about this survey, you may contact the Parks Planning Office at surveys.info@parks.ny.gov. Thank you for your help, NYS Parks Planning Office.

Q 1. Select the option that best describes your position?

1. NYS county park professional
2. NYS DEC park professional
3. NYS OPRHP park professional

Q. 2 What is the name of your facility?

Q. 3 In what county is your facility located?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Albany County | 30. Nassau County |
| 2. Allegany County | 31. New York County (Manhattan) |
| 3. Bronx County | 32. Niagara County |
| 4. Broome County | 33. Oneida County |
| 5. Cattaraugus County | 34. Onondaga County |
| 6. Cayuga County | 35. Ontario County |
| 7. Chautauqua County | 36. Orange County |
| 8. Chemung County | 37. Orleans County |
| 9. Chenango County | 38. Oswego County |
| 10. Clinton County | 39. Otsego County |
| 11. Columbia County | 40. Putnam County |
| 12. Cortland County | 41. Queens County |
| 13. Delaware County | 42. Rensselaer County |
| 14. Dutchess County | 43. Richmond County (Staten Island) |
| 15. Erie County | 44. Rockland County |
| 16. Essex County | 45. Saint Lawrence County |
| 17. Franklin County | 46. Saratoga County |
| 18. Fulton County | 47. Schenectady County |
| 19. Genesee County | 48. Schoharie County |
| 20. Greene County | 49. Schuyler County |
| 21. Hamilton County | 50. Seneca County |
| 22. Herkimer County | 51. Steuben County |
| 23. Jefferson County | 52. Suffolk County |
| 24. Kings County (Brooklyn) | 53. Sullivan County |
| 25. Lewis County | 54. Tioga County |
| 26. Livingston County | 55. Tompkins County |
| 27. Madison County | 56. Ulster County |
| 28. Monroe County | 57. Warren County |
| 29. Montgomery County | 58. Washington County |
| | 59. Wayne County |
| | 60. Westchester County |
| | 61. Wyoming County |
| | 62. Yates County |

Cont.

Appendix F – Supply and Demand Surveys

Q. 4 Please select the need for the following types of new facilities in your community.

	No Need	Low Need	Moderate Need	High Need	Very High Need
Trails (for on and off road bicycling, skateboarding/rollerblading, walking, jogging, running, hiking, horseback riding, ATV/ORV/4x4, cross country skiing, snowshoeing)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low-Impact Activity Areas (including picnic and day use areas, playgrounds, nature preserves, gardens, nature study areas)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming Pools (excluding splash pads and aquatic playgrounds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beaches (on oceans, lakes, or rivers)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing Access (from land or by boat)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat Launches (including motor boats, sailboats, kayaks)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Field Sports (including baseball, soccer, football, softball, volleyball)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Court Sports (including tennis / handball / racquetball / basketball)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Campgrounds (including for tent, RV, primitive, cabin/cottage)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Courses (including disc golf)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hunting Areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice Skating Rinks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Downhill Winter Sports Areas (including skiing, snowboarding, ski-board, telemark)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snowmobiling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q. 5 If there are other types of facilities for which your community has need, but were not noted above, please enter those here.

Q. 6 What is the dollar value for needed facilities in your community within the upcoming 12 months?

	\$ value
Land Acquisitions	<input type="checkbox"/>
New Facility Development	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facility Rehabilitation	<input type="checkbox"/>

cont.

Q. 7 Does your department/agency plan to acquire additional open space within the next five years?

1. Yes
2. No

Q. 8 Does your community intend to develop a new park or recreation facility within the next five years?

1. Yes
2. No

Q. 9 Are you aware of a plan (e.g. master or comprehensive plan) that specifically addresses county outdoor recreation facilities?

1. Yes
2. No SKIP TO Q 11

Q. 10 Please describe that plan. What type of plan is it (e.g. comprehensive or master plan)? What is its purpose? Who created it?

Q. 11 Please read each of the statements below very carefully and then indicate whether you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, are neutral, somewhat agree, or strongly agree with the statement.

	Strongly Disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Neutral	Somewhat Agree	Strongly Agree
More lands should be purchased by government to preserve more open space.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More lands should be purchased by government for recreation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Easements should be considered whenever possible as an alternative to fee acquisition.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government should purchase additional public access to water resources such as lakes, streams, beaches and ocean fronts.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government should increase spending for outdoor recreation facilities (e.g. pools, marinas, trails, campgrounds)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More money should be spent on public park maintenance and repair.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Federal financial assistance to support recreation development and land acquisition should be increased.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The quality and condition of programs and facilities are being adversely impacted by budget and staff reduction.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public/private partnerships should be considered to expand and develop recreational facilities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q. 12 Are actions being taken in the planning and design of recreation programs and facilities in your community to address increased obesity within the population?

1. Yes
2. No

Q. 13 Is information about recreation facilities and trails in your community available on the Internet?

1. Yes
2. No SKIP TO Q 15

Q. 14 Please indicate the web address at which this information can be found.

. cont.

Appendix F – Supply and Demand Surveys

Q. 15 Are you aware of the following grants programs that the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation administers?

	Yes	No
Environmental Protection Fund (EPF)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreation Trails Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic Preservation Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zoos, Botanical Gardens, and Aquariums (ZBGA) Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connect Kids to Parks Transportation Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Snowmobile Trails Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boating Infrastructure Grant (BIG) Program	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Local Assistance Grants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q. 16 Does your municipality support the continued funding of the Land and Water & Conservation Fund (LWCF)?


1. Yes
2. No

Demand Data

3) NYS OPRHP Market Research Plan (MRP)

Date: 6/1/19	Project Name: NYS Public Outdoor Recreation Survey (PORS 2018)	Analyst: AG Approval(s): DC																
<p>Background: NYS OPRHP conducted a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP) to provide statewide policy direction and to help fulfill the agency's recreation and preservation mandate. This survey serves as a means to obtain NYS citizen's outdoor recreation participation levels and demand needs among the State's adult general population. This type of study has been conducted since the early 1970's but has evolved over time to address changing requirements.</p>																		
<p>Research Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand adult NYS citizens' participation in specific outdoor recreation activities. The results are the demand-side of the RIN (Relative Index Need) economic model. • Ascertain the type of community respondents reside in and recreation facility needs within 30 minutes of home. • Obtain respondent demographics for segmentation purposes. 																		
<p>Research Methodology: NYS OPRHP conducted an online email Public Outdoor Recreation Survey among NYS resident adults aged 18 and older. Survey participants are represented from each of the state's 62 counties. OPRHP confirmed it was balanced to the US Census Bureau's 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) by age and gender. OPRHP contracted with SurveyMonkey to implement the survey and their online survey research application. OPRHP used SurveyMonkey's NYS survey panel as a sample. The survey yielded 10,096 completed surveys for analysis.</p>																		
<p>Information to be Collected: Respondents answered questions regarding outdoor recreation activities such as:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>- Relaxing in the Park</td> <td>- Fishing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Bicycling</td> <td>- Swimming</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Golfing</td> <td>- Court Games</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Field Sports</td> <td>- Walking for Enjoyment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Camping</td> <td>- Hunting</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Boating</td> <td>- Local Winter Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Downhill Winter Sports</td> <td>- Equestrian Activities</td> </tr> <tr> <td>- Snowmobiling</td> <td>- Demographics</td> </tr> </table>			- Relaxing in the Park	- Fishing	- Bicycling	- Swimming	- Golfing	- Court Games	- Field Sports	- Walking for Enjoyment	- Camping	- Hunting	- Boating	- Local Winter Activities	- Downhill Winter Sports	- Equestrian Activities	- Snowmobiling	- Demographics
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- Snowmobiling	- Demographics																	
<p>Survey respondents were asked their participation in each activity in the last 12 months for the 2017 calendar year and level of frequency/number of days for each activity. They were asked to provide the 3 most needed types of outdoor recreation facilities within a 30-minute radius of home prioritized by 1st, 2nd and 3rd most needed. Demographic section includes: zip code, community type, age of participant, age of household members, gender, education, household size and average household income.</p>																		
<p>Sample Design/Methodology: NYS OPRHP (Office Parks Recreation Historic Preservation) Obtained feedback from the adult general population of NYS residents regarding their outdoor activity needs and participation habits. The sample consisted of NYS adults age 18+ and weighted to the county level by age and gender using weights from the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey (2015).</p>																		
<p>Action Steps/Standards: The findings from the 2018 NYS Public Outdoor Recreation Survey was used in the RIN Model representing the recreation demand side of the model.</p>																		
<p>Budget: The estimated budget for the sample, survey deployment, SurveyMonkey Research App and SPSS software license was between \$30,000-\$40,000. This included the sample panel purchase with an estimate of 10,000 completed responses. Completed response bids from survey vendors ranged between \$5.00-\$10.00.</p>																		
<p>Time Frame:</p> <p>Survey planning/design – 1/18 to 5/18 Pretest survey – 6/18 - 7/18 Survey deployment – 8/11/18-12/31/18 Clean data – 1/19 -2/19 Tabulate results/analysis – 3/19-4/19 Topline findings – 4/1/19 FINAL conclusions/findings – 5/1/19</p>																		

Outdoor Recreation Demand Survey


2018 NYS Public Outdoor Recreation Survey

Hello,

At the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation we work hard every day to ensure the quality of your experience at our State Parks and Historic Sites. We also assist in the development of parks and cultural facilities at the local level. We are seeking the opinions of New York State citizens such as yourself to help us learn how we are doing and how we can best plan for the future.

You are part of a representative sample selected to participate in our latest survey. Your answers are important for this effort to be successful. We wish to hear from you even if you have not participated in an outdoor recreation activity or visited any parks in the past year.

Click the Next button to begin the survey.

**Thank you for your time,
NYS Parks**

* 1. Think about the outdoor recreation activities you participated in during the last calendar year. Regardless of where it occurred, how many days did you participate in each of the following activities during 2017?

	Not at all	1 to 5 days	6 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 180 days	181 to 240 days	More than 240 days
Relaxing In the Park (picnicking, playground use, visiting nature areas and gardens, croquet, dog parks etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Swimming (in an ocean lake or river, or in a public or private pool)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Bicycling (on and off road bicycling including mountain biking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Golfing (9 hole, 18 hole, par 3 courses, including miniature golf, driving ranges, pitch and putt)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Court Games (tennis, racquetball, basketball, handball, pickleball etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Field Sports (baseball, soccer, football, disc golf etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Walking for Enjoyment (including jogging, running, and day hiking)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Camping (tenting, primitive, RV, cabins backpacking/long distance hiking etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fishing (from land, by boat, or ice-fishing)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Boating (motor boating, sailing, canoeing, kayaking, paddleboarding, jet skiing etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local Winter Activities (ice skating, cross country skiing, snowshoeing etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

(cont.)

Outdoor Recreation Demand Survey, cont.

	Not at all	1 to 5 days	6 to 14 days	15 to 30 days	31 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 180 days	181 to 240 days	More than 240 days
Downhill Winter Sports (skiing, snowboarding, skiboarding, telemark etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Equestrian Activities (dressage, show jumping, polo, trail riding etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hunting (big and small game)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Snowmobiling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (if applicable, please select number of days AND write the activity in the box below)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
If other (please specify)	<input type="text"/>								

* 2. Is your community lacking in regards to outdoor recreation facilities?

- Yes
- No
- No Opinion

* 3. Are more recreation facilities needed within 30 minutes of your home?

- Yes
- No
- No Opinion

* 4. Select the recreation facilities most needed within 30 minutes of your home.

- Playgrounds
- Tennis Courts
- Trails
- Picnic Facilities
- Golf Courses
- Ball Fields
- Open Space
- Swimming Pools/Beaches
- Boating and other Water Access
- Other (please specify)

Outdoor Recreation Demand Survey, cont.

Answers to the following questions are being collected for statistical purposes only. Your recreational preferences will be compared with responses from people with similar and differing characteristics.

* 5. In what ZIP code is your home located? (enter 5-digit ZIP code; for example, 14305 or 11954)

* 6. Are you male or female?

- Female
- Male
- Choose not to self identify

* 7. What was your age on your last birthday?

* 8. Including yourself, how many members of your immediate household are in each category?

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6 or more
Children (under 12)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Teenagers (12 to 17)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Young adults (18 to 25)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adults (26 to 40)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Adults (41 to 65)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Senior Citizens (66 and older)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

* 9. How would you characterize your community?

- Rural
- Suburban
- Urban

* 10. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

- Less than high school
- High school
- Some college
- Associate or Bachelor
- Graduate/PhD

* 11. What is your approximate average household income?

- \$0-\$24,999
- \$25,000-\$49,999
- \$50,000-\$74,999
- \$75,000-\$99,999
- \$100,000-\$124,999
- \$125,000-\$149,999
- \$150,000-\$174,999
- \$175,000-\$199,999
- \$200,000 and up

APPENDIX G – FUNDING PROGRAMS

FUNDING PROGRAMS	Agencies	CFA	Eligibility					Action						Primary Project Focus					
			State	Municipalities/ Local	Tribal governments	Non-Profit	Private/ Individual	Acquisition	Planning/ Design	Construction	Maintenance	Conservation/ Preservation	Outreach	Trails and Access	Water Resources and/or Recreation	Open Space, Wetlands and/or Wildlife	Historic Sites and Cultural Resources	Climate Adaptation, Mitigation and/or Disaster Recovery	Education and/or Research
FEDERAL																			
Boating Infrastructure Grants Program	FHWA/OPRHP		x							x	x		x		x			x	
Certified Local Government Grants Program	NPS/OPRHP			x							x	x	x				x	x	
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	NOAA/NYSDOS		x	x				x	x	x			x			x			
Community Development Block Grant Program - Disaster Recovery	HUD/GOSR		x	x	x					x				x			x		
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement	FHWA		x	x						x				x				x	
Conservation Reserve Programs	USDA/DEC										x						x		
Environmental Quality Incentives Program	NRCS													x				x	
Federal Emergency Management Agency	FEMA/DHSES		x	x	x					x							x		
Federal Lands Access Program	FHWA/USDOT/NYS DOT		x	x	x					x	x	x			x				
Forest Legacy Program	USFS/DEC		x							x								x	
Forest Stewardship Program	USDA/DEC										x							x	
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative	EPA		x					x	x	x				x				x	
Healthy Forests Reserve Program	NRCS				x						x							x	
Outdoor Recreation Legacy Partnership Program	NPS/OPRHP		x	x	x			x	x	x									
Land and Water Conservation Fund	NPS/OPRHP		x	x	x			x	x	x				x	x			x	
Livability Grant Program	DOT/DO/USDA		x	x						x									
North American Wetlands Conservation Act Grants	FWS			x														x	
Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program	FWS/DEC																	x	
Pittman-Robertson	FWS		x															x	
Recreational Boating Safety Grant Program	USCG/OPRHP		x							x									
Recreational Trails Program	FHWA/OPRHP	x	x	x				x	x	x	x			x					
State Wildlife Grant Program	FWS/DEC		x															x	
Safe Routes to School	FHWA		x															x	
Sport Fish Restoration Fund	FWS		x																
Transportation Alternatives	FHWA			x	x	x													
Wetlands Reserve Easements	NRCS		x	x	x	x												x	
STATE																			
Canalway Grants Program	Canals	x		x						x	x	x		x	x			x	
Climate Smart Communities Grant Program	DEC	x		x														x	
Brownfield Opportunity Area Program	DOS	x																	
Connect Kids	OPRHP			x										x				x	
Green Innovation Grant Program	EFC	x	x	x	x	x	x							x				x	
Local Waterfront Revitalization Program	DOS	x		x										x	x			x	
Parks Program	OPRHP	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x			x	
Historic Preservation Program	OPRHP	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x								x	
Heritage Areas Program	OPRHP	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x				x	x			x	
Hudson River Estuary Grant Program	DEC			x										x	x			x	
HRVG Community Grants	HRVG			x										x				x	
HRVG Conservancy Trails Grants	HRVG			x										x	x				
HRVG National Heritage Areas Grants	HRVG			x										x				x	
NYS Great Lakes Protection Fund	DEC			x											x			x	
Habitat/Access Funding Grants	DEC			x														x	
Snowmobile Trail Grant Program	OPRHP			x															
Zoos, Botanical Gardens, and Aquariums	OPRHP		x	x														x	
OTHER																			
Conservation Partnership Program	DEC/Land Trust Alliance																	x	
Park and Trail Conservation Program	OPRHP/PTNY			x														x	
Preserve New York Grant Program	NYS/PLNY			x														x	
Lake Champlain Basin Program	LCBP		x	x														x	
USCG = United States Coast Guard	HRVG = Hudson River Valley Greenway									AHS = American Hiking Society								NRCS = Natural Resources Conservation Services	
FHWA = Federal Highway Administration	OPRHP = Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation									NPS = National Park Service								PLNY = Preservation League of New York	
DOE = Department of Education	FWS = US Fish and Wildlife Service									NYS/PLNY = New York State Council on the Arts / Preservation League of New York								NOAA = National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	



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Chapter 1	p. 9 p.11	lisathayer23-gmail-com raff4142-gmail-com-178003916
Chapter 2	p. 22 p. 23	James Bleeker Adirondack Park Association
Chapter 3	p. 37 p. 45 p. 49 p. 51 p. 57	Rollins Pond Adirondacks, Rachel Jones Niagara Falls Overlook, Kerri-Drumhiller jdavis44-rochester-rr-com Laughing Boy, Tina Leon Horseback riders, Kay Silver
Chapter 4	p. 68 p. 70 p. 72	Rock Island Lighthouse, George Fischer Coxsackie park, Casey Holzworth "The Big U" (http://www.rebuildbydesign.org/our-work/all-proposals/big-u)
Chapter 5	p. 91 p. 97	Minna Anthony Common Nature Center, Feather In Flight Productions Carl Heilman II / Wild Visions, Inc.
Chapter 6	p. 98 p. 100 p. 102	Moffitt Beach, Regina Gillman R. Clemente Tidal Pools, info@mnlandscape.com Moreau Lake State Park, Darren McGee
Chapter 7	p. 125 p. 128	Children at Lake, Normab0-Gmail-Com-177848319 Merganser w ducklings, Rollins Pond, Joanne Kennedy
Above		Camping Chenango, Ann-Marie Cicchinelli