

APPENDICES

Appendix A: The Twelve Visions of State Planning Policy

The 1992 Planning Act established Seven Visions to provide growth management guidance for State and local plans, policies, and programs. The Maryland General Assembly later added five additional visions via legislative action. (SOURCE: Maryland Department of Planning – Plan Maryland web site).

1. **Quality of Life and Sustainability:**

A high quality of life is achieved through universal stewardship of the land, water, and air resulting in sustainable communities and protection of the environment.

2. **Public Participation:**

Citizens are active partners in the planning and implementation of community initiatives and are Sensitive to their responsibilities in achieving community goals.

3. **Growth Areas:**

Growth is concentrated in existing population and business centers, growth areas adjacent to these centers, or strategically selected new centers.

4. **Community Design:**

Compact, mixed–use, walkable design consistent with existing community character and located near available or planned transit options is encouraged to ensure efficient use of land and transportation resources and preservation and enhancement of natural systems, open spaces, recreational areas, and historical, cultural, and archeological resources.

5. **Infrastructure:**

Growth areas have the water resources and infrastructure to accommodate population and business expansion in an orderly, efficient, and environmentally sustainable manner;

6. **Transportation:**

A well–maintained, multimodal transportation system facilitates the safe, convenient, affordable, and efficient movement of people, goods, and services within and between population and business centers;

7. **Housing:**

A range of housing densities, types, and sizes provides residential options for citizens of all ages and incomes;

8. **Economic Development:**

Economic development and natural resource–based businesses that promote employment opportunities for all income levels within the capacity of the State’s natural resources, public services, and public facilities are encouraged;

9. **Environmental Protection:**

Land and water resources, including the Chesapeake and coastal bays, are carefully managed to restore and maintain healthy air and water, natural systems, and living resources;

10. **Resource Conservation:**

Waterways, forests, agricultural areas, open space, natural systems, and scenic areas are conserved;

11. **Stewardship:**

Government, business entities, and residents are responsible for the creation of sustainable communities by collaborating to balance efficient growth with resource protection; and

12. **Implementation:**

Strategies, policies, programs, and funding for growth and development, resource conservation, infrastructure, and transportation are integrated across the local, regional, state, and interstate levels to achieve these Visions.

APPENDIX B – Facility Supply And Demand Analysis Methodology

This appendix summarizes the recreational facility needs estimation methodology known as the “recreation supply and demand” model. This methodology has long been used by Baltimore County as its primary means of providing a general, consistent platform for estimating outdoor recreation facility needs, and has become one of the most commonly used facility needs models employed by parks and recreation agencies. The methodology is relatively basic and simplistic, relying on very few numeric factors and mathematical functions. The factors utilized within this methodology, and applied within Table B-1 through B-3 of the “Recreational Facility Needs Analysis” section of Chapter Three are as follows:

1. **SUPPLY:** Supply is the total number of occasions/uses provided by a given type of recreational facility in a single year. To determine existing supply, the quantity of a given facility (such as ball diamonds) is multiplied by that facility’s “season length” and “daily carrying capacity.”

Season Length is the estimated number of days per year that the facility is judged to be available for use. This factor often varies by region or jurisdiction in order to account for weather variations and differences in operational procedures. For example, the supply figures utilized within this plan assign a season length of 84 days for ball diamonds, and 160 days for athletic fields, reflecting the fact that most athletic fields in Baltimore County are kept in use for a longer period than ball diamonds at present.

Daily Carrying Capacity is the estimated number of individual “uses” that a facility provides per day. This figure is calculated by estimating the total number of games or uses that a facility supports in a given day, and multiplying that number by the number of users that, on average, would participate on each occasion (this accounts for activities such as team sports that involve many individual participants). Since the amount of use varies from weekdays to weekends, with more use typically occurring on weekend days, the daily capacity is an average of all seven days of a week.

Once the season length and daily carrying capacity are established, these figures are multiplied to determine the estimated number of use “occasions” supplied by a single facility each year. This figure is itself multiplied by the quantity of existing facilities of the given type (within the study area) to quantify the estimated sum total supply provided each year.

2. **DEMAND:** The demand for activities supported by recreational facilities is estimated through the use of a recreation demand survey. To calculate the overall demand for a certain activity, the survey establishes two numbers based upon survey responses—“participation rate” and “frequency rate.”

Participation Rate represents the percentage of the surveyed sample population that responds that they have participated in a given activity in the past year. For example, if 100 individuals are surveyed, and 13 indicate they played soccer at least once within the past year, the participation rate would be 13%.

Frequency Rate is the average (mean) number of times that the individuals who participated in a given activity did so in a one-year period. During a survey, if respondents answered positively that they had played soccer in the past year, a follow-up question would ask them to estimate the number of times they played. Based on the responses of all the surveyed individuals who had participated in the activity at least once, the average (mean) number of times that each played/participated would be calculated to determine the frequency rate. As an example, the most recent State survey indicates the frequency rate for soccer was approximately 19.9 times per year.

Once the participation and frequency rates have been calculated, they are multiplied by the study area's total population to estimate recreation demand jurisdiction-wide. The result of this calculation is "total occasions demanded," or generically referred to as "demand."

3. **NEEDS DETERMINATION:** The next step in estimating the need for additional recreational facilities involves the comparison of the estimated supply and demand. In cases where demand exceeds supply, the difference between these figures is assumed to be "unmet demand," and indicates that additional facilities would be needed to meet the estimated demand. This unmet demand figure would be divided by the supply factor (i.e., annual carrying capacity) for the appropriate facility type to estimate the number of additional facilities that would need to be provided to satisfy demand. For example, if demand for field sports exceeded supply by a total of 100,000 use occasions, and an athletic field's annual carrying capacity was 8,640, approximately 12 additional athletic fields would be needed to meet the estimated demand ($100,000 \text{ uses demanded} / 8,640 \text{ uses per facility} = 11.6$).

As indicated elsewhere within this plan, the mathematical results of this supply-demand analysis process provide only a baseline for more detailed analysis. Many other factors, both quantitative and qualitative, can impact both supply and demand, and play an important role in estimating the need to provide additional recreational facilities.

APPENDIX C – Acquisition, Development, and Rehabilitation Priorities

The matrices on the following pages display the acquisition, development, and capital rehabilitation projects that were recommended within the LPPRP staff and public input process. The columns are as follows:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The site and type of recommended project. For example, Light the 90' ball diamond at Localville Regional Park. In some cases the entry will be for a “general project category” that involves multiple sites, in which the description will begin with the word “General.” An example of this would be “General Parking Lot and Access Road Renovations and Expansion.” A list of prospective sites for each general project category will follow the matrices.

LOCATION: Geographic location of recommended project, which will either be countywide, one of the four recreation regions (1-4), or by recreation council location/affiliation (e.g., Dundalk-Eastfield, or a site-specific council such as Marshy Point Park). See map on page 10 for a depiction of this administrative geography.

TYPE: Projects are listed as one of three types: acquisition (A), development (D), or rehabilitation (R). In some cases, particularly general project types, there will often be a mix of development and rehabilitation. As an example, the “General Minor Facilities Improvements and Renovations” project may predominantly be utilized for the development of park improvements, but is also utilized for certain general renovation projects.

SHORT-RANGE EST. COST: The estimated project costs for the five-year period from 2012 through 2016.*

MID-RANGE EST. COST: The estimated project costs for the five-year period from 2017 through 2021.*

LONG-RANGE EST. COST: The estimated project costs for 2022 and beyond.*

*** - Note that these cost estimates, listed in thousands of dollars, are very rough and do not reflect engineer cost estimates, bid prices, or other such formalized approaches to defining projected costs. Additionally, it should be noted that funding sources are not defined, and may range from county, state and federal funding, to donations. It is likewise important to note that the project priorities list is a general guide, that fiscal constraints do not allow all projects to be completed, and that priorities vary as time passes.**

GOALS SUPPORTED: One or more numbers that indicate the State and local goals and policies supported by the proposed project, as follows (referenced by number):

State Goals

1. Make a variety of quality recreational environments and opportunities readily accessible to all of its citizens, and thereby contribute to their physical and mental well-being.
2. Recognize and strategically use parks and recreation facilities as amenities to make communities, counties, and the State more desirable places to live, work, and visit.
3. Use State investment in parks, recreation, and open space to complement and mutually support the broader goals and objectives of local comprehensive / master plans.
4. To the greatest degree feasible, ensure that recreational land and facilities for local populations are conveniently located relative to population centers, are accessible without reliance on the automobile, and help to protect natural open spaces and resources.
5. Complement infrastructure and other public investments and priorities in existing communities and areas planned for growth through investment in neighborhood and community parks and facilities.
6. Continue to protect recreational open space and resource lands at a rate that equals or exceeds the rate that land is developed at a statewide level.

County Goals/Policies

7. Acquire a variety of parklands and recreation sites to achieve parkland acquisition goals and meet public recreation needs.
8. Provide a diversity of recreational facilities and areas to meet the needs of citizens, and to serve the organized programs of the local recreation and parks councils.
9. Renovate and rehabilitate parks to address the issues of facility aging and outdated recreational infrastructure.
10. Participate and play a vital role within community revitalization programs such as the County's renaissance initiative.
11. Expand waterfront access to the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.
12. Pursue alternative funding sources for park acquisition, development, capital improvements, recreational programs and special events.
13. Promote a greater appreciation for the natural environment through interpretation and hands-on experiences, and expand efforts to protect sensitive environmental areas within the County's parklands.
14. Enhance park and facility accessibility and provide quality recreational opportunities for individuals of all abilities.
15. Expand opportunities for citizens to participate in and experience arts programs and events, and historically and culturally significant sites.
16. Evaluate facility design standards as necessary to better meet recreational demands, enhance facility safety and functionality, and ensure that parks and facilities are sustainable, attractive community enhancements.

17. Participate in various partnerships to maximize resources and efforts for the benefit of Baltimore County citizens.
18. Expand the use of technology to enhance agency operations, and to better meet the needs of the public.

Appendix C – Acquisition, Development, and Rehabilitation Priorities

Project Description	Location	Type#	Acres to be Acquired	Short-Range Est. Cost*	Mid-Range Est. Cost*	Long-Range Est. Cost*	Goals Supported#
ACQUISITION PROJECTS							
Acquire site for a regional park to serve Region 1, possibly as part of the redevelopment of the Spring Grove Hospital complex	Region 1	A	9	1,400			1,2,3,6,7,12,17
Acquire property in the Granite area of southwest Baltimore County, to serve as a predominantly passive/nature park	Region 1	A	250	3,000			1,2,3,6,7,12,13,17
GENERAL Parkland Acquisition	Countywide	A	1,300	15,000	15,000	30,000	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,17
		Acquisition Totals:		19,400	15,000	30,000	
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS							
Construct Maintenance-Storage-Workshop Building at Marshy Point Nature Center	Countywide	D	N/A	70			3,13,14
Construct community center to serve the Cockeysville community, and possibly to act as a replacement to the existing Cockeysville PAL Rec. Center	Cockeysville	D	N/A	3,000			1,2,5,8
Construct community center to serve the Perry Hall - White Marsh community	Perry Hall	D	N/A	3,000			1,2,5,8
Construct a regional serving facilities at the Spring Grove site, post acquisition	Region 1	D	N/A	3,500			1,2,3,8,10,12,17
Develop planned community park at Gough Park Site	White Marsh	D	N/A	3,500			1,2,5,8
Make recreational improvements including dog park and ball diamond expansion at Saint Helena Park	Dundalk-Eastfield	D	N/A	250			1,2,5,8,11,17
Construct dog park in the Perry Hall - White Marsh community, through a partnership with interested citizen group	Perry Hall - White Marsh	D	N/A	175			1,2,5,8,11,17
Construct fishing pier at Battle Grove Park, via private development agreement	North Point Village	D	N/A	100			1,2,3,8,11,14

*- Time Frame: S - Short (within next five years), M - Medium (6-10 years), L - Long (11-20 years)

#- A = acquisition, D = development, R = rehabilitation/renovation

Appendix C – Acquisition, Development, and Rehabilitation Priorities

Project Description	Location	Type#	Acres to be Acquired	Short-Range Est. Cost*	Mid-Range Est. Cost*	Long-Range Est. Cost*	Goals Supported#
Construct artificial turf field, potentially with lighting, at Towson High School Rec. Center	Towson	D	N/A	800			5,9,14,16,17
Construct indoor and outdoor equestrian facilities, for standard and therapeutic use, at the Baltimore County Center for Maryland Agriculture and Farm Park	Countywide	D	N/A	2,300			1,3,8,12,14,17
Construct natural playground at Robert E. Lee Park	Countywide	D	N/A	215			1,2,3,4,8,12,13,14,16,17
Construct community center at the Loch Raven Center site, which shall replace the existing center that is being converted to a school recreation center	Greater Loch Raven	D	N/A	3,000			1,2,5,8,10
Construct community center in the Catonsville community, which shall replace the existing Bloomsbury Community Center that is being converted to a school recreation center	Catonsville	D	N/A	3,000			1,2,5,8,10
Construct the Indian Rock section of the proposed Northeast Regional trail	Perry Hall - White Marsh	D	N/A	450			1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14,16,17
Construct Education/Interpretive Center at Robert E. Lee Park	Countywide	D	N/A	2,500			1,2,3,8,12,13,14,17
GENERAL Regional Park Development	Countywide	D	N/A	5,000	8,000	16,000	1,2,3,4,5,8,10,12,14,15,16,17
GENERAL Community and Neighborhood Park Development	Countywide	D	N/A	14,000	17,500	35,000	1,2,3,4,5,8,10,12,14,15,16,17
GENERAL Path, Trail and Sidewalk Construction & Renovations	Countywide	D,R	N/A	3,500	6,000	12,000	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14,16,17
Developm't. Totals:				48,360	31,500	63,000	
REHABILITATION PROJECTS							
Continue renovations to the Sollers Point Community Center site (formerly a high school recreation center) to provide community-serving recreation facilities	Turner Station	R	N/A	3,250			1,2,4,5,8,9,10,14,15,17,18

*- Time Frame: S - Short (within next five years), M - Medium (6-10 years), L - Long (11-20 years)

#- A = acquisition, D = development, R = rehabilitation/renovation

Appendix C – Acquisition, Development, and Rehabilitation Priorities

Project Description	Location	Type#	Acres to be Acquired	Short-Range Est. Cost*	Mid-Range Est. Cost*	Long-Range Est. Cost*	Goals Supported#
Make renovations and enhancements to Battle Acre Park and Monument, in conjunction with the commemoration of the bicentennial of the Battle of North Point	Gray Charles, Region 4, Countywide	R	N/A	300			1,2,3,8,9,10,14,15,17
Renovations at Rosedale Park, including correction of erosion issues, field renovations, and path renovations	Rosedale	R	N/A	1,300			1,9,17
Correct shoreline erosion problems via "living shoreline" project at Stansbury Park's shoreline and pond; construct canoe and kayak access as part of projects	Dundalk-Eastfield	R	N/A	125			2,3,5,9,11,13,16
Renovate sports fields and correct erosion problems at Fullerton Park and Elementary School Rec. Center	Overlea-Fullerton	R	N/A	875			1,9,17
GENERAL Recreation Facilities Improvements and Renovations	Countywide	R,D	N/A	7,600	10,000	20,000	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14,16,18
GENERAL Field Renovations and Enhancements, including lighting	Countywide	R,D	N/A	5,500	7,500	15,000	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14,16,17
GENERAL Playground/Tot Lot Renovations and Enhancements	Countywide	R,D	N/A	1,275	1,500	3,000	1,2,3,5,8,9,10,14,16,17
Rehab. Totals:				20,225	19,000	38,000	
GRAND TOTAL, ALL PROJECTS:				87,985	65,500	131,000	

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#- A = acquisition, D = development, R = rehabilitation/renovation

APPENDIX D – DEFAULT PARKLAND ACREAGE GOAL METHODOLOGY

This appendix summarizes how to calculate the generic state acres of parkland per 1,000 persons goal, whether the generic existing goal of 30 acres per thousand population, or the revised Baltimore County goal of 25 acres per thousand population, as proposed within this plan. There are three categories of preserved acreage that may count towards the goal: local recreation acreage, a portion of local natural resource acreage, and a portion of qualifying State and Federal acreage. What types of land qualify under each category and how each category counts towards the goal are explained below in the appropriate section.

STEP 1: SETTING THE GOAL

Since a jurisdiction's parkland acreage goal is based upon a certain amount of parkland per thousand persons, the goal fluctuates with changes in population. As all of the recreation regions in Baltimore County are expected to continue to experience population growth through 2030, their parkland acreage needs will continue to grow as well. Using the generic State of Maryland established goal of 30 acres of parkland per thousand citizens, if a study area had 150,000 population, its acreage goal would be:

$$30 \text{ acres} * 150 \text{ (total residents/1,000)} = 4,500 \text{ acres}$$

STEP 2: LOCAL RECREATIONAL ACREAGE PORTION OF THE GOAL

The types of lands that may be counted as recreational lands, and counted (except where noted) 100% towards the acreage goal, include:

- Neighborhood Parks
- Community Parks
- City/Countywide Parks
- Metro/Regional Parks
- Educational Recreation Areas (only 60% of site acreage is counted towards the goal)

Thus, if the jurisdiction used in the example above (with 150,000 population) had 1,800 acres of combined parks and 1,000 acres of school-recreation centers (equating to 600 acres of parkland based on the 60% rule for educational rec areas), they would have a total of 2,400 creditable acres of local parkland. That 2,400 acres would equate to 16 acres per thousand citizens.

STEP 3: LOCAL NATURAL RESOURCE ACREAGE PORTION OF THE GOAL

In addition to local recreation acreage, one-third of the acreage of certain types of natural resource lands may be counted towards the parkland acreage goal, up to a maximum of 15 acres per thousand citizens. These include:

- Natural Resource Areas (i.e., unimproved/undeveloped open spaces and resource areas such as stream valleys, forest conservation reservations)

- Historic Cultural Areas (in Baltimore County these areas are situated within parks, and thus counted as recreational acreage instead of resource acreage)
- Private Open Space (open space owned by home owners or condo owners associations, and dedicated as open space via the County's development process)

Thus, if the 150,000 population jurisdiction had 3,300 acres of natural resource lands, they would contribute 1,100 acres towards the parkland acreage goal (i.e., one-third their acreage). This 1,100 creditable acres would equate to approximately 7.3 acres per thousand citizens, which combined with the "local recreation acreage" from step two would result in an overall parkland supply level of 23.3 acres per thousand citizens.

STEP 4: STATE AND FEDERAL ACREAGE PORTION OF THE GOAL

Counties that have not met the parkland acreage goal after completing steps two and three of the calculations may be eligible to count a share of state and federal parklands within their jurisdiction towards their local parkland acreage goal. However, only federal and state parklands and natural areas in excess of 60 acres per thousand population within a county may be counted towards the local acreage goal. It is highly unlikely that Baltimore County will ever receive any acreage credit in this manner, as this provision generally only benefits counties in which there are vast state and federal lands AND a relatively small population (the County's large population would require about double the amount of existing state and federal parkland to exceed 60 acres per thousand people).