

City of Troy

2026

Parks and Recreation Master Plan





TROY
OHIO

**CERTIFICATION OF THE ADOPTION
OF THE
2026 PARK AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN
OF THE CITY OF TROY, OHIO**

I, R. Jordan Emerick, President of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Troy, Ohio, hereby certify that the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Troy, Ohio duly adopted the 2026 Park & Recreation Master Plan of the City of Troy, Ohio at a regular meeting held on March 3, 2026.

R. Jordan Emerick
President, Board of Park Commissioners

City of Troy, Ohio



All photos by American Structurepoint unless
otherwise noted.

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Prepared by:



AMERICAN
STRUCTUREPOINT
INC.



CHAPTER 1: Introduction

The City of Troy Parks and Recreation Master Plan (the “Plan”) is a comprehensive planning tool to guide the City and its partner agencies in developing, enhancing, and managing its 25 parks and other recreational facilities. The City of Troy Parks and Recreation Master Plan ensures that recreational facilities evolve to meet the community’s changing needs while informing the public about necessary upgrades, ongoing maintenance efforts, and innovative programming initiatives.

The Plan is based on community engagement and reflects input from public outreach events, community surveys, and stakeholder meetings. Community input shapes the Plan’s direction, ensuring it aligns with residents’ aspirations and sets clear priorities for the future of parks in Troy.

Collaboration with City officials and staff is essential to the success of this initiative. Those key partners are dedicated to delivering high-quality recreational services and amenities, fostering a vibrant, inclusive, and welcoming environment for residents and visitors.

Master Plan Overview

As Troy continues to grow, it is essential to ensure that its parks and recreational facilities keep pace with the needs of current and future residents. The City of Troy Parks and Recreation Master Plan aligns the City's and State's vision for recreational services with the strategic goals of the Parks Department, addressing population growth, housing development, and shifting community priorities.

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan outlines a roadmap for the next five years, balancing the community's desire for upgraded facilities, expanded programming, and enhanced accessibility. The first chapter provides an overview of the planning context, establishing the foundation for later chapters, describing park facilities, accessibility standards, and compliance with ADA and federal guidelines.

This document will guide the City of Troy in delivering an exceptional park and recreation system that meets the community's needs for years to come by fostering a shared vision and clear strategy.



Master Plan Representatives

A steering committee from the groups listed below was created to help oversee the development of this Plan and act as a board for developing goals, mission statements, and priorities as part of this effort.

Board of Commissioners

- Jordan Emerick – President
- Will Harrelson – Vice President
- Mona Anderson – Secretary
- Jeremy Drake – Superintendent of Parks

Recreation Board

- President: Martin Hobart
- Vice President: Thomas Dunn
- Secretary: Ashley Reed
- Lindsay Fisher
- Eric Herman
- Kenneth Siler – Director of Recreation

Steering Committee

- Doug Tremblay – Former elected official and Beautification Committee member
- Dustin Moore – Troy Rattlers and Troy Junior Football Board
- Frosty Brown – Troy Bombers Baseball
- Ginger Clark – Great Miami Riverway Director
- Heath Murray – Troy Junior Baseball 13u Coach and Business Owner
- Jeff Schultz – Troy City Schools and Troy Mountain Bike Association
- Jordan Emerick – Park Board and Planning Commission
- Kristy Cox – Troy Senior Citizen's Center
- Lisa Sargent – Troy Baseball Parents and Miami County Foundation
- Martin Hobart – Recreation Board
- Melissa Kleptz – Troy Foundation
- Scott Myers – Miami County Parks
- Jeffery Whidden – Troy City Council

City Administration

- Robin Oda – Mayor
- Patrick Titterington – Director of Public Service and Safety
- Tim Davis – Development Director
- Austin Eidemiller – Planning and Zoning Manager
- Kenneth Siler – Director of Recreation
- Carrie Slater – Assistant Director of Recreation
- Jeremy Drake – Superintendent of Parks
- Alli Schiffer – Hobart Arena Office Manager

Project Team

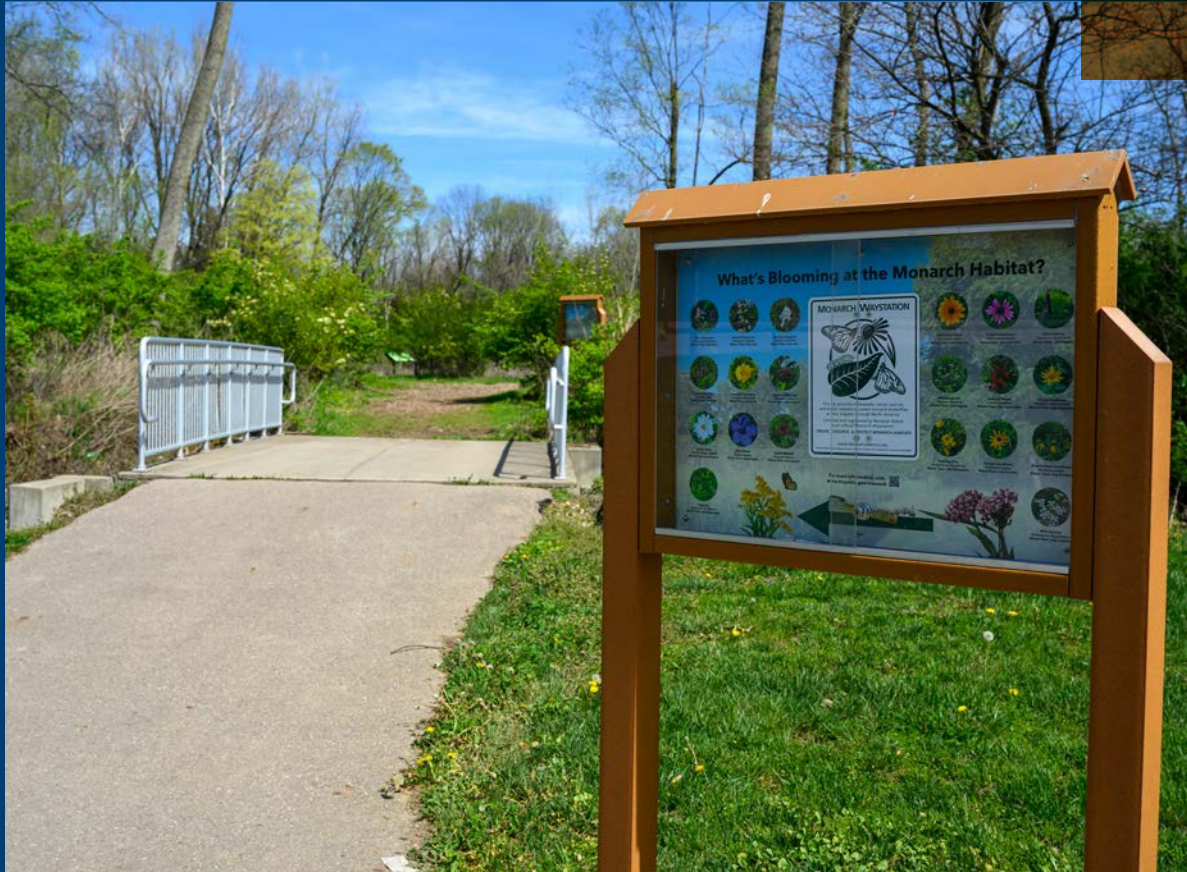
- American Structurepoint
- Legacy Sports Group

Master Plan Vision

To create an innovative, inclusive, and sustainable parks system by upgrading amenities, making strategic improvements, and enhancing connectivity across the entire City of Troy. Through increased public awareness and the integration of new ideas, the quality of life for all residents will be enriched and the community will be empowered to shape the future of their shared spaces. Supported by strong staffing and community engagement, the vision is a dynamic park and recreation network that serves today's needs and tomorrow's possibilities.

Master Plan Goals

1. Enhance Community Health and Well-Being. Provide accessible, inclusive, and safe parks that promote physical activity, mental health, and social connection for all age groups and abilities.
2. Ensure Equitable Access. Create a balanced distribution of parks and recreational spaces across all neighborhoods, prioritizing underserved and historically marginalized communities.
3. Support Active Lifestyles. Develop and maintain diverse recreational amenities, including trails, playgrounds, sports facilities, and open spaces that encourage year-round activity.
4. Foster Community Engagement. Involve residents in park planning, design, programming, and stewardship through inclusive outreach and ongoing participation opportunities.
5. Strengthen Economic and Tourism Opportunities. Use parks as catalysts for local economic development by hosting events, attracting visitors, and supporting local businesses.
6. Provide High-Quality Maintenance and Operations. Ensure parks are clean, safe, and well-maintained through efficient operations, staffing, and funding strategies.
7. Plan for Future Growth and Change. Anticipate community growth, emerging recreational trends, and evolving needs through data-driven planning and adaptable park designs.







CHAPTER 2: Community Features

Definition of the Planning Area

The City of Troy incorporation limits are the planning area. As of 2023, the City's population is 27,071, with projections indicating continued growth over the next decade. As the county seat of Miami County, Troy serves as the region's cultural, historical, and economic hub. Known for its rich downtown, Troy features attractions like its riverfront, historic district, and arts scene.

The City manages 25 parks, which are major assets that support residents and visitors with various amenities and programs. Troy parks and recreation facilities serve both Troy residents and visitors from surrounding counties who enjoy Troy's amenities. Together, these assets contribute to the quality of life for City residents, reinforcing the importance of a coordinated approach to park planning and development.

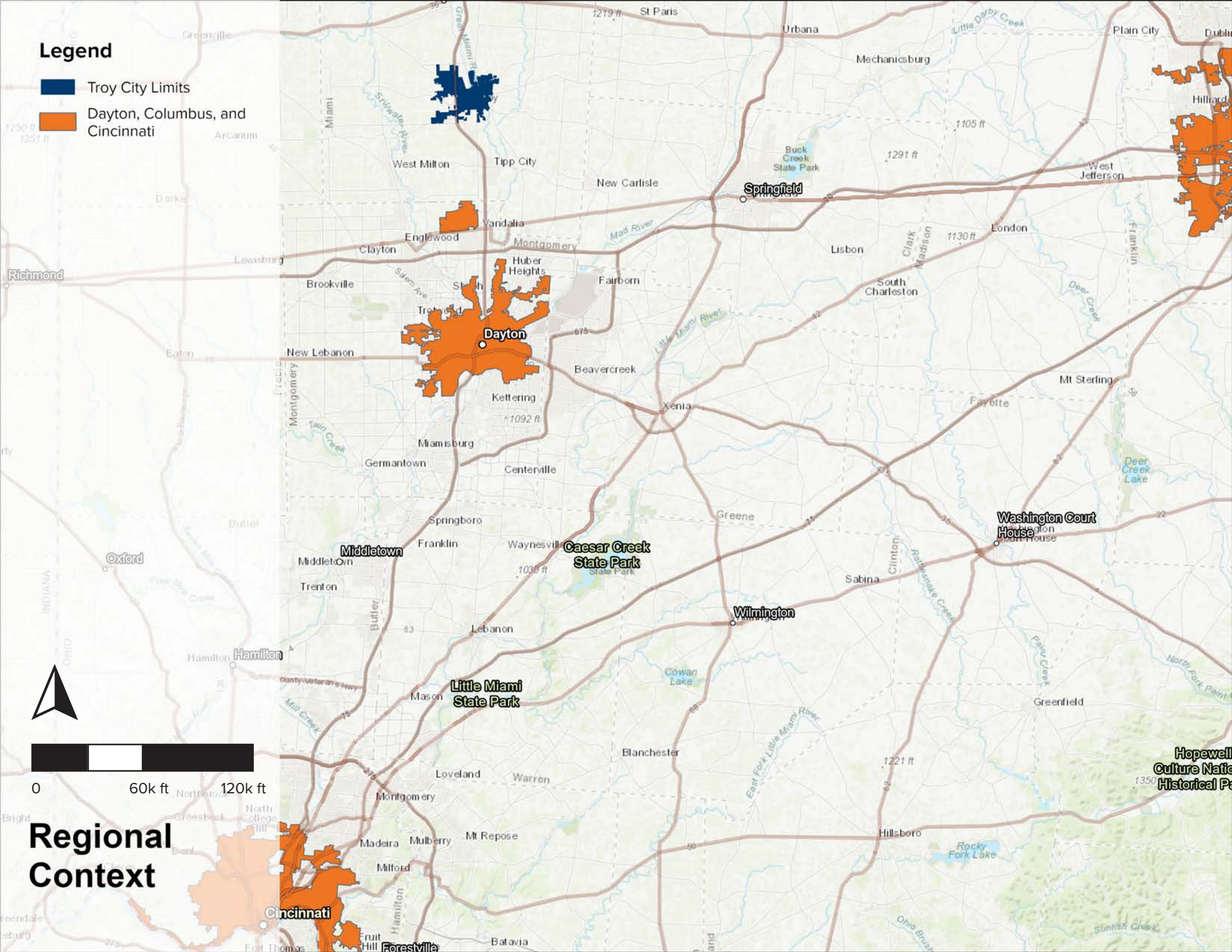
Although this planning effort focuses on the City's jurisdictional boundaries, the Plan received input from users outside the planning area. Focus group interviews included stakeholders representing regional sports organizations.

Regional Overview

- Troy is situated in the middle of Miami County, just north of Dayton, and is 78 miles from the state capital, Columbus.
- The total area of the City is about 12 square miles.
- The Great Miami River bisects the City.
- The City is home to two school districts: Miami East Local Schools and Troy City Schools.

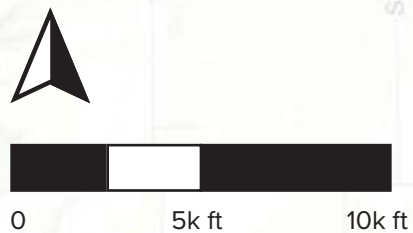
Legend

-  Troy City Limits
-  Dayton, Columbus, and Cincinnati

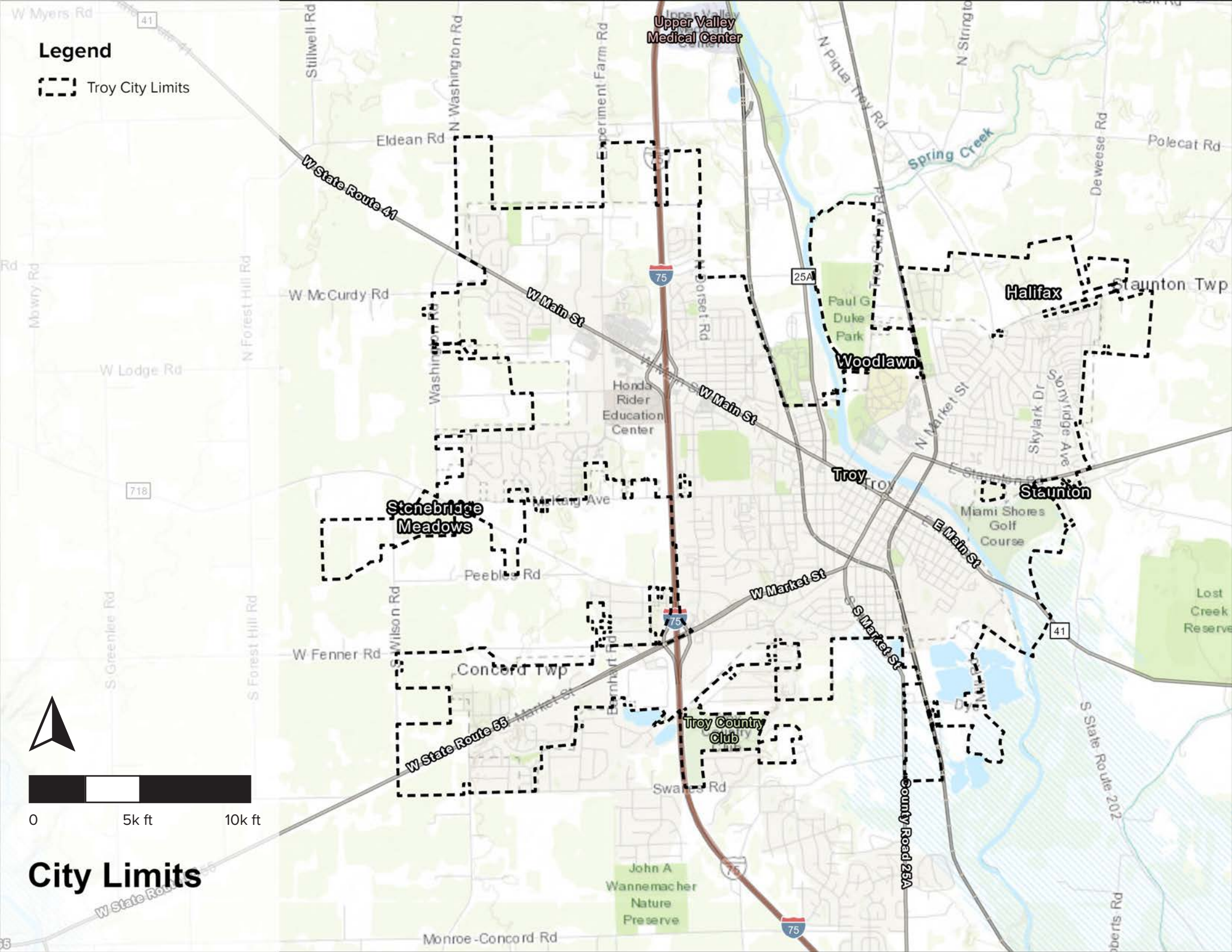


Regional Context

Legend
[Dashed Line] Troy City Limits



City Limits



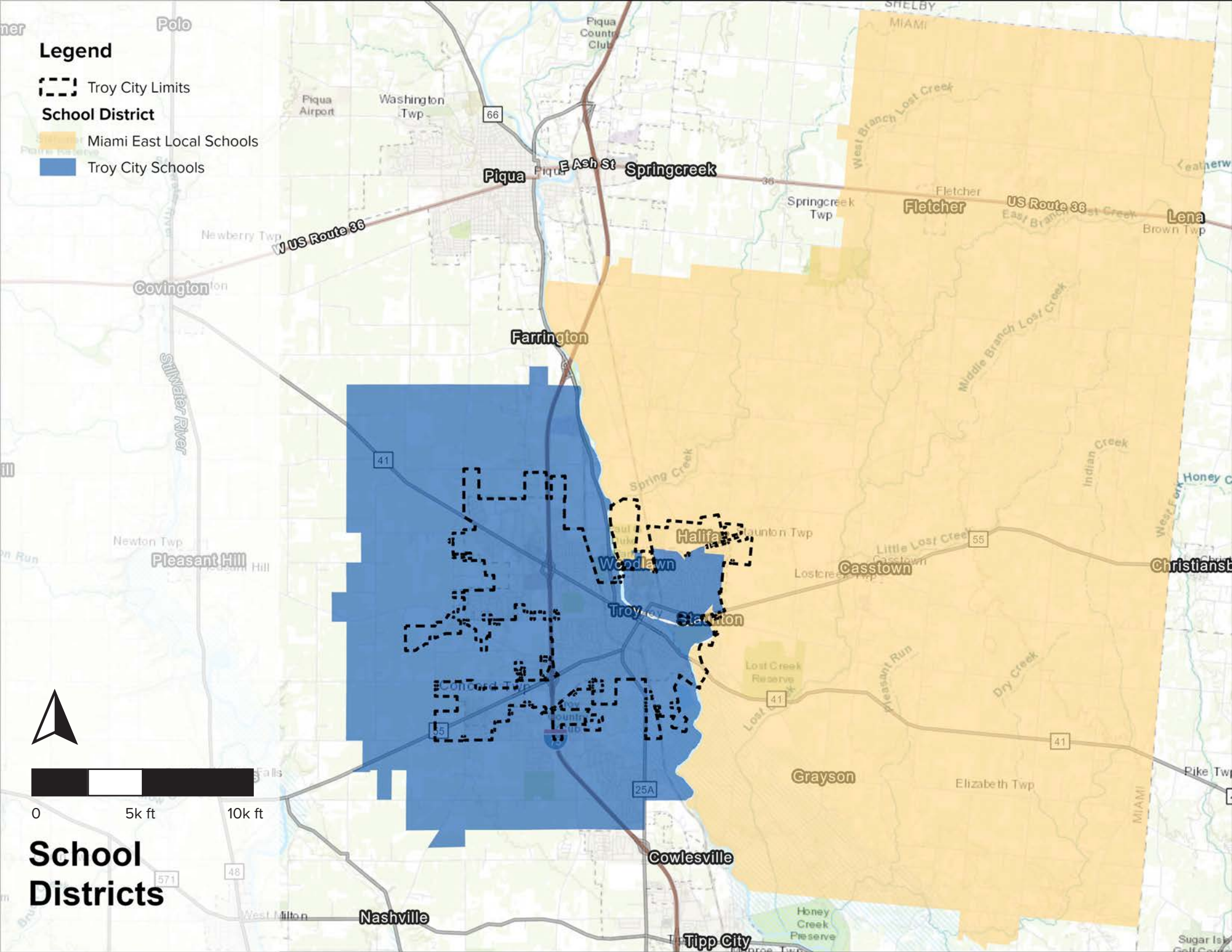
Legend

 Troy City Limits

School District

 Miami East Local Schools

 Troy City Schools



0 5k ft 10k ft

School Districts



Human-Made, Historical, and Cultural Features

Roads

One major interstate passes through Troy. I-75 travels north-south along the western half of the City and has major interchanges with West Market Street and West Main Street.

Other major roadways through the City are Market Street and Main Street. West Market Street runs primarily east-west, while North Market runs north-south through the northeastern portion of Troy. Main Street runs northwest-southeast through the City.

Trails

The Great Miami River Recreational Trail travels along the Great Miami River and up into Duke Park in Troy for a total of 18.62 miles. The trail is paved and is 93 miles long, spanning Warren, Montgomery, Miami, Butler, and Shelby counties. It serves as one of the largest regional, mostly off-street, connectors in Ohio. The trail traces the path of the Miami and Erie Canal, completed in 1845, which historically linked the Great Miami River to Lake Erie.

Troy's recent Comprehensive Plan also noted a desired complete streets network to help connect the city, which was shown on the Trails Map to help depict the desired system at build out.

Legend

 Troy City Limits

Existing and Proposed Complete Streets

 Proposed Future Complete Street (undesignated)

 Proposed Shared Use Path

 Proposed Bike Lane

 Proposed Trail

 Existing Complete Street

 Existing ShareRoad

 Proposed ShareRoad

 High Water Bypass

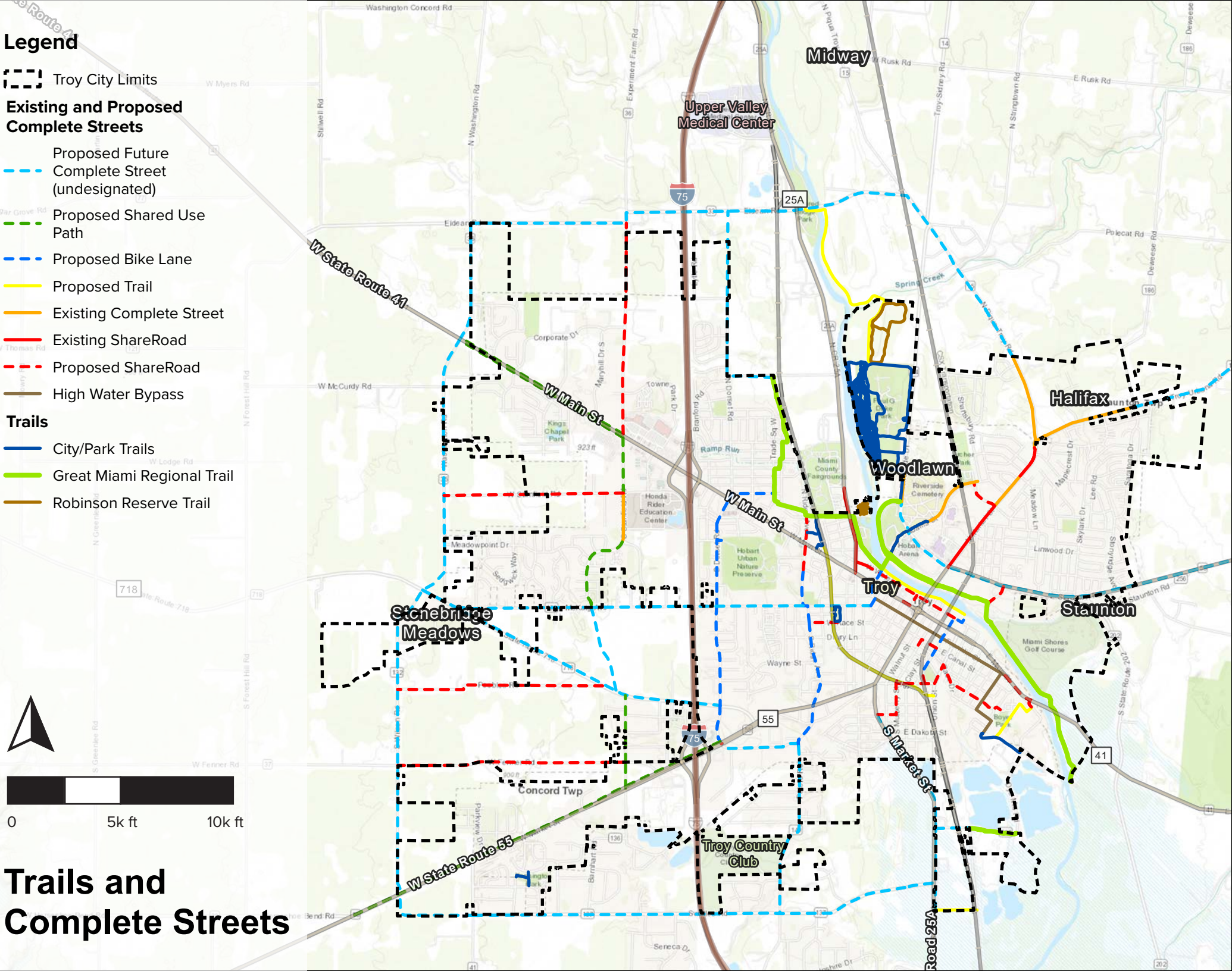
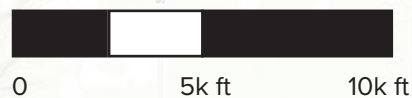
Trails

 City/Park Trails

 Great Miami Regional Trail

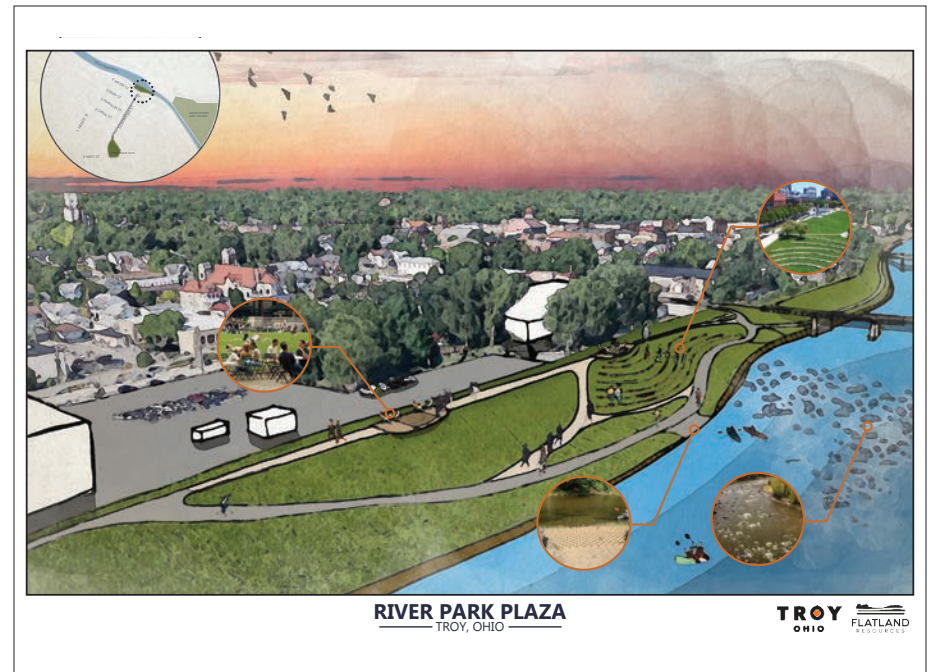
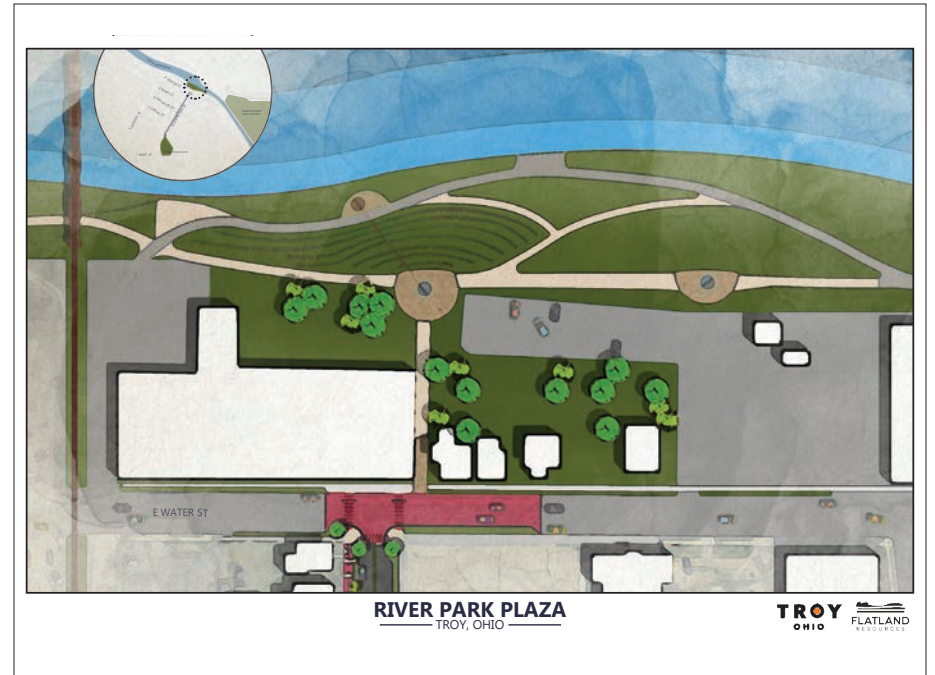
 Robinson Reserve Trail

Trails and Complete Streets



River Park Plaza

The City of Troy, working with design consultant Flatland and in coordination with potential public and private partners such as the Miami Conservancy District, Miami County, regional trail organizations, and adjacent property owners, plans to invest in enhancements to the City's riverfront that expand and extend recreational opportunities along the Great Miami River. The River Park Plaza future plans build on Troy's existing park and trail system by introducing new river-oriented amenities, including improved multi-use paths, terraced lawn areas, informal gathering spaces, overlooks, and enhanced access to the river. Together, these investments are intended to broaden the range of recreational offerings available downtown, supporting passive recreation, small events, and everyday use while strengthening connections between Herrlinger Park, surrounding streets, and the broader river corridor. These future plans provide a flexible, long-term framework to guide future design, phasing, partnerships, and funding pursuits rather than serving as final engineering or construction documents.



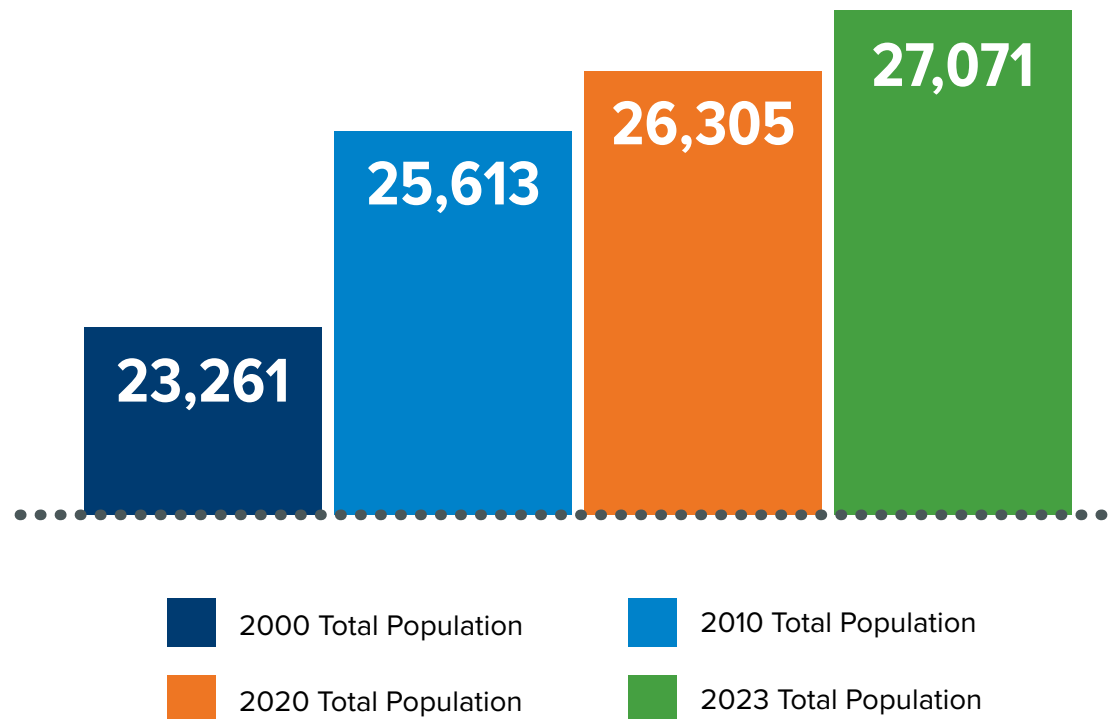


Demographics: Social and Economic Factors

Population

Population trends and projections indicate how much development the area should expect over the next few years. Population data looks at how many people live within the incorporated boundaries of Troy. The City's population has been increasing; from the 2020 Census to 2023, it increased by about 3.0 percent.

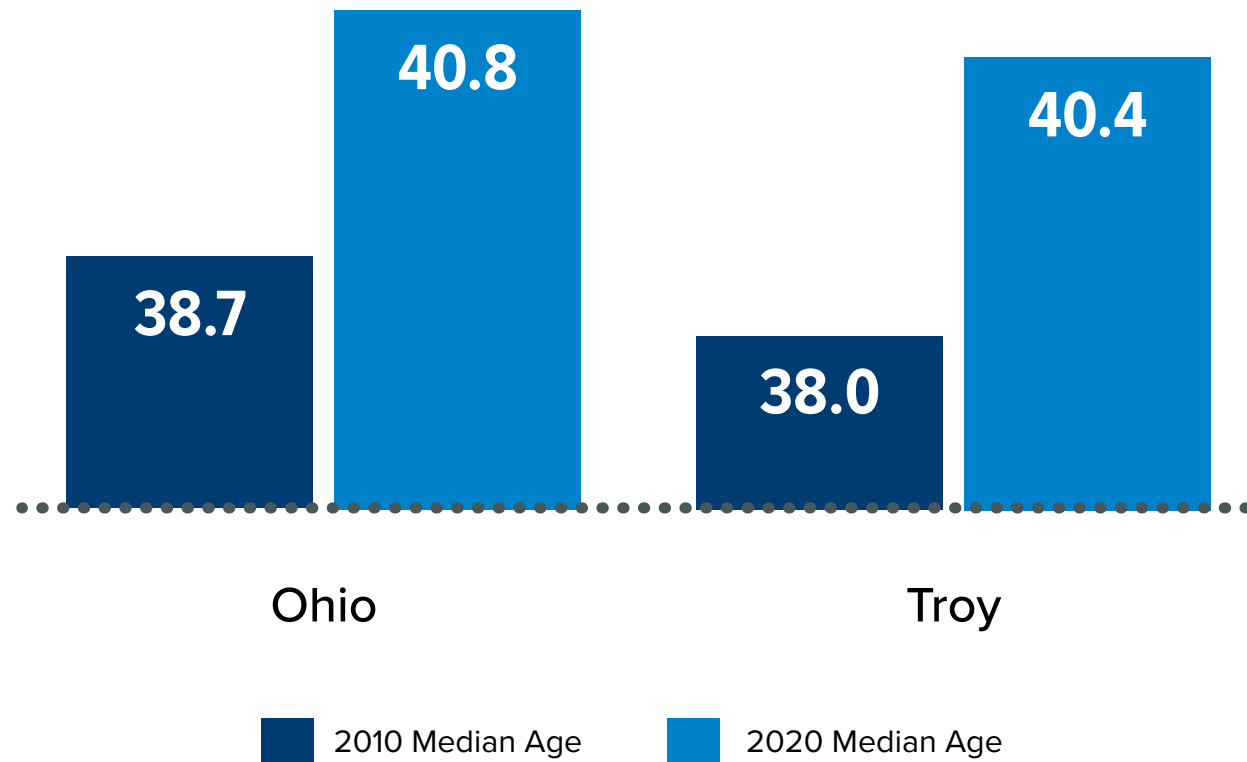
Total Population Comparisons



Median Age

The median age of the City's residents was 40.4 in 2020, compared to 38.0 in 2010. The City's median age is similar to that of the State of Ohio. If median age continues to increase, it is important to plan for the specific needs of an older demographic regarding the City's future development and improvement initiatives. The continued increase in the median age supports additions to senior-oriented programs, amenities, and services. Examples of programs and amenities include, but are not limited to, pickleball, paved walking paths within parks with frequent benches, outdoor social spaces, bocce courts, and more passive nature parks and recreation.

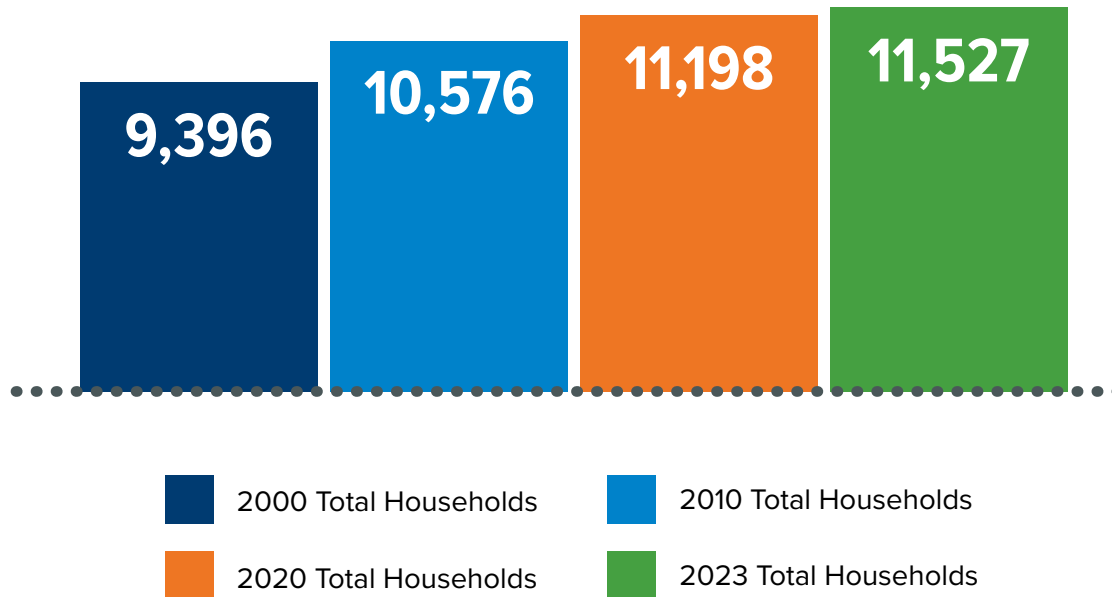
Median Age



Households

A household comprises everyone residing in a housing unit, including family members and unrelated roommates. According to the US Census Bureau, the number of households was 11,198 in 2020. This figure is about a 3.0 percent increase, or 329 units, from 2020 to 2023. That increase in the total number of households aligns with the City's increasing population.

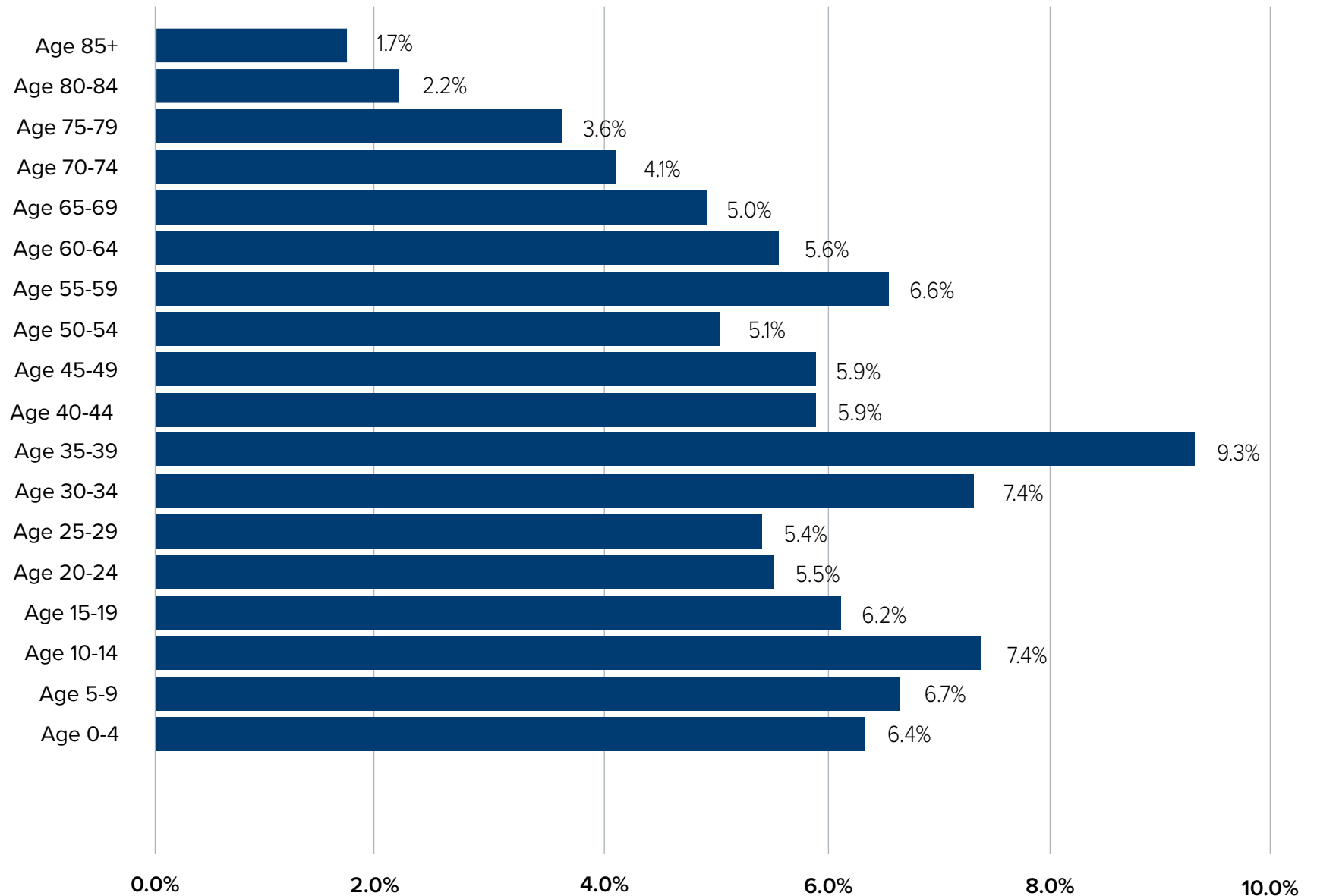
Total Households



Total Population by Age

The breakdown of the 2023 population by five-year age cohorts shows that the largest cohort of residents is aged 35 to 39. The next highest cohorts, at 7.4 percent, are 30-34 and 10-14.

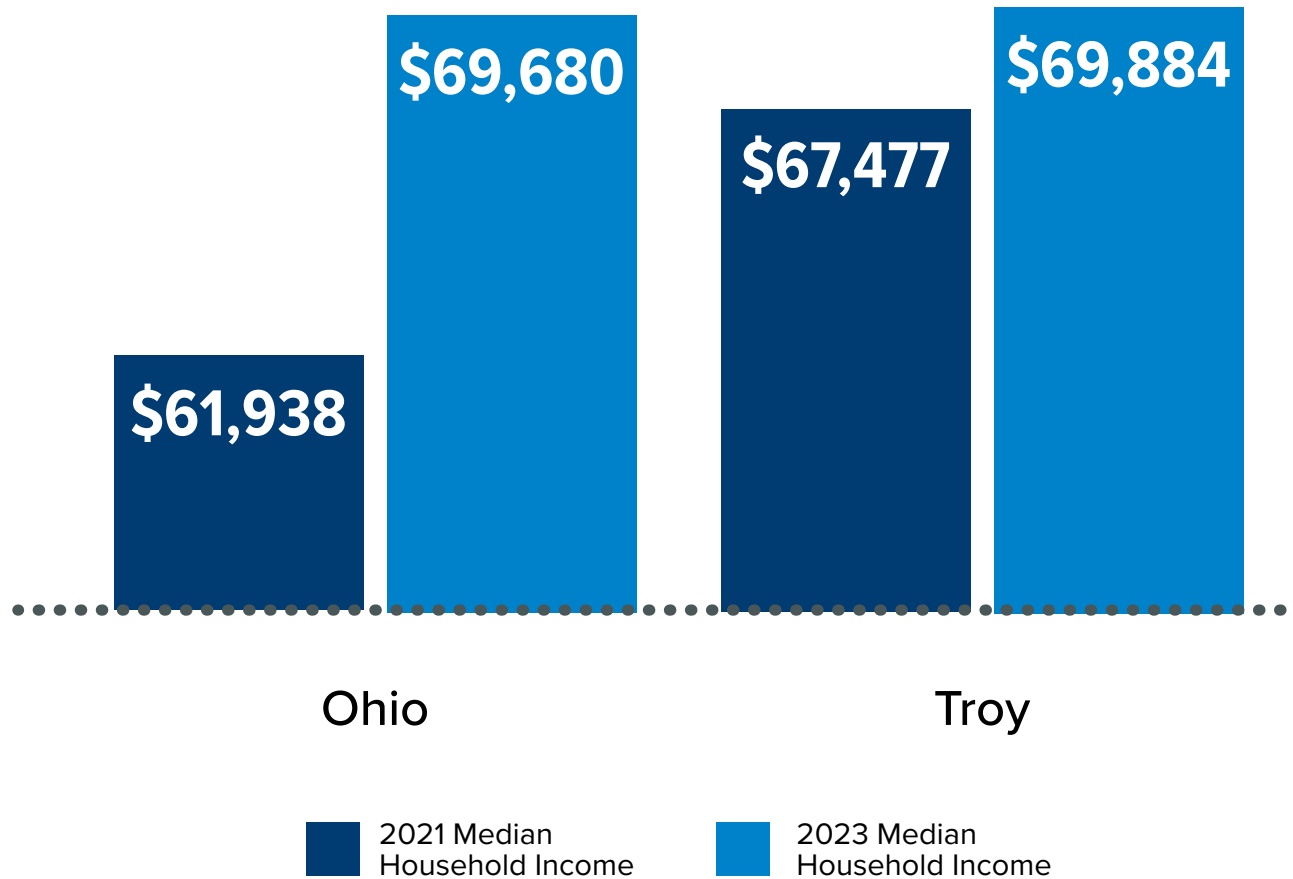
2023 Age Distribution →



Median Household Income

The median household income in Troy in 2023 is \$69,884, which is marginally higher than the State of Ohio.

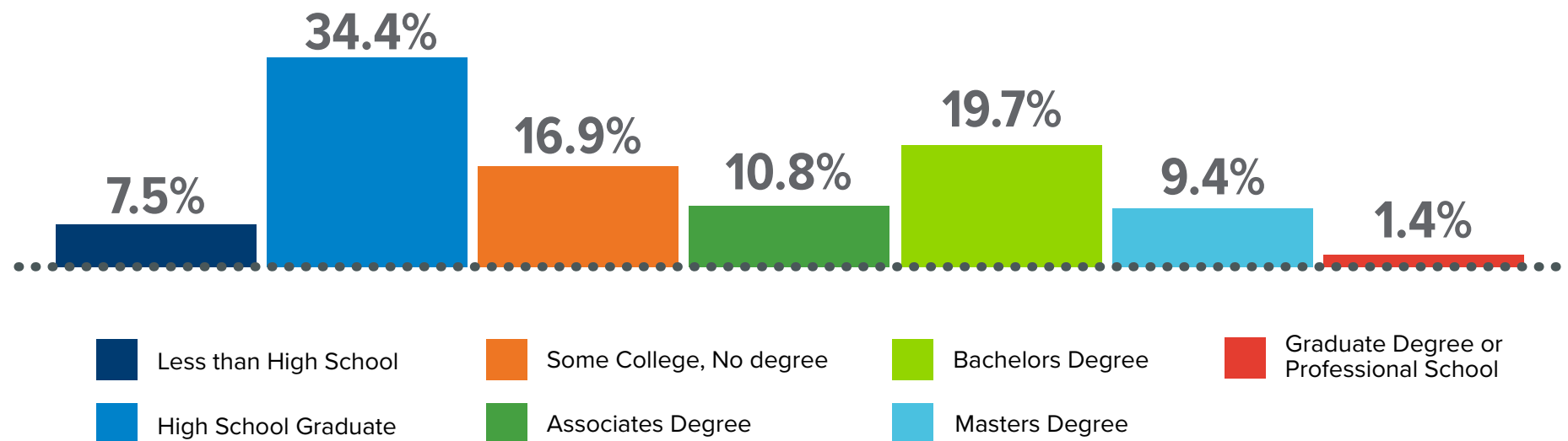
Median Household Income



Educational Attainment

About 30.0 percent of residents in Troy have received a bachelor's or graduate-level degree. About one-third of residents received a high school diploma as their highest level of education. Higher levels of educational attainment can correlate with higher median wages. Less than 8.0 percent of residents do not have a high school diploma.

2022 Level of Education Attainment



Persons with Disabilities

According to the Social Security Administration, disability in this document refers to anyone with “a physical or mental condition that limits a person’s movements, senses, or activities,” not just those legally disabled.¹ One in four US adults has a disability that majorly affects their life activities.²

Common statistics on how many Americans are disabled may not fully account for the diversity of disabilities or the varying degrees of severity. For instance, people with invisible disabilities, such as chronic pain, mental health conditions, or learning disabilities, are often underreported because they may not seek or receive formal diagnoses, or they may choose not to disclose their condition. Additionally, data collection methods may exclude individuals who experience intermittent disabilities, where symptoms are not constant but still significantly impact their lives. Further, marginalized communities, including low-income or undocumented individuals, may lack access to healthcare and, as a result, may not be represented in disability statistics. The reliance on self-reporting in surveys also introduces the possibility of undercounting, as social stigma can discourage some from identifying as disabled. Lastly, the legal definition of disability, often tied to eligibility for government services, may leave out those whose impairments do not meet specific criteria but who nonetheless face significant limitations in their daily lives.

With age, disability becomes more common, affecting about two in five adults ages 65 and older. The most common disability type, mobility, affects one in seven adults. After mobility disability, the next most common disability type is cognition, followed by independent living, hearing, vision, and self-care. More information on this topic is available in Chapter 3.

1 Source: Oxford English Dictionary.

2 Source: Prevalence of Disabilities and Health Care Access by Disability Status and Type Among Adults.

Employment

Employment examines the total number of employees, what type of businesses those employees work in, and the total sales, in dollars, those businesses are making. The subject data is organized using the North American Industry Classification System categories by geography.^{3,4} The US Census OnTheMap service releases data yearly, allowing users to determine specific study area boundaries.⁵

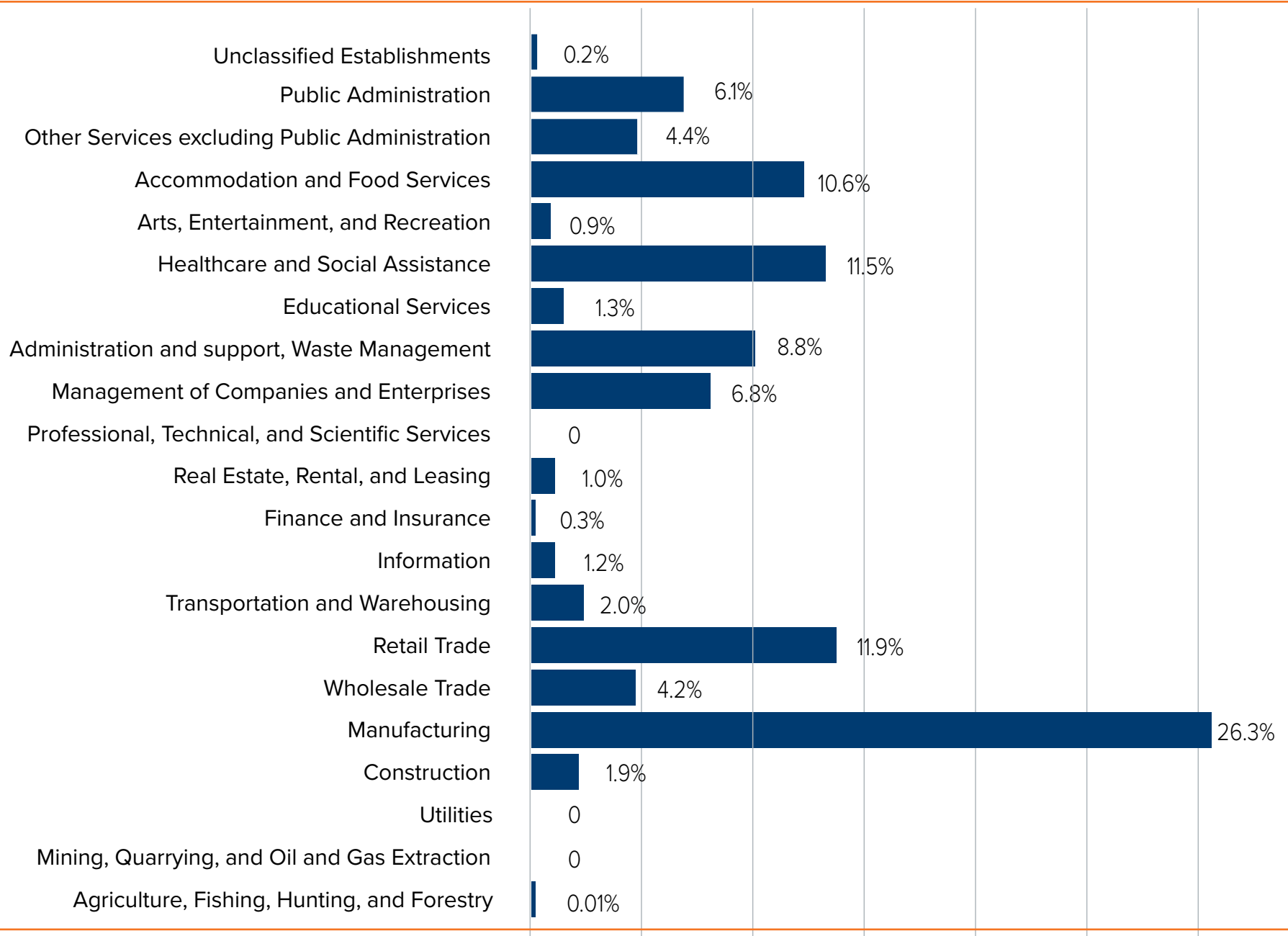
The most prominent industries in terms of employment in Troy are health care/social assistance, retail trade, and manufacturing. Together, these three industries employ about 48.0 percent of the working population in Troy. Some of the largest employers in the City include the Kettering Health Network, ITW Food Equipment Group LLC, and Hobart Brothers LLC.

2022 Employed Population by Industry →

3 Source: US Census Bureau.

4 Source: Esri Business Summary.

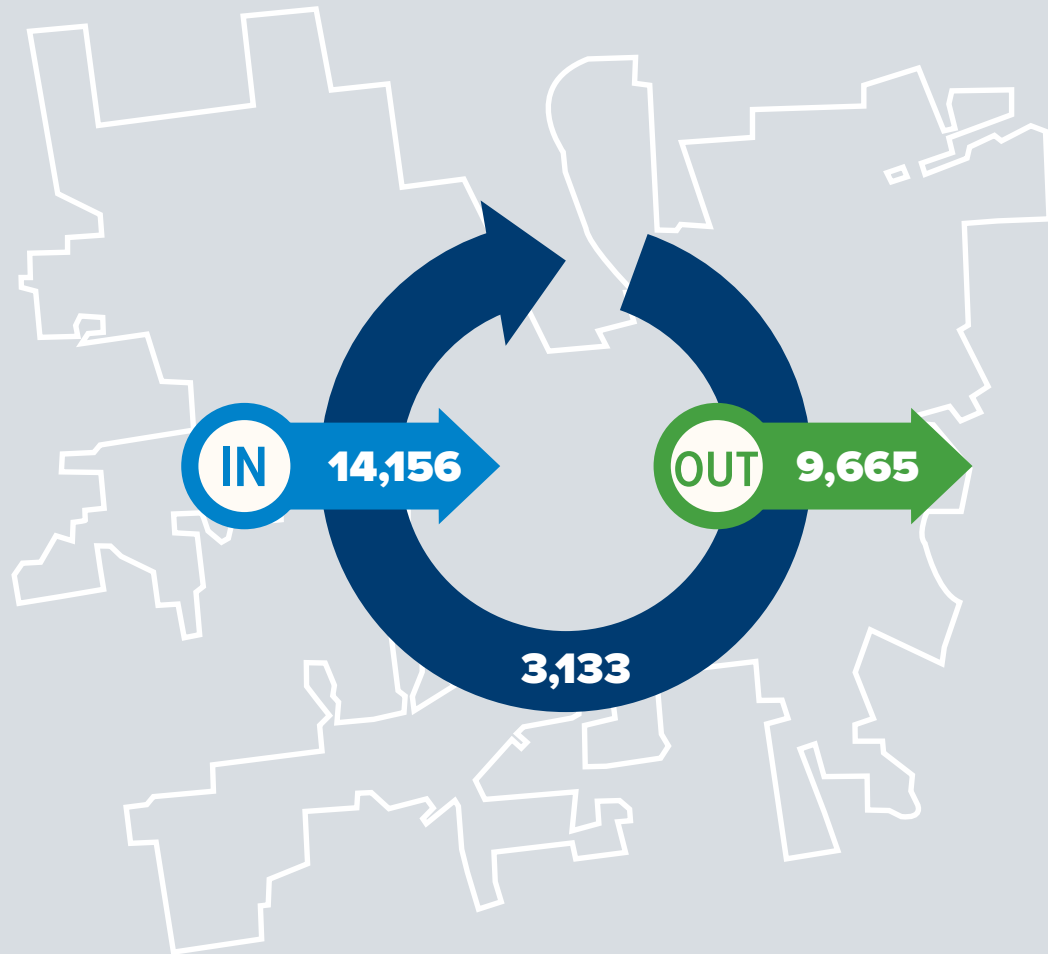
5 Source: OnTheMap.



Commuter Behavior

According to a Census data viewing tool called OnTheMap, most of the workforce in Troy in 2022 commutes into the community. It is recorded that 3,133 Troy workers live in the City. An additional 14,165 workers in Troy commute into the City each day for work but live elsewhere. Also, 9,665 County residents travel outside of Troy each day to their place of employment.

Commuter Behavior



Social-Economic Summary

The City's population has grown from the 2010 Census to the 2020 Census and is expected to continue growing into 2025. The median age has also increased from 2010 to 2020 and is expected to continue increasing. Population growth and aging may require additional programs and resources to ensure all people can access amenities. There could also be a need for aging-in-place initiatives to accommodate older residents.

While Troy's primary industries are healthcare, retail trade, and manufacturing, there is a diverse mix of jobs in almost all of the county's major industries. That diverse job base benefits the City with respect to economic resiliency. Focusing on the largest industries allows the City to attract large employers and create additional jobs.

These benchmarks and data points provide valuable insight into future parks, recreational needs, and initiatives. As park programs and expansion are considered, it is important to remember these characteristics of the community the park will primarily serve so that all residents feel accommodated.

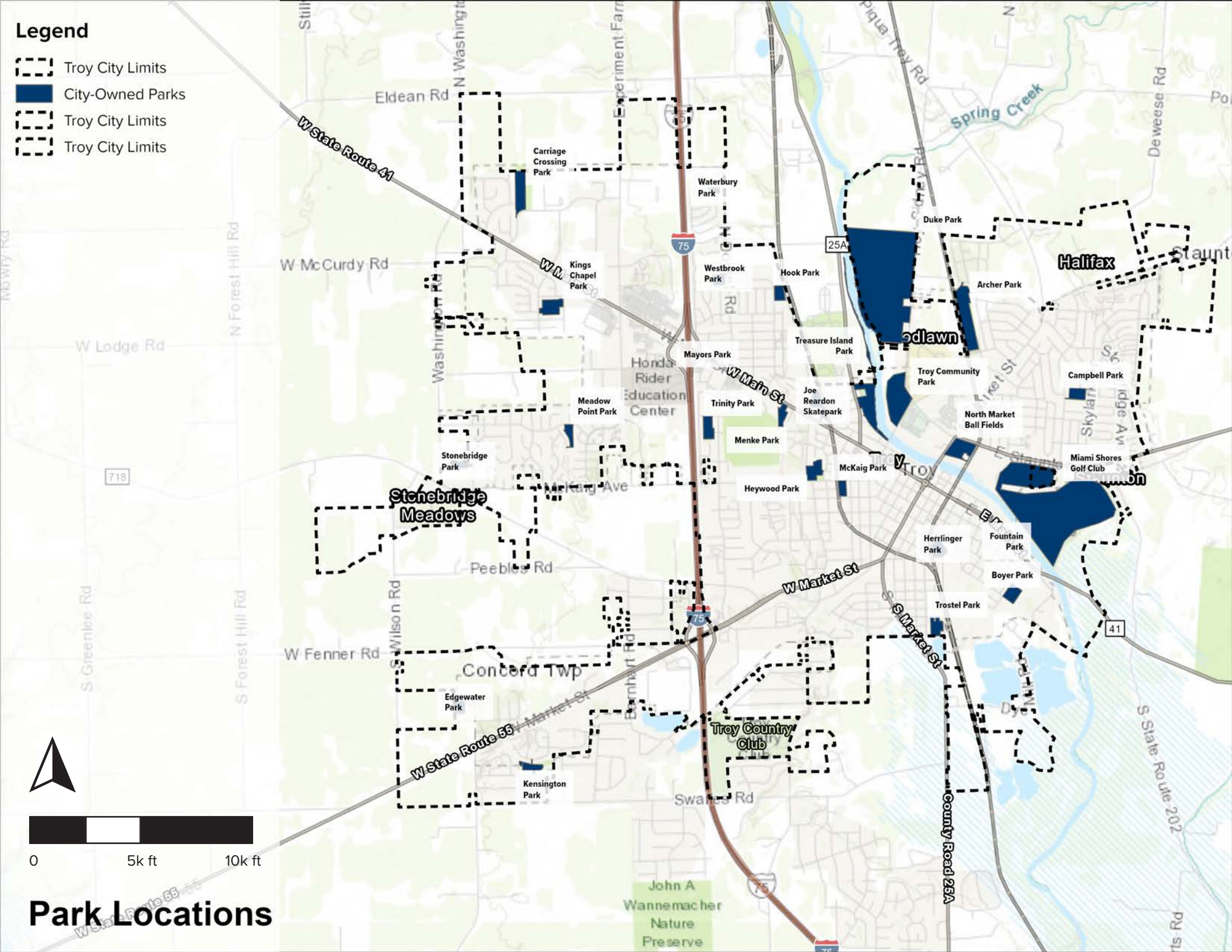


City of Troy Parks and Programs Supply Analysis / Inventory

The analysis evaluates the recreational amenities managed by Troy. Covering 309 acres of parkland, Troy owns 25 parks in addition to its recreational facilities. Conducting an inventory of Troy's parks is important to evaluate the City's recreational assets. The inventory provides a clear picture of Troy's capacity to meet the recreational needs of residents and visitors. Troy is committed to providing high-quality recreational opportunities that align with its residents' evolving needs. The inventory lays the groundwork for strategic planning by highlighting areas for improvement or expansion, such as adding new trails, updating facilities, or introducing new programs.

Legend

-  Troy City Limits
-  City-Owned Parks
-  Troy City Limits
-  Troy City Limits



0 5k ft 10k ft

Park Locations

1. Archer Park



Location: 554 Shaftsbury Rd

Acreage: 20.6

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: Off-street (120 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
AED	1
Back Stop	2
Baseball	2
Basketball	1
Basketball	1
Benches	4
Bleachers	2
Drinking Fountain	1
Entrance Sign	1
Equipment Shed	2
Goal	12
Playground	1
Restroom	3
Shelter House	1
Rectangular Field	5
Swing	1

2. Boyer Park



Location: 1200 Floral Avenue

Acreage: 5.3

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-street

Inventory	Quantity
Baseball/Softball (not for game play)	1
Basketball (full court)	1
Barbecue Grill	1
Playground	1
Sign	2
Swing	1
Shelter House	1
Benches	3

3. Campbell Park



Location: 785 Maplecrest Drive

Acreage: 5.1

Classification: School Park and Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Currently Under Renovation

Inventory	Quantity
Back Stop	2
Baseball	2
Bleachers	2
Sign	1
Benches	4

4. Carriage Crossing Park



Location: 212 Carriage Crossing

Acreage: 10.8

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: Off-Street (unknown spaces - unstripped)

Inventory	Quantity
Back Stop	1
Baseball (no infield)	1
Basketball Full Court	1
Barbecue Grill	2
Benches	6
Drinking Fountain	1
Playground	1
Shelter House	1
Sign	1
Swing	2

5. Duke Park & Robinson Reserve

Location: 1670 Troy-Sidney Road

Acreage: 153.7 plus 30 acres undeveloped

Classification: Community Park

Parking: Off-Street (670 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
AED	3
Back Stop	6
Barbecue	12
Diamond Fields	5
Basketball Full Court	1
Bike Rack	1
Bleachers	23
Chain Link Fence	14
Climbing Wall	1
Concession	1
Covered Rest Area	2
Dog Park	1
Drinking Fountain	10
Dugout	4
Entrance Sign	2
Equipment Shed	3
Fitness Course	18
Flagpole	1
Rectangular Field	7
Fountain	1
Gazebo	2
Home Run Fence	5
Playground	2



Kicking Wall	1
Memorial	1
Monkey Bars	1
Mountain Bike Trail	1
Pickleball	12
Play Equipment	4
Press Box/Concessions	2
Restroom	3
Scoreboard	6
Sculpture	2
Shelter House/Storage	22
Benches	38
Swing	9
Teeter-Totter	1
Water Feature	1

6. Edgewater Park



Location: 2881 Wooden Lane

Acreage: 3.2

Classification: Special Use (Passive Recreational Area)

Parking: On-Street

7. Fountain Park



Location: Intersection of East Franklin and East Main Street

Acreage: 0.1

Classification: Mini-Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Flag Pole	1
Fountain	1
Gazebo	1
Sign	2

8. Herrlinger Park



Location: 302 Union Street

Acreage: 5.0

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: Off-Street (Unknown - Unstriped)

Inventory	Quantity
Basketball (Full Court)	1
Chain Link Fence (Water Tower)	1
Pickleball Courts	2
Playground	1
Shelter House	2
Sign	2
Swing	1

9. Heywood Park

Location: Intersection of McKaig Avenue and South Ridge Avenue

Acreage: 6.1

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Back Stop	2
Baseball (Non Game Play)	2
Bleacher	2
Benches	4



10. Hook Park

Location: 799 Trade Square West

Acreage: 4.0

Classification: School Park and Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Currently Under Renovation

Inventory	Quantity
Back Stop	2
Baseball (Non Game Play)	2
Bleacher	2
Benches	4



Note: Hook Park will be taken over by the school district once their rehabilitation project is complete. While no longer owned by the City, it will still provide recreation space.

11. Joe Reardon Skate Park

Location: 1021 West Main Street

Acreage: 5.9

Classification: Special Use

Parking: Off-Street (6 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
Bleacher	1
Drinking Fountain	1
Entrance Sign	2
Grind Rail	4
Half Pipe	1
Quarter Pipe	2
Skate - Miscellaneous	3
Skate Ramp	2
Swing	2





12. Kensington Park

Location: 2600 Renwick Way

Acreage: 4.3

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Bridge Feature	1
Playground	2
Shelter House	1
Sign	2
Benches	6
Swing	1
Walking Trail	1



13. Kings Chapel Park

Location: 131 Kings Chapel Drive

Acreage: 7.9

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Back Stop	1
Basketball (Full Court)	1
Covered Seating Area	1
Playground	1
Miscellaneous Play Equipment	6
Shelter House	1
Sign	2
Benches	3
Swing	2
Water Feature	1



14. Mayor's Park

Location: 1611 West Main Street

Acreage: 0.3

Classification: Mini-Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Bench	1
Entrance Sign	1
Flag Pole	3
Fountain	1



15. McKaig Park and Race

Location: 822 McKaig Avenue

Acreage: 3.0

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Entrance Sign	2
Gazebo	1
Signs/kiosks	22
Benches	2



16. Meadowpoint Park

Location: 2430 Meadowpoint Drive

Acreage: 3.6

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Playground	1
Sign	1
Benches	3
Swing	1



17. Menke Park

Location: 1176 West Main Street

Acreage: 4.0

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: Off-Street (unknown spaces - unstriped)

Inventory	Quantity
Equipment Shed	1
Playground	1
Restroom	1
Shelter House	1
Sign	1
Benches	2
Slide	1
Swing	2

18. North Market Ball Fields

Location: 133 North Market Street

Acreage: 10.6

Classification: Sports Complex

Parking: Off-Street (104 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
Baseball	2
Bike Rack	1
Bleachers	4
Concessions	1
Drinking Fountain	5
Dugout	3
Press Box	1
Press Box/Concession	1
Press Box/Dugout	1
Restrooms	2
Scoreboard	2



19. Stonebridge Park

Location: Stonebridge Drive

Acreage: 3.2

Classification: Neighborhood

Parking: On-Street



20. Treasure Island Park & Pollinator Habitat

Location: 439 North Elm Street

Acreage: 10.7

Classification: Community Park

Parking: Off-Street (91 Car, 13 Bus)

Inventory	Quantity
Amphitheater	1
Bike Rack	9
Boat/Kayak Ramp	2
Concessions/Pop Machines	1
Flagpole	1
Fountain	2
Memorial	1
Miscellaneous	2
Picnic Table	1
Pond	1
Restroom	1
Shelter House	1
Sign	1
Benches	6



21. Trinity Park

Location: 1600 Tyrone Road

Acreage: 6.0

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: Off-Street (24 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
Basketball (Half Court)	1
Drinking Fountain	1
Playground	1
Sign	1
Bench	1
Slide	1
Rectangular Field	1
Swing	4
Picnic Table	1



22. Trostel Park

Location: 1237 South Union Street

Acreage: 5.6

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
AED	1
Baseball	1
Bench	2
Bleacher	2
Drinking Fountain	1
Entrance Sign	1
Flagpole	1
Playground	1
Monkey Bars	2
Sign	1
Shelter House	1
Swing	1



23. Troy Community Park

Location: 200 Adams Street

Acreage: 33.3

Classification: Community Park

Parking: Off-Street (130 spaces)

Inventory	Quantity
AED	1
Barbecue Grill	17
Diamond Field (Not for Game Use)	1
Basketball (Full Court)	2
Bike Rack	2
Concessions/Pop Machines	1
Covered Rest Area	1
Drinking Fountain	11
Frisbee Golf Holes	9
Playground	6



24. Waterbury Park

Location: 1313 Waterbury Place

Acreage: 1.6

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Miscellaneous	3
Play Equipment	2
Restroom	3
Shelter House	17
Sign	2
Sign/Kiosk	2
Benches	11
Slide	6
Swing	6
Tennis	9
Volleyball	1



25. Westbrook Park

Location: 831 Dartmouth Road

Acreage: 3.4

Classification: Neighborhood Park

Parking: On-Street

Inventory	Quantity
Basketball (Half Court)	1
Playground	1
Sign	1
Benches	5
Swing	2



Special Use Facilities:

Hobart Arena

Hobart Arena is an ice hockey rink and event space located at 255 Adams Street. It has 3,782 arena seats.

Lincoln Community Center

Lincoln Community Center is located at 110 Ash Street. It has both outdoor and indoor amenities with off-street parking. Amenities include basketball, indoor multi-purpose courts, indoor pool, and Playground.

Troy

Aquatic

Park

Troy Aquatic Park is located at 460 West Staunton Road behind Hobart Arena. It has the following features: bath house, mechanical building, concessions, diving board, drop slide, pool, tot pool, water play structure, and two water slides.

Troy Senior Citizen's Center

Troy Senior Citizen's Center is located at 134 North Market Street and has served senior citizens since 1962. It currently serves 300 active members and connects with 2,300 community followers online.

Troy Country Club

The City of Troy owns an 18-hole golf course facility with driving range named the Troy Country Club. The club also feature a full service restaurant, Club house available for weddings and banquets, pool, and tennis courts. Utilizing these amenities does require a membership or guest pass.

Miami Shores Golf Course

The Miami Shores Golf Club is an 18 hole golf course and driving range facilities that is also open to the public. Members and residents can access this facility by paying a fee or becoming a member. This facility also feature The Shoreline Restaurant a counter-service snack shop.

Troy Recreation Center

The Troy Recreation Center is located within the Hobart Arena complex and is the City's main indoor recreation and community facility. The center hosts a variety of recreation programs and activities, providing year-round opportunities that complement the City's outdoor park system. Its location within the Hobart Arena allows for shared use and coordination with larger community events, making the Recreation Center an important component of Troy's overall recreation infrastructure. The facility provides meeting space in the Bravo Room.







CHAPTER 3: ADA and Universal Design Assessment

Introduction

As of 2022, over 70 million adults in the United States—more than 1 in 4—reported having a disability, according to data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.⁶ Invisible disabilities, also known as hidden or non-visible disabilities, are conditions that are not immediately apparent to others. These can include chronic illnesses, mental health disorders, neurological conditions, and other impairments that significantly affect daily activities but may not be outwardly visible.⁷ Estimates suggest that approximately 10% of Americans live with an invisible disability. Furthermore, about 96% of individuals with chronic medical conditions have an invisible disability.⁸ ADA upgrades can present cost and implementation challenges, but have large impacts on successful park design.

These statistics show that a city park system can significantly increase its visitor count by thoughtfully integrating accommodations for both visible and invisible disabilities, creating a more inclusive and welcoming environment. First, improving physical accessibility is essential. That includes ensuring that paths, restrooms, playgrounds, picnic areas, and entrances are wheelchair accessible, with smooth, well-maintained surfaces and appropriate signage in large print and Braille. Seating areas should offer space for mobility devices and shaded areas to accommodate those with heat sensitivities or medical conditions.

⁶ Center for Disease Control

⁷ Invisible Disabilities: List and General Information

⁸ TR News July-August 2023: Addressing Transportation and Accessibility for All (2023)



To address invisible disabilities, such as sensory processing disorders, anxiety, or chronic illnesses, the park system can introduce sensory-friendly zones with reduced noise, softer lighting, and visual cues to guide navigation and activity choices. Clear, predictable signage and maps that include quiet zones and emergency help points are helpful for those with cognitive or psychological challenges. Offering noise-canceling headphone rentals or scheduling “quiet hours” can further support visitors with sensory sensitivities.

Training park staff to recognize and respectfully assist individuals with both visible and invisible disabilities is crucial. Staff should be trained not just in emergency protocols, but also in providing empathetic and non-judgmental assistance. Programming and events can also be made more accessible by incorporating American Sign Language interpreters, captioning, and sensory accommodations like visual schedules or social stories.

Moreover, fostering a culture of inclusion through community outreach, co-design with disability advocacy groups, and visible messaging about accessibility efforts helps build trust and encourages more people to visit. By embedding accessibility into the design, communication, and culture of its spaces, a city park system not only expands its reach but creates a more equitable and enjoyable experience for all visitors.

Designated ADA coordinator:

Jillian Rhoades, PE
City Engineer
100 S Market Street
Troy, OH 45373
jillian.rhoades@troyohio.gov

How does accessibility apply to Troy?

There are three pieces of federal legislation regarding accessibility for persons with disabilities that may affect park master plans:

1. Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 (ABA) – This was the first federal law created to ensure access by persons with disabilities to all facilities designed, built, altered, or leased using federal funds. The ABA does not currently apply to Troy Parks since they are not federally funded. But it is good to keep in mind, in case any park facilities become federally funded in the future, since it includes many best practices for accessibility.
2. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 - Extends access beyond architecture to include programs and employment. The Rehabilitation Act states that no disabled person in the United States can be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance. The act requires specific actions from agencies, including self-evaluating its policies, facilities, programs, and services. Again, this act only applies to federally funded programs and activities, but it is good to remember for the future.
3. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) and its amendments – Title II of the Act requires state and local governments to remove barriers to access within facilities, programs, activities, and services. That includes providing modifications to policies, practices, and procedures. ADA directly applies to the parks, programs, and services in Troy.



Expanding Access to All

It is important to remember that maximizing access to park facilities benefits everyone, from the parent pushing a stroller to the grandparent using a walker, not just those with disabilities. Participating in public recreation programs and services has many positive physical, psychological, and social benefits for all people. There are several ways to ensure persons with disabilities have equal opportunities to benefit from your parks and recreation system:

- Include persons with disabilities (and/or organizations for people with disabilities) in all aspects of the planning process.
- Include individuals with disabilities on planning teams (note: a disabled urban designer was part of the consulting team for this project).
- Research the latest federal accessibility standards, including those specifically for parks and recreation sites/programs/services, using sources such as www.ada.gov.
- Seek expert accessibility assistance from outside sources for evaluation and planning.
- Use modified equipment, adapted rules, and creative programming to provide a range of programs and services that meet the needs of all people.
- Explore alternative formats for effective communication, like Braille versions of brochures, large print versions, audible versions of information, and sign language interpretation.
- Provide opportunities and channels of communication for persons with disabilities to request accessibility accommodations in programs, facilities, and services.
- Consider providing accessible facilities, services, and programs as a best management practice, and seek continuous improvement.
- Be aware of the ongoing need to monitor facilities, programs, activities, and services for changes that might create barriers for people with disabilities.
- Be aware of new technologies, innovations, or inventions that may be used to improve accessibility for your amenities, programs, and services.

ADA Guidelines

There are two accessibility standards for the built environment: the ADA Accessibility Guidelines and the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design. The 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design were enacted on March 15, 2012, for all new or altered facilities. A discussion of potential improvements can be found later in this document.

There is no “grandfather clause” in any accessibility legislation or ordinance. A common misconception is that facilities built before accessibility standards are “grandfathered” and do not have to comply with accessibility modifications. Any significant alteration of a facility, building, or amenity triggers the use of accessibility standards. Title II requires all government entities to have conducted (and kept up-to-date) a self-evaluation of the accessibility of their programs, services, and facilities, and create a transition plan to fix any identified accessibility deficiencies. All new facilities, building construction, or significant alterations must comply with the ADA standards. There are many facets of a park facility, service, and program planning to consider when implementing ADA and other accessibility laws, such as:

- Parking and accessible park ingress/egress
- Accessible routes
- Accessible sidewalks & trails outside the park
- Accessible site amenities
- Connecting all accessibility measures
- Restrooms
- Picnic and play areas
- Advertising
- Registration
- Scheduling
- Facilities
- Safety/alarms
- Signage
- Parking
- Lighting
- Sound systems
- Equipment
- Supervision
- Seating/benches
- Communication
- Transportation
- Policies and procedures



Not all barriers relate to physical access. Park users and community members may temporarily or permanently experience other barriers to their recreation. Some other barriers might include the following:

- **Communication:** Includes hard-to-read print, signs without universal symbols, or Braille.
- **Programs or Services:** Staff or volunteers may assume people with disabilities cannot participate in, or will not benefit from, the activity. Staff may also assume that people with disabilities do not have similar desires and interests as people without disabilities.
- **Organization:** Program staff might not be trained, willing, or able to support participation from persons with disabilities, or require unnecessarily detailed forms to request information or services that would be difficult or impossible to complete because of a disability.
- **Attitude:** Encompasses things like fear, lack of knowledge about a disability, or uncertainty about communicating with a person with a disability.

Involving individuals with disabilities to participate in programs, services, and activities along with those who do not have disabilities is an effective strategy for removing attitudinal barriers because one of the best ways to learn about others is to interact with them directly.

The Troy Parks System

The heritage parks in a city's park system are tremendous assets that have historically benefited residents. Their age also means they were often built before the ADA of 1990 and could often use improvements that would accommodate more visitors of all ability levels. Changing existing facilities to bring them up to ADA can be intimidating and expensive; however, many of the most impactful improvements are relatively faster and less expensive to install. Those easier improvements can often bring in more visitors than usual and increase revenue, allowing time to plan for the more extensive and expensive upgrades.

Current Accessibility

The Troy, Ohio, parks system demonstrates a commitment to accessibility, offering various features to accommodate visitors of all abilities. Here's an overview of the accessibility features available:

- Wheelchair-accessible parking and entrances.
- Multiple playgrounds, including areas suitable for toddlers.
- Paved walking trails along the river, accommodating wheelchairs and strollers.
- Picnic shelters with tables and restrooms.

Levels of Park Upgrades

Here are three levels of accessibility improvements a city park system could implement, ranked from easiest/least expensive to most difficult/most expensive:

Level 1: Low-Cost, High-Impact Changes (Short-Term)

Objective: Make parks more inclusive quickly and affordably.

Examples:

1. Signage & Wayfinding: Add clear, high-contrast, multilingual, accessible QR codes and/or tactile (Braille) signage.



Signage at Duke Park.



Signage at Herrlinger Park.



Signage at McKaig and Race Park.



Example of an upgrade:

A braille QR code combines raised braille dots with a regular visual QR code, creating a hybrid that is printed using special embossing printers. When someone visually impaired comes across one, they can read the Braille by touch to get context or instructions. Then, using a smartphone with screen reader software, they can scan the QR code to access the digital information it contains. Source: [Enhancing Accessibility: The Power of Braille QR Codes](#).

- 2. Accessible Information: Ensure park maps and event materials are available online in accessible formats (screen reader–friendly PDFs, alt text, etc.).
- 3. For more information, see: Ten Tips for an Accessible Website, Creating Accessible PDFs, and How to Write Alt Text for Images in PDFs.
- 4. Pathway Maintenance: Regularly trim vegetation and repair cracks on existing paths to ensure smoother access.
- 5. Portable Accessibility Features: Provide portable ramps or mats over grass until permanent pavement connections can be made, especially during events.



Accessible connection needed to the port-a-potty in Duke Park.



Accessible connection needed to grill in Treasure Island Park.



Accessible connection needed to water fountain in Trostel Park.



Examples of upgrades:

A portable accessible ramp is a lightweight, movable ramp designed to provide temporary or semi-permanent access over stairs, curbs, or thresholds for people who use wheelchairs, walkers, scooters, or have limited mobility. Source: [Handi-Ramp® Modular Portable Wheelchair Ramps with and without Handrails](#).



Durable, lightweight, foldable, portable wheelchair access mats. Perfect for flat terrain like sand, gravel, dirt, mulch & grass. Source: [Access Trax \(10\)](#).

6. Accessible Parking: Ensure sufficient, clearly marked accessible parking near entrances and facilities. The number of accessible parking spaces depends on local ordinances, and at least one van-accessible space is required.



Accessible parking spaces needed adjacent to Bruckner Park, including at least one van-accessible space with signage.



Accessible parking stalls at Community Park need to be cleared of grass with access aisles painted and at least one stall made into a van-accessible space with a sign.



Joe Reardon Skate Park parking needs to be cleared of silt, restriped, and a van-accessible space added.



Accessible stalls at Duke Park that do not have a striped aisle to access each space, and the current aisle is not wide enough.



Example of an upgrade:

Two van-accessible spaces with adequate aisle striping, signage, and pavement connection.

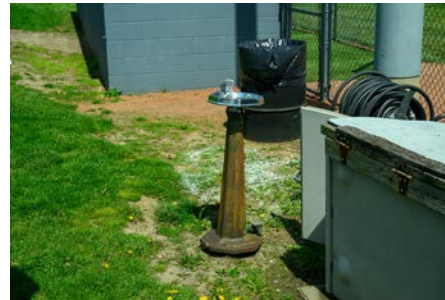
7. Staff Training: Train park staff and volunteers on accessibility awareness and inclusive communication.
 - To train park staff and volunteers on accessibility awareness and inclusive communication, start by offering workshops or short training sessions that cover disability etiquette, communication best practices, and an overview of physical and sensory accessibility needs. Include real-life scenarios or role-playing to reinforce understanding. It's important to emphasize respectful language, awareness of invisible disabilities, and techniques for effectively communicating with people who use assistive devices or have cognitive or sensory differences.
 - For detailed guidance and free resources, refer to the National Center on Accessibility, the ADA National Network, and the US Department of the Interior. These sources provide practical tools, policy guidance, and training content tailored to parks and public lands.
8. Accessible Water Fountains: Replace existing water fountains with ADA-compliant fountains and install appropriate pavement connections as needed.



A water fountain at Carriage Crossing Park can be rolled under by a wheelchair user, but is disconnected from pavement connections.



A water fountain at Duke Park should be replaced with an accessible fountain. Similar fountains are found throughout the park system.



Water fountains at the North Market Ball Fields should be replaced with accessible ones connected to the sidewalk/pathway system.





Examples of upgrades:

An accessible water fountain with connected pavement under and around it, including a bottle filler and doggy fountain.



An accessible water fountain in Prouty Plaza.

9. Accessible Porta-Potties: Accessible porta-potties are portable restrooms designed to accommodate people with disabilities or limited mobility. They are larger than standard units, allowing space for a wheelchair to turn around. They typically include handrails, non-slip flooring, a wider door that opens outwards, and a flat entryway without steps.



When there is only one porta-potty in an area, like this one at Duke Park, it should be ADA-compliant and have continuous pavement up to its doorway.



A similar situation is in Trostle Park, where the sole porta-potty is also quite far from the park entrances.



An accessible porta-potty at Duke Park is losing its ADA sticker. It does not have pavement right up to its doorway.



Example of an upgrade:

Two porta-potties, one of which is accessible, with connected pavement under and around them, are easily accessed from the nearby accessible parking stalls.

10. Accessible Picnic Tables: These are specially designed to accommodate people with disabilities, particularly those who use wheelchairs or other mobility aids. They typically include features like extended tabletops that allow wheelchair users to roll up and sit comfortably without obstruction. The design often ensures clear knee and toe clearance beneath the table and smooth ground surfaces around the seating area for easy maneuverability. Picnic shelters should also be connected to their parks' sidewalk/pathway system with ADA-compliant pavement.



The picnic shelter at Carriage Crossing Park should include at least one ADA-compliant table and be connected to the overall sidewalk/pathway system of the park.



A similar situation applies to all the shelters in Community Park, where an ADA picnic table and/or a pavement connection are needed.



Likewise for Herrlinger Park.



Example of an upgrade:

An accessible picnic table that allows a wheelchair user to comfortably roll under the end.

Level 2: Moderate-Cost Infrastructure Enhancements (Medium-Term)

Objective: Expand access through physical improvements.

Examples:

1. Sidewalks/Pathways: Continuous pavement is required to make a park accessible because it provides a stable, firm, and slip-resistant surface that allows individuals with mobility impairments, including those using wheelchairs or walkers, to navigate the space safely and independently. Accessible routes within parks must connect key amenities such as parking areas, restrooms, playgrounds, picnic areas, and viewing areas. These routes must have a minimum clear width of 36 inches, a maximum slope of 1:12 (8.33%), and appropriate cross slopes and surface textures.
 - ADA-compliant pavement types include concrete, which is the most common due to its durability and smooth surface; asphalt, which is also widely used and cost-effective; and certain types of unit pavers or rubberized surfaces, provided they are installed correctly to remain stable and level. Crushed stone or gravel can be compliant only if bound or compacted to meet ADA requirements for firmness and stability, but loose gravel is not acceptable. Wood decking may be used if the gaps are narrow and boards are laid perpendicular to the direction of travel. Overall, the chosen pavement must maintain accessibility over time, resisting rutting, buckling, or shifting that could pose hazards.



Backstops like the ones at Campbell Park should be connected with an accessible pavement type to other park features and the accessible parking stalls in the parking lot.



At Carriage Crossing Park, a curb ramp is ready for the rest of the pavement connections to be made within the park.



Where sidewalks currently end, such as this one in Community Park, connections should be installed to make the accessible path continuous.



The fitness area at Duke Park is paved and ready to be connected to the nearby parking lot.



Parking bumpers at Joe Reardon Skate Park are too close together for a wheelchair user to roll between them onto the adjacent path.



Spots labeled with the accessibility symbol at Treasure Island Park are not ADA-compliant because they should be paved.



All parks that are currently passive open space, which as Stonebridge Park, would benefit from an accessible, paved loop around the perimeter, which occasional benches and shade trees along the way. The majority of such parks could remain open greenspace.



Similarly, a perimeter path would work well in Boyer Park.

Example of an upgrade:

A wide perimeter trail makes a loop around this large, urban park.



2. **E-bike Charging Stations:** E-bike charging stations are important to install at city parks because they support the growing use of electric bicycles as a sustainable and efficient mode of transportation. By providing a place to recharge, these stations encourage more people to visit parks using e-bikes rather than cars, reducing traffic congestion and lowering carbon emissions. They also make parks more accessible to a wider range of visitors, including older adults or those with limited mobility who may rely on electric assistance to navigate longer distances.



While some parks like Treasure Island currently have regular bicycle racks, other larger parks, like Community and Duke Park, would benefit from installing e-bike charging stations.

Example of an upgrade:



A solar-powered e-bike charging dock.
Source: [Electrek](#).

3. Restroom Upgrades: Retrofit restrooms with ADA-compliant fixtures, grab bars, wider stalls, and accessible sinks. Restrooms should be unlocked as much as possible to encourage more visitors. Standard-sized lavatories should be used instead of elongated fixtures that project significantly from the walls. Elongated sinks require a greater reach to faucets and controls, and reduce available maneuvering space. Adding baby and adult changing tables to accessible stalls is a great long-term goal for the park system.



A stall at Menke Park intended to be the accessible stall should have clear floor space of 60 inches square instead of the size of the whole stall being 60 inches square. Similar stall sizes are found in bathrooms throughout the park system.



An accessible restroom at Community Park was locked in the middle of the day.



Users should be protected from touching the plumbing under the sink at Archer Park.

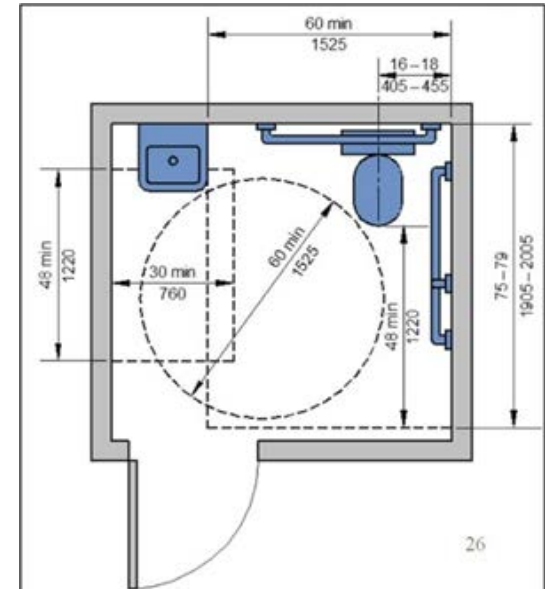
Examples of upgrades:



The more modern symbol of accessibility utilizes angles to imply motion.
Source: [The Accessible Icon Project](#).



ADA-compliant restroom signage.
Source: Compliant Signs.



The internal dimensions of an accessible restroom stall.
Source: [Taking Accessibility to a New Level.](#)

4. Inclusive Play Areas: Install adaptive swings, wheelchair-friendly play surfaces, sensory play equipment, and fencing. Note that engineered wood fiber is an ADA-compliant surface only if it is maintained frequently, so that it remains in the same condition it was in at installation.



Playgrounds throughout the park system should have ADA-compliant surfaces installed, with paved connections to other park features, and various types of accessible play equipment added.

Case studies:



Everyone's Playground in Selinsgrove, PA.
Source: [Susquehanna Kids](#).



Peyton Park Lane Playground in York, NE.
Source: [Peyton Park Lane Playground](#).



Motion Junction in Canandaigua, NY.
Source: [Motion Junction](#).



Julia's Junction in West Kelowna, BC.
Source: [About Julia's Junction - Inclusive Play Space](#).

5. **Accessible Benches:** An accessible bench is designed so that people of all abilities can use it comfortably and safely. This means the seat height is appropriate for easy sitting and standing—typically around 17 to 19 inches from the ground. The bench should have a firm, stable seat and include armrests to assist with transferring in and out of the seat. It needs to be placed on a level, firm surface like concrete or asphalt so that users with mobility aids, such as wheelchairs or walkers, can approach it without difficulty. There should also be clear space beside the bench—usually at least 30 by 48 inches—to allow for side or front approach by a wheelchair user. Additionally, the bench should have back support and be located along accessible routes, such as wide, paved paths without steep slopes. Ideally, it's placed in areas with adequate lighting and shelter from the elements, enhancing both safety and comfort for everyone. It is recommended that benches be spaced regularly along all park pathways, and under a shade tree whenever possible.



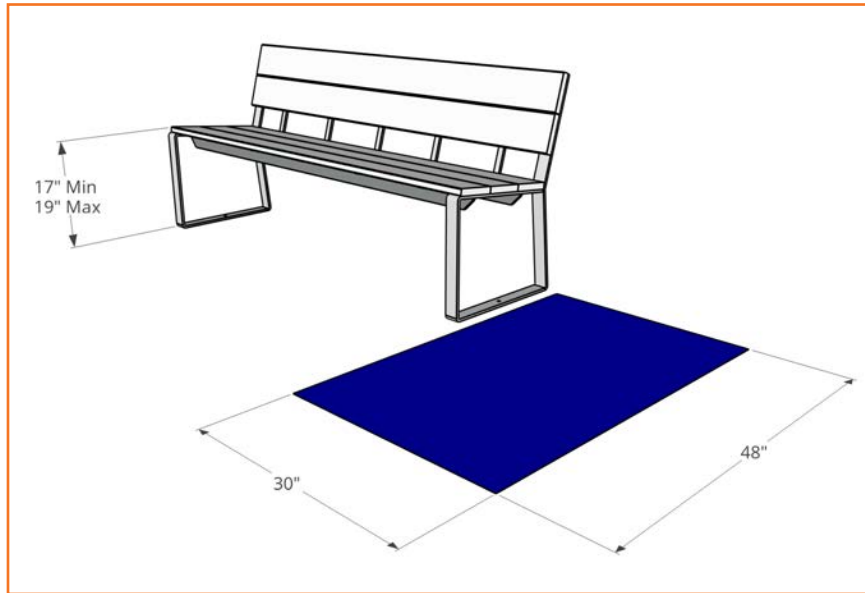
Benches at Bruckner Park are located well for clearance and pulling alongside them. The benches themselves should be replaced with accessible benches.



Benches in Kings Chapel Park need accessibility upgrades.



The bench at Mayor's Park is accessible and needs a paved connection to the nearby paver walkway.



Examples of upgrades:

An accessible bench with ample room to maneuver around it, pass by it, and park a wheelchair next to it. Source: [ADA Compliance for Outdoor Benches](#).



An accessible bench with ample room to maneuver around it, pass by it, and park a wheelchair next to it. Nearby ramps make access more user-friendly and safe.

6. Improved Lighting: Install pathway lighting to assist those with low vision and enhance safety.



Some parks, like Menke Park, would benefit from more pedestrian lighting.



Lighting at Kensington Park, especially near the pedestrian bridge, would boost safety and access.



Boyer Park could be used for more hours of the day if additional lighting were installed.



Example of an upgrade:

Ample lighting throughout a park increases access for all.

Level 3: Major Capital Investments (Long-Term)

Objective: Redesign or build infrastructure with universal access in mind.

Examples:

1. Fully Accessible Trails: Construct new trails with appropriate slopes, firm surfaces, rest areas, and handrails where needed.



The pedestrian bridge to the central island at Treasure Island may be too steep for some visitors to navigate. Since boats can access the restaurant on the other side of the island, a lower bridge here would increase access for all.



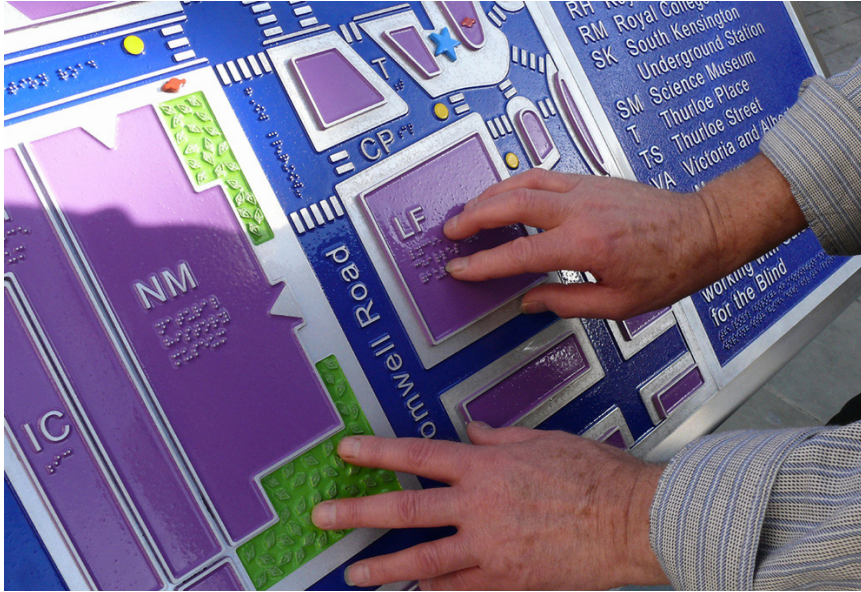
Example of an upgrade:

A seating area at a park allows visitors to rest along the way.

-
2. Inclusive Visitor Centers: Build or renovate structures with universal design principles, including tactile maps, assistive listening systems, and wide, automated doorways.



The Troy Civic Theater would be accessible to more visitors using mobility devices if it had automated doorways.



Examples of upgrades:

A tactile map assists blind and low-vision users to navigate more independently.
Source: [Topografik](#).



Assistive listening devices improve sound transmission for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. They are designed for various venues including, large facilities such as classrooms, theaters, places of worship, and airports. Source: [Assistive Listening Devices](#).

3. Transportation Improvements: If Troy implements a public transit system with fixed routes in the future, create transit connections to parks with accessible shuttles or pathways from bus stops. Universal bus stops could include features like bus trackers, digital signage with elevated lettering, Braille, and push-talk functionality.



Miami County Transit vehicles are equipped with lifts to accommodate and assist all riders, regardless of their level of mobility. Source: [Accessibility](#).



Example of an upgrade:

This universal bus shelter has room for about three to four wheelchairs, a lean bench for people unable to sit, and a bench outside the shelter for people who experience social anxiety. The shelter's design includes no ads to provide a less-crowded visual space for people with anxiety or claustrophobia and yellow stripes contrasted on white and glass walls for people with low vision. Source: wane.com.

4. Adaptive Recreation Facilities: Develop specialized facilities for adaptive sports, swimming, or fitness.



Adaptive equipment at the fitness station in Duke Park would increase the number of potential users to the park.



Examples of upgrades:

Adaptive fitness equipment helps to make healthy lifestyles more accessible.
Source: [Outdoor Fitness Areas](#).

- 5. Smart Tech Integration: Use smart kiosks, audio beacons, and navigation apps designed for users with disabilities.



Kiosks, like this one in Duke Park, could be upgraded to smart kiosks over time.



Examples of upgrades:

Smart kiosks can be made accessible for people with disabilities through features like adjustable height, large fonts, voice assistance, and tactile buttons. These kiosks can also include screen readers, braille instructions, and options for audio output to accommodate various impairments. Ensuring ADA compliance is crucial for providing equal access to digital services. Source: [WGI](#).

Accessibility Wins

Examples of current accessible features are:



Accessible restrooms at Archer Park.



Paved connections into Bruckner Park from the surrounding sidewalks.



AED devices are found in several of the parks, including this one at the North Market Ball Fields.



An accessible ramp with railings at Treasure Island Park.



The accessible kayak launch at Treasure Island Park.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Troy, Ohio, parks system has made commendable progress in enhancing accessibility across its facilities, demonstrating a clear commitment to creating more inclusive spaces for all community members. While there is still work to be done to ensure full accessibility throughout the entire park system, these ongoing efforts reflect a positive and forward-thinking approach. Continued improvements and community engagement will be key to building on this momentum and ensuring every resident and visitor can fully enjoy all that Troy's parks offer.

Land use

Private
Parks
We don't
Need

Staffing
Levels
Increased

Staffing

More Football Fields

Additional
Fields

More baseball fields

Baseball fields
Applied for
from town of Troy
Junior baseball

Expansion
of Dule
Park to
Accommodate
Baseball fields
Baseball fields
Baseball fields
Baseball fields

CONNECT
BIKE
FROM D
PARK TO
COVERE

to
Connect
Between
P

Improvements

Improvements
to Playgrounds
ADA

Skate
Park

Skate
Park
Kenoi

Updated

Fully ADA Accessible
Inclusive Playgrounds

Splash Pad/Water feature

Regiment Park
West of D

Improvements
to Aquatic
Park
(20 years old)

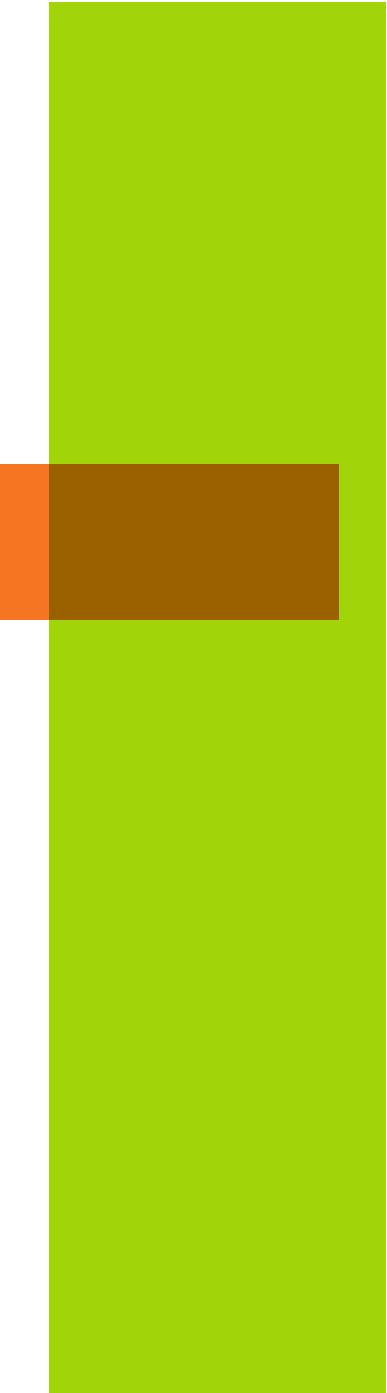


CHAPTER 4: Public Participation

Incorporating public input from residents plays an essential role in shaping the City of Troy Parks and Recreation Master Plan. Engaging the community in this process provides valuable insights into the existing parks. It fosters a deeper connection between residents and their City's recreational spaces. By actively involving the public, the City can better understand the needs and preferences of park users, ultimately strengthening amenities, trails, and the general recreation system.

Public input is important in raising awareness about recreational facilities, park amenities, and trail networks. It empowers residents to have a voice in shaping the City's quality of life and recreational priorities. The engagement promotes transparency, ensuring the planning process is open and inclusive, allowing residents to take ownership in developing their community. When residents are involved, they become part of a shared vision for the future of the City of Troy parks and recreational facilities, resulting in a system that better reflects the desires and aspirations of the entire community.

Public engagement for this Plan goes beyond gathering feedback; it creates opportunities for collaboration and builds trust between the City and its residents. By fostering this inclusive approach, the City ensures that its Parks and Recreation Master Plan is not just a technical document but a reflection of the community's collective voice and shared goals for the future.



Methods of Engagement

Public engagement opportunities for the Troy Parks and Recreation Master Plan included the following components:

- An online survey was created on the platform [surveymonkey.com](https://www.surveymonkey.com). The survey aimed to collect information from the residents and visitors of Troy parks to understand the existing assets, challenges, and needs and wants.
- Stakeholder meetings were conducted to collect information about Troy's parks and recreation.
- A public engagement event was scheduled to gather information from residents and visitors attending the event. The consultant team conducted public engagement at:
 - Strawberry Festival – 4 PM to 9 PM on June 6, 2025.

Previous engagement efforts were also considered, such as the City's monthly park survey and a survey conducted by the Platform Group for the Joe Reardon Skate Park.



Online Survey

The online survey gathered feedback from Troy residents and visitors. The survey focused on understanding community demographics, preferences, and priorities for park improvements. Before being published, the survey was sent out to officials for approval. It was launched on May 14, 2024, and remained open until July 23, 2025. A targeted Facebook advertisement was created and shared via American Structurepoint's Facebook page.

The survey gathered feedback from 882 respondents, primarily from Troy residents, as the ad was geo-fenced four miles from the city center. The following section includes a summary of survey responses; refer to Appendix A for detailed responses and graphs.

Summary of Online Survey Findings

The survey reveals strong community engagement with Troy's parks, with consistently high response counts across questions. Residents report frequent use of nearby neighborhood parks, with Community Park and Duke Park as the most frequently visited. When asked which parks they visit most with friends or family, responses similarly cluster around the City's larger and more amenity-rich parks.

Across questions about park usage, respondents indicate that they visit parks regularly for a mix of recreation, relaxation, and family activities, with many reporting several visits per month on average. When asked about the quality of facilities, ratings show generally positive impressions, but many respondents also identify opportunities for improvement. Common priorities include upgraded playgrounds, improved restroom facilities, trail enhancements, and additional shade or seating. Safety and maintenance, particularly lighting and upkeep of existing amenities, are also recurring themes.

The survey's open-ended responses (e.g., Question 24) reflect a desire for continued investment in both park amenities and programming, including activities for youth, expanded accessible features, and more community events. Respondents also frequently mention interest in expanded trails and connectivity between parks.

Demographic data (e.g., age ranges) show broad participation from adults ages 25–64, indicating strong engagement from working-age residents and parents. Overall, the findings illustrate that Troy residents highly value their parks, are frequent users, and have clear priorities for targeted improvements that would enhance accessibility, comfort, safety, and recreational offerings throughout the system.

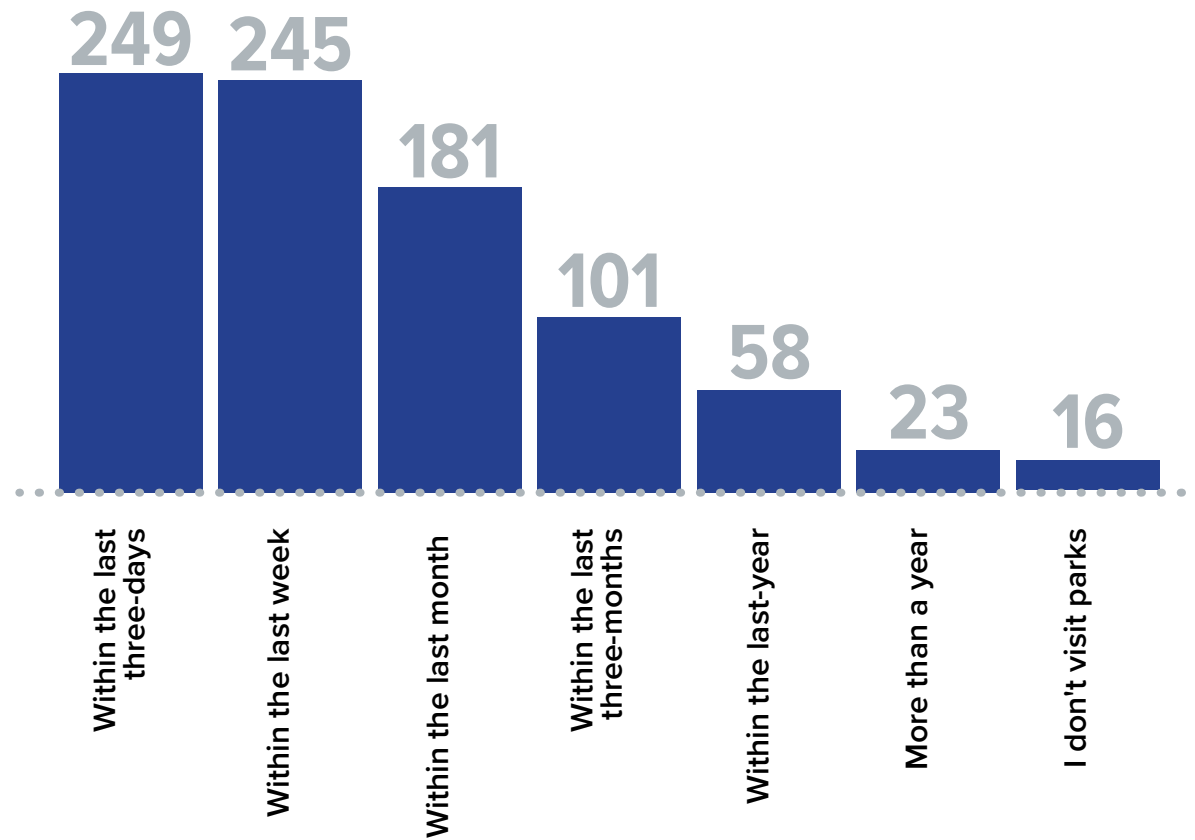
Statistics of Note

The following are specific results from the survey that were especially interesting. Some of the results are shown graphically on subsequent pages.

- Over 50 percent of respondents have visited a park within the last week.
- 73 percent of respondents drive to parks, while nearly 20 percent walk or run to parks.
- Respondents like the variety and abundance of Troy's Parks, as well as cleanliness, maintenance, amenities, convenience, and community value. However, respondents dislike outdated playgrounds, lack of water fountains, dirty restrooms or porta-potties, ADA accessibility, sport field crowding, neglect of small neighborhood parks, insufficient shade and seating, limited walkability, and lack of community input.
- Respondents enjoy the Troy Recreation Department baseball/softball, pickleball, swimming-related programs, and soccer. They also enjoy Treasure Island concerts, Strawberry Festival, Safety Town, summer camps for kids, and theater camps. It was suggested that communication and promotion of recreation programs could be improved.
- For sports, an overwhelming majority stated that more baseball diamonds are needed.
- To help park accessibility for those with disabilities, respondents felt that parks needed to repair uneven sidewalks, add accessible playground equipment, add wheelchair accessible routes, and update restroom facilities.
- Nearly 60 percent of respondents indicated they would not vote for a tax levy to update Troy Aquatics Park. However, the top desired improvements to the Aquatics Park were additional seating, improved restrooms, and expanded concessions.

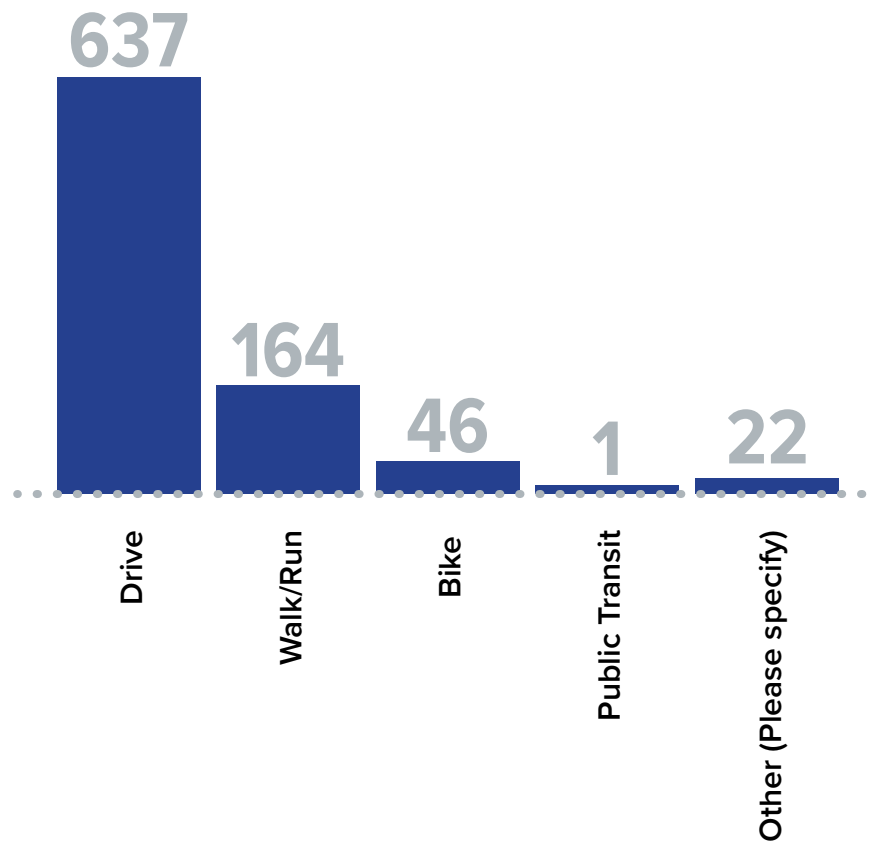
Frequency

When was the last time you visited the park that you indicated above? (The park that you visit most frequently.)



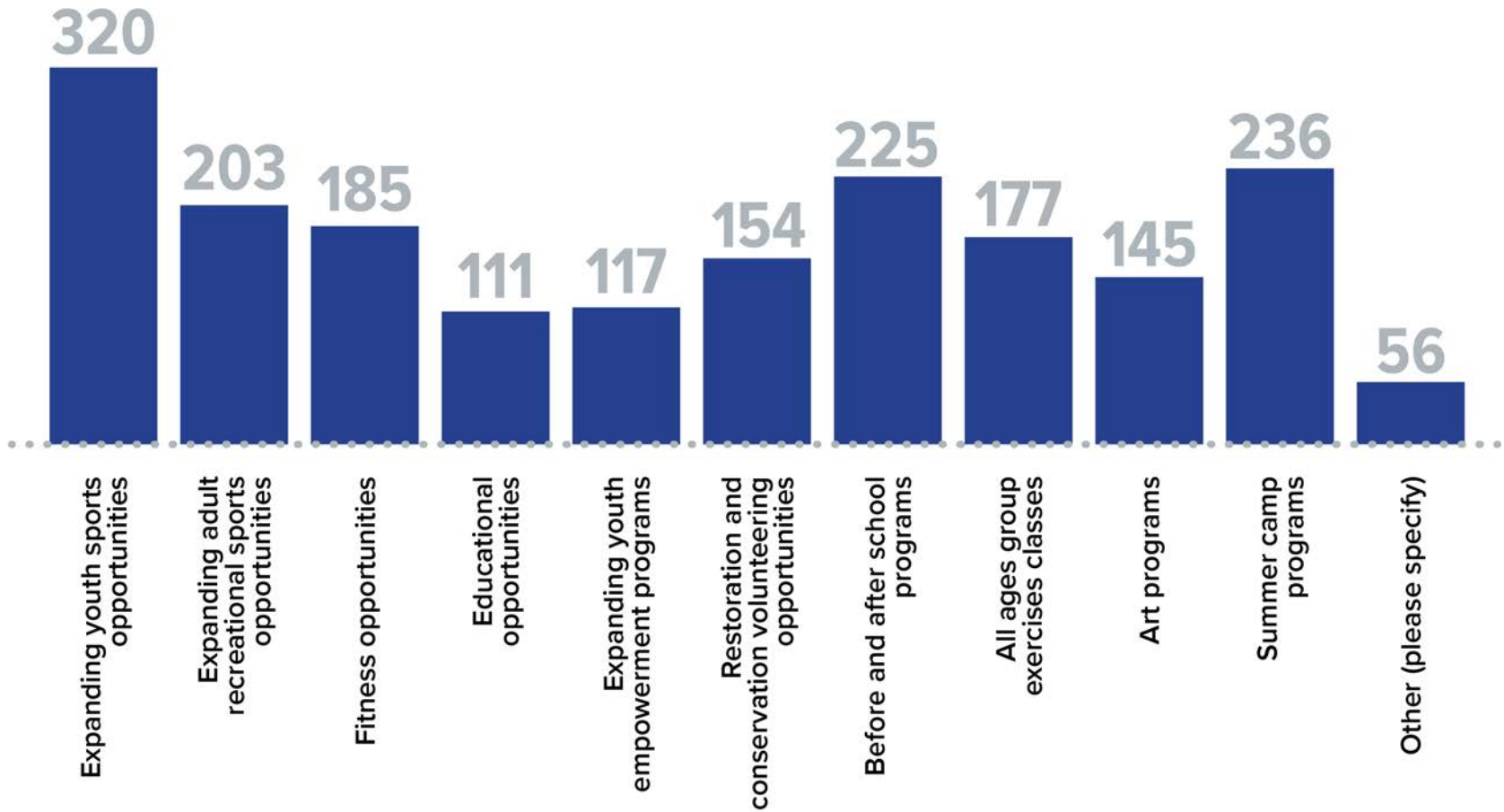
Mode of Travel

How do you travel to the parks you visit the most?



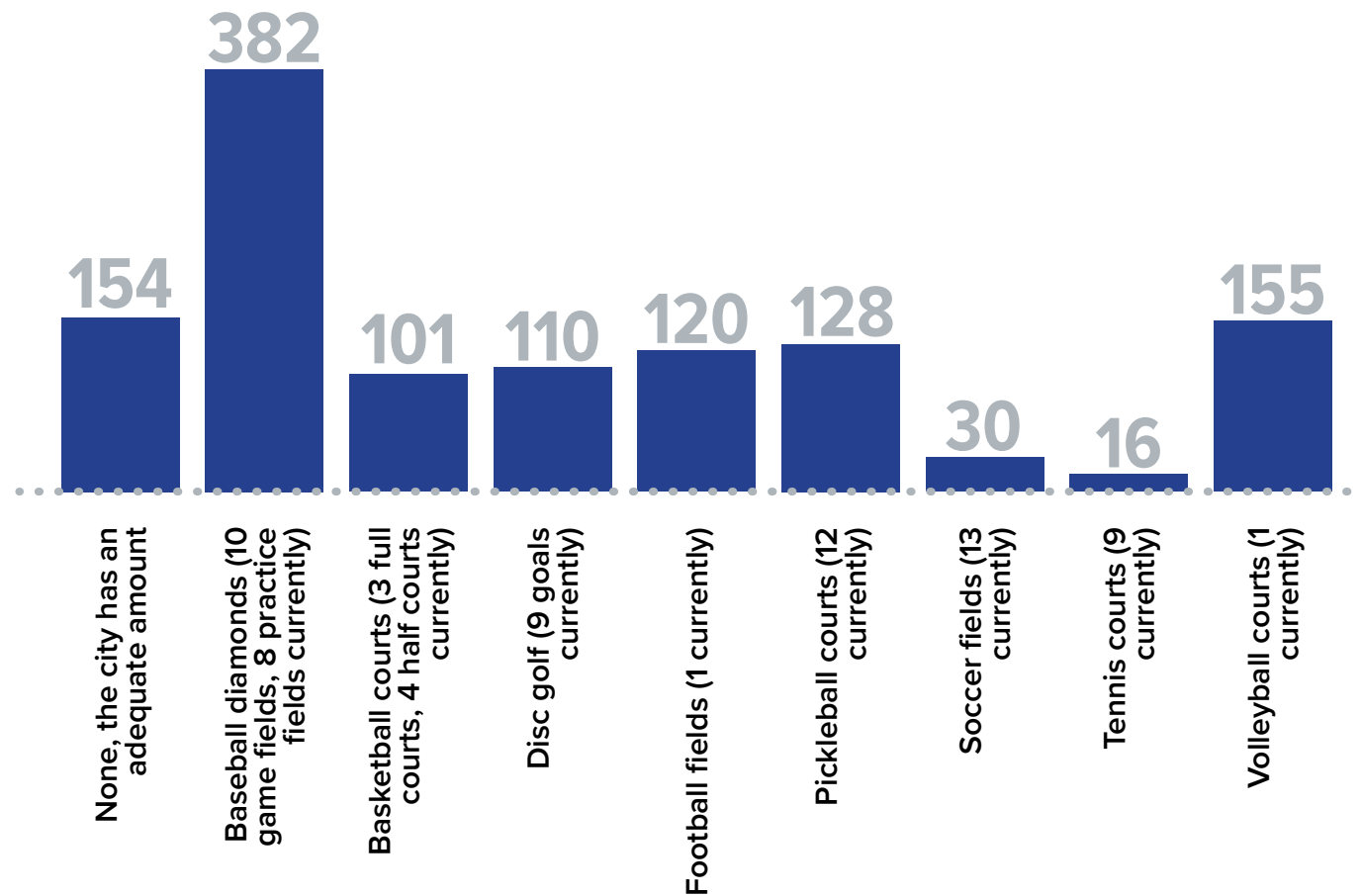
Focus

What types of non-facility-related activities should the Troy Parks and Recreation Department focus on in the next five years? Select up to three.



Amenities

Which of the following sports courts/amenities does Troy need more of? Please select all that apply.



Online Survey Conclusion

These survey responses provided essential insight into Troy's strengths and the areas where improvements can be made. By incorporating the most frequently requested amenities into the actithe park can significantly improve its amenities for residents and visitors. The interest in enhancing the park's outdoor spaces, expanding dining options, and offering more diverse activities will help create a more attractive, family-friendly destination.

In-Person Public Event

Strawberry Festival

An in-person engagement event was held during the **Strawberry Festival** on **June 6, 2025**, from **4 to 9 PM**, at **Main Street Square in Downtown Troy**. The event attracted participants and spectators from Troy and surrounding areas, providing an opportunity to interact directly with the public.

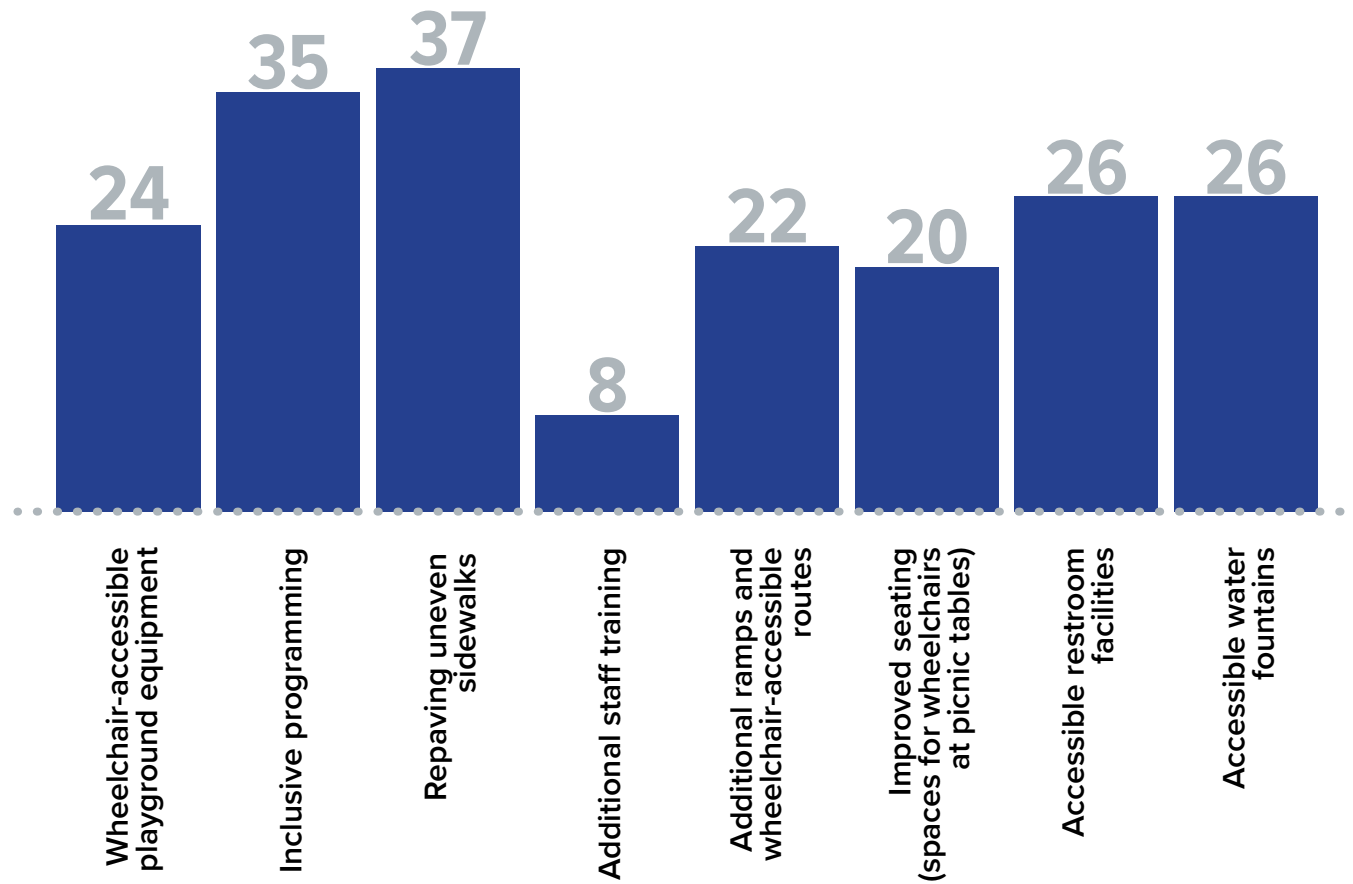
The public engagement activities at the event included:

- Gathering input on desirable amenities for the Troy Aquatic Park.
- Collecting feedback on improvements for Troy parks.



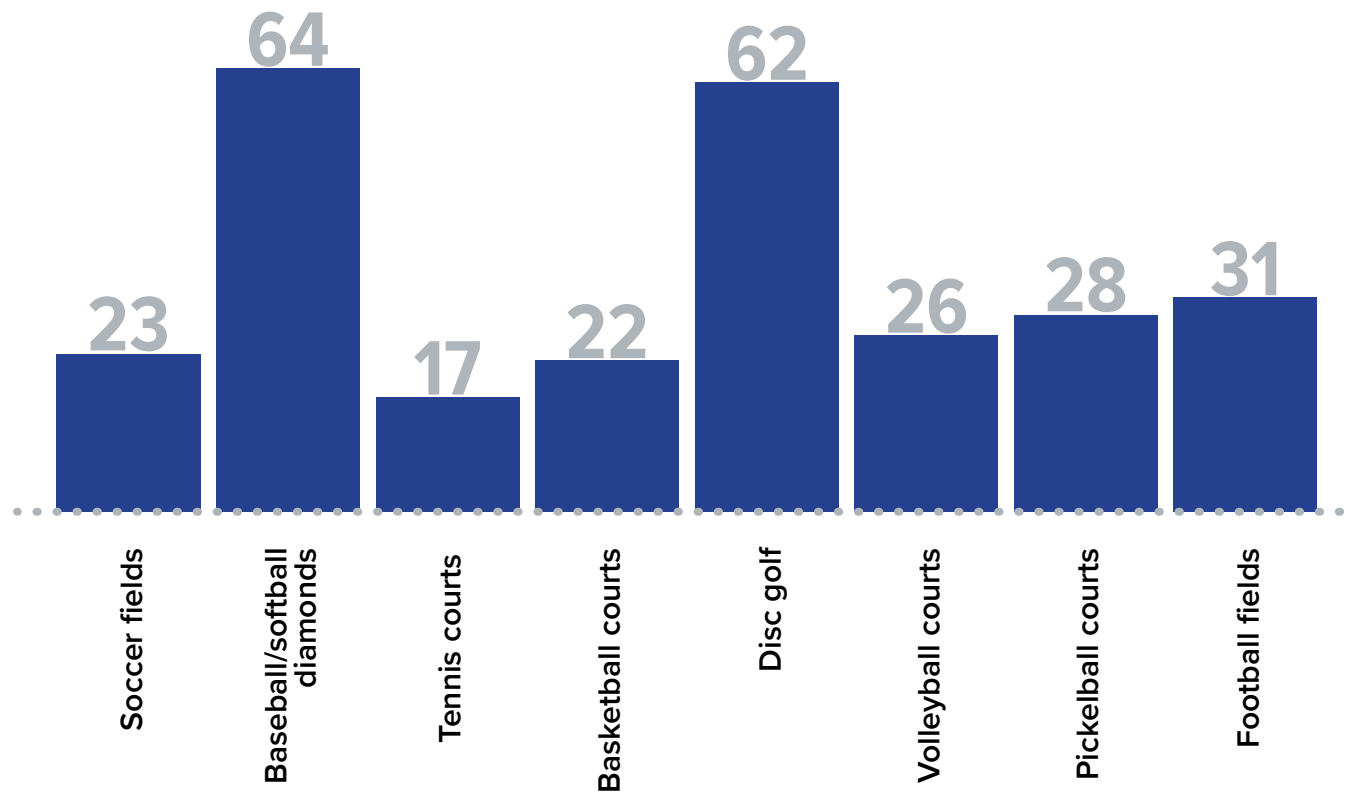
Accessibility

Participants used sticky dots to select their preferred amenities and indicated the following priorities for accessibility.



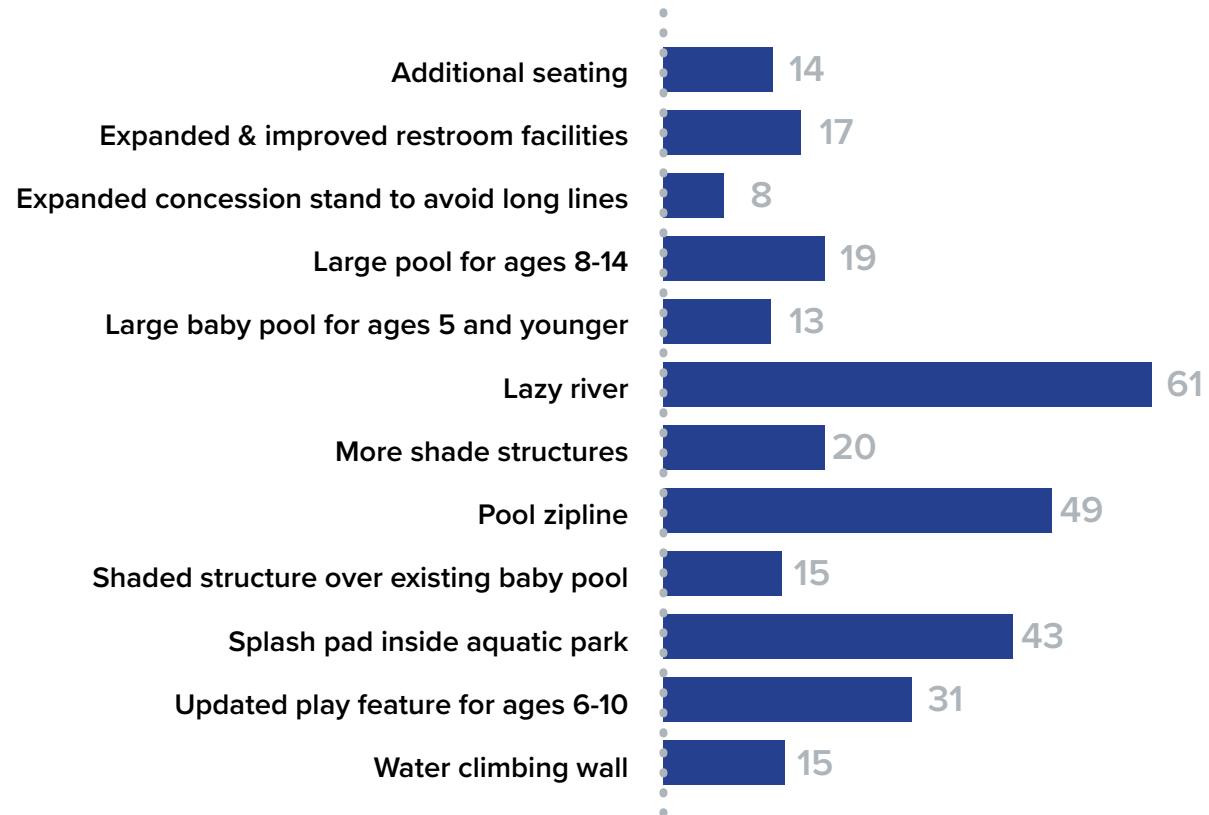
Sport Courts

Participants used sticky dots to select their preferred amenities and indicated the following priorities for sports courts:



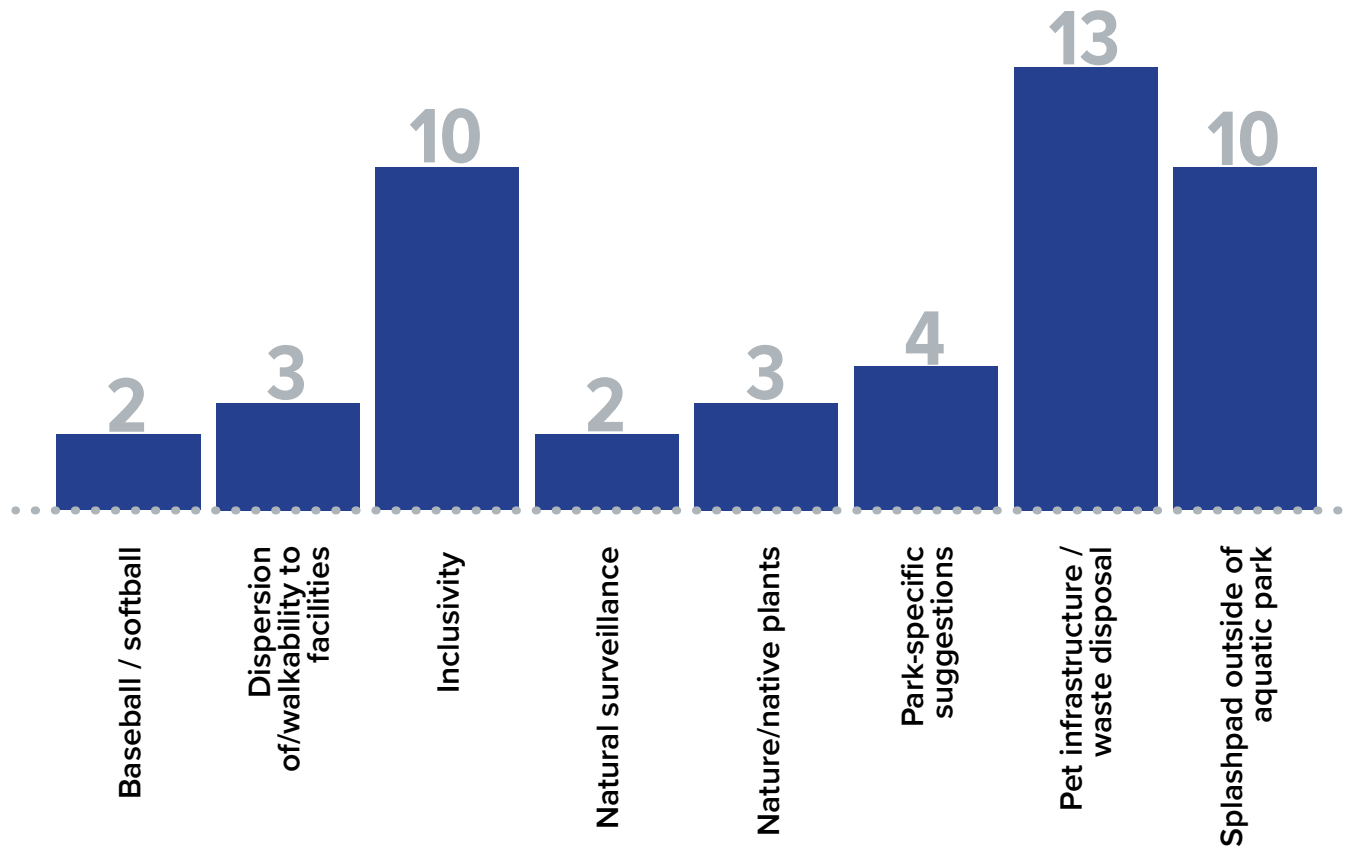
Troy Aquatic Park

Participants used sticky dots to select their preferred amenities and indicated the following priorities for the pool:



Improvements: Other Comments

Participants offered the following additional comments and concerns for Troy Parks:





Stakeholder Meetings

The American Structurepoint consultant team met with stakeholder groups in June and August 2025. Additionally, Legacy Sports Group held stakeholder groups in October 2025. Stakeholder meetings were conducted with key individuals and groups to gather detailed information on Troy park and recreational facilities. The stakeholder meetings were one hour with several attendees, including representation from baseball, softball, soccer, pickleball, skateboarding, football, the Senior Citizen's Center, Lincoln Community Center, and the Troy Aquatic Park.

These discussions focused on identifying opportunities for improvement and collaboration. The following key comments were summarized from the stakeholder meetings.

Baseball/Softball Stakeholders

- As in other communities across the country, baseball is a growing interest in Troy. Despite this interest, baseball facility maintenance is lagging. Significant personal investments have been made into facilities.
- Lighting is needed to expand play hours.
- More fields are desired, as many current fields are good for practice only or flood.
- High school program success is due to the youth program's success.
- Other visiting teams enjoy coming to Troy due to its cleanliness and the amenities. Despite this, better players leave Troy for adjoining communities like Tipp City with better facilities.
- A new "five-wheel" is desired for tournaments.
- Softball is largely left out of facilities discussions.
- 700 kids and 440 adults use Troy's facilities.

Skateboarding Stakeholders

- A goal of Joe Reardon Skate Park is to become an “all-wheel” facility that is not just for skateboarding but includes BMX, scooters, RC cars, and mountain bikes.
- The Skate Park serves as a center for those who like non-organized, everyday activity. Skating promotes grit, self-confidence, and mental health. It is seen as an inclusive community.
- Many users are business owners and support shared interests, such as street art.
- Many park users are not skaters, such as spectators.
- Park currently caters to street-style skating. Users would like to see a greater variety of styles supported. Also, variety in skill levels is desired.
- A \$50,000 fund exists to finance the development of the new Skate Park plan construction documents. The new proposed design does not yet have City support.

Pickleball Stakeholders

- Duke Park and other parks are safe, clean, well-maintained, and widely used for rollerblading, disc golf, and pickleball activities.
- Pickleball is highly popular, especially among seniors, with 50–100 morning players and growing evening use by younger people.
- Two new courts are being added at Herrlinger.
- Concerns raised about limited parking, court-sharing etiquette (especially in evenings), and outside groups (like the Sidney league) dominating court use.
- Lighting improvements, better signage, and ongoing maintenance are needed.
- Nearby cities like Tipp City and Piqua are investing in state-of-the-art facilities, prompting questions about Troy’s recreation budget and priorities.

Football Stakeholders

- Youth football, flag football, and cheer leading are growing rapidly, now totaling ~400 participants, including teams from outside Troy.
- Facilities are strained: limited parking, poor lighting, lack of fixed seating, and heavy reliance on porta-johns without running water.
- Safety and accessibility issues: bathrooms are far from fields, lighting is inadequate, and cheerleaders have limited support and space.
- All teams share the same schedule, which creates logistical challenges due to shared fields and equipment.
- Duke Park is central to Troy Junior Football tradition, but field usage policies and equipment storage are causing conflicts.
- Troy Tough program (free conditioning for boys and girls) supports 50 youth and reflects broader investment in fitness.
- Upgrades needed: permanent bleachers, improved restrooms with hot water, hand washing stations, and proper field lighting.
- Events like the Trojan Horse tournament benefit the City economically, reinforcing the importance of investment.

Troy Senior Citizen's Center Stakeholders

- Membership is growing: 300 members (10% increase), with rising online engagement. The average age is 76.
- It offers a full calendar of events promoting social connection. Popular activities include chair volleyball, tech support, games, and music.
- Main fundraiser: Shortcake sales at Strawberry Festival. Also hosts grief support and community “Lunch and Learn” sessions.
- Key needs:
 - More space, especially open space and a screened-in porch area
 - Transportation support for day trips and local rides
 - More staff and tech support
 - Facility repairs: sidewalk cracks, air quality, wiring, water intrusion, broken radiators, and unfinished flooring
 - Building visibility and marketing improvements (digital message board, branding)
- Funding challenges: Facing 40% cut from United Way; reliant on local foundations and grants.
- The director is the only paid staff member and handles grant writing.

Lincoln Community Center Stakeholders

- Parks are beautiful, clean, safe, and well-integrated into neighborhoods—residents express strong civic pride.
- Lincoln Community Center is a vital, multi-generational hub serving both Troy and Miami County with:
 - 700 kids in basketball, 250 in volleyball, and 80% of families receiving free after school care.
 - Community-driven support, including tutoring, meals, and addressing family needs.
 - Programs include juvenile court engagement, pickleball, women’s aerobics, and Silver Sneakers.
- Facilities & History:
 - The Center has expanded to 4,400 sq ft, fully funded by donations.
 - The historic 1924 heated pool (ADA-compliant) is essential for seniors and mobility recovery. However, it is currently closed due to flooding and structural concerns.
 - Large playground and walkable access for nearby families.
- Challenges & Needs:
 - Pool restoration (concerns with cast iron and grandfathered codes).
 - Lack of lifeguards and accessibility to the second floor.
 - Affordability for lower-income families and seniors.
 - Parking shortages and an underused retention area (potential trail or habitat).
- Strong community support: Growing online presence (2,000 to 6,000 followers), corporate sponsorships, and ongoing help from Troy Foundation.
- Center fosters social, emotional, and mental health, particularly for seniors and children—a true community cornerstone.

Soccer Stakeholders

- Soccer participation is growing rapidly: from 10 to 127 kids in the program; 500 kids on 20 travel teams.
- A wide range of skill levels and age groups are supported.
- Duke Park is a top-tier facility, but parking and bathroom access are major concerns, especially during tournaments like Strawberry Festival.
- The fall season is busiest (3–5x Spring), nearing pre-COVID levels; Spring is mainly travel teams.
- Duke and Archer fields are the only irrigated, game-quality fields; Archer is shared with football.
- Practice fields are limited; more field space (especially full-size) is needed to accommodate growth and scheduling flexibility.
- Rec soccer is split: younger kids play at Archer, and travel soccer is centralized at Duke.
- Facility needs include:
 - More **restrooms** (especially on the south side of Duke)
 - **Running water**
 - Better **parking design** (22' drive aisle is tight; dead-end issues)
 - Centralized **equipment storage**
- New additions like **soccer tennis** and interest in **sand soccer/volleyball** are emerging.
- No current needs for seating or lighting, as **matches don't go past sunset**.

Troy Aquatic Park Stakeholders

- Zero-entry access is appreciated by users of all ages. Young children particularly enjoy the jet streams at the zero-entry access.
- Concession stand is well-liked and still used despite outside food permitted.
- Staff and lifeguards are attentive and professional.
- Shade in tot pool area is a priority. All shade structures are currently round at the Aquatic Center; shade structures of different shapes should be considered to maximize shaded areas.
- More swim lesson and swim team hours are desired. Lap lanes and side diving areas are needed.
- Future renovations should include a second payment window for entry.
- Stakeholders appreciate programming features such as later hours of operation, Friday family night, Saturday night private rentals, and adult swim hour.
- There is an opportunity to add more seating beyond the deck lounge chairs. Adjacent grassy areas could be used for more seating.

Public Engagement Methods Conclusion

The public engagement process for the Plan provided insights into what the community values and desires for Troy's future. The community is interested in seeing Troy parks be more inclusive and to expand the number of game-playing fields.

These public engagement responses are essential for Troy Parks. The community has expressed a desire for updated amenities, expanded recreational options, and more event opportunities. It is essential to address these priorities so Troy Parks can transform into a more accessible, diverse, and appealing destination for a broader range of visitors. Incorporating feedback on accessibility, outdoor experiences, and multi-generational programming will ensure that the park continues to meet the needs of residents and attracts tourists from surrounding areas. Also, these insights will continue to guide the parks system development into a destination that enhances the quality of life for residents and the region's economic vitality.





CHAPTER 5: Facility and Program Needs Analysis

The Facility and Program Needs Analysis section comprehensively evaluates the community's current and future needs related to parks, trails, recreation areas, programs, and associated facilities within the City of Troy. The analysis involves a detailed comparison of the current parks and recreation spending and number of amenities to those of other Indiana parks departments and national metrics established by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA). These comparisons provide valuable insights into how other communities manage their park systems, creating guideposts for Troy.

A population projection was completed, highlighting Troy's projected growth. That projection, considered alongside state and national averages and input from the public engagement process, forms the basis of the needs assessment, helping understand what additional facilities and programs may be needed. Department staff must validate and update the needs assessment annually. The evaluation can be continually updated by consistently reviewing the data on local, regional, and national parks and recreation trends provided by the NRPA. With an ensured commitment to an updated and accurate needs assessment, Troy can ensure that its parks and recreational services meet the community's evolving needs, support planned growth, and align with best practices in the field.

National Recreation and Parks Association National Metrics⁹

National comparison data was provided by the 2025 NRPA Agency Performance Review Report. The report is a resource published annually by the NRPA, offering local parks and recreation professionals detailed metrics based on national trends. The report breaks data into sections: park facilities, programming, responsibilities of park and recreation agencies, staffing, budget, agency funding, and policies.¹⁰

The NRPA Parks Metrics report is designed to assist park agencies and recreation professionals in effectively managing and planning their operating resources and capital facilities. The document enables park and recreation agencies to generate custom reports that facilitate comparisons to other agencies by offering a comprehensive overview of various metrics based on the community’s population. This capability is important for several reasons:

Funding Support: Agencies can leverage the data to apply for funding support by demonstrating how their needs and metrics compare to national standards.

Operational Improvement: The insights gained from the report can help agencies identify areas for operational improvement, ensuring they meet or exceed industry standards.

Expansion of Parkland: Data-driven decisions can guide parkland expansion, ensuring new spaces are created in response to community needs and growth projections.

Enhanced Community Service: Ultimately, by utilizing these guideposts agencies can better serve their communities, providing facilities and programs that are aligned with the community’s needs.

Troy should consistently incorporate data from the NRPA Agency Performance Review Report to ensure its parks and recreational services remain relevant, efficient, and responsive to current and future community needs.

9 Source: [National Recreation and Park Association.](#)
10 Source: [2025 NRPA Agency Performance Review.](#)

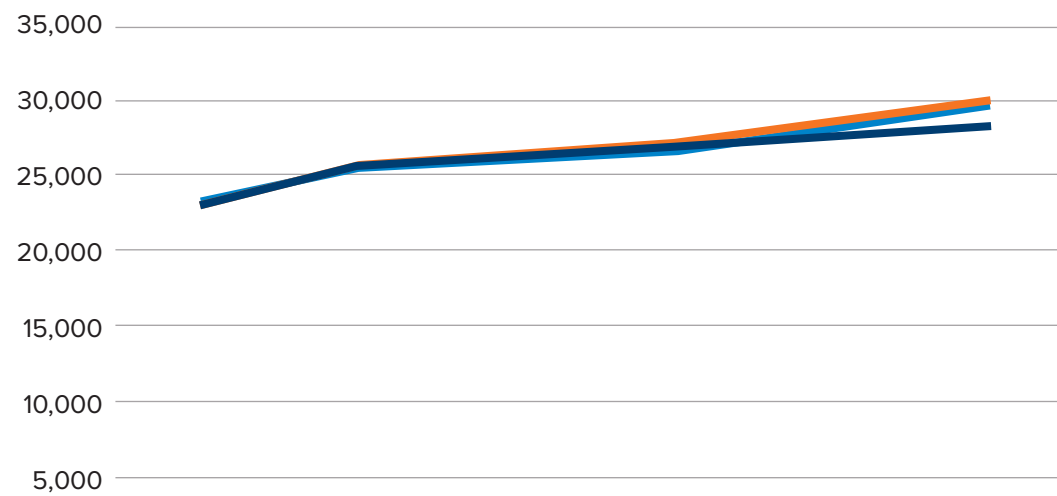


Troy Population Projections

Population projections are essential to any planning process. These projections facilitate determining and quantifying future demand for public facilities and services based on the potential pace and scale of the community's physical growth or decline.

Three different population projection methods were used to calculate potential population totals by 2050. The linear population projection takes data from previous years to determine the average number of new residents each year. It assumes that the population will consistently increase or decrease by that constant number of residents. The exponential population projection method considers the proportional change of population over recent years and assumes that the population will increase or decrease by that same proportion each year. The step-down method involves “stepping down” from a larger aggregate population projection, such as a county or state, to smaller units, such as a city, using proportional allocation. It assumes that smaller areas (e.g., census tracts) will grow in proportion to a larger area's projected growth, unless more detailed local information is available. The projection methods produced similar population increases to about 30,000 residents. For the purposes of this Plan, the linear projection will be considered because it is more conservative. Despite the conservative projection, the City can expect to see an additional 2,131 residents from 2020 to 2050. As the population continues to increase, there will be more demand for basic public capital and non-capital services. This increase has several implications for the parks system, including but not limited to the following:

- **Level of Service (LOS):** As the population continues to increase, it is important that the parkland acres, number of trails, and other public recreational facilities increase. If these services do not increase with the population, Troy's LOS will decrease even if the current facilities are well-maintained.
- **Operations and Maintenance:** As the population increases, park and facility usage will also increase. Therefore, the existing system will require more maintenance due to increased park usage.
- **Parks Department Personnel:** Expanding the number of employees to support the parks' maintenance needs is important to maintain current and future facilities.
- **Financing:** As the population, number of parks, and operation and maintenance services increase, so does the budget. Maintaining a stable budget to cover staffing and operations costs is important.



	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
Linear	23,261	25,613	26,305	26,997	27,707	28,436
Exponential	23,261	25,613	26,305	26,997	28,592	30,280
Step-Down	23,261	25,613	26,305	26,896	28,387	29,853

National Comparisons

The Plan used national data to identify and prioritize future Troy parks and recreation system projects. The prioritization was based on cost/benefit analysis, project complexity, availability of partners, and potential for securing grant funding or other financial support. NRPA Park Metrics, a tool that allows recreation professionals to build customized reports and compare their services with peer agencies, was instrumental in this national comparison. These comparisons provide essential insights for gaining funding support, improving operations, and better serving the Troy community.

The NRPA provides guidelines that serve as a baseline for determining the minimum standards for park services. This section of the Plan analyzes these national standards to ensure that local demands are met effectively.

City-Owned Amenities Compared to NRPA's Metrics

The NRPA Metric Comparison examines the 2025 Agency Performance Review metrics for communities with populations between 20,000 and 49,999 residents and the average of communities of all sizes. The key metrics analyzed include the number of residents per park, acres of parkland per 1,000 residents, and miles of trails. The NRPA median metrics were compared to Troy's current number of parks and total park acreage as of 2025, utilizing the 2023 population for the City Limits. The comparisons indicate the future need for more or less parkland, miles of trails, and/or the number of parks. The Park Land, Trails, and Staff NRPA Metrics Comparison tables illustrate the following findings.¹¹

Number of Residents Served Per Park

In 2025, the City owns and manages 26 parks, which offer 314.5 acres of parkland. According to the NRPA's median metric, the number of residents served per park should ideally be 2,411 for communities of all sizes. For those with populations between 20,000 and 49,999 residents, the metric is 2,071 residents per park. Troy Parks serve 1,041 residents per park, which is favorably less than the median NRPA value. While Troy parks serve the City population, they also attract many visitors, such as visiting sports teams from other Miami County communities.

11

Source: [National Recreation and Park Association](#).

Park Acres per 1,000 Residents

The NRPA recommends that communities serving 20,000 and 49,999 residents provide 10.9 acres of parkland per 1,000 residents. For all agencies, the median is 10.2 acres per 1,000 residents. Troy, with a population of 27,071 in 2023, provides 11.2 acres per 1,000 residents. That total is higher than both the NRPA's median for all agencies and parks departments serving populations of 20,000 and 49,999. Troy exceeds both metrics even with the higher 2050 population projections.

NRPA Metrics Comparison for Parks Land and Acres, Per Thousand Residents

	NRPA Metric of City-Owned Parks Based on 2023 Troy Population (27,071)	NRPA Acres of Parkland per Residents for All Agencies	Median Acres of Parkland per 1,000 Residents for a Population of 20,000 and 49,999
Acres of Parkland Per 1,000 Residents	11.2	10.2	10.9
Residents Per Park	1,041	2,411	2,071

Miles of Trail

The NRPA's median number of trail miles for all agencies is 17, with the average for counties serving populations between 20,000 and 49,999 being 10 miles. With the Great Miami River Recreational Trail and all City-owned trails, Troy has 18.62 miles of trails. Troy trails alone amount to 12.3 miles of trails, which exceed the median value for communities of comparable size under NRPA.

Trails and Staff NRPA Metrics Comparisons

Category	NRPA of Parks on 2023 Population (27,071)	Metric Based on Troy	All Agencies	Jurisdiction of 20,000 to 49,999
Miles of trails	12.3		17.0	10.0
Full-time equivalent	8		59.2	30.5
FTE per 10,000 residents	0.3		8.6	9.6

Staff

Troy Park Department

The Park Department maintains grounds, facilities, athletic fields, landscaped areas, and outdoor amenities throughout the system. In 2025, the department employed nine full-time staff members, supported by five seasonal employees who assist with mowing, landscaping, and special projects during peak month

Troy Recreation Department

The Recreation Department oversees programming, leagues, special events, facility reservations, and administrative support. The department is staffed by full-time administrative and program personnel, along with part-time and seasonal staff who support programs and activities throughout the year.

NRPA Metrics Comparison

Across both departments, Troy employs approximately 13 full-time staff, supported seasonally by temporary and part-time workers.

According to the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) Agency Performance Review, jurisdictions with populations between 20,000 and 49,999 employ a median of 23 full-time employees, or 8.6 FTEs per 10,000 residents.

With a population of 27,000, this comparison would mean that Troy would typically employ:

- 23 full-time equivalents

Troy currently operates at approximately:

- 4.8 FTEs per 10,000 residents
- 57% of the NRPA median staffing level

This comparison highlights that Troy operates efficiently but below the typical staffing levels of peer communities.

Budget

Troy Park Department

The City’s 2026 budget proposes an operating budget of \$1,857,113 for the Park Department.

Troy Recreation Department

The Recreation Department’s operating budget totals \$949,649, which includes both general operating funds and the Recreation Programs Fund.

Combined

Together, the two divisions have a combined operating budget of approximately \$2.81 million. (This figure reflects operational funding and does not include capital improvements.)

NRPA Comparison

The NRPA’s 2025 metrics show that:

- The median annual operating expenditures for all park and recreation agencies nationwide is \$7,225,000.
- Agencies serving 20,000 to 49,999 residents spend a median of \$3,683,000 annually.

Compared to these ratios:

- Troy’s operating spending is below the median for agencies of similar size.
- Troy’s operating expenditures per acre are also lower than national medians.

NRPA Metrics Comparison for Annual Budget

Metric	Troy Parks Department	NRPA Median for All Agencies	NRPA Median for Jurisdiction of 20,000 to 49,999
Annual Operating Expenditures	\$2,806,762	\$7,225,000	\$3,683,000
Operating Expenditures per Acre	\$5,724	\$8,577	\$8,979

Quantity of Facilities

The type and distribution of park amenities are important to understanding how Troy’s park system compares to NRPA national metrics. By analyzing the quantity and distribution of amenities of the entire City, it is easier to identify areas of strength in the park system and recognize opportunities for improvement. The analysis of park amenities is aligned with the NRPA’s recommended metrics, which helps highlight the gaps in facilities that Troy could address in the future.

Amenities Level of Service

Level of Service (LOS) is a metric used to assess the accessibility of amenities within the park system. LOS is determined by examining how many residents are served per amenity and evaluating whether current amenities meet the population’s growing needs. This analysis ensures that as Troy’s population grows, the park system can continue to provide high-quality recreational opportunities for all residents.

The following table illustrates the LOS by showing how many residents are served per amenity in Troy. The analysis will help assess whether the existing amenities meet the population’s needs and guide future investments in park infrastructure.

Total of all City of Troy Park Facility Amenities / Residents Served per Amenity →

Amenities	Number of Amenity Types in Troy	Residents Served per Amenity based on 2023 Troy Population (27,071)
Equipment Sheds	4	6,768
Restrooms	6	2,083
Shelters	39	695
Benches	98	277
Barbecue Grills	31	874
Drinking Fountains	19	1,425
Concessions	6	4,512
Water Slides	3	9,024
Pool	2	13,536
Tot Pool	1	27,071
Bathhouse	1	27,071
Diving Board	1	27,071

Facilities Comparison

NRPA

Metric

The NRPA's guidelines provide a valuable framework for evaluating Troy's park amenities. By comparing the current amenities to the NRPA's recommended metrics, we can identify areas where the park system excels and areas for improvement.

The table above highlights that Troy offers several significant amenities, such as baseball fields. Additionally, the park includes other recreational features like pickleball/tennis courts, playgrounds, splash pads, and a basketball court. These amenities contribute to a well-rounded park experience for residents and visitors. The **NRPA Metrics Comparison for Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities** represents amenities made available by the Parks System.

NRPA Metrics Comparison for Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities

	NRPA Median for All Agencies	Number of Park Facilities Based on 27,071 Population	NRPA Median for Jurisdiction of 20,000 to 49,999	Number of Park Facilities Based on 27,071 Population	Number of Park Facilities in Troy
Playgrounds	3,737	8	3,320	9	17
Basketball Courts	8,500	4	8,000	4	10
Diamond Fields	4,749	6	3,408	8	18
Rectangular Fields	5,946	5	4,002	7	11
Tennis Courts	6,794	4	6,284	5	9
Dog Parks	47,247	1	26,534	2	1
Community Garden Plots	35,065	1	27,230	1	1
Swimming Pools	46,800	1	26,900	1	2
Skate Parks	55,772	1	35,000	1	1
Pickleball Courts	10,419	3	7,333	4	14
Volleyball Courts	26,904	1	16,487	2	1
Fitness Zones	32,044	1	21,468	2	1 (18 Stations)

NRPA Metrics Comparison for Outdoor Park and Recreation Facilities (con't)

	NRPA Median for All Agencies	Number of Park Facilities Based on 27,071 Population	NRPA Median for Jurisdiction of 20,000 to 49,999	Number of Park Facilities Based on 27,071 Population	Number of Park Facilities in Troy
Multi-use Courts	23,739	2	17,209	2	0
Splash Pads	49,392	1	29,804	1	0
Multi-use Racket Courts	16,776	2	12,984	3	0
Walking/Running Tracks	17,724	2	21,217	2	5
Disc Golf Courses	66,923	1	32,519	1	1
Driving Range	25,284	1	23,211	2	1
18-Hole Golf Courses	97,892	1	34,058	1	1
Synthetic Fields	46,833	1	23,958	2	0
Ice Rink	19,533	2	21,428	2	1
Nine-Hole Golf Courses	119,000	1	36,127	1	0
Water Parks (Swimming Pool)	82,108	1	34,275	1	1
Racquetball/Handball/Squash Courts	48,668	1	23,974	2	0

Needs Assessment Conclusions

In addition to staffing and budget comparisons, it is helpful to evaluate Troy's park system against national ratios for the quantity of common park amenities. These comparisons include typical counts for playgrounds, shelters, courts, fields, trails, and related features based on population size.

Amenities and Features

According to NRPA's Agency Performance Review, communities with populations between 20,000 and 49,999 typically provide:

- 1 playground per 2,794 residents
- 1 basketball court per 8,708 residents
- 1 tennis court per 5,238 residents
- 1 diamond field per 6,700 residents
- 1 rectangular field per 9,889 residents
- 1 picnic shelter per 3,503 residents

With a population of 27,000, Troy's expected amenities if it matched NRPA medians would be approximately:

- 9 to 10 playgrounds
- 3 basketball courts
- 5 tennis courts
- 4 baseball/softball diamonds
- 3 rectangular fields
- 7 to 8 picnic shelters

Troy's Supply Significantly Exceeds Typical Levels

Troy exceeds the national median in multiple categories due to a long-standing commitment to neighborhood parks and athletic facilities. Across the system, Troy provides:

- More playgrounds than the NRPA median
- More athletic fields than typical for its size
- More shelters, courts, and open play areas than comparable jurisdictions
- Strong citywide distribution of small neighborhood parks





Implications for This Plan

Because Troy already exceeds national medians for the quantity of traditional park amenities, the system does not demonstrate a broad need for additional typical neighborhood parks or standard playgrounds, except in:

- New growth areas identified by the LOS analysis
- Equity gap areas beyond walkable access
- Replacement needs where aging equipment requires lifecycle updating

As a result, the recommendations in this plan emphasize:

- Upgrading and modernizing existing parks, rather than adding new ones
- Accessibility (ADA) improvements, circulation, and connectivity
- Lifecycle replacement of aging play equipment
- Activation strategies such as disc golf, flexible open space, or gardens
- Developer-installed HOA parks in areas where LOS identifies future need

Budget Conclusions

- Troy operates with 13 full-time employees, compared to that median as sureyed by NRPA of 23 FTEs for similar-sized communities.
- Troy's operating expenditures (\$2.81M) are below the NRPA median for jurisdictions of similar size (\$3.68M).
- Staffing and budget levels indicate a highly efficient operation but highlight constraints that may impact the system's ability to expand, modernize, and meet future community expectations.
- Targeted investments and strategic use of grants or partnerships could help bring Troy closer to peer city levels and support long-term system sustainability.



Level of Service Standards

This section identifies the LOS standards for parks and recreation facilities in Troy by utilizing information and previewing research conducted in early chapters. Troy has recommendations for LOS standards for park acreage. The standards provide guidelines for the Parks Department to plan and build the facilities needed to serve the community.

In Chapter 2, each park facility was assigned one of the following classifications: mini, neighborhood, community park, or special use. Classifying each park facility helps identify the areas they serve and the amount of parkland they provide to the community. That analysis helps identify gaps in Troy's ability to provide adequate parks and recreation services to all the residents.

- Mini Parks – One-Quarter-Mile Service Area
- Neighborhood Parks – Half-Mile Service Area
- Community Parks – One-Mile Service Area
- Special Use Park – No Defined Service Area

Troy Parks Level Of Service Analysis

The service area was evaluated by creating service area buffers around each neighborhood, community, and regional park. Maps were created to illustrate the level of service for each park category in Troy. The classification and acreage of the properties owned and maintained by Troy were previously identified and classified into the following park classifications:

Mini-Parks

- Fountain Park
- Mayors Park

Neighborhood Parks

- Trostel Park
- Hook Park
- Westbrook Park (Troy)
- Kings Chapel Park
- Archer Park
- Campbell Park
- Trinity Park
- Heywood Park
- Boyer Park
- Kensington Park
- McKaig Park
- Herrlinger Park
- Carriage Crossing Park
- Edgewater Park
- Meadowpoint Park
- Menke Park
- Stonebridge Park
- Waterbury Park

Community Parks

- Duke Park
- Troy Community Park
- Treasure Island

Special Use Facilities

- Hobart Arena
- Lincoln Community Center
- Troy Aquatic Park
- Troy Senior Citizens Center
- Troy Country Club
- Miami Shores Golf Course
- Joe Reardon Skate Park

Mini-Parks

Mini-parks are small recreational spaces serving immediate residential or commercial areas usually within walking distance from a home or place of business. Their function is primarily neighborhood-specific such as small play areas, passive green space, or pocket-scale amenities. Three mini-parks exist in Troy: Mayors Park, Brukner Park, and Fountain Park.

Level of Service

Because mini-parks serve a walkable radius of 0.25 mile (a 5 to 10 minute walk), the LOS standard is based on proximity and access rather than acreage per capita.

Troy Level Of Service Insight

Troy's three mini-parks collectively serve approximately 626 residents, or 2.4 percent of the City's total population.

Mini-Parks Level of Service Summary

Park Name	Acreage	Population in Service Area
Fountain Park	0.13	254
Brukner Park	0.46	144
Mayors Park	0.51	228

Role in the Park System

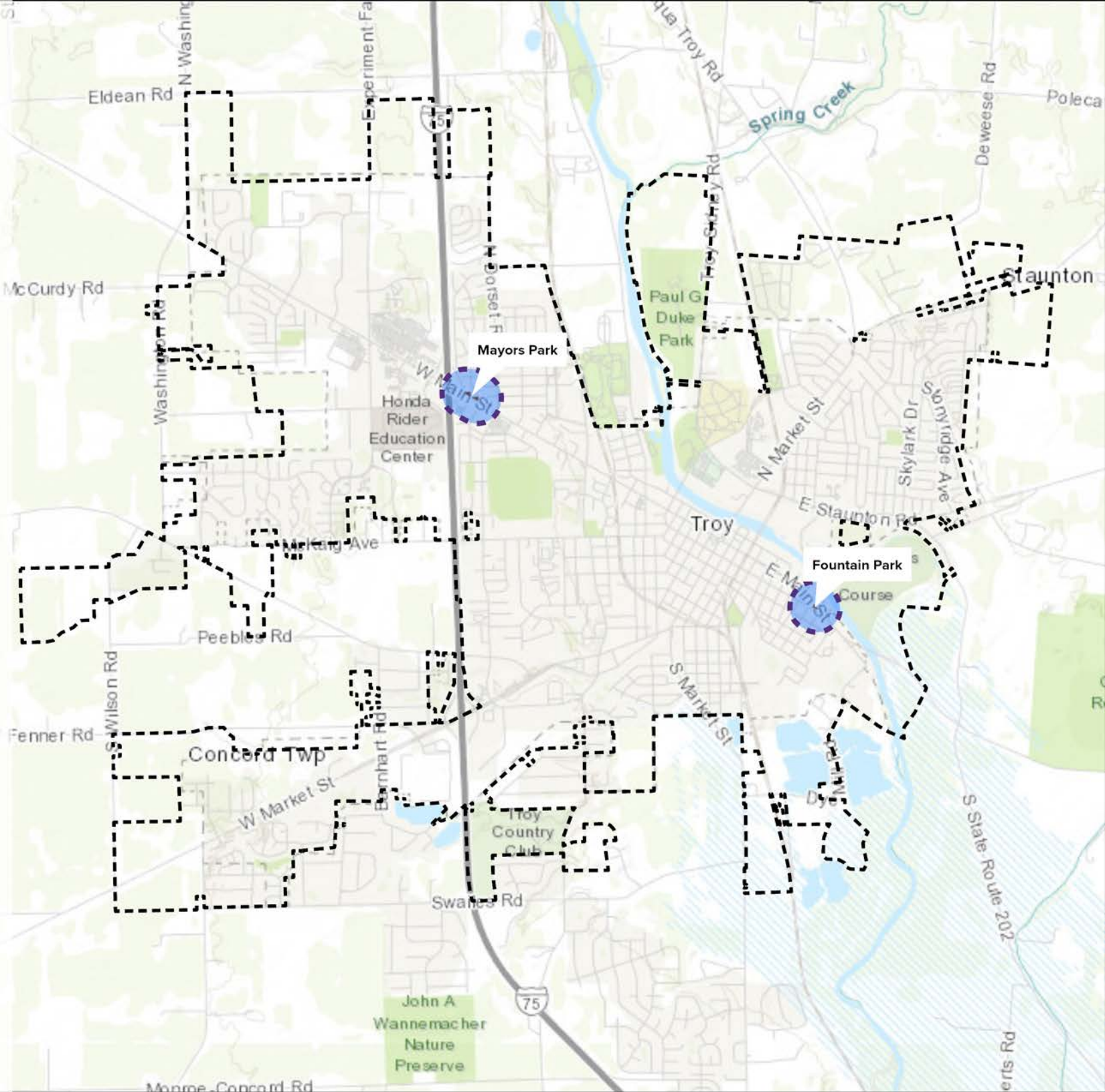
Mini-parks in Troy primarily support passive recreation. Often used for informal gatherings and small-scale activities, such as taking a quick walk, eating lunch near workplaces, such as Brukner Park, or enjoying a quiet bench in good weather. Although mini-parks represent a small portion of the system's total acreage, they play an important role in providing daily-use, walkable access, especially in older and denser neighborhoods where private outdoor space is limited.

Legend

- Troy City Limits
- Mini Park
- Mini Park 0.25 Mile LOS



Mini-Park LOS



Neighborhood Parks

Neighborhood Parks are medium-sized facilities that provide regular, repeat-use amenities such as playgrounds, small sports courts (primarily for informal “pick-up” games), shelters, open lawn areas, and walking paths. They typically serve a 0.5-mile radius or a 10 to 15-minute walk from surrounding neighborhoods and form the backbone of Troy’s local park system. Troy has 19 Neighborhood Parks distributed throughout the community.

Level of Service

Because Neighborhood Parks serve a ½-mile walkable radius, LOS evaluation focuses on:

- Geographic distribution
- Walkable access for residential areas
- Presence in high-density and high-need neighborhoods
- Balance of this park type across the city and not concentrated in one part of town

The size of a neighborhood park is less important than its location. Ensuring that residents, particularly children, can reach these parks by walking or biking is essential and supports Troy’s close-knit community values. Many of the facilities do not have off-street parking increasing the need to be within walking distance. These parks often become focal points of neighborhoods, and achieving community-wide walkable coverage a high priority.

Troy Level Of Service Insight

Neighborhood parks in Troy provide broad geographic coverage and serve all major residential areas, including older neighborhoods, established subdivisions, and several commercial-adjacent areas. Due to overlapping service areas, neighborhood park LOS areas include a total of 46,396 people. Given that the population of Troy is just over 27,000, this indicates that many neighborhood parks are serving the same residents.

Key LOS observations:

- The north, central, and south-central portions of Troy west of the Great Miami River show a dense concentration of neighborhood parks with significant overlap.
- Emerging west-side and northeast neighborhoods show the largest future gaps and will require additional parkland as development continues.
- High-use parks such as McKaig Park and Heywood Park each serve more than 3,600 residents.
- Parks such as Edgewater Park and Carriage Crossing Park serve just over 1,000 residents, reflecting smaller neighborhoods or lower-density areas.

Neighborhood Parks Level of Service Summary

Park Name	Acreage	Population in Service Area
Archer Park	21.07	2,112
Boyer Park	5.42	1,516
Campbell Park	5.07	4,677
Carriage Crossing Park	10.84	1,088
Edgewater Park	3.27	1,143
Herrlinger Park	5.62	4,109
Heywood Park	6.49	3,636
Hook Park	3.95	1,666
Kensington Park	4.07	2,070
Kings Chapel Park	7.93	1,339
Lincoln Community Center	1.92	3,150
McKaig Park	3.19	3,721
Meadowpoint Park	3.59	2,080
Menke Park	3.99	2,726
Stonebridge Park	3.21	1,285
Trinity Park	5.99	1,792
Trostel Park	5.39	2,030
Waterbury Park	1.62	756
Westbrook Park	3.44	2,200

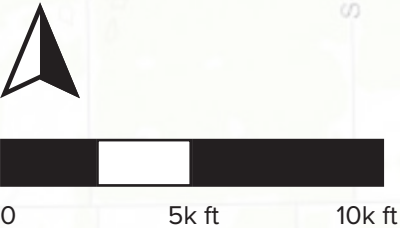
Role in the Park System

Neighborhood parks provide the regular opens space and recreation opportunities that residents rely on, such as playgrounds, courts, small sports fields, greenspace, picnic areas, and walking loops. They serve as the primary gathering points for families, children, and nearby residents.

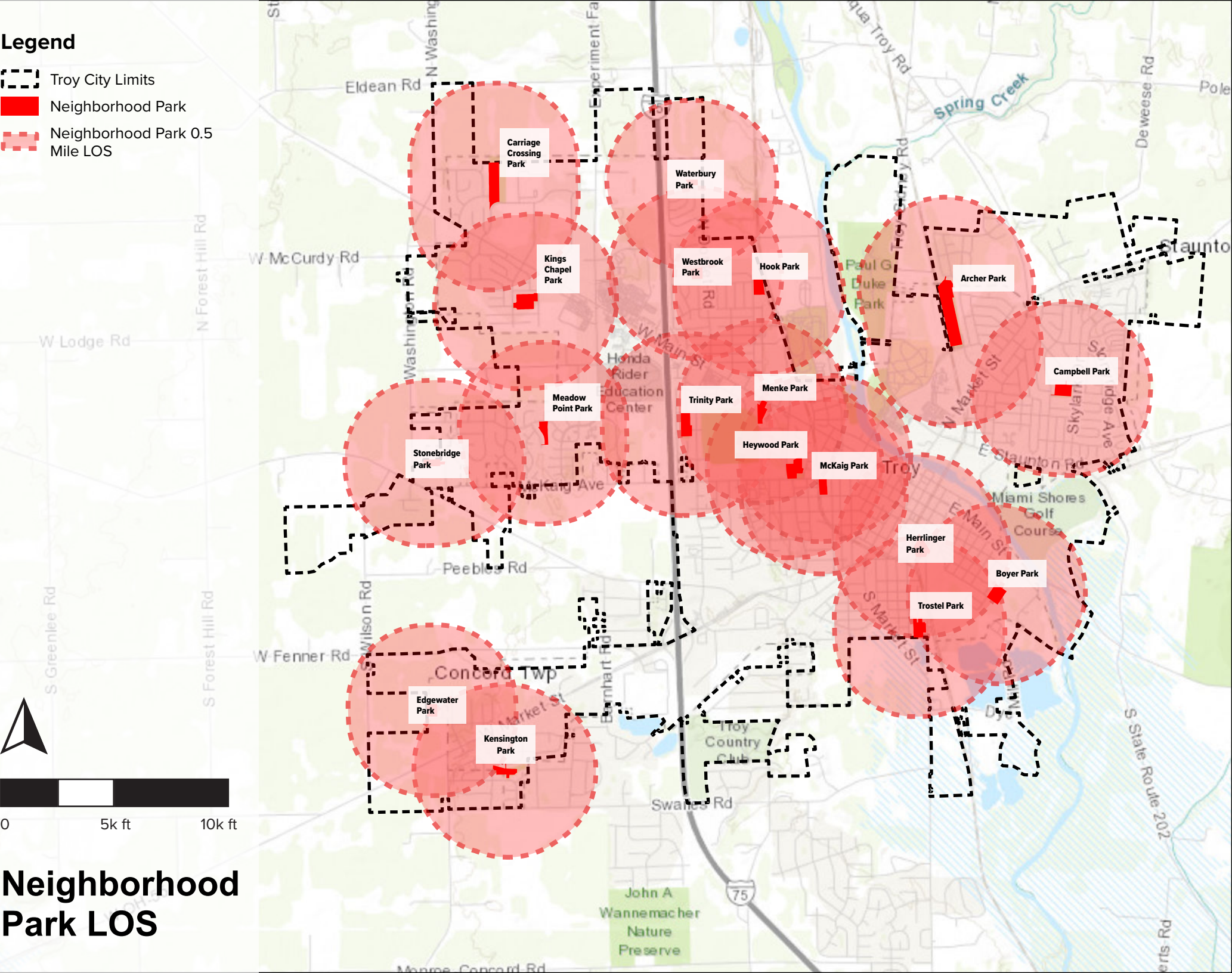
While established neighborhoods in Troy show a dense concentration of parks, growth areas of town may need new space as homes are developed. The City should also evaluate if neighborhood parks with significant overlapping service areas should be repurposed.

Legend

- Troy City Limits
- Neighborhood Park
- Neighborhood Park 0.5 Mile LOS



Neighborhood
Park LOS



Community Parks

Community parks are large, multi-use parks that serve the entire city rather than a single neighborhood. They typically include a broader range of recreation opportunities, multiple sports fields, large shelters, trail networks, open lawn areas, and space for community events. Community parks generally draw residents from across Troy and are reached by a combination of walking, biking, and driving. Troy has three community parks: Duke Park, Treasure Island Park, and Troy Community Park.

Level of Service

The LOS standard for community parks is based on a 1-mile service radius, reflecting their broader draw and the scale of amenities provided. LOS evaluation focuses on:

- Citywide geographic distribution
- Access for major residential areas
- Proximity to trail connections and key corridors
- Overall balance of large recreation spaces across the community

Because community parks serve the entire population, the emphasis is on ensuring adequate coverage and access and on maintaining facilities at a level that supports high community use.

Troy Level Of Service Insight

Together, Troy’s community parks serve substantial portions of the community and function as essential anchors of the citywide park system.

- Treasure Island Park serves the largest service-area population (11,738 residents), reflecting its unique setting along the river, access to neighborhoods on both sides, and proximity to downtown.
- Troy Community Park reaches 9,773 residents within its service area and provides a mix of active and passive recreation spaces.
- Duke Park serves approximately 7,530 residents within a 1-mile radius, but its role in the system is defined more by its sports programming and tournament-level use, which draws participation from throughout Troy beyond its LOS radius.

Key LOS observations:

- Community parks provide strong citywide coverage, with all major residential areas located within 1 mile of at least one large multi-use park.
- Duke Park’s LOS coverage appears moderate, but actual use is significantly higher due to citywide sports programming, the dog park, nature preserve, and mountain bike trail.
- Treasure Island Park is unique in its riverfront access, trail connectivity, and high visibility, which contribute to a larger service population.
- Troy Community Park provides a centrally located, balanced mix of amenities and fills a key geographic role between Duke Park and Treasure Island.

Special Use Facilities Level of Service Summary

Park Name	Acreage	Population in Service Area
Duke Park	160.13	7,530
Treasure Island Park	20.05	11,738
Troy Community Park	23.38	9,773

Role in the Park System

Community parks serve as Troy’s highest-capacity recreation areas, supporting daily use, programmed sports, large gatherings, and citywide events. They offer the greatest variety of recreation opportunities and serve residents from across the community.

- Duke Park functions as Troy’s primary sports complex and includes additional specialty amenities such as the dog park, nature preserve, mountain bike trail, and internal trail network. With the City’s recently completed sports-needs assessment, future improvements at Duke Park should be guided by those recommendations rather than new amenity expansion.
- Treasure Island Park serves as a signature community destination with strong trail connections, nature and butterfly areas, an amphitheater, floating tens, a restaurant, and river access.
- Troy Community Park provides a well-balanced mix of facilities and open space and is expected to maintain its current function in the system.

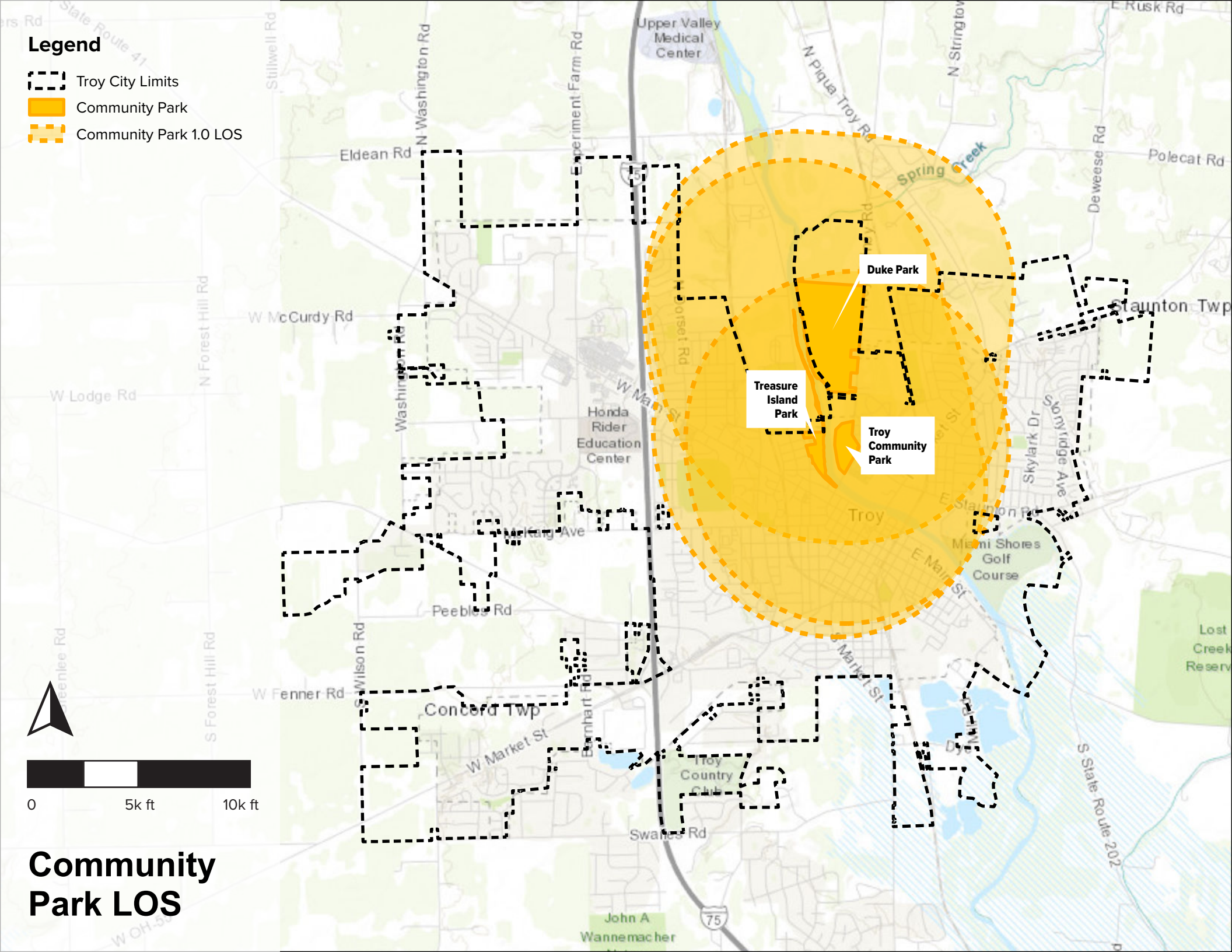
Given organizational capacity and staffing levels, the focus for community parks should remain on maintaining and repurposing existing amenities, rather than adding new features, ensuring that current facilities remain in good condition and aligned with community expectations.

Legend

-  Troy City Limits
-  Community Park
-  Community Park 1.0 LOS



Community Park LOS



Special Use Parks

Special Use Parks include recreation facilities designed for a specific purpose or user group, and therefore do not use walkable service areas or acreage-based LOS standards. These facilities were fully described in Chapter 2, and this section focuses on how they collectively support Troy's system-wide recreation needs.

Role and Function of the Special Use System

Troy's Special Use Parks fulfill several recreation, programmatic, and community needs that cannot be met through neighborhood or community parks alone:

1. **Indoor and Year-Round Recreation** — Facilities such as the Lincoln Community Center and Hobart Arena provide enclosed, climate-controlled recreation spaces, supporting year-round athletics, community programs, meetings, and special events. These venues are essential for indoor sports leagues, ice programs, and community gatherings.
2. **Age-Specific Programming** — The Troy Senior Citizens Center offers dedicated space and resources tailored to older adults, providing social, health, and recreational programming that is not accommodated in other parks. It meets a critical community need that traditional parks cannot fulfill.
3. **Aquatic Recreation** — The Troy Aquatic Park provides seasonal swimming, water play, and family recreation. As Troy's primary aquatics venue, its role is based on capacity, programming, and maintenance—not geographic proximity.
4. **Specialized Outdoor Sports Facilities** — The North Market Ball Fields and the ballfield complexes within Duke Park serve high school athletics, Little League, and structured sports programs. These are scheduled, high-demand facilities that support organized play rather than open-access recreation.
5. **Golf and Membership-Based Recreation** — The Troy Country Club and Miami Shores Golf Course provide golf, event hosting, and additional amenities such as clubhouses, pools, and restaurants. These facilities provide opportunities that supplement, rather than duplicate, the public park system.
6. **Unique Single-Purpose Recreation Amenities** — The Joe Reardon Skate Park meets a specialized need for skateboarders and BMX users. Operated in partnership with a local nonprofit, its focused mission and growing community-led improvement effort make it distinct from other park types.

Level of Service

Special Use facilities vary significantly in size, purpose, and user groups, making typical LOS metrics—such as walkability, radius coverage, or acres per capita—irrelevant. These facilities serve citywide or regional users rather than specific neighborhoods, and participation is based on programming, membership, or scheduled activities. Most amenities are unique and not intended to be duplicated elsewhere in the system. As such, service is measured by program demand, participation levels, facility condition, operational capacity, and equity of access rather than geographic proximity.

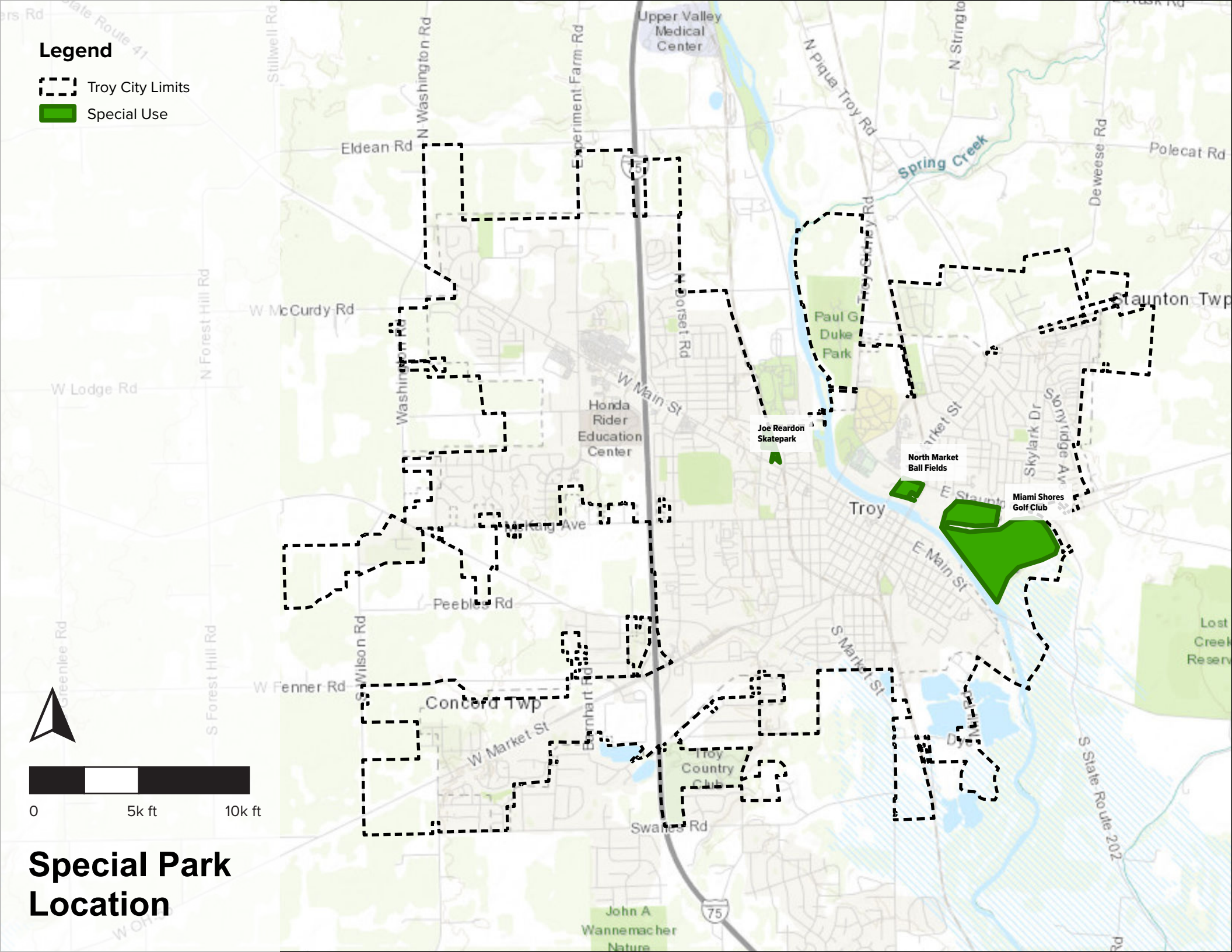
Why These Facilities Matter

Troy's Special Use Parks:

- Support recreation types not available in neighborhood or community parks
- Provide indoor and weather-independent opportunities
- Serve specific age or interest groups
- Support organized athletics and citywide programs, and offer cultural and community value, such as the significance of Hobart Arena.
- They expand recreation options without requiring new Neighborhood or Community Parks
- Round out Troy's park system by offering amenities that complement, rather than duplicate, the broader park network.

Legend

-  Troy City Limits
-  Special Use



Special Park Location

Level of Service Conclusion

The Level of Service (LOS) analysis provides a clear picture of how well Troy's existing parks meet community needs and where future investments should focus. While the City maintains a strong supply of amenities and good coverage in established neighborhoods, the analysis highlights the importance of improving access, modernizing aging facilities, and addressing gaps created by new growth areas.

Rather than calling for widespread expansion of traditional parks, the LOS findings reinforce the strategy of targeted upgrades, accessibility improvements, and strategic additions only where new development creates a clear need. This ensures that Troy continues to provide high-quality, well-distributed recreation opportunities while maintaining long-term fiscal sustainability.

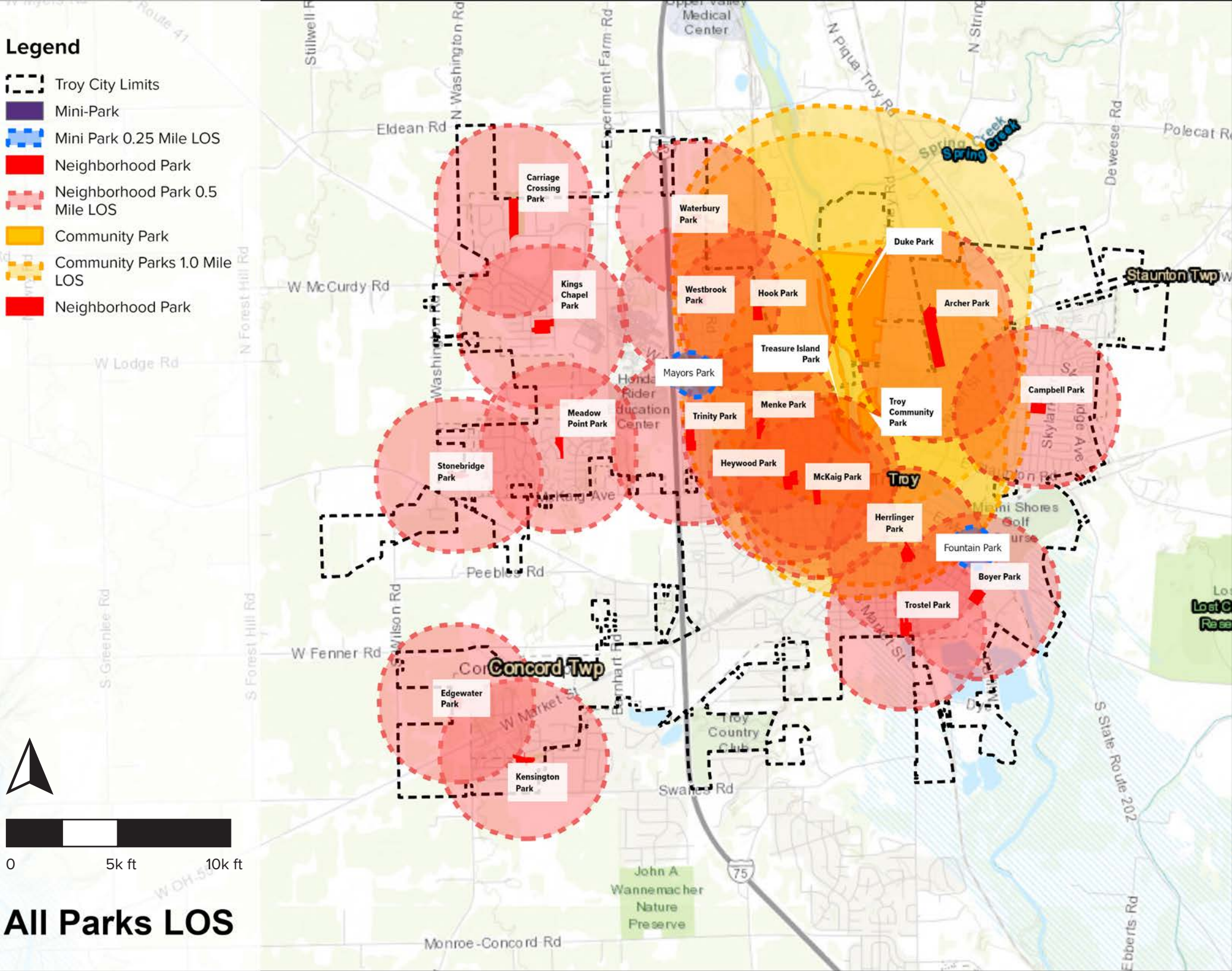
In short, the LOS analysis confirms that Troy does not need "more parks," it needs better-connected, more accessible, and consistently modernized parks, and a growth strategy that places small, HOA-owned parks in new neighborhoods where they are most needed. These insights directly shape the recommendations in the following chapter and provide a data-driven foundation for decision-making over the next decade.

Legend

-  Troy City Limits
-  Mini-Park
-  Mini Park 0.25 Mile LOS
-  Neighborhood Park
-  Neighborhood Park 0.5 Mile LOS
-  Community Park
-  Community Parks 1.0 Mile LOS
-  Neighborhood Park



All Parks LOS

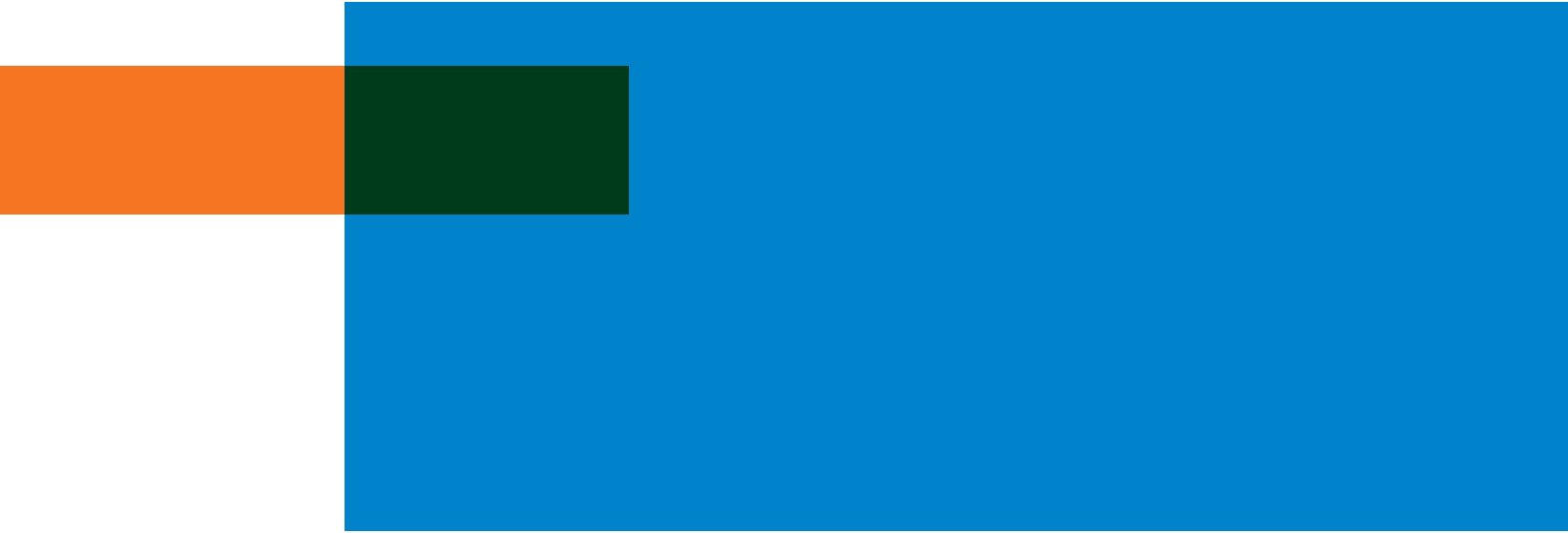






CHAPTER 6: Recommendations and Priorities

This chapter provides a clear, actionable roadmap for improving Troy's park and recreation system over the next five years. The recommendations found here respond directly to themes identified through public engagement, the community survey, stakeholder input, and findings from the inventory and LOS analysis. Together, they form a practical framework for modernizing facilities, improving accessibility, and guiding future investments.



The recommendations in this chapter are organized into four overarching themes that reflect public outreach, the parks inventory, LOS analysis, and ongoing major facility assessments. Together, the recommendations outline a practical and strategic framework for how Troy can invest in its parks system over the next decade, improving access, modernizing facilities, addressing gaps, and enhancing the overall experience for residents of all ages. The following themes have been organized to help differentiate between ongoing system maintenance items and larger system enhancements:

1. System-wide Enhancements and Maintenance
2. Specific Facility Renovations and Support
3. Park System Level of Service Consideration
4. Trails and Connectivity
5. Priority Framework

System-Wide Enhancements and Maintenance

Enhancement and maintenance strategies focus on the internal operations of the Parks Department, addressing critical aspects such as budget allocations, staffing requirements, and administrative enhancements. While these areas may not capture the direct attention of residents, their impact on the overall quality and sustainability of the park system is significant. Implementing these recommendations ensures that parks and recreational facilities are well-maintained, accessible, and continue to meet the community's needs.

The Troy Park system comprises 25 mini, neighborhood, and community park sites, each featuring a range of equipment, buildings, and amenities. In addition to those sites, there are special-use facilities, such as the Troy Aquatic Park, Hobart Arena, Senior Citizen's Center, and Joe Reardon Skate Park, as well as support organizations that help operate some of these facilities. As detailed in the LOS analysis, the Troy Parks and Recreation Department performs well with the resources it has. However, due to limited resources, it also cannot undertake replacements and modifications to each park every year.

The projects outlined in this section involve system-wide improvements spanning all parks in Troy. Those initiatives aim to enhance maintenance practices, improve facility management, strengthen internal and external communication strategies, and help identify targeted five-year need projects.



ADA and Universal Access Improvements

Accessibility consistently emerged as one of the strongest themes throughout the public engagement process. While many parks are easily accessible, internal accessibility varies, and several amenities still lack ADA-compliant connections. Some restrooms have partial accessibility but do not fully meet ADA standards, and many parks need accessible wayfinding. A system-wide ADA initiative would include:

- Constructing paved ADA-compliant routes to every major amenity
- Ensuring accessible seating, picnic tables, and bleacher access
- Upgrading restrooms with compliant entrances, hardware, and circulation
- Updating playground surfacing for wheelchair, walker, and stroller mobility
- Introducing a consistent, accessible signage package system-wide

Recommendations

1. Add an annual line item to the Parks Department budget set aside to enhance park features with ADA and universal design upgrades.

Identified Maintenance Project and Enhancements

Park Department staff routinely inspect and monitor all City-owned facilities. The table below identifies the five-year park maintenance projects, categorized by the respective efforts required.

Recommendations

1. Continue to identify and keep a line item in the Parks Department budget for annual maintenance and repair items each fiscal year.



Five-Year Troy Park Facilities Maintenance and Enhancement Project List

Action Step	Park	Cost Estimate	Estimated Timeframe
Paint Duke Park Barn Roofs	Duke Park	\$29,000	2026
Add Paddles Stands to Pickleball Courts	Duke	\$5,000	2027
N Market Street Bleachers	N. Market Ball Fields	\$400,000	2027
Barn in the Park Roof Replacement and Trim	Community Park	\$16,000	2026
Replace playground Community Park	Community Park	\$475,000	2027
Replace Baseball Field Lights with new LED Lights	N. Market Ball Fields	\$221,000	2027
Expand and Pave Menke Parking Lot	Menke Park	\$75,000	2027
Shelter 1 Replacement	Community Park	\$40,000	2027
Replace Kings Chapel Playground	Kings Chapel Park	\$75,000	2027
Kings Chapel Lighting	Kings Chapel Park	\$25,000	2027
Replace Herrlinger Park Playground	Herrlinger Park	\$75,000	2027
Replace Menke Playground	Menke Park	\$75,000	2028
Replace Carriage Crossing Playground	Carriage Crossing	\$100,000	2029
Replace Kensington Playground	Kensington Park	\$100,000	2029
Replace Kensington Benches	Kensington Park	\$15,000	2029
Archer Park Playground	Archer Park	\$100,000	2030
Trostel Park Playground	Trostel Park	\$100,000	2030
Skate Ramp Replacement	Joe Reardon Skate Park	\$100,000	2031
McKaig Race Playground Installation	McKaig Race Park	\$75,000	2031
McKaig Race Shelter Replacement	McKaig Race Park	\$40,000	2031
Westbrook Playground Replacement	Westbrook Park	\$75,000	2032
Westbrook Swing Set Replacement	Westbrook Park	\$30,000	2032
Total		\$2,246,000	



Level of Service Considerations

The LOS analysis in the previous chapter evaluated Troy's existing parks system and its ability to provide access to open space and park amenities across the city's boundaries. The analysis's findings indicate that many of Troy's neighborhoods have multiple neighborhood parks within a half-mile walk. However, several parks serve overlapping areas, while newer and developing neighborhoods along the other edge of the city have less access to nearby recreational facilities.

Quantity Comparison

A comparison of Troy's supply of parks and open spaces to the NRPA's survey data showed that Troy exceeds the number of playgrounds, shelters, courts, open spaces, and neighborhood-scale parks typical for a city of its size. Given that, Troy should focus on enhancing and modernizing its existing system, as well as adding recreation space in newly developed areas.

System Efficiency and Maintenance Considerations

The Parks and Recreation Department's staffing and budget levels require strategic use of resources. While these departments do a great deal of work, they operate with leaner budgets and staffing than communities of a similar size. Many small parks within overlapping service areas receive limited use and contribute to ongoing maintenance obligations. Aligning park investments with actual demand while reducing redundancy will support long-term sustainability and efficiency.

Underutilized Park Opportunities

Public engagement and survey data indicate that several parks experience low visitation or lack distinctive amenities. In many cases, these parks overlap with nearby facilities. Repositioning or consolidating underutilized parks may better support long-term sustainability. Strategies include converting these parks into naturalized open spaces and adding unique amenities, such as disc golf or less intensive passive uses, where users can perform maintenance. Another option is to lease park space to providers that may operate unique amenities on existing park sites, such as a mini-golf course.

The survey and outreach efforts for this Plan, and the City's own surveys, show that the following parks are the least visited:

- Waterbury Park
- Fountain Park
- Stonebridge Park
- Campbell Park
- Trinity Park
- Carriage Crossing Park
- Meadowpoint Park
- Boyer Park
- Edgewater Park
- Kings Chapel Park

It was also noted that Trinity Park, Menke Park, McKaig Race Park, Trostel Park, Hook Park, Westbrook Park, Kings Chapel Park, Carriage Crossing Park, Waterbury, and Boyer Parks have overlapping service areas with one or multiple nearby parks.

Given the resources available to the Park and Recreation Departments, the City should examine whether any of these parks can be repurposed or utilized for other uses to help with the long-term maintenance of the park system and continue to deliver a high level of service.



New Parks

The LOS analysis also noted that as the City expands through residential development to the west and northeast, those areas do not have the same level of coverage, and additional open space may be needed in those areas. The City's Comprehensive Plan, along with its Close-Knit Factor framework, acknowledges that these are crucial to ensuring that Troy and its residents remain connected to the community. The Plan and Unified Development Code also established a framework for developers to create, which aims to ensure new communities contribute to Troy's sense of being a Close-Knit community. When considering a new subdivision, the neighborhood park LOS map should be consulted to verify the new neighborhood's access to open space. If park coverage is substandard, then the City should require the developer to use their Close-Knit factor required offsets to build new open space. Given the staff's limited resources, these should be HOA-owned and maintained parks that are available to the public, not just subdivision residents.

Recommendations

Troy maintains a high-quality and generous park system. The LOS analysis suggests prioritizing quality, accessibility, and modernization over expansion. Addressing coverage gaps in new development areas, improving internal connectivity, and refining the function of underutilized parks will support a balanced, sustainable system that continues to meet community needs.

This Plan's recommendations for this facility are:

Based on this Plan's needs assessment, utilization data, public engagement feedback, and Level of Service (LOS) analysis, several parks are currently underused, overlap with nearby park service areas, or lack distinguishing amenities. To support long-term sustainability and improve system efficiency, the City should pursue the repurposing, reuse, or potential sale of the following parks:

- Boyer Park
- Edgewater Park
- Stonebridge Park

Require developers to build new HOA-owned parks that are open to all citizens, not just HOA members, in developments that are not within any neighborhood park service areas.

Disc Golf Expansion Opportunities

Disc golf emerged as a strong interest during the public engagement process, with many residents expressing support for expanding Troy's existing course and/or creating additional opportunities for beginners, families, and competitive players. Disc golf also aligns well with Troy's park system goals because it is low-maintenance, relatively affordable to install, and highly flexible in terms of site requirements.

Expanding the course at Community Park is not likely due to space constraints. However, the previous section discussed the potential to repurpose underutilized parks. Troy should consider adding more disc golf holes at some of those facilities.

One disc golf hole requires 1.5–2 acres, which limits the sites that can accommodate a full 18-hole course. Several underutilized parks may be suitable for a new nine-hole course, and the following parks should be considered:

- Carriage Crossing Park
- Trinity Park
- Herrlinger Park

This strategy could address community feedback while adding a high-value recreational amenity at a relatively low cost, while repurposing underutilized facilities.

Recommendations

1. Evaluate these parks to determine if a disc golf course is feasible.
2. Finalize course hole locations and install tee boxes and disc golf hole baskets.





Trails and Connectivity Enhancements

While Troy's parks are generally well-distributed, access varies depending on sidewalk conditions, roadway crossings, and the quality of internal circulation within the parks. Strengthening trail and walkway connections will expand park access, improve safety, and support active lifestyles for residents of all ages.

The City's Comprehensive Plan proposed an extension network of complete streets and identified five priority projects. By expanding safe and accessible routes to parks, Troy can maximize the value of its existing parks and create a seamless recreation network that supports walking, biking, and everyday mobility.

Recommendations

1. Review the complete street projects identified in the Comprehensive Plan and determine which priority project may be ready to begin the planning and design process.
2. Develop a conceptual master plan for the highest priority complete street corridor.

Legend

 Troy City Limits

Existing and Proposed Complete Streets

 Proposed Future Complete Street (undesignated)

 Proposed Shared Use Path

 Proposed Bike Lane

 Proposed Trail

 Existing Complete Street

 Existing ShareRoad

 Proposed ShareRoad

 High Water Bypass

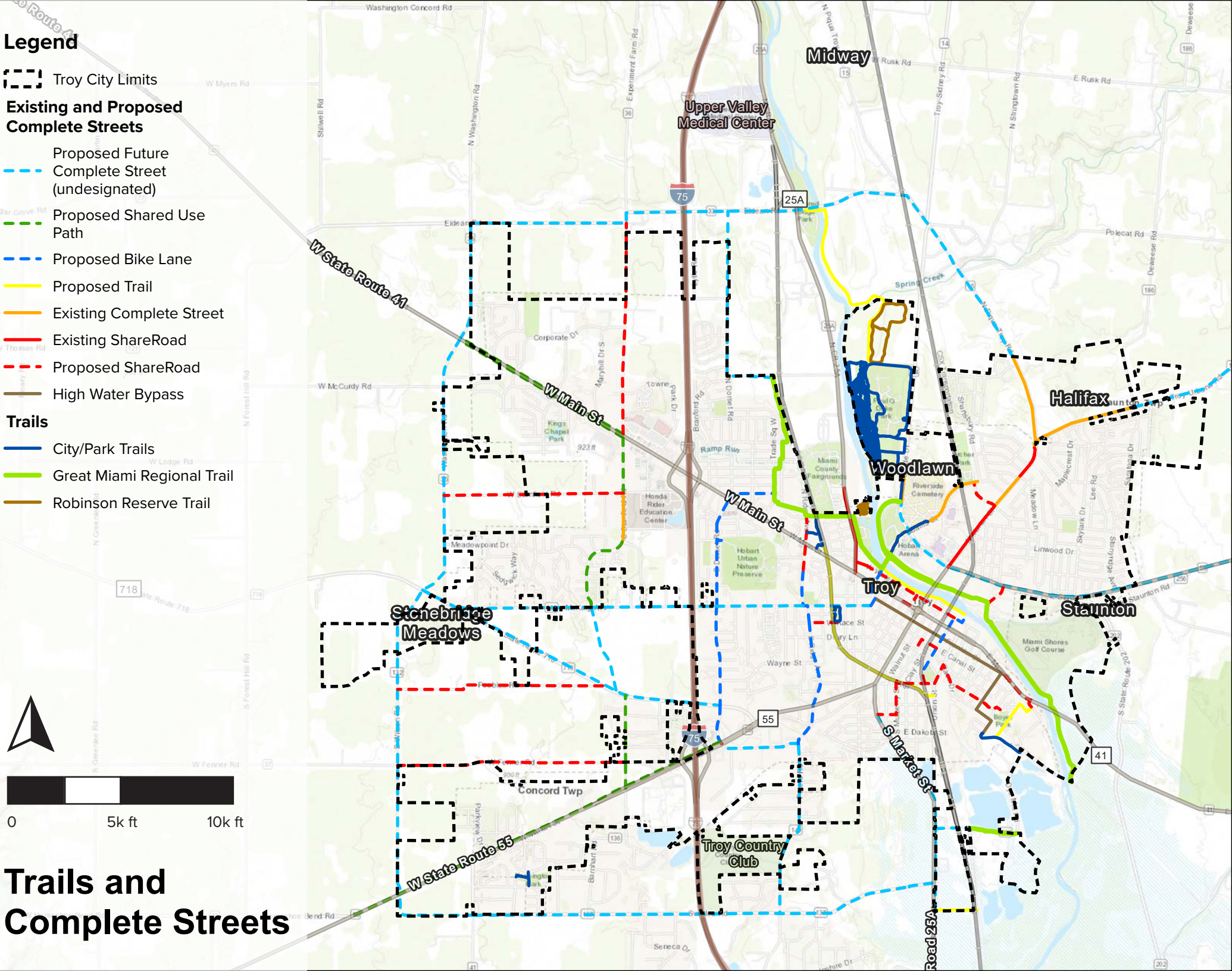
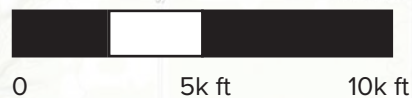
Trails

 City/Park Trails

 Great Miami Regional Trail

 Robinson Reserve Trail

Trails and Complete Streets



Specific Facility Recommendations

Through public outreach and review of previous studies, plans, and non-profit organization efforts, several specific facility renovations, additions, or complete overhauls were identified. These projects all represent significant investments in time, energy, and budget. With that, the following sections detail recommended strategies and project direction for the following facilities:

- Duke Park
- Troy Senior Citizen's Center
- Troy Aquatic Park
- Joe Reardon Skate Park

Duke Park

Legacy Sports, LLC, conducted a facility, staff operations, and user demand assessment of Duke Park to evaluate its ability to meet current and future youth sports needs in Troy and potentially attract tournament-related events. The study concluded that while Duke Park serves as the community's primary multi-sport hub, existing field capacity, parking supplies, amenities, and scheduling systems do not provide enough capacity to meet current or projected demand. Youth sports participation is growing, and the need to replace the diamond fields at the Knoop Complex remains. Increasing program overlap suggests that the park will be unable to maintain Troy's expected level of service without strategic investment.



Level of Service Considerations

This Plan's focus group conversations and Level of Service (LOS) analysis reinforce Duke Park's essential role within Troy's park and recreation system. It provides the bulk of playable baseball, softball, soccer, and football fields. It is the most heavily programmed park in the system. However, utilization has reached capacity, and the current configuration cannot adequately support program growth, scheduling flexibility, or seasonal weather-related disruptions.

Key LOS findings include:

- The existing diamond and rectangular field inventory does not meet current or projected demand for youth sports.
- The loss of consistent field availability at the Knoop Complex increases dependence on Duke Park.
- Parking, restrooms, concessions, and storage facilities are undersized and not adequately dispersed throughout the park to accommodate daily and tournament activities.
- Limited internal circulation and a single ingress/egress point pose challenges to event and traffic management.
- Without additional capacity, youth sports organizations may face participation caps and scheduling displacement.

Duke Park Improvement Options

These LOS deficiencies establish the need to evaluate three potential investment scenarios at Duke Park, ranging from a complete redesign to incremental enhancements, to determine the most efficient and sustainable path forward.

Base Site Improvements

Regardless of the option chosen for the future needs of Duke Park, all three options will require at least:

- Two new Bathroom facilities.
 - Near the Soccer fields to the south.
 - Near the Football fields to the north.
- Expanded parking facilities near the southern part of the park.
- Equipment storage containers should be closer to both the football and soccer areas.
- Lighting enhancements at existing or future fields.
- **Base Site Improvement Cost - \$1,700,000 - \$3,800,000**

Option 1A — Comprehensive Redesign and Expansion - Cost Range *\$6,700,000 - \$15,100,000

Option 1A is the most ambitious and future-focused approach. It expands Duke Park north and south on City-owned land to create a unified, tournament-capable sports complex. This option addresses current and long-term capacity needs, improves circulation and amenities, and establishes Duke Park as a single, centralized home for youth sports programming. Details of this option include:

- Adding five to seven new baseball/softball diamonds (north of existing diamond fields).
- Adding four to six new full-sized rectangular fields for soccer and football.
- Reconfigures roadway access, pedestrian circulation, and parking.
- Constructs new restrooms, concessions, and storage facilities.
- Provides the highest level of operational efficiency and long-term flexibility.
- Base improvements listed on the previous page are included in this option.

This option positions Duke Park to host select regional weekend tournaments, particularly youth baseball and softball, as well as multi-sport events, by providing sufficient field capacity, parking, amenities, and site organization. Tournament play would be an occasional but realistic programming component, not a primary operating model.

Option 1B — Relocate Knoop Complex Diamonds to Duke Park - Cost Range *\$4,300,000 - \$6,500,000

Option 1B focuses on addressing the most urgent system deficiency, the inability to rely on the fields at the flood-prone Knoop Complex. This alternative develops land north of Duke Park to construct new youth diamonds, parking, and supporting amenities. It stabilizes baseball participation but does not expand the capacity of multi-purpose fields. Details of this option include:

- Constructs five new youth baseball/softball diamonds on City-owned property.
- Improves scheduling reliability for Troy Junior Baseball and other diamond users.
- Reduces facility fragmentation by consolidating programming at Duke Park.
- Moderate cost and shorter implementation timeline.
- Does not address soccer or football field shortages.

This option allows Troy to retain and occasionally host small, single-sport youth baseball/softball tournaments, primarily local or intraregional. Because rectangular field shortages persist and amenities are limited, hosting tournaments would remain an occasional rather than a primary use.

Option 1C — Turf Existing Diamond Infields - Cost Range
***\$2,950,000 - \$4,600,000**

Option 1C offers the least disruptive and most cost-efficient improvement. Turfing existing infields increases playability, reduces weather-related cancellations, and lowers daily maintenance requirements. While beneficial, this option does not introduce new fields or significantly enhance the system's overall capacity.

- Installs synthetic turf infields at the five existing Duke Park diamonds.
- Extends usable playing hours and seasons.
- Improves tournament attractiveness without major site reconstruction.
- Minimal construction disruption and lowest capital investment.
- Does not resolve field shortage, parking needs, or storage constraints.

Turfing the existing infields may attract a limited number of rain-resilient or single-day baseball/softball events, but field capacity, parking, and support amenities would still constrain tournament hosting. Duke Park would remain primarily a community-serving facility.

***Note:** Cost ranges are based on undetermined variables, such as grass fields vs. synthetic turf fields, final number of fields chosen, number of lighted fields, utility extensions, etc.)

Comparative Decision Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Option 1A	Option 1B	Option 1C
Adds baseball/softball capacity	Yes	Yes	No
Adds soccer/football field capacity	Yes	No	No
Supports regional tournament play	Yes	Limited	Limited
Addresses Knoop displacement	Yes	Yes	No
Lowest cost and fastest delivery	No	Limited	Yes

Park Operations and Management Recommendation

Legacy Sports' assessment found that Duke Park's current and projected programming levels will exceed the capacity of existing staffing, scheduling systems, and maintenance resources. As participation grows and facility improvements advance, successful long-term operations will require a more structured and coordinated management approach. To ensure consistent service levels and facility upkeep, the City should evaluate establishing or hiring a dedicated entity responsible for overseeing Duke Park.

Recommended Actions Include the Following Procedural Steps:

1. Conduct an operational and staffing assessment after the conceptual master plan is developed.
2. Evaluate organizational structure options and determine the best one for Troy's youth sports providers:
 - Multi-agency and league representative partnership model (typically a non-profit with an executive board).
 - Contracted facility management provider.
3. Define the roles, responsibilities, and performance expectations for a centralized Duke Park operations function.
4. Develop a long-term funding and revenue strategy that supports staffing, maintenance, and reinvestment.

Establishing a new management organization will help protect the City's investment and support a business model that can be nimble and responsive to changing trends in youth sports, while preventing the addition of new amenities and responsibilities to already full staff workloads. The LOS analysis confirms that both staff operate efficiently and effectively. However, the growing demand for facility amenities and services will put more pressure on staff and require additional operational capacity.

Preferred Option

As part of the plan development process, upgrade options for Duke Park were evaluated. Varying levels of amenity improvements were reviewed at publicly advertised meetings with the Park Board, Recreation Board, City Council, and members of the public, held on December 2, 2025, and January 21, 2026. Following these discussions, Option A was selected as the preferred option moving forward.

Troy Senior Citizen's Center

The Troy Senior Citizen's Center plays a vital role in the community, demonstrating the cohesive nature of Troy through its numerous active members. While the Senior Citizen's Center staff handles the programming for their users, the Troy Parks Department helps maintain the facility. While touring the site, the following repairs to that building were identified.

- Exterior wall crack repair/tuck pointing.
- New wall sign for the Entrance on East Market Street.
- Electric outlet upgrades.
- New exterior door ramp for the west building exit.

Troy Senior Citizen's Center Recommendations

This plan recommends the following items as priority repairs for this facility:

1. Repair the exterior cracks on the facility.
2. Install a new exterior exit ramp on the western façade of the building.

Troy Aquatic Park

In 2024, specialized pool consultants, MSA Sport & Water Technology Inc., were hired to evaluate the conditions of the Troy Aquatic Park. In their analysis, they identified approximately \$1.5 million in repair and replacement costs for the facility's existing amenities.*The City is preparing documents to potentially bid and begin this work in 2026, with a targeted completion date of 2027. The itemized list is included below:

General Improvements	Low Range	High Range
ADA Improvements	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Existing Slide Structure Improvements/Maint.	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Rope/Barrier Replacement	\$ 25,000.00	\$ 30,000.00
Misc. Maint Improvements (replace doors, repair concrete deck, etc)	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Replace Open Air Wood Entrance (steel structure)	\$ 120,000.00	\$ 125,000.00
Sub Total	\$ 220,000.00	\$ 242,000.00
Contingency @10%	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 24,200.00
Soft Costs @20%	\$ 44,000.00	\$ 48,400.00
Total	\$ 286,000.00	\$ 314,600.00

Existing Pool Shell Improvements	Low Range	High Range
Repair Expansion and Construction Joints	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 12,000.00
Replaster Pools	\$ 250,000.00	\$ 275,000.00
Repair/Replace Perimeter Gutter	\$ 45,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
Replace Underwater Pool Lights	\$ 18,000.00	\$ 20,000.00
Repair Concrete Pool Shell	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 100,000.00
Surge Tank, Float Valve Maint.	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 55,000.00
Upgrade Chemical Controllers and Chemical Feed Systems	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 60,000.00
Repair and Upgrades to visible pool piping systems	\$ 20,000.00	\$ 25,000.00
Refurbishment and/or Replacement of Pool Pumps, Strainers, etc.	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 200,000.00
Repair of filtration and replacement of filtration Sand	\$ 80,000.00	\$ 85,000.00
Repair to inlets and suction outlet grates	\$ 75,000.00	\$ 80,000.00
Sub Total	\$ 823,000.00	\$ 962,000.00
Contingency @10%	\$ 82,300.00	\$ 96,200.00
Soft Costs @20%	\$ 164,600.00	\$ 192,400.00
Total	\$ 1,069,900.00	\$ 1,250,600.00

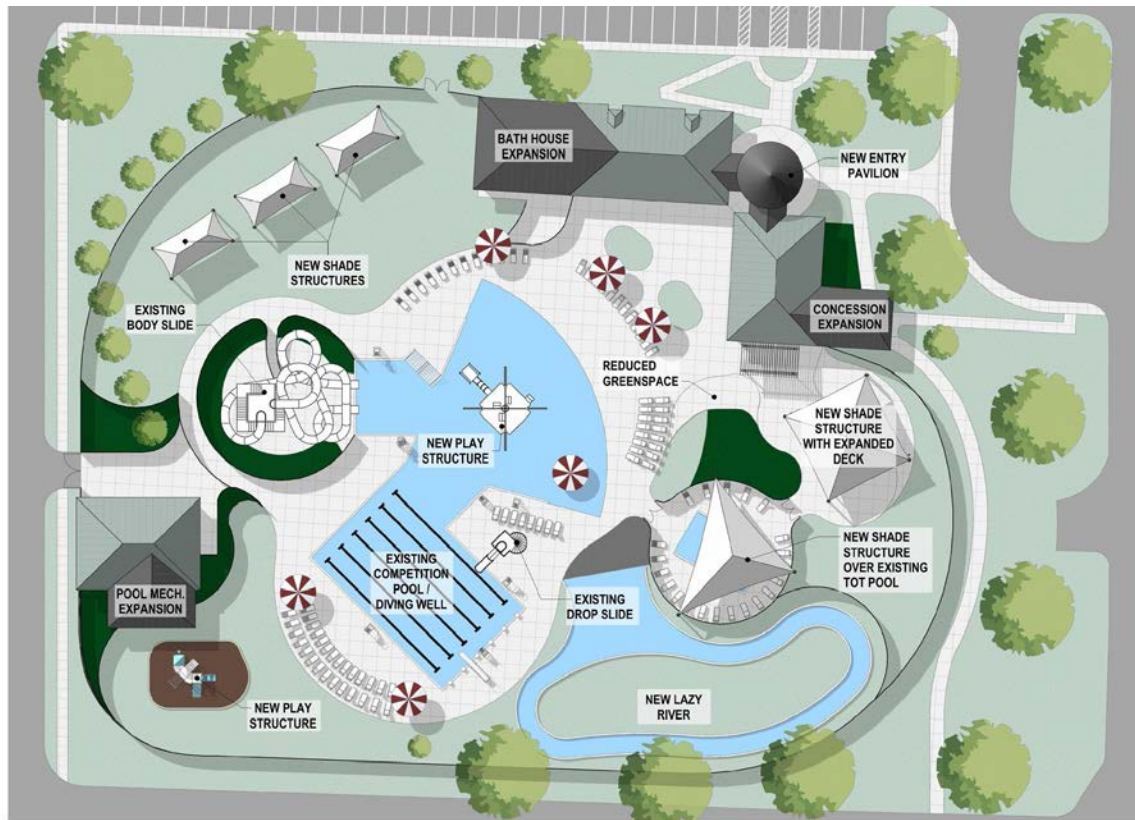
Grand Total Improvements (Existing)	\$ 1,355,900.00	\$ 1,565,200.00
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Source: MSA Sport Water Technology, Inc.

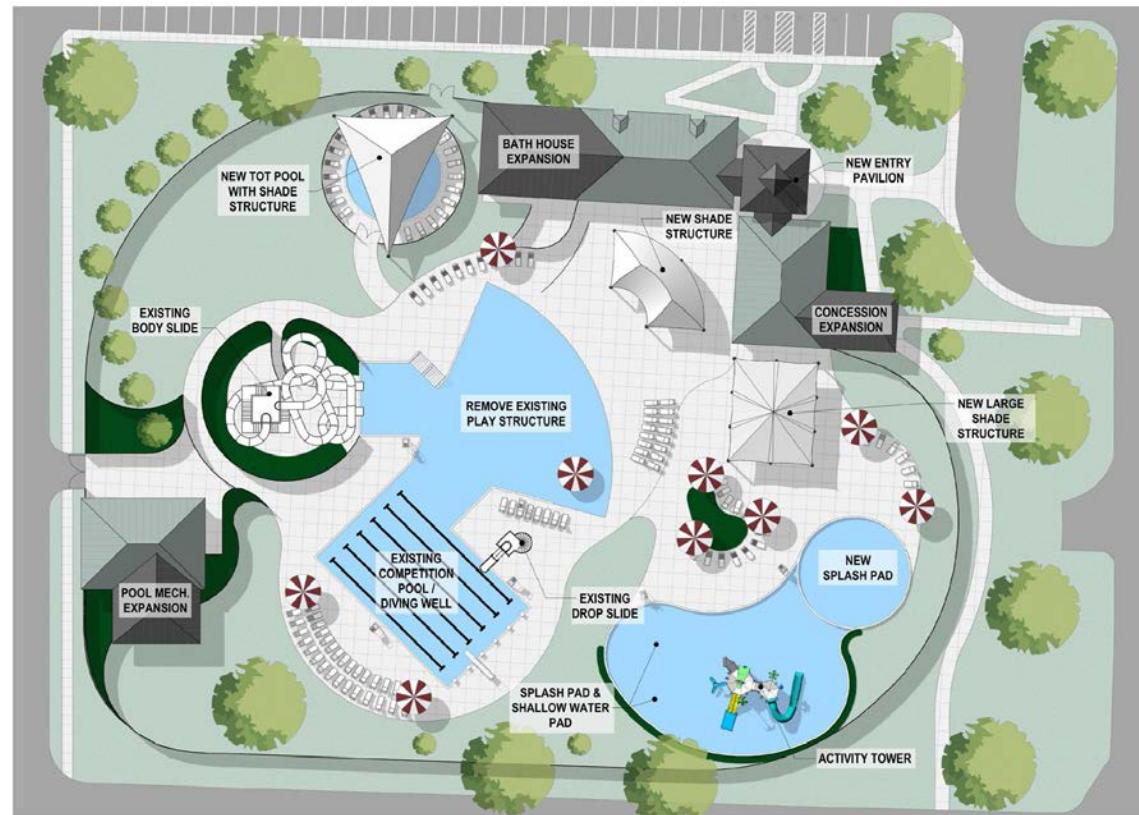
In addition to those items, MSA also examined potential expansions based on daily average attendance. They surmised that the facility is undersized for the 512 average daily users already using this amenity and recommended adding 2,000-2,500 SF of water area to meet current demands. When considering Troy's projected population growth, they recommended expanding the water area by 6,500–10,000 square feet.¹²

Within that plan, there were three options with accompanying budgets for adding the recommended spaces:

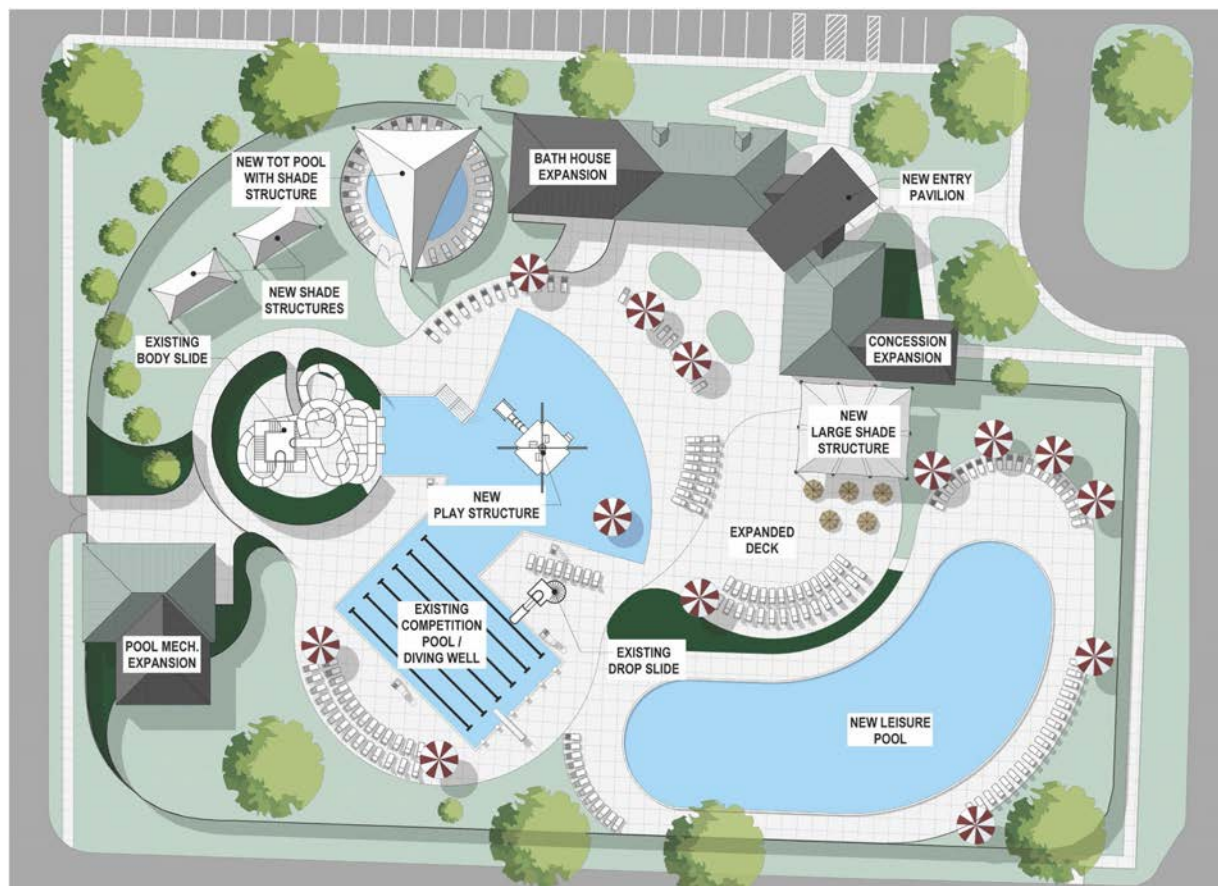
Option 1: A Lazy River Addition – with a total cost of \$6,336,500 or a total cost of \$7,901,700 when including the maintenance items.



Option 2: Activity Tower and Splash Pad – with a new feature cost of \$9,947,000 or a total cost of \$11,512,200 when including the maintenance items.



Option 3: New Leisure Pool – with a new feature cost of \$9,802,000, or a total cost of \$11,367,200 when including maintenance items.





Additional Public Outreach

As part of this Plan's engagement efforts and knowing that the Troy Aquatic Park had already been evaluated, we asked the community specific questions regarding the type of improvements they would like to see at the pool. The following items were ranked as the top items with the respective costs from MSA's study:

1. Additional seating options – Cost \$10,000
2. Expanded and improved restroom facilities - Cost \$400,000
3. Expanded concession stands to avoid long lines – Cost \$250,000
4. Large area of water for youth ages 8 to 14 to play/swim in (offset from the main pool) – Cost \$4,200,000

A similar question was asked at our Strawberry Festival booth. The top responses at that event were:

1. Lazy River
2. Pool Zipline
3. Splash Pad area
4. Updated play area for youth

To help provide additional details, we met with a group of active and frequent pool users. A summary of their feedback helped refine and provide more detail with the responses:

- Restrooms do not need to be expanded; just the cooking area for the concession stand
- Separate pool areas for adults and youth
- Zero-entry pools are great and should be a part of the design
- More shade and more seating are needed
- The current facilities serve their intended purpose well. However, when the pool becomes crowded, different age groups overlap, which can cause friction between older and younger swimmers.

The Online Survey also asked if they would support a referendum for any new improvements. Their responses were 57 percent “no” and 43 percent “yes.”

Splash Pad

Community members have consistently expressed interest in adding a splash pad, and it remains a highly desired amenity. At this time, however, no existing park site has the infrastructure, space, or utilities needed to support it without significant additional investment. Given the upcoming decisions regarding the aquatic facilities and other system-wide priorities, a splash pad should be reevaluated further in the future after this plan's five-year timeframe. As facility improvements advance, the City can reassess potential locations, partnerships, and funding opportunities.

Troy Aquatic Park Recommendations

Given the feedback received and the work completed by MSA Water Technology, Inc. This plan recommends that the following new features and improvements should be top priorities for the Troy Aquatic Park:

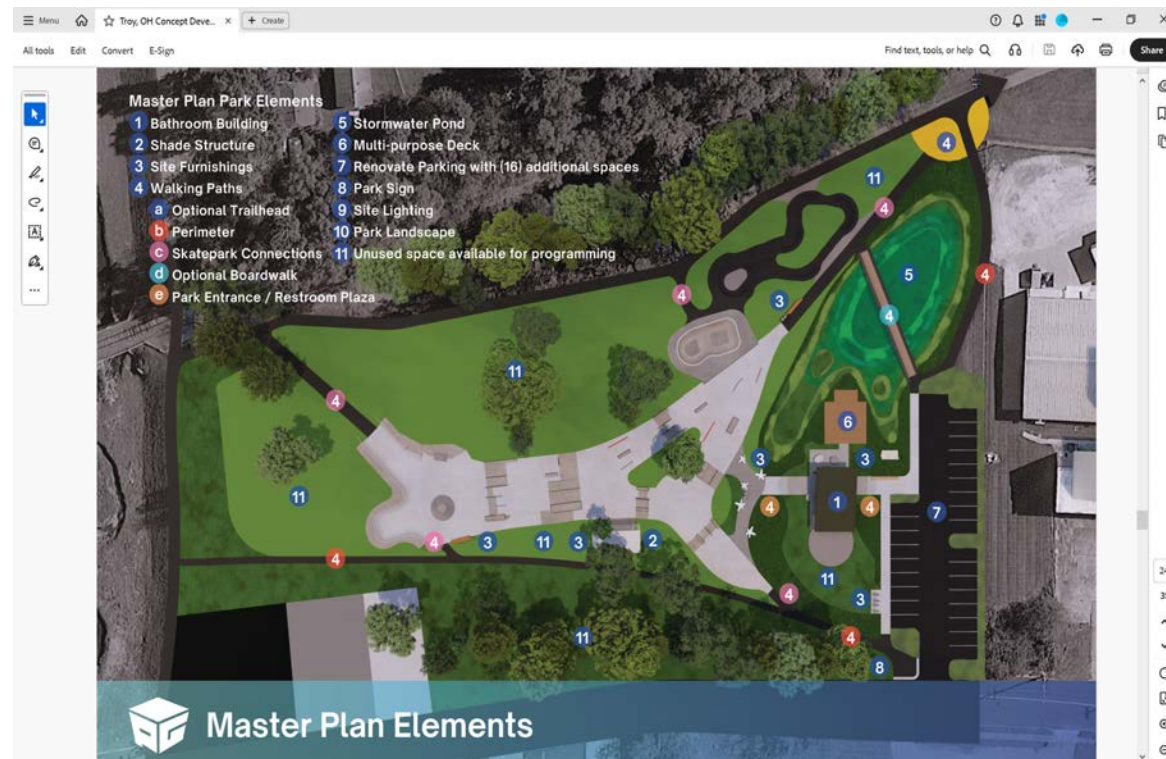
1. Additional seating options – Cost \$10,000
1. New shade structures – Cost \$20,000
2. Expanded concession stands – Cost \$250,000
3. New zero-entry water play/swim and decking area for youth (offset from the main pool)
– Cost = \$4,200,000

When considering the \$1,565,200 of existing maintenance items, plus the cost of these new features, the total cost would be approximately \$6,045,200.

Note: The pool shown in MSA's concept is large. It would be worth revisiting that concept and seeing if a smaller swimming area would be sufficient and more cost-effective.

Joe Reardon Skate Park

The Joe Reardon Skate Park is the only facility of this kind in Troy and has an active and passionate user base. This user group has formed a non-profit organization, the Troy City Skate Park Unite (TCSU). This group, utilizing their own resources, conducted a survey and conceptual planning effort for this park. Based on the input received and their knowledge of the users, they developed the following plan, which includes revamped and new features designed to accommodate a variety of skaters and park users.



Source: Master Plan Elements

The key features and costs of this plan are:

Master Plan Elements (non-specialty work)	
Bathroom Building	\$100,000
Shade Structure	\$80,000
Site Furnishings	\$40,000
Walking Path A Optional Trailhead	\$18,000
Walking Path B Perimeter	\$63,000
Walking Path C Skate Park Connections	\$28,000
Walking Path D Optional Boardwalk	\$40,000
Walking Path E Park Entrance / Plaza	\$51,000
Stormwater Pond	\$45,000
Multi-purpose Deck	\$18,000
Renovated Parking	\$110,000
Park Sign	\$15,000
Site Lighting	\$120,000
Park Landscape	\$200,000
Unused space available for programming	
Master Plan Elements (non-specialty work) Total	\$928,000



Additional Public Outreach

Online Survey

As part of this plan's outreach efforts, support for improvements to this facility was confirmed. The online survey specifically asked if they would like to see renovations to this park. Well over 50 percent of respondents wanted to see this facility updated.

The survey also asked respondents which parks they visited most frequently. Joe Reardon Skate Park was third behind Duke and Community Parks. That was consistent throughout the Plan's process and the City's own surveys, demonstrating the importance of supporting this group of users.

In-Person Stakeholder Meetings

We met with representatives of TCSU and additional park users to help identify how the City of Troy can assist. The most important takeaways from those discussions were:

- The park is designed for a variety of users, not just those involved in action sports.
- Help with funding.
- Many users are there for the community to watch/hang out with others.
- Current elements of the park do not appeal to a wide variety of users.
- There is not enough seating, parking, and shade areas (especially during events).
- Many people use the park year-round, and there is no bathroom facility; only one porta-potty is available.
- TCSU wants this park to have features for other types of action sports (biking, scooters, etc.) to become more inclusive.
- TCSU also wants this park to be known as a hub for anyone who is not involved in traditional sports programs or after-school activities.

We also learned that TCSU is fundraising and wants to not only use this park but also invest in it. Before moving on, they are unsure where they stand as an organization in terms of permission to proceed with funding improvements.

Recommendations

Through these conversations, it became clear that this park has become a gathering place for a diverse group of young residents, visitors, and mentors, exemplifying the close-knit factor identified in the City's Comprehensive Plan. It was designated as a special-use facility due to the unique features desired at the park, as well as the community-wide reach that the park and its users have.

This plan's recommendations for this facility are:

1. Execute a shared-use agreement with the TCSU. This type of formal arrangement will inform them that they can continue to fundraise and implement their plan.
2. Determine if there are any improvements in their plan that the City of Troy can assist with. Given the communal nature of this park, the following features should be priorities, and be appropriate for the City's assistance:
 - Bathroom Building – Cost \$150,000 to \$250,000
 - Site Lighting - \$120,000
 - Site Furnishings - \$40,000

Action Item Priority Status

The new projects, programs, and organizational structure opportunities that resulted from community engagement efforts and the findings of the need assessment will guide the Parks and Recreation Boards on how the City can collaborate with other organizations to accomplish the plan's vision, as listed below. While many action items exist, the City should prioritize which projects to implement. Potential projects and programs have been organized into the following three priority categories:

High Priority – Projects that should be moved to the top of the funding list due to a pronounced need, such as lack of similar programs or facilities in the area as determined by the needs analysis, long-term deferred maintenance, structural or building code issues, recent damage due to weather incidents, completely unsafe conditions items, lack of programming, or a need to rethink current practices.

Medium Priority – These projects aim to address other deficiencies or upcoming needs, including general preventative maintenance, the need for new facilities or programs based on projected population increases, changing demographics, or the duplication of existing services.

Low Priority – Projects in this category would fulfill the community's desires or wants. However, these projects may not be essential to address a specific need identified in this planning effort or to provide a new program or facility currently missing from the community.

Action Priority Table

Governance Structure	Specific Action	Priority	Recommended Fiscal Year	Estimated Cost (2025 Dollars)
Duke Park	Evaluate and create a new Duke Park management plan	High	2026	Staff time
Joe Reardon Skate Park	Preare site layout, test fit, and site design of the	High	2026	Staff time
Duke Park	Site layout, engineering, and final design	High	2026	\$550,000-\$600,000
Miami Shores Golf Course	Irrigation system repairs	High	2026-2027	\$2,500,000
Troy Aquatic Park	Prepare bid documents and funding for identified maintenance projects	High	2026-2027	\$1,565,200
Troy Aquatic Park	Design and install new: • Seating area • Shade structure • Concession stand enhancements	High	2026-2027	\$280,000
			2026-2031	
Underutilized Park Strategy	Develop a phased strategy for repurposing, reusing, or potentially selling identified underutilized parks.	High	*The year range represents that this recommendation may take multiple years	Staff time
			2026-2031	
New Parks / Close-Knit Framework	Use the LOS neighborhood maps to require developers in underserved park areas to construct new HOA-owned parks, as the close-knit nature of the area offsets the need for additional amenities.	High	*The year range represents that this recommendation may take multiple years	Staff time (may result in revenue to the City if land is sold)

Governance Structure	Specific Action	Priority	Recommended Fiscal Year	Estimated Cost (2025 Dollars)
Disc Golf Expansion	Look for a park to add nine new disc golf holes.	Medium	2026	Staff time
Duke Park	Construction Phase	High	2027 - 2029	\$6,700,000 - \$15,100,000
Troy Senior Citizen's Center	Repairs to exterior facades	High	2027	\$11,000
ADA and Universal Access Improvements	Add a line item in the Troy Park Department budget for accessible feature additions to the park system.	High	2027-2031	Allocated annual budget
Joe Reardon Skate Park	Purchase site furnishings	Medium	2027	\$40,000
Trails and Connectivity Enhancements	Determine which of the five-priority complete street projects to implement first.	Medium	2027	Staff time
Disc Golf Expansion	Build nine new disc golf holes.	Low	2027 or 2028	\$250 - \$500 per hole
Troy Senior Citizen's Center	Install an entry/exit ramp on the west elevation's external exit door.	High	2028	\$11,000
Joe Reardon Skate Park	Design and construct a bathroom building	High	2028	\$150,000-\$250,000
Trails and Connectivity Enhancements	Create a conceptual design for the designated complete street project.	Medium	2028-2029	\$5,000,000+
Troy Aquatic Park	• Expansion • New swimming area	Low	2028-2029	\$4,200,000
Joe Reardon Skate Park	Install lighting	Medium	2029	\$120,000

Funding and Grant Opportunities

The following grant and philanthropic award programs were identified that can help fund the priority projects developed during this Plan's process.



Nature Works (Ohio Department of Natural Resources)

- Supports the acquisition, development, or rehabilitation of public parks and recreation areas.
- Typical Award: Up to 75 percent reimbursement.
- Local Match: Minimum 25 percent (20 percent must be non-state/federal).
- Eligible Projects: Playgrounds, shelters, accessibility upgrades, pathways, and minor park improvements.

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

- Federal–state recreation funding administered by ODNR.
- Typical Award: \$50,000–\$500,000.
- Local Match: 50/50.
- Eligible Projects: Park development, fields, playgrounds, trails, skateparks, and restrooms.
- Requirement: Perpetual outdoor recreation use.

Clean Ohio Green Space Conservation Program

- Supports land acquisition and open space preservation.
- Typical Award: Varies by district.
- Local Match: 25 percent.
- Eligible Projects: Natural areas, river corridors, greenways, and trail linkages.

Recreational Trails Program (RTP)

- Provides funding for trail construction, connectors, and trailhead enhancements.
- Typical Award: Often up to several hundred thousand dollars.
- Local Match: Typically 20–30 percent.
- Eligible Projects: Trail gaps, ADA trail improvements, signage.

OPRA Foundation – Changing Lives Grant

- Supports accessibility, inclusion, and community projects serving underserved areas.
- Typical Award: Up to \$20,000.
- Eligibility: OPRA member agencies.

Ohio Facilities Construction Commission – Cultural and Sports Facilities Grant

- Supports the development or renovation of cultural, athletic, and community recreation facilities.
- Local Match Required.
- Eligible Projects: Indoor recreation, athletic buildings, multi-purpose facilities.

Regional Planning Commission Funds (MVRPC)

- Occasionally supports trail or active transportation projects.
- Eligible Projects: Trail linkages, crossings, and complete streets elements.

The Skate Park Project (Tony Hawk Foundation)

- Supports the construction of public concrete skateparks.
- Typical Award: Up to \$25,000.
- Local Match: 30 percent recommended.
- Requirements: Community-engaged design, free public access.

Recreation and Sports Grants (National Foundations)

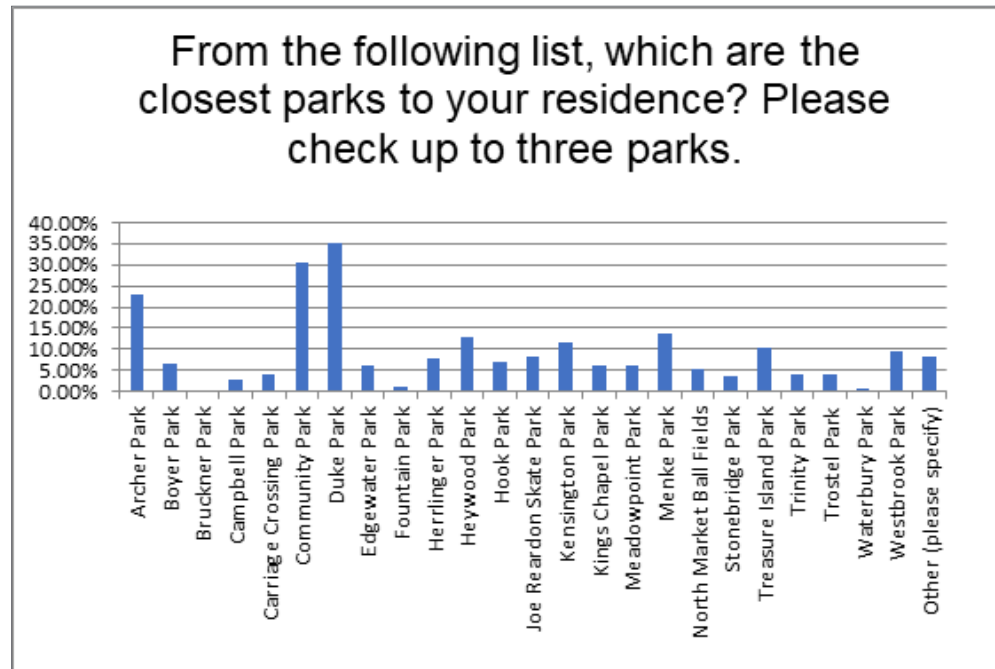
- Supports small-scale recreation improvements.
- Typical Award: \$5,000–\$50,000.
- Eligible Projects: Shade structures, seating, sports equipment, disc golf, small courts, and inclusion-focused amenities.



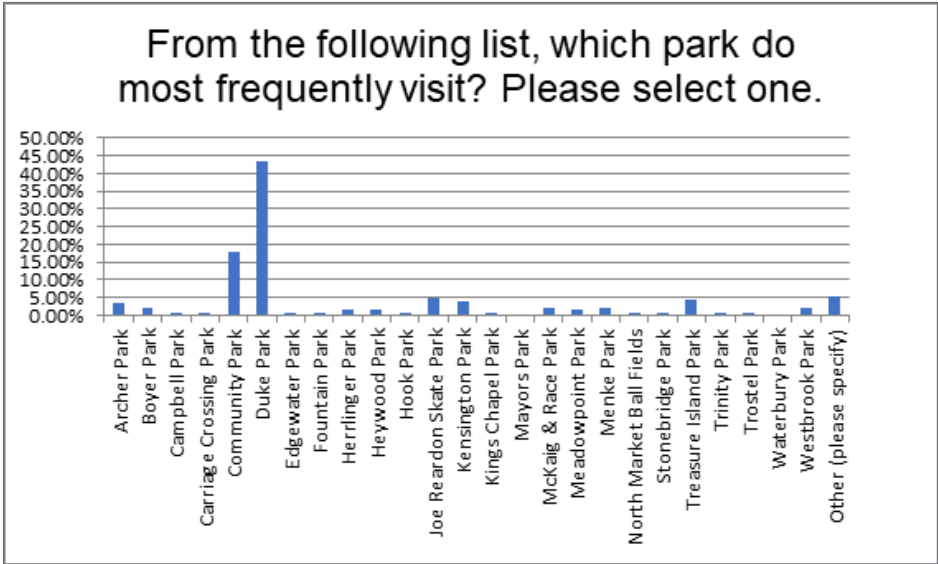


Appendix A: Survey

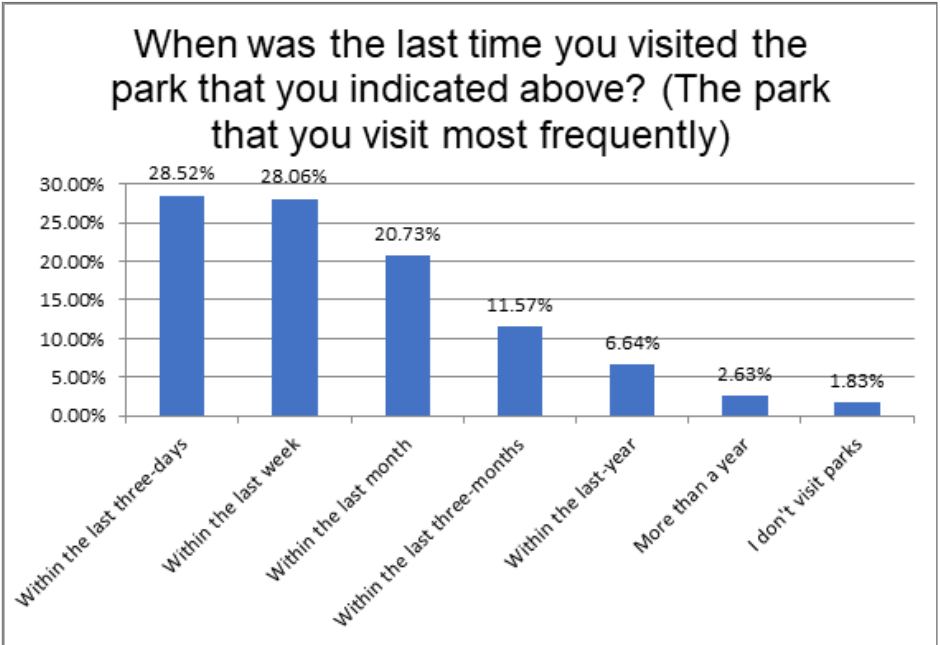
Question 1



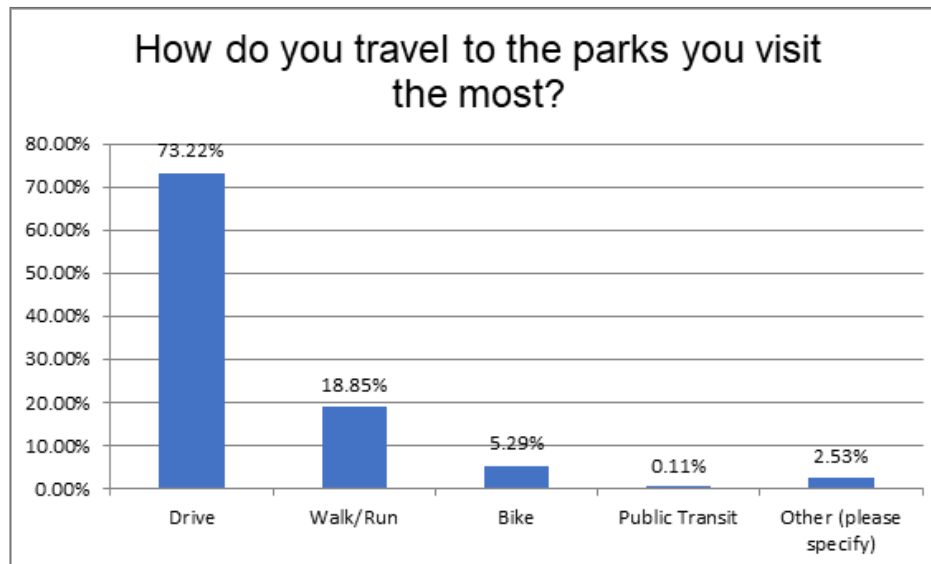
Question 2



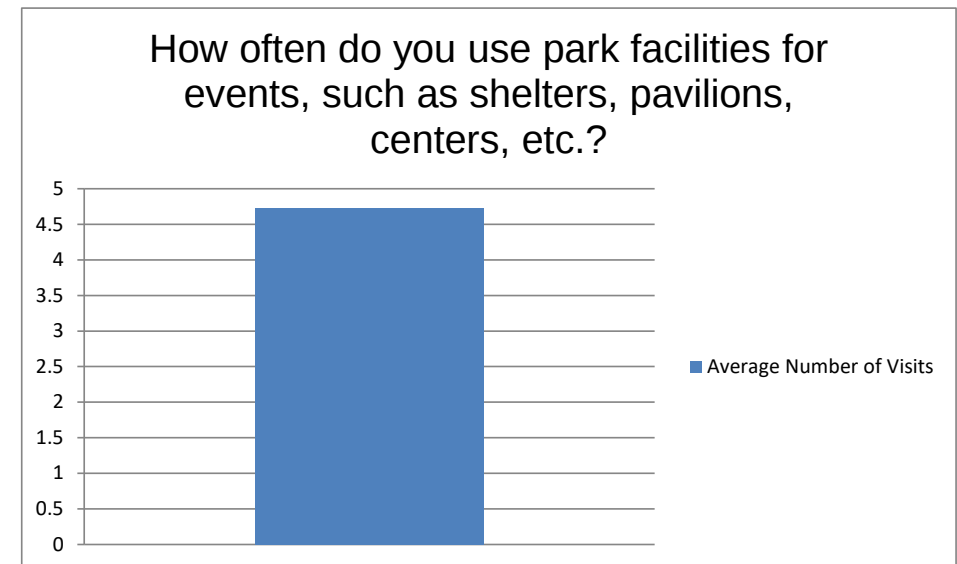
Question 3



Question 4



Question 5



Question 6

What do you like most about the Troys Parks System?

Open-Ended Response Summary:

Here's a **summary of why people like the parks in Troy, Ohio**, based on the responses:

Top Reasons People Like Troy Parks

Variety & Abundance

- Many parks to choose from across the city
- Each park offers different amenities (playgrounds, trails, sports fields, etc.)
- Parks are spread out, including in neighborhoods
- Parks are suitable for all ages

Cleanliness & Maintenance

- Parks are consistently described as clean, well-kept, and well-maintained
- Landscaping (mowed lawns, trees, flowers) is appreciated
- Trash is usually picked up and restrooms are maintained

Amenities & Activities

- Popular amenities:
 - **Walking/bike trails**
 - **Pickleball & tennis courts**
 - **Playgrounds**
 - **Shelters** (many like that they're free and easy to reserve)
 - **Dog parks, disc golf, baseball/softball/soccer fields, volleyball, aquatic park, skate park**
- Parks provide **free, family-friendly** recreation

Accessibility & Convenience

- Parks are:
 - **Easy to access**
 - Located **close to home** for many
 - Spread throughout the city
 - **Bike path connected**

Family & Community Value

- Safe places for kids to **play, explore, and learn**
- **Community gathering** spaces for events, sports, and relaxation
 - Provide a sense of **community connection and pride**

Commonly Highlighted Parks & Features

- **Duke Park:** Walking paths, pickleball, dog park, sports fields
- **Community Park:** Trees, disc golf, space
- **Kensington Park:** Modern equipment, pond, green space
- **McKaig & Race:** Walking trails, cherry blossoms
- **Skate Park:** Big community impact
- **Aquatic Park:** Popular for families

Question 7

What do you dislike about the Troy Parks System?

Open-Ended Response Summary:

Here's a **clear and organized summary** of what people dislike about the parks in **Troy, Ohio**, based on all the feedback:

Outdated & Unsafe Playgrounds

- Equipment is **old, faded, rusting**, or **unsafe**
- Many parks **lack shaded, enclosed**, or **soft-surfaced play areas**
- **No uniqueness** or creative playgrounds; all look the same
- Parks lack **parent seating** near equipment

Lack of Water Features

- **No public splash pad** (strongly repeated concern)
- Missed opportunity to place splash pad at **Duke Park** instead of downtown
- No **water fountains**, especially in warmer months

Poor Maintenance & Upkeep

- Complaints about:
 - **Trash**, litter, graffiti
 - **Dirty restrooms** or only having **porta-potties**
 - **Un-mowed grass**, worn mulch, or **broken equipment**
 - **Inconsistent maintenance** between parks

Lack of Accessibility

- Very limited **ADA-accessible** playground equipment
- No fully **inclusive parks** for kids with disabilities
- Mulch and layout **inaccessible for wheelchairs**

Unequal Field Access & Overcrowding

- **Not enough football fields** (especially for youth leagues)
- Baseball fields are outdated and flood-prone
- **Too many soccer fields**, not enough balance across sports
- **Lack of lighting**, especially for pickleball, football, and evening events

Neglect of Smaller Parks

- Several small neighborhood parks feel **forgotten or neglected**
 - Boyer Park, Kings Chapel, Kensington, Community Park
- Unequal investment and attention compared to Duke Park

Insufficient Facilities

- Too few **bathrooms** or **restrooms locked/off-season**
- Not enough **shelters, parking**, or **shade**
- Limited **drinking water access** or covered seating

Limited Trails & Connectivity

- Bike path **not accessible** from west side
- **Lack of unpaved or nature trails**
- Poor walkability to/from some parks

Outdated or Missing Features

- **Skate Park is outdated**, small, and unsafe (Joe Reardon Park)
- **Disc golf course is sub-par**, only 9 holes, old baskets
- **No mini-golf, gardens**, or new attractions
- No winter or **indoor facilities** for year-round use

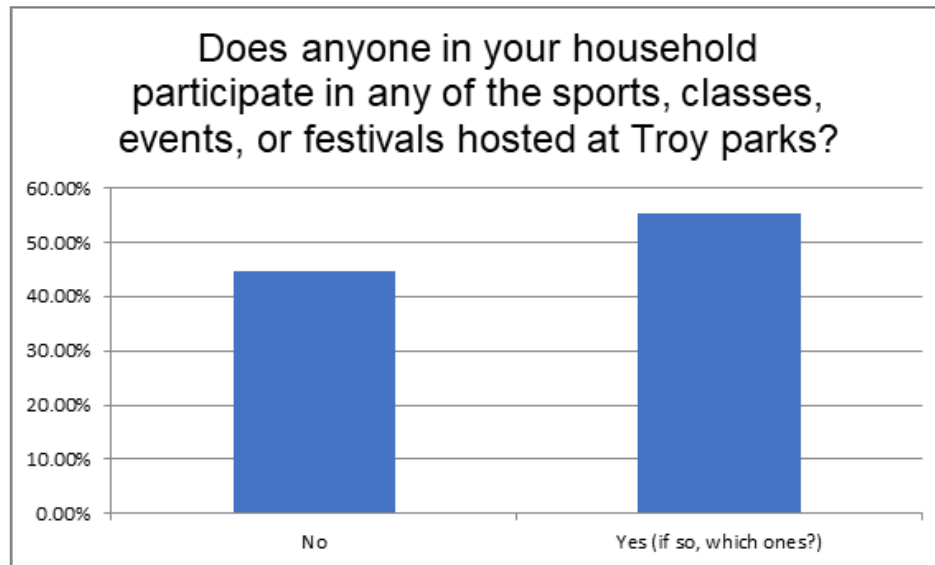
Lack of City Involvement & Prioritization

- Perception that the city:
 - Doesn't **engage with community input**
 - Makes improvements it wants, not what residents request
 - Buys land (e.g. Duke) but doesn't develop it
- Frustration over **tax increases** with little visible return

Accessibility by Location

- Some residents say there's **no park nearby**
- Others want features **closer to schools** (e.g. near Kyle, Merrimont)
- Certain neighborhoods feel **underserved or ignored**

Question 8



Question 9

What is your favorite activity, event, or class offered by the Troy Rec Department?

Most Popular Activities:

- **Baseball/Softball** (including T-ball, clinics, and adult leagues)
- **Pickleball** (very frequently mentioned, especially at Duke Park)
- Swimming-related programs
 - Swim team
 - Swim lessons
 - Water aerobics
 - Troy Aquatic Park
- **Soccer** (SAY soccer, rec leagues, and youth programs)

Popular Events & Camps:

- **Treasure Island Concerts**
- **Strawberry Festival**
- **Safety Town**
- **Summer Camps** (general kids' programs and themed camps)
- **Theater Camps** (e.g. Barn in the Park, Youth Theatre Workshop)

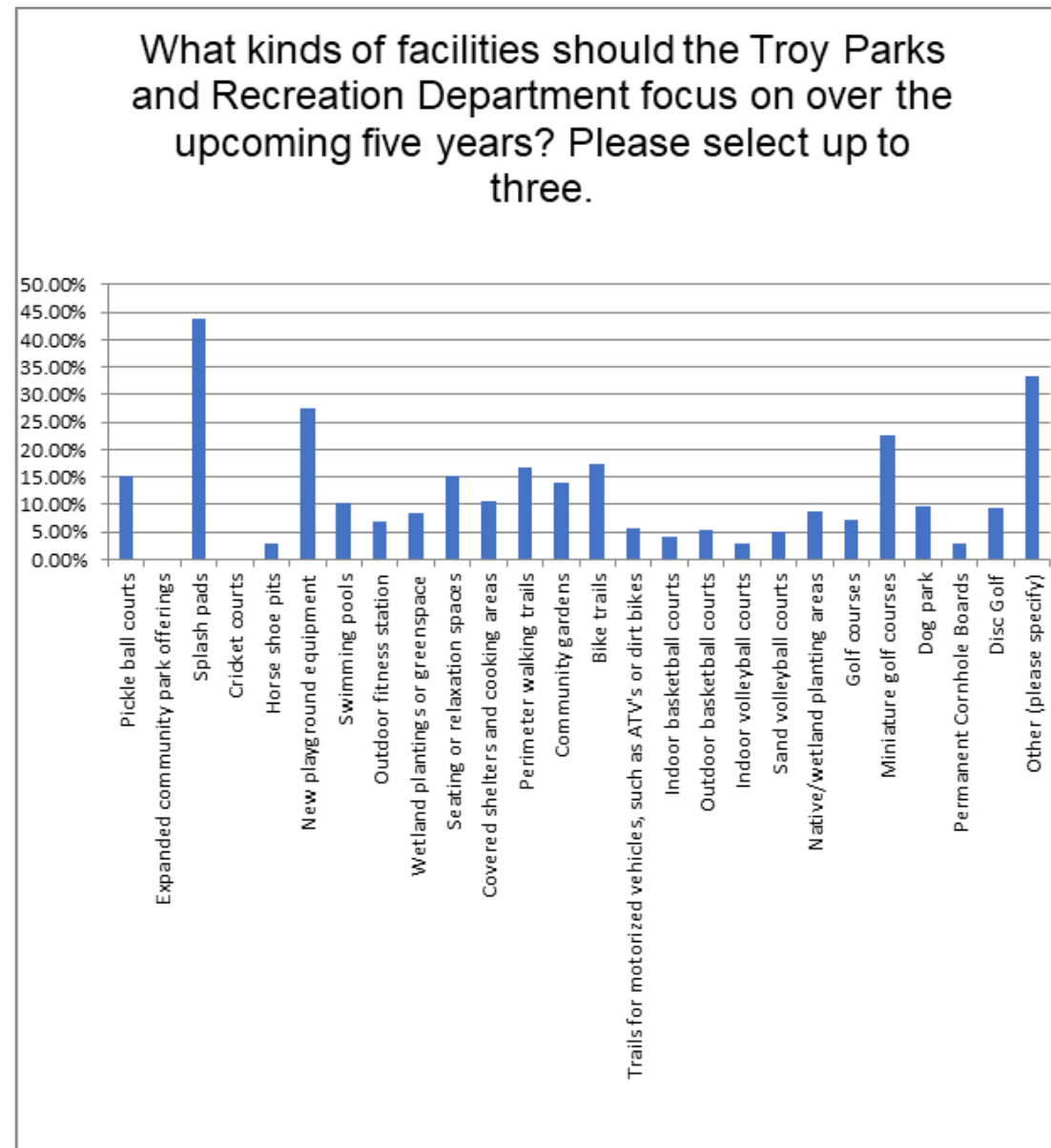
Recreational Facilities & Amenities:

- Disc Golf
- Dog Park
- Walking/Bike Trails
- Skate Park Events
- Kayaking / Float Troy

Common Themes in Feedback:

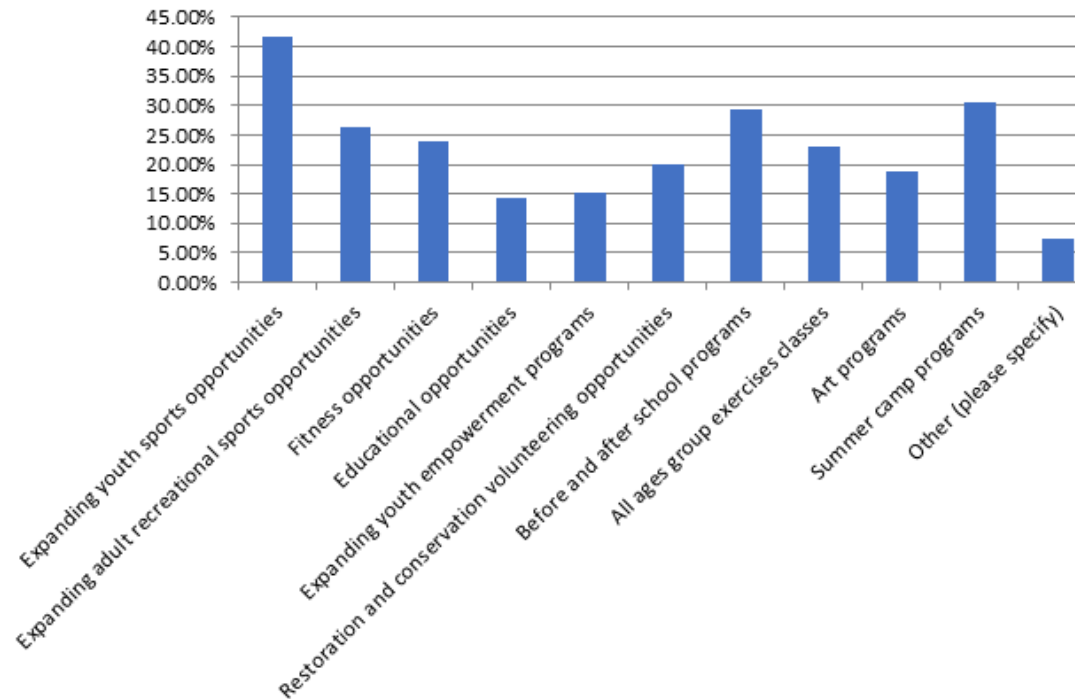
- Many **don't know what's offered** or **aren't aware of programs**
- Requests for **better promotion and communication** of activities
- Interest in more **affordable and inclusive options**, especially for families and seniors
- Some activities (e.g., sand volleyball) are missed and no longer available

Question 10

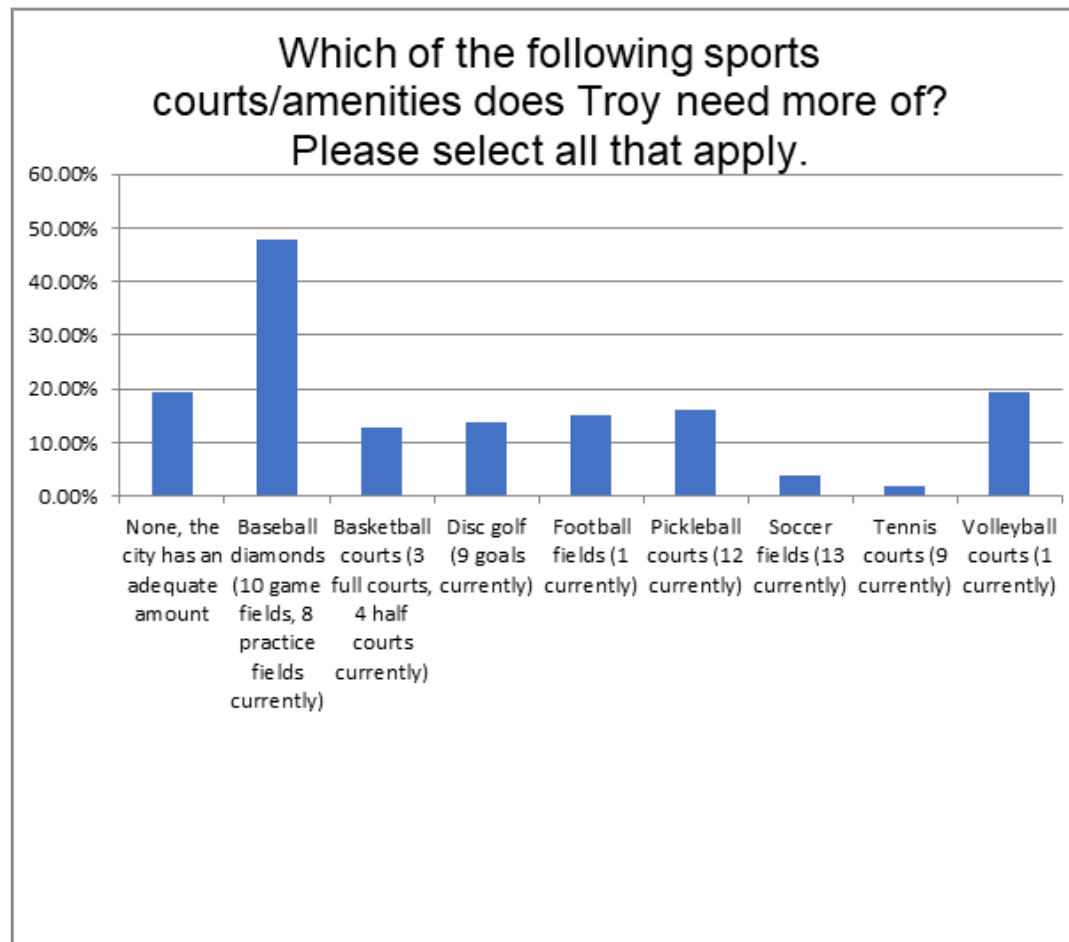


Question 11

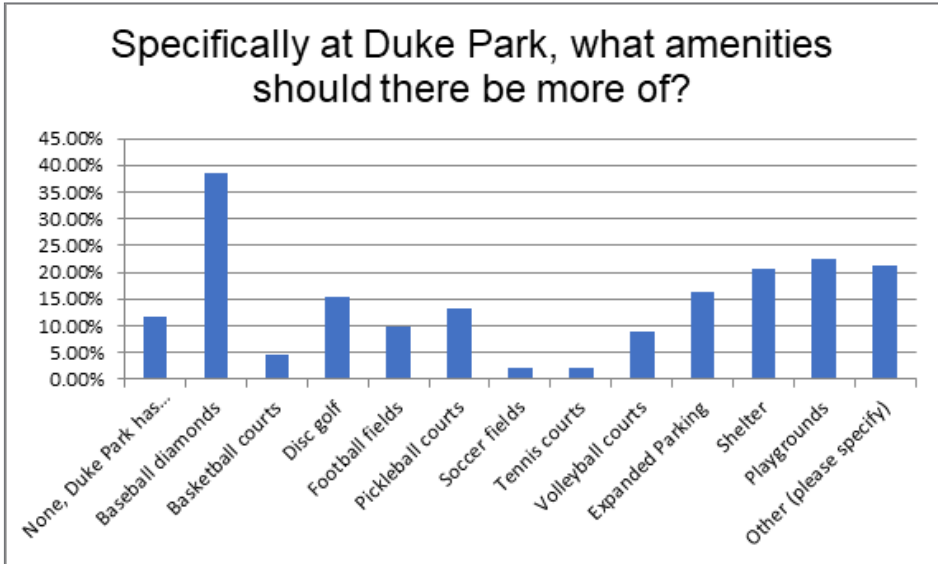
What types of non-facility-related activities should the Troy Parks and Recreation Department focus on in the next five years?
Select up to three.



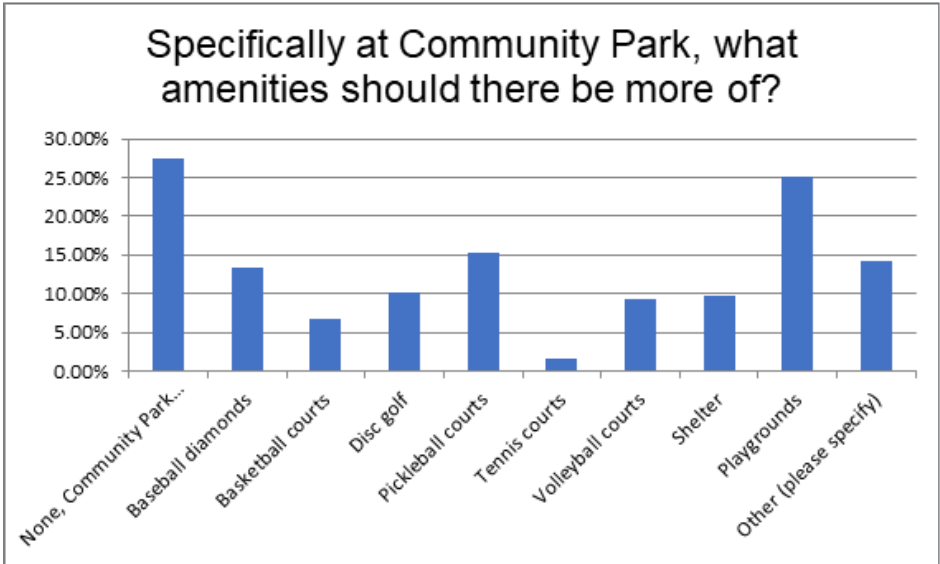
Question 12



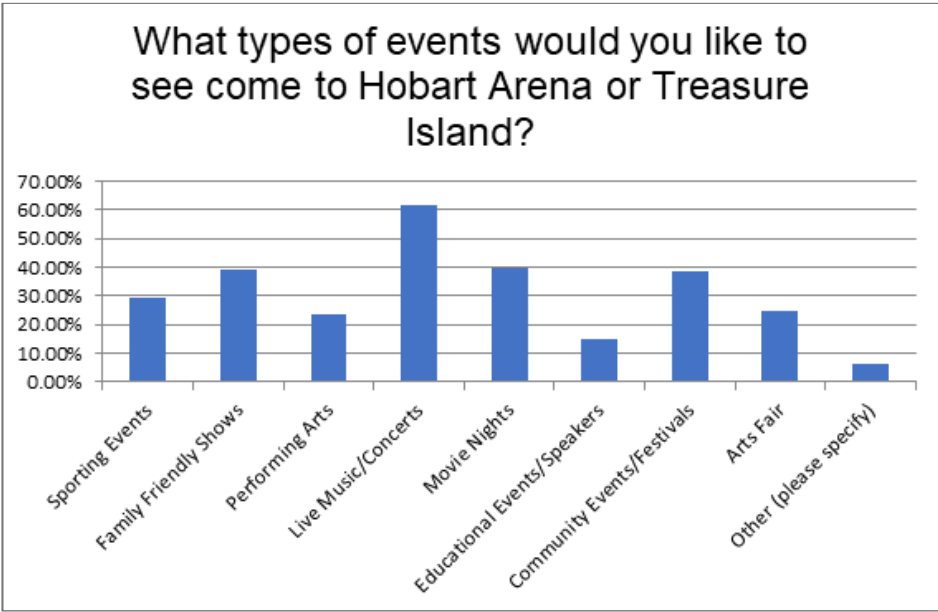
Question 13



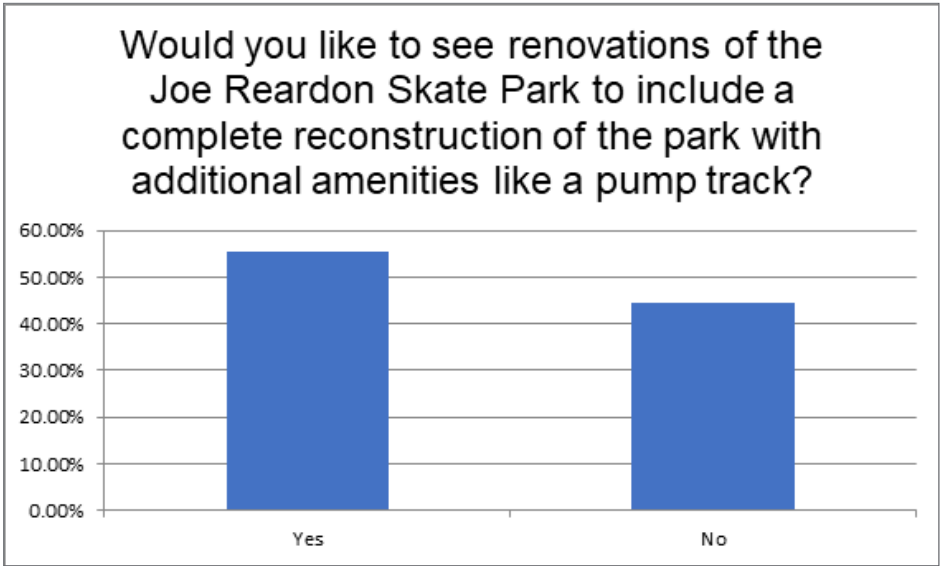
Question 14



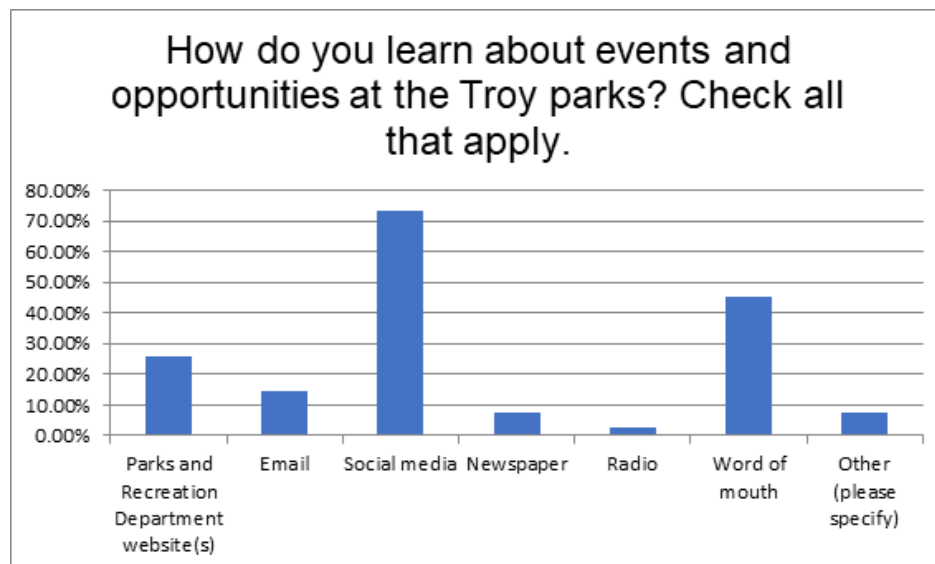
Question 15



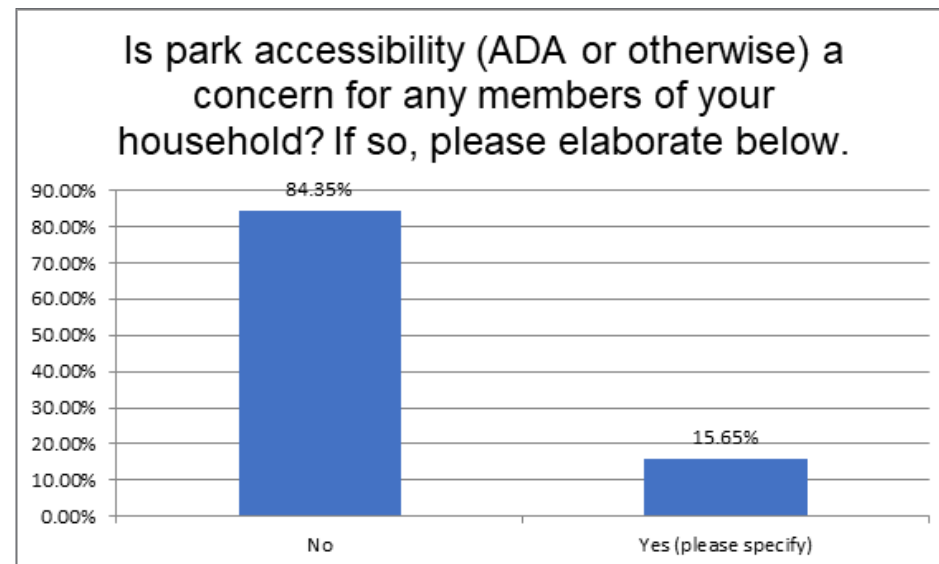
Question 16



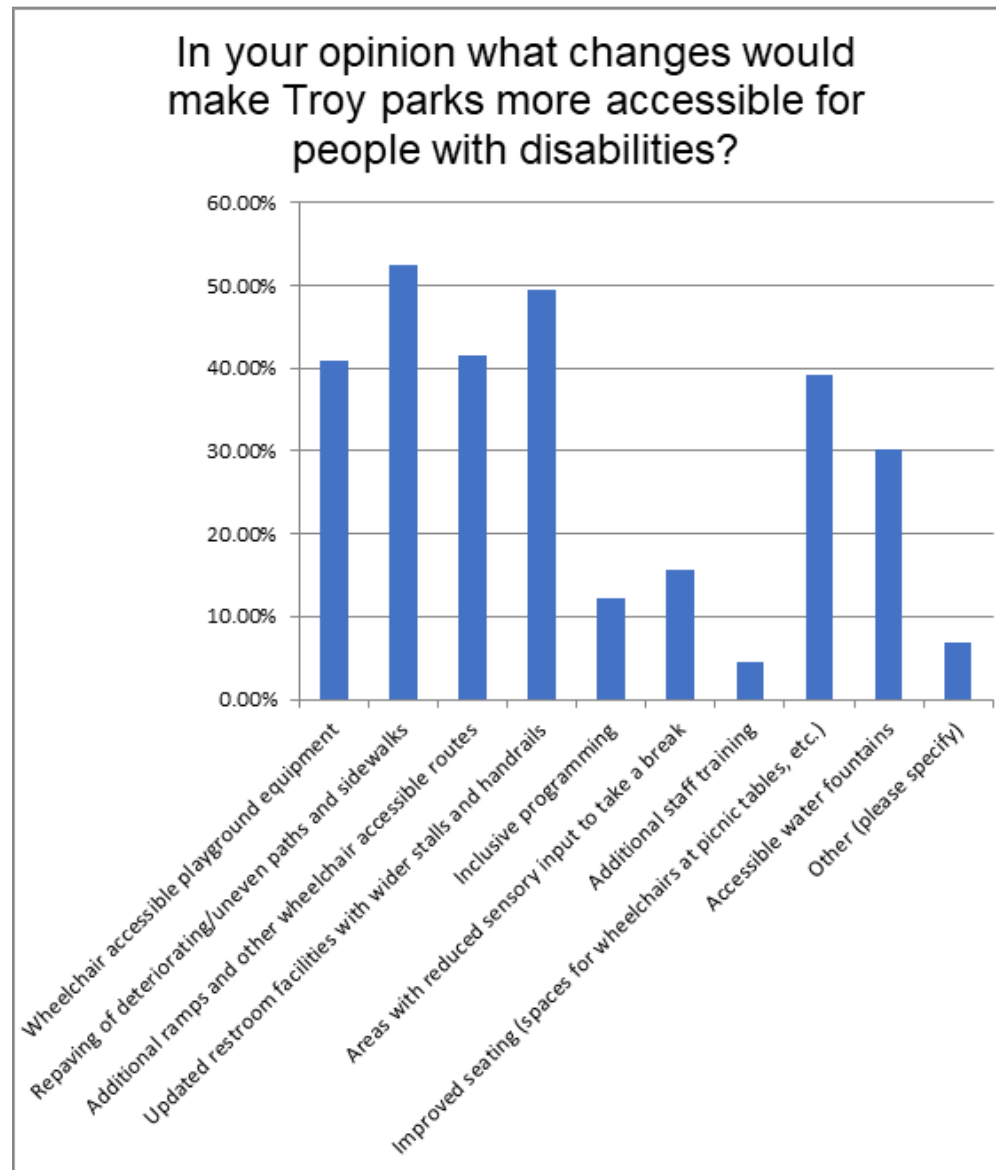
Question 17



Question 18



Question 19

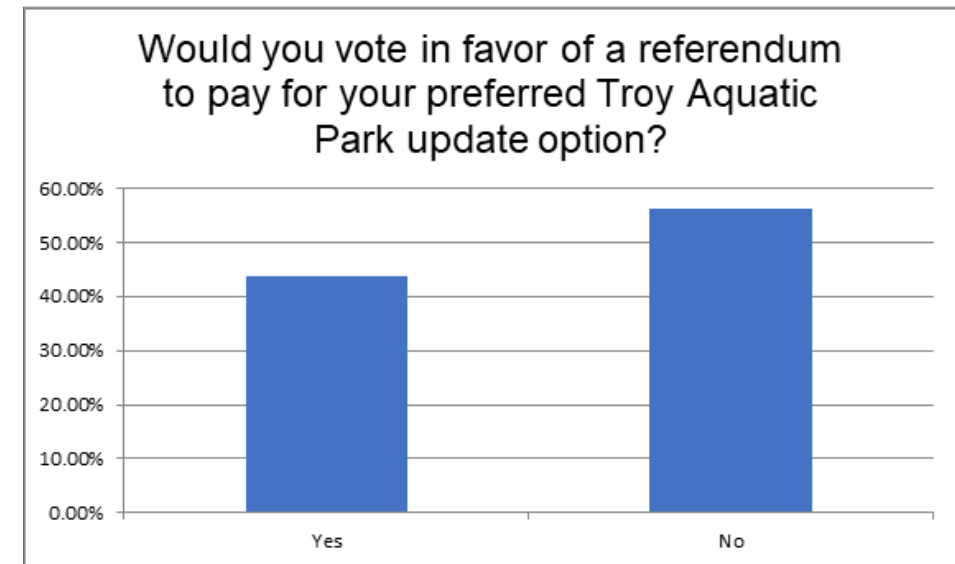


Question 20

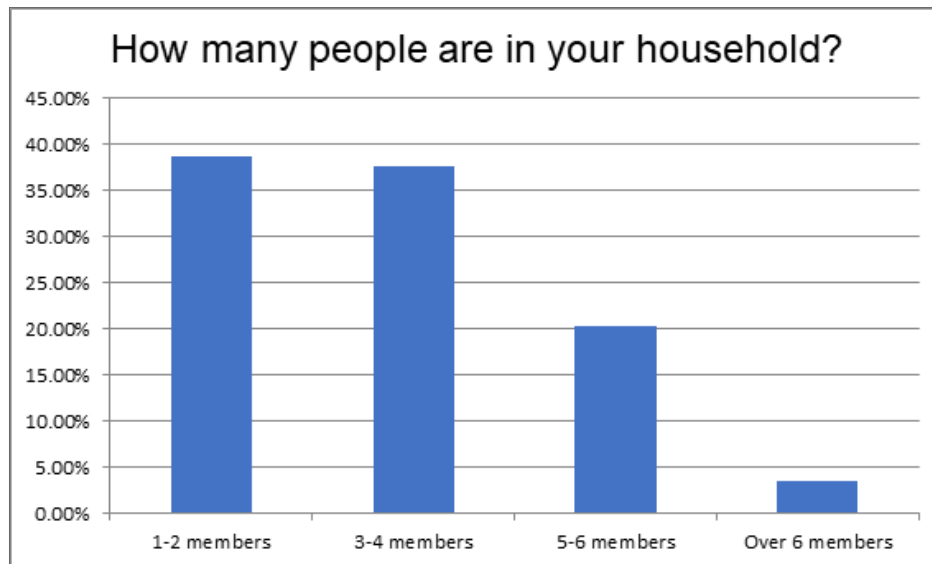
The City has evaluated options for updated amenities at the Aquatic Park. We would like to know your preferred options when considering the types of amenities, but also considering the increased cost to taxpayer. Please rank the options below from 1 - Most Preferred to 12 - Least preferred when considering both amenities added and total cost.

1. Additional seating options Cost = \$10,000
2. Expanded and improved restroom facilities Cost = \$400,000
3. Expanded concession stand to avoid long lines Cost = \$250,000
4. Large area of water for youth ages 8 – 14 to play/swim in (offset from the main pool) Cost = \$4,200,000
5. Large Baby pool for participants 5 and younger Cost = \$1,600,000
6. Lazy River Cost = \$3,200,000
7. More shade structures Cost = \$25,000 - \$75,000
8. Pool Zipline Cost = \$30,000
9. Shaded structure over existing baby pool area Cost = \$75,000
10. Splash Pad (inside aquatic park) Cost = \$1,060,000
11. Updated play feature for youth 6- 10 years of age Cost = \$45,000
12. Water Climbing Wall Cost = \$33,000

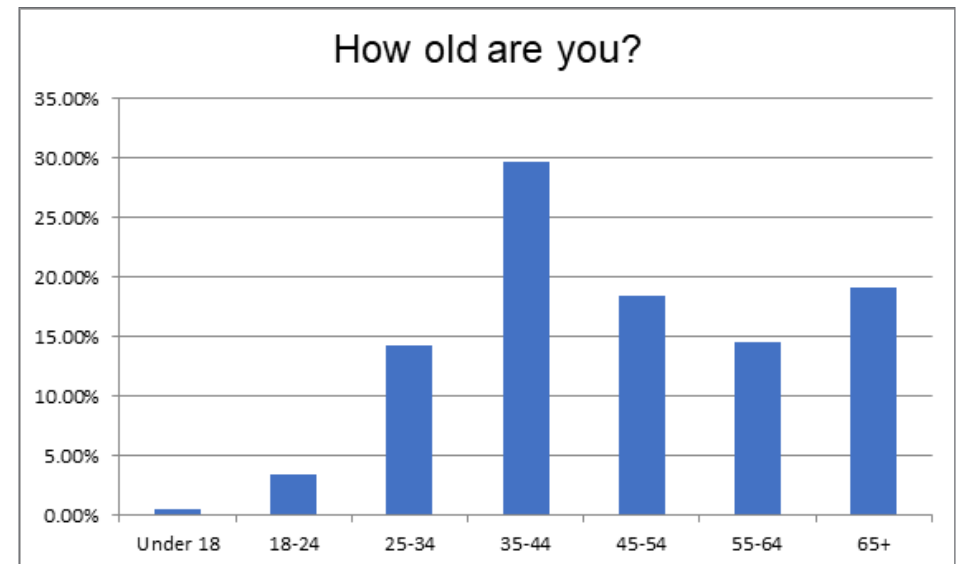
Question 21



Question 22



Question 23



Question 24

Is there anything else you would like the project team to know?

Open-ended Response Summary:

Maintenance & Upkeep

- Strong sentiment that **existing infrastructure is neglected** while parks expand.
- Many want the city to **focus on maintaining current parks** and playgrounds (e.g., weed control, safer playground surfaces, graffiti removal).
- Concerns about **outdated playgrounds** and calls for **rubberized surfaces** instead of mulch.

Parks & Recreation Improvements

- **Disc Golf:** Widespread and repeated support for a **full 18-hole disc golf course**, preferably at **Duke Park**, with potential to attract tourism and tournaments.
- **Splash Pads:** Mixed opinions. Some call for **public, free splash pads** (especially at Duke or levee), while others feel they're a **waste of money**, especially downtown or in the already crowded aquatic park.
- **Playgrounds:** Requests for **newer, bigger, and more modern playgrounds** across several parks, especially **McKaig-Race**, Duke, and Community Park.
- **Community Game Center:** Suggestions for a **free indoor space** with activities like pool, ping pong, arcade games, etc.

Sports Facilities

- **Baseball/Softball:** Strong demand for **more turf fields** in **one centralized location** to accommodate tournaments and reduce flooding issues. Some pushback against private management (e.g., Troy Junior Baseball).
- **Football:** Overwhelming concern about **lack of fields** for youth football. Multiple references to the **high school turf field sitting unused**, while kids play in substandard conditions.
- **Pickleball:** Considered a **fad** by some; others feel there are **already enough courts**.
- Requests for **access to high school facilities** for wider community use.

Aquatic Park Feedback

- The **Troy Aquatic Park** is appreciated, but there are **concerns about overcrowding**, lack of supervision, and **misbehavior**.
- Ideas include **separate aquatic areas** for teens, toddlers, and adults.
- Some oppose **expanding TAP** until behavior and supervision improve.

Equity, Access & Community Input

- Strong desire for **free, accessible amenities** (e.g., splash pads, skate parks).
- Multiple mentions of **areas being overlooked**, like the west side, McKaig-Race Park, Boyer Park, and Community Park.
- Feedback that the **survey format was flawed**, and citizen voices are **not being listened to** by leadership.
- Several calls to **stop Duke Park expansion tax** and **focus on fair distribution of resources**.

Open-Ended Question

Any other comments or suggestions?

Open-ended Response Summary:

Sports Fields & Facilities

- Bleachers: Widespread agreement that football and soccer fields need more and larger seating for families and spectators.
- Fields: Residents want more youth practice and game fields, especially for football and baseball.
- Restrooms: Strong calls for permanent restroom facilities instead of port-a-johns at heavily used parks.
- Lighting & Turf: Suggestions for lighting improvements and potential turf or upgraded athletic fields to attract tournaments and extend usability.

Pickleball & Tennis

- Pickleball: Extremely popular but courts are cracked, warped, and often unsafe. Requests for resurfacing, drainage fixes, and lighting are common.
- Tennis: Residents note that courts are aged and warped—need resurfacing and possibly electrical outlets nearby for maintenance tools.
- Expansion: Some would like to see more courts added to meet growing demand.

Playgrounds

- Condition: Many play structures are outdated, faded, rusty, or damaged, with some containing sharp metal edges or broken slides.
- Requests:
 - Replace old swings and slides.
 - Add more swings, climbing structures, ziplines, and benches for parents.
 - Provide shade structures and trees to keep equipment cool.
 - Use rubber surfacing instead of mulch for accessibility.
- Positive Feedback: Several residents thanked the city for new equipment at Trinity Park, showing visible impact of recent upgrades.

Splash Pads / Water Play

- The most frequent and passionate request across all parks.
- Residents repeatedly mention traveling to Covington, Piqua, Greenville, and Huber Heights for splash pads.
- Many suggest Duke Park as the best site due to parking and central location; others recommend Archer Park or a new stand-alone splash pad park.
- Also interest in fenced water play areas for safety and small children.
- Some note the Troy Aquatic Park is overcrowded and expensive, increasing demand for free or low-cost water play options.

Accessibility & Inclusion

- Persistent concern that Troy lacks handicap-accessible playground equipment.
- Calls for inclusive swings, adaptive play zones, and sensory features.
- Some residents suggested a dedicated accessible park, like Piqua's Hance Pavilion playground.

Dog Parks & Trails

- Requests for more shade, benches, and water fountains in dog areas.
- Desire for fenced play zones in smaller neighborhood parks where kids and pets currently share space unsafely.
- Trail feedback includes:
 - Overgrowth and debris on the MoMBA mountain bike trails.
 - Desire for more benches, trash cans, and waste bags along trails.
 - Requests for better path connections between neighborhoods and parks (similar to Piqua's system).

Maintenance, Cleanliness, & Safety

- Top concern: visible neglect—trash, graffiti, goose droppings, uncut grass, broken shelters, rust, and unsafe structures.
- Specific reports include:
 - Graffiti and vandalism on slides and basketball posts.
 - Bees and pest issues in shelters.
 - Raccoon waste, overgrown vegetation, and fallen trees at some sites.
 - Damaged or filthy restrooms, and requests for changing tables and longer seasonal restroom access.
 - Some safety concerns about speeding cars, vandalism, and drug paraphernalia in select parks.

Shade, Seating, & Comfort

- Repeated calls for more shaded seating, especially at playgrounds, infant areas, and bleachers.
- Requests for shelters, benches, and picnic tables near play structures.
- Interest in better signage and clearly labeled shelters.

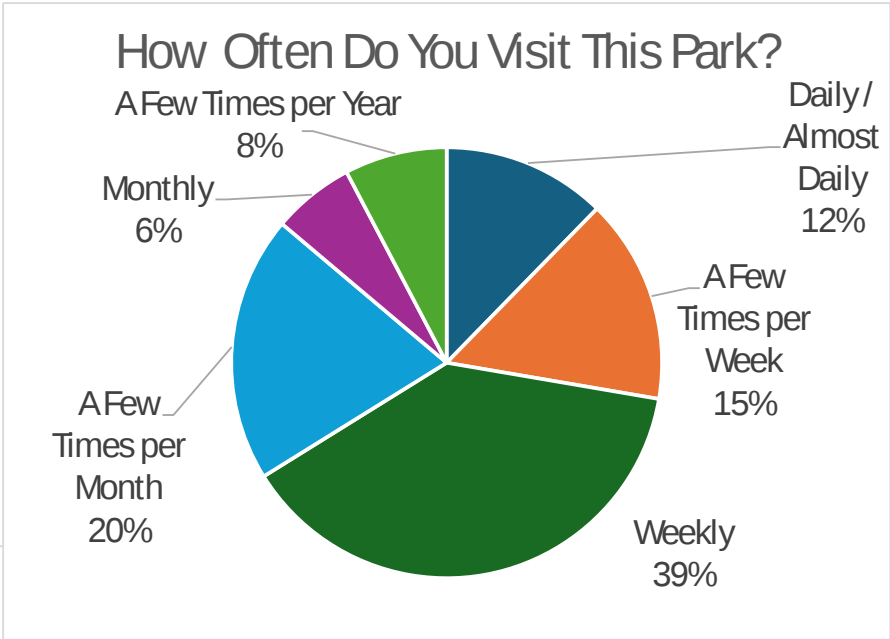
Disc Golf, Skatepark, & Other Amenities

- Disc golf players praise the course but note it's outdated and too close to play areas, asking for expansion to 18 holes and equipment upgrades.
- Skatepark users describe unsafe ramps and missing railings; they appreciate plans for replacement but request short-term safety repairs.
- Additional amenity ideas include zip lines, basketball courts, paved bike paths, chess/checkers plazas, mini golf, and movie nights for neighborhood park reactivation.

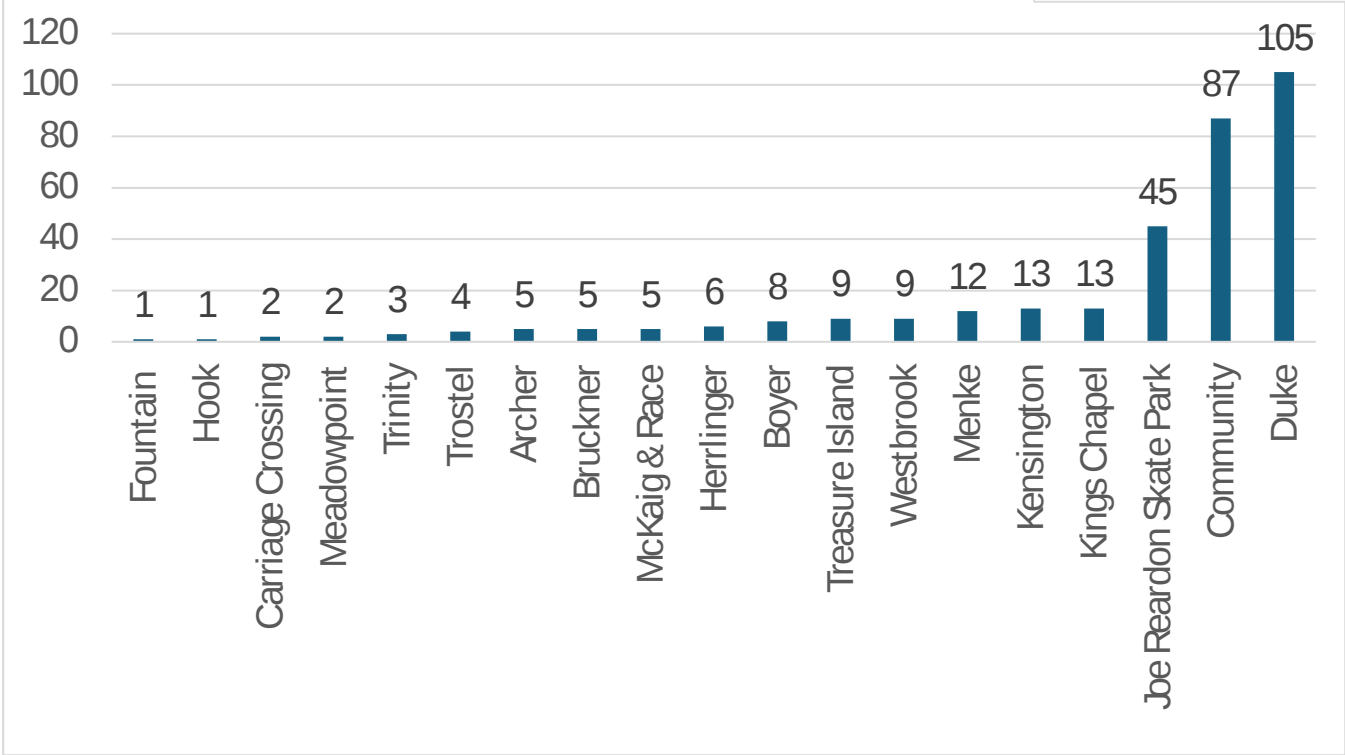
Equity & Neighborhood Investment

- Residents from Troy's east side and smaller neighborhood parks feel their areas are overlooked and under-maintained.
- Requests for beautification, lighting, and programming to help revitalize parks and discourage misuse.
- Some residents offer to volunteer or host events if the city supports improvements

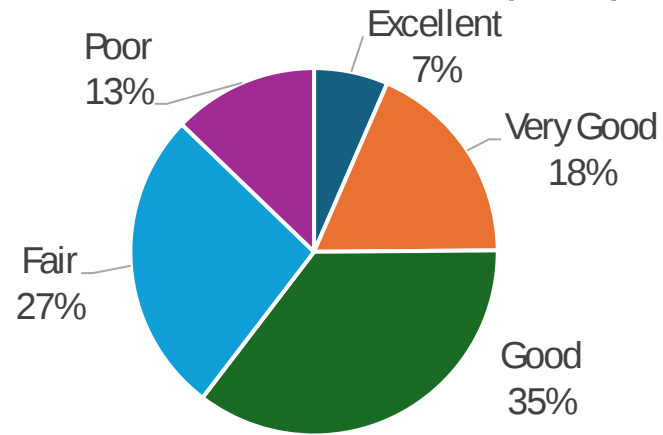
Appendix B: City of Troy Survey (2022 - 2025)



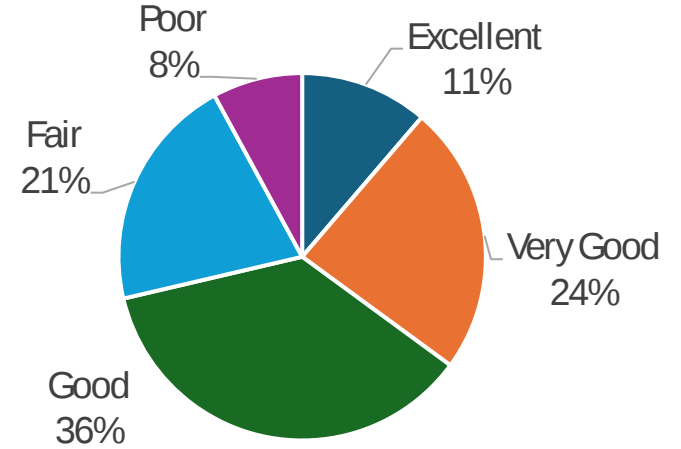
Most Visited Park



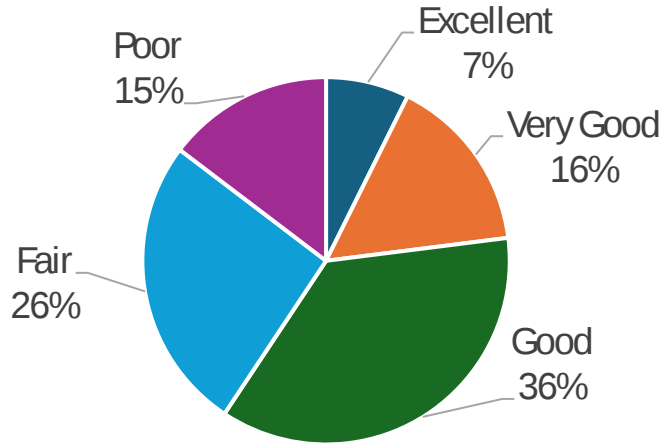
Park Maintenance and Upkeep



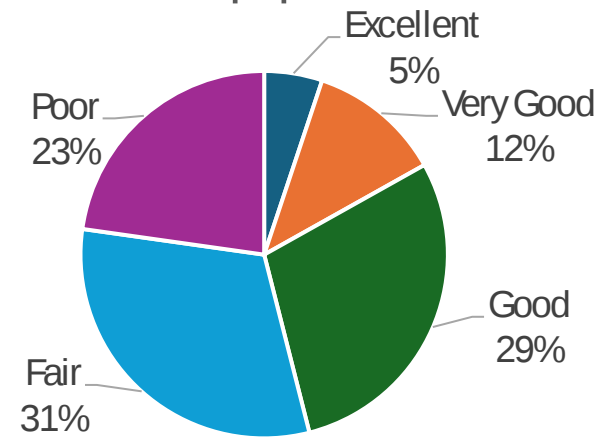
Park Cleanliness



Restroom Cleanliness



Facilities and Equipment Condition





AMERICAN
STRUCTUREPOINT
INC.