

2016

Capital District Trail User Counts



CDTTC
CAPITAL DISTRICT
TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE



2016 Capital District Trail User Counts prepared by Parks & Trails New York for the Capital District Transportation Committee on January 3, 2017

About CDTC

The Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC) is the designated Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Saratoga Springs metropolitan areas. CDTC is a forum for local elected officials and transportation representatives to share ideas and make decisions about major transportation capital investments, including bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure.

About PTNY

Parks & Trails New York (PTNY) is the state's leading advocate for parks and trails, working since 1985 to expand, protect and promote a network of parks, trails and open spaces for use and enjoyment by all. PTNY has conducted trail counts across New York State for more than a decade.

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Executive Summary

The 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts were conducted by Parks & Trails New York (PTNY) for the Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC). Counts were conducted during the month of September at 22 locations on nine multi-use trails in Albany, Rensselaer, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties. These trails varied in length, surrounding density of development, and the number of access points. All nine trails allow multiple uses such as bicycling, walking, and rollerblading.

The counts used the National Bicycle and Pedestrian Documentation Project's methodology to ensure that accurate comparisons could be made between future counts at these locations and against other trail counts conducted across the United States and Canada using the same methodology. In accordance with this methodology, trail count assistants performed observational counts during two-hour peak usage periods on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday and on a Saturday of the same week. Electronic counters also collected seven continuous days' worth of data to supplement the observed count data.

These counts mark the second time CDTC has conducted trail user counts in the Capital District. The previous counts, conducted in 2006, used a different methodology and counted fewer locations, however, some comparisons, such as between gender and mode split, can be made.

The results from the 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts demonstrate significant variability in usage levels, mode and gender split, and peak usage periods across all 22 locations. Lions Park in Niskayuna, near the center of a 35-mile stretch of the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail, experiences the highest estimated annual usage, with approximately 263,757 visits to the trail occurring annually. Lions Park was one of the seven locations that experiences estimated annual usage levels over 100,000 visits. Four locations experience estimated annual usage levels of less than 50,000 visits, including the location with the lowest estimated annual usage, 114th Street in Troy along the Uncle Sam Trail, which experiences 20,358 annual visits.

The average gender split across all 22 locations was 56% male and 44% female. The average mode split across all locations was 51% pedestrians, 48% bicyclists, and 1% other, which includes skateboarders, rollerbladers, and scooter users.

The most popular day of the week was Monday followed by Thursday. Among weekend days, Saturday was the busiest day at 13 locations. In general, weekday peak usage occurred between 12-6 PM and weekend peak usage occurred between 9 AM and 3 PM for a majority of locations counted.

As these counts demonstrate, trails across the Capital District are well used by a wide variety of people throughout the course of the day and week. While some locations experience higher levels of usage than others, this report does not try to make judgements regarding why, however, the observed data makes the case that some of the more popular locations benefit from high visibility and ease of accessibility by the public through signage, ample trailhead parking, and other amenities.

Section I

Methodology and Analysis

Background and methodology

Background

While many people anecdotally tout their community multi-use trail's popularity, trail counts can either confirm or clarify assertions by painting a clearer, more objective portrait of usage levels across several different time periods. For community leaders and transportation planners, trail counts demonstrate usage trends that can inform funding decisions regarding trail enhancements and additional trail development. Trail counts serve to answer three questions regarding trail usage: who is using the trail, how are they using the trail, and when are they using the trail?

In 2016, the Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC), the metropolitan planning organization (MPO) for the Albany-Schenectady and Saratoga Springs urbanized areas, contracted with Parks & Trails New York (PTNY), the state's leading advocate for parks and trails, to conduct a trail user count for nine multi-use trails within its service region. CDTC last conducted trail user counts in 2006 as part of its 2006 Regional Trail Perspectives document. The 2016 Capital District trail user counts will once again be included in CDTC's forthcoming Regional Trail Perspectives update.

Purpose

The purpose of the CDTC Trail Count is to measure usage or traffic at specific locations on nine Capital Region multi-use trails. The National Bike and Pedestrian Documentation Project (NBPDP) methodology, CDTC's discretion, and PTNY's previous experience conducting trail user counts informed the methodology for the 2016 count. This effort marks the first time in New York State that a MPO has employed NBPDP methodology to conduct a regional trail count.

Methodology

The 2016 Capital District trail counts were performed in accordance with the National Bike and Pedestrian Documentation Project (NBPDP) protocol for assessing multi-use trails. The NBPDP is a nationwide effort, co-sponsored by Alta Planning + Design and the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE), which aims to provide a consistent model of data collection for use by planners, governments, and bicycle and pedestrian professionals.

NBPDP Protocol

NBPDP was created based on the assumption that in order to estimate existing and future bicycle and pedestrian demand and activity, agencies across the United States need to collect use data in a consistent manner, as is the case with collection of data on motor vehicle use.

NBPDP sets the second week in September as the official annual national bicycle and pedestrian count and survey week because the weather is generally mild across the country, schools have been in session for several weeks, and people have returned from summer vacations.

NBPDP's manual count protocol specifies that individuals are to conduct counts on at least one weekday and one weekend day, during the same week. In addition, weekday counts are to be conducted for one- or preferably two-hour periods during times considered to be peak usage, and on only a Tuesday, Wednesday, and/or Thursday, and not on a holiday. Weekend counts are to be taken on Saturday. Counters are to observe and record both number of trail users passing their location, as well as basic information about these users including their travel mode (walking, biking, or other) and gender. A "Standard Screenline Count Form" is used to record this data.

NBPDP also provides a "Background Data Sheet" to facilitate analysis of observed data and to allow researchers to test the impact of various background factors against count and survey results. These factors include surface type, land use and density near the count site, availability of access points and overall trail system connectedness, proximity and interaction with roadways, time, and weather conditions.

Count Locations

CDTC chose three trails that were counted in the 2006 Regional Trail Perspectives, three trails constructed since 2006, and three that existed in 2006 but were not previously studied. These trails, all at least one mile in length, are major non-motorized transportation connections in the Capital District. Each trail had at least one data collection point, and six trails had multiple locations. In total, counts were conducted at 22 locations. See Figure 1 for a map of the trails and count locations contributing to this report and Table 1 for characteristics of the trails where counts were conducted.

CDTC predetermined the count locations based on previous regional counts and on the places it chose to conduct trail user surveys during June and July. Almost all counts were conducted close to a trailhead that had trail parking nearby, to ensure a majority of trail users would be captured by the counters. For the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail, which passes through multiple municipalities and has a significantly higher number of trailheads than the other trails in the Capital District, traffic was counted at popular parks that serve as de facto gateways to the trail.

[illegible]

Table 1 – Capital District Trail Count multi-use trails and their characteristics

Trail Name	Length	Surface	Permitted Uses
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail	35 miles	Paved	Non-motorized ¹ , fishing, snowmobiling (west of Kiwanis Park)
Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail	9 miles	Paved and stonedust	Non-motorized
Albany Shaker Trail	1.3 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Delaware Avenue / Black Bridge Trail	2.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Uncle Sam Trail	3.5 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Ballston Veterans Trail	3.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized, horseback riding, and fishing
Zim Smith Trail	10 miles	Paved and stonedust	Non-motorized and snowmobiling
Railroad Run	1.3 miles	Paved	Non-motorized
Spring Run	1.1 miles	Paved	Non-motorized

The area surrounding each count location varied between rural, suburban, and urban. These classifications are simply based on the density of the development for the area surrounding the trail count location. Only two locations (Main Street on the Ballston Veterans Trail in Ballston and Kiwanis Park on the MHBHT in Rotterdam) are considered rural. 10 locations are considered suburban and another 10 locations are considered urban. High density locations, such as the Corning Riverfront Park locations in Albany and Nott Street in Schenectady along the MHBHT, are located adjacent to major people generators, such as a regionally-significant central business district in Albany and Union College and a central business district in Schenectady. Rural locations such as Kiwanis Park in Rotterdam, which is largely cut off from adjacent development due to topographic barriers and the beginning of Interstate 890, presumably rely more on the availability of trailhead parking areas to generate usage. See Table 2 for a list of each count location and the surrounding classification.

¹ Non-motorized uses include bicycling, walking, jogging, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing

Table 2: Capital District Trail Count Locations

Count Location	Trail	Municipality	Surrounding Land Use
Hudson Avenue	Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail (ACHHRT)	Bethlehem	Suburban
South Pearl Street	ACHHRT	Albany	Urban
Shaker Ridge Country Club	Albany Shaker Trail	Colonie	Suburban
Outlet Road	Ballston Veterans Trail	Ballston	Rural
Main Street	Ballston Veterans Trail	Ballston	Suburban
Admiral's Walk	Delaware Ave / Black Bridge Trail	Cohoes	Urban
Kiwanis Park	Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail (MHBHT)	Rotterdam	Rural
Schenectady County Community College	MHBHT	Rotterdam	Urban
Nott Street	MHBHT	Schenectady	Urban
Lions Park	MHBHT	Niskayuna	Suburban
Colonie Town Park	MHBHT	Colonie	Suburban
4th St Trailhead	MHBHT	Watervliet	Urban
Corning Riverfront Park - Boat Launch	MHBHT	Albany	Urban
Corning Riverfront Park – Barge Restaurant	MHBHT	Albany	Urban
Corning Riverfront Park – USS Slater	MHBHT	Albany	Urban
Saratoga YMCA	Railroad Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban
East Avenue	Spring Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban
Excelsior Spring Avenue	Spring Run	Saratoga Springs	Suburban
114th Street	Uncle Sam Trail	Troy	Urban
Garden Court	Uncle Sam Trail	Troy	Urban
Shenantaha Creek Park	Zim Smith Trail	Malta	Suburban
Goldfoot Road	Zim Smith Trail	Round Lake	Suburban

Count Schedule

CDTC chose September to perform the counts based on NBPDP protocol, which assumes that it is the month that best represents typical fair weather usage so as to establish an accurate baseline for monthly, seasonal, and annual usage estimates. Electronic counts were undertaken in seven-day periods during the weeks of September 2-8, 12-18, and 20-26. The observational counts were conducted during the weeks of September 10 and 17 and September 24.

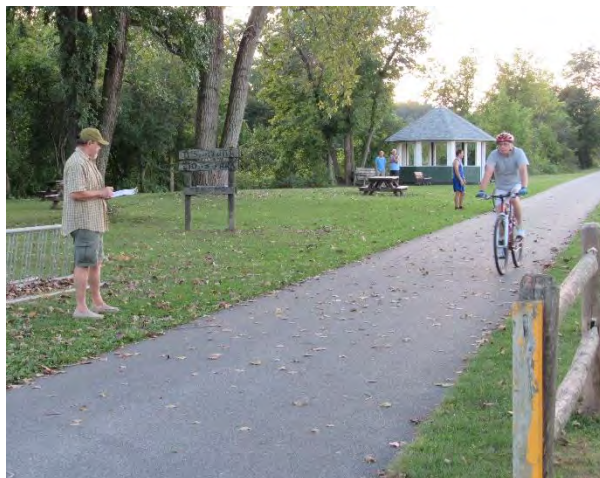
Electronic Counts

While the NBPD protocol was developed for manual counts, its creators encourage the use of automatic trail counters. Thus, electronic passive infrared counters were installed at each of the 22 count locations to monitor traffic continuously for seven days. PTNY chose these counters based on their reputation for accuracy and because PTNY has used them for more than five years to conduct counts on other trails across the state.



The electronic counter is a non-descript box that contains a sensor that detects the infrared radiation emitted by a human. The counters continuously record trail usage in regardless of the time of day or weather conditions. The data is recorded as a sum of usage during a 60-minute interval. The counters have built-in security features that make them difficult to remove or vandalize. The counter must be installed approximately 36 inches off the trail surface and can detect activity from up to 13 feet away.

For most locations, the electronic counters were installed where the observed count was conducted. For locations where this wasn't possible, a 0.25-mile leeway was established for installation. At 10 locations, PTNY installed bi-directional counters that could measure direction of user travel so as to determine if there were any discernable trends such as higher usage levels between 4 and 6 PM going away from large employment centers.



Observational Counts

PTNY used 16 trail count assistants to perform two observational counts at the 22 locations. PTNY supplied each trail count assistant with a NBPD screenline count form for each time period for which they were scheduled.

These observational counts were necessary to supplement the automatic counts because the electronic counters are unable to distinguish between mode (bicyclists, pedestrians, skateboarder, etc.) or gender. The observational counts also served

as a way to verify the accuracy of the electronic counter if anomalies appeared during overlapping count periods.

Observational counts occurred on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday and on a Saturday during a predetermined two-hour peak period for each location. Saturday peak period was from 12-2 PM and

weekday peak period generally was from 5-7 PM for 18 trail count locations. Four trail count locations, (Corning Riverfront Park Boat Launch, Barge Restaurant, USS Slater, and Shaker Ridge Country Club), weekday peak periods were determined to be from 12-2 PM due to their proximity to major employment centers.

Data Analysis

Daily and hourly usage levels were derived directly from the seven full days of automatic count data. This data also informed a daily usage profile that shows average weekday and weekend usage, maximum week day, maximum weekend day, and peak two-hour period for a weekday and weekend. To determine mode share and gender split for each location, PTNY averaged the data collected during the two observational counts. Data from each location was also used to estimate annual, seasonal, and monthly usage.

To calculate annual estimates for each location, PTNY multiplied the weekly total from the automatic counter by number of weeks in the month of September and then extrapolated to a full year estimate using NBDPD-derived extrapolation factors that correspond to New York's climate.

All Capital District trail count locations are within NBDPD's "short summer, long winter" climate classification which assumes that the month of September represents 11% of annual trail traffic. To get the annual estimate, PTNY divided the September monthly total by 11%.

To calculate the estimate for an individual month, PTNY divided the annual estimate by the respective month's NBDPD factor. To calculate the seasonal totals, PTNY added the monthly totals – or proportional amounts – that correspond to each season.

Differences Between the 2016 and 2006 Trail Counts

Comparisons between the 2016 and 2006 trail counts can be made on a limited basis because the 2006 count occurred prior to creation of the NBDPD protocol for manual counts and standardized use of NBDPD adjustment factors and extrapolation worksheets to estimate annual use.

In addition, in 2006 three trail systems were assessed by counting at 11 locations. In 2016, the number of trails assessed increased to nine, with counts taken at 22 locations.

In 2006, each trail location was monitored on two weekdays and two weekend days for twelve hours each day. The counting occurred from early summer through early October. That represents significantly more observation than the current effort's two counts of two hours at each location, confined to two weeks in September.

A significant difference between the 2016 and 2006 counts was also the use of electronic trail counters, which resulted in a dramatic decrease in the time volunteers spent observing trail usage. Monitoring each trail location for seven days with an electronic counter allowed a more accurate estimation of annual use, and allows the manual count to be primarily focused on mode and gender share. As a result, from 2006 to 2016 the manual count form was simplified to include only gender and travel mode. In 2006 counters were asked to also count runners, walkers, skaters, bicyclists, and others, as well as users with dogs or

children, record helmet use, and estimate the age of trail users. Surveys collected at the same or very close by locations as the count locations supplement the count data in each study.

Another major difference between the two count efforts was in the methods used to analyze count data and generate annual use estimates. The 2006 count estimated annual use on a given trail by taking an observed day's use and multiplying by the average number of days that were above 60 degrees and without rain in New York's climate, which represents about 107 days according to the report. The authors then provided an estimate of use during the other 6.5 months in the year based on daily observations made during a few cold, rainy days in October.

Section II

Findings

Trail visitors use trails as part of a regular recreational routine or as part of their commute throughout the course of a week, month, or year. However, while the NBPDP factors take into account the fact that trail users may pass the counter multiple times during the course of the count it cannot distinguish between people who are counted multiple times. Therefore, it is important to clarify that usage does not mean the number of people using a trail during a specific period but the number of visits, often characterized as trail traffic volume.

Estimated Annual Usage

Estimated annual usage ranged from 20,358 visits at 114th St on Troy's Uncle Sam Trail to 263,757 visits at Niskayuna's Lions Park on the Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike / Erie Canalway Trail (MHBHT). See Table 3 for a ranking of the 22 count locations and Figure 2 for a map of each trail count location's estimated annual usage.

The top three locations for highest annual usage were on the MHBHT, ranging from 184,509 to 263,757 visits. This result is not surprising as the trail passes through many of the Capital District's largest communities and it is part of the popular 360-mile Erie Canalway Trail that runs between Buffalo and Albany.

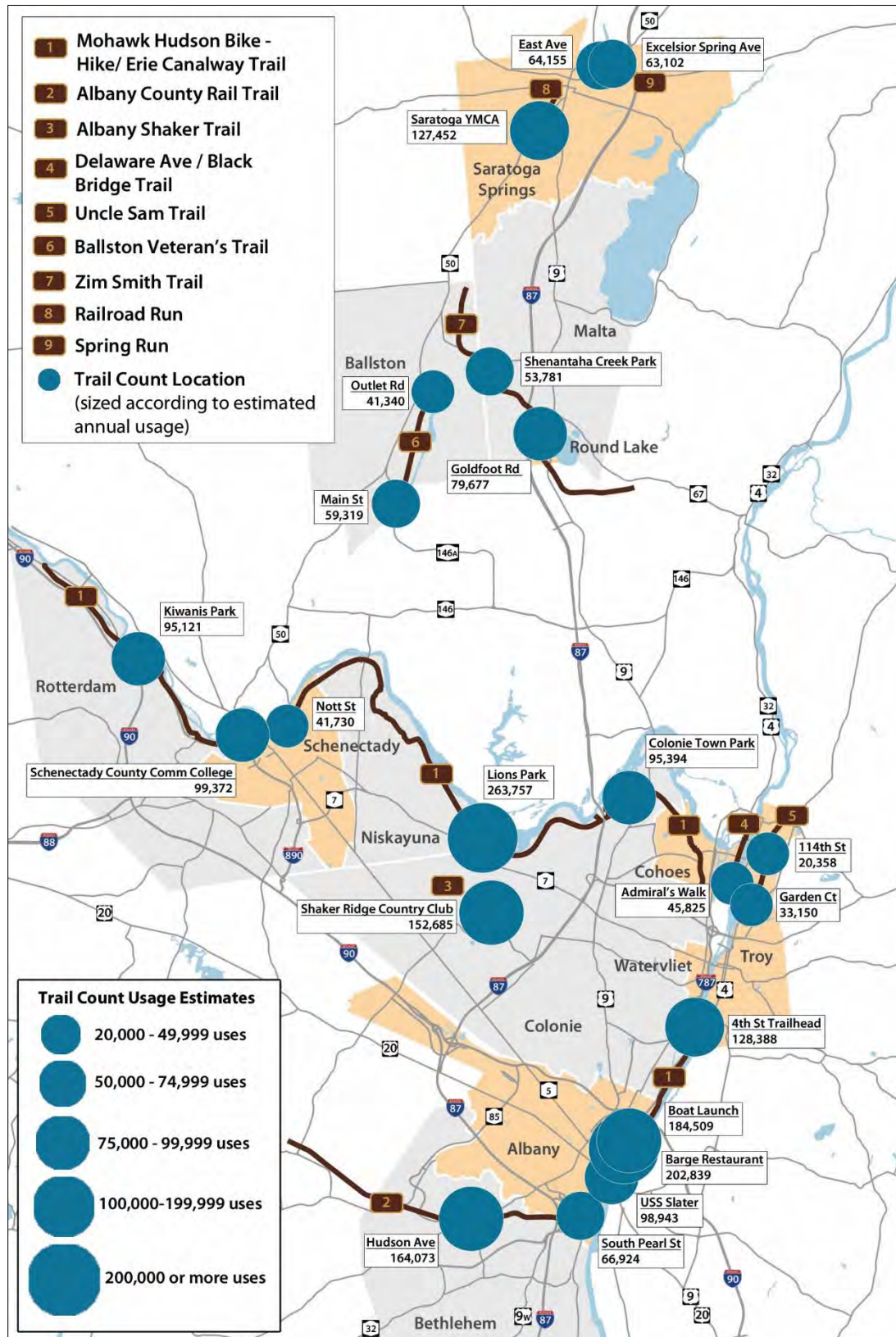
The recently-opened Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail (ACHHRT) ranked number four in terms of estimated annual usage with 164,073 visits. The trail is easily accessed from inner-ring City of Albany suburban communities and affords commuting opportunities to the city. Other trail count locations with high levels of usage include the Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail and the Saratoga YMCA on Railroad Run. The former is located in the most populous town in Albany County adjacent to a large office park and the latter links the extensive Saratoga Spa State Park trail system with a large YMCA facility in the City of Saratoga Springs.

It's difficult to determine whether density can predict estimated annual usage for the locations counted. For example, despite the urban density surrounding both count locations along the Uncle Sam Trail in Troy, the trail had the two locations with the lowest estimated annual usage. Similarly, the Nott Street location along the MHBHT had the third lowest estimated annual usage. The highest usage location at Lions Park in Niskayuna was surrounded by suburban density, while the next two highest usage locations were surrounded by the higher density of Downtown Albany. Data from the trail user surveys CDTC conducted separately from these counts in July, such as a person's zip code and the availability of trailhead parking, may point to other reasons why certain locations in suburban and rural areas may be more popular than some urban trail count locations.

Table 3 - Estimated Annual Usage at Capital District Trail Count Locations

Location	Estimated Annual Usage	Trail
Lions Park, Niskayuna	263,757	Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike/ Erie Canalway Trail (MHBHT)
Barge Restaurant, Albany	202,839	MHBHT
Boat Launch, Albany	184,509	MHBHT
Hudson Ave, Bethlehem	164,073	Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail (ACHHRT)
Shaker Ridge Country Club, Colonie	152,685	Albany Shaker Trail
4 St Trailhead, Watervliet	128,388	MHBHT
Saratoga YMCA, Saratoga Springs	127,452	Railroad Run
Schenectady County Community College, Rotterdam	99,372	MHBHT
USS Slater, Albany	98,943	MHBHT
Colonie Town Park, Colonie	95,394	MHBHT
Kiwanis Park, Rotterdam	95,121	MHBHT
Goldfoot Rd, Round Lake	79,677	Zim Smith Trail
South Pearl St, Albany	66,924	ACHHRT
East Ave, Saratoga Springs	64,155	Spring Run
Excelsior Spring Ave, Saratoga Springs	63,102	Spring Run
Main St, Ballston	59,319	Ballston Veterans Trail
Shenantaha Creek Park, Malta	53,781	Zim Smith Trail
Admiral's Walk, Cohoes	45,825	Delaware Ave / Black Bridge Trail
Nott St, Schenectady	41,730	MHBHT
Outlet Rd, Ballston	41,340	Ballston Veterans Trail
Garden Court, Troy	33,150	Uncle Sam Trail
114 St, Troy	20,358	Uncle Sam Trail

Figure 2 - Annual trail usage estimates

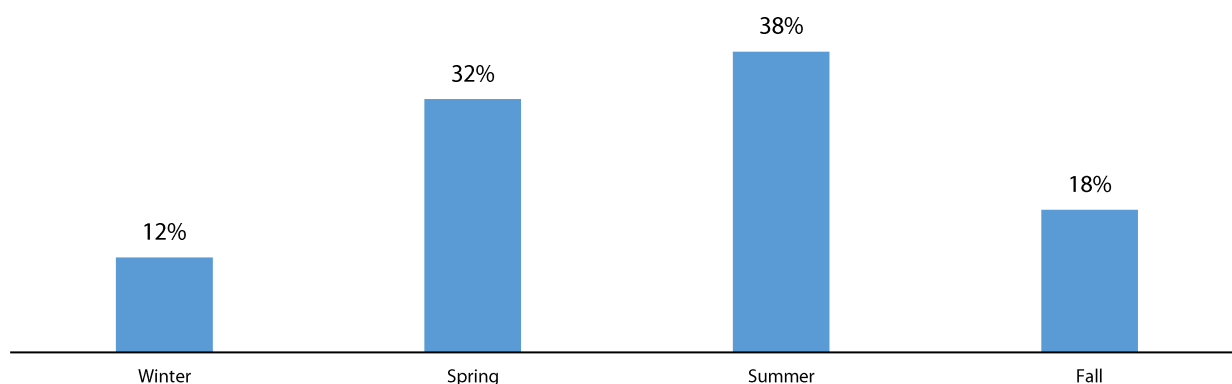


Estimated Seasonal and Monthly Usage

Seasonal usage estimates

All of the Capital District trail count locations are located in the “long winter, short summer” NBPDP climate classification. As a result, each of the trail count locations had an identical breakdown in estimated seasonal usage. Summer represents the largest share of usage (38%), followed by spring (32%), fall (18%), and winter (12%). For detailed seasonal usage estimates for each location, refer to Section III.

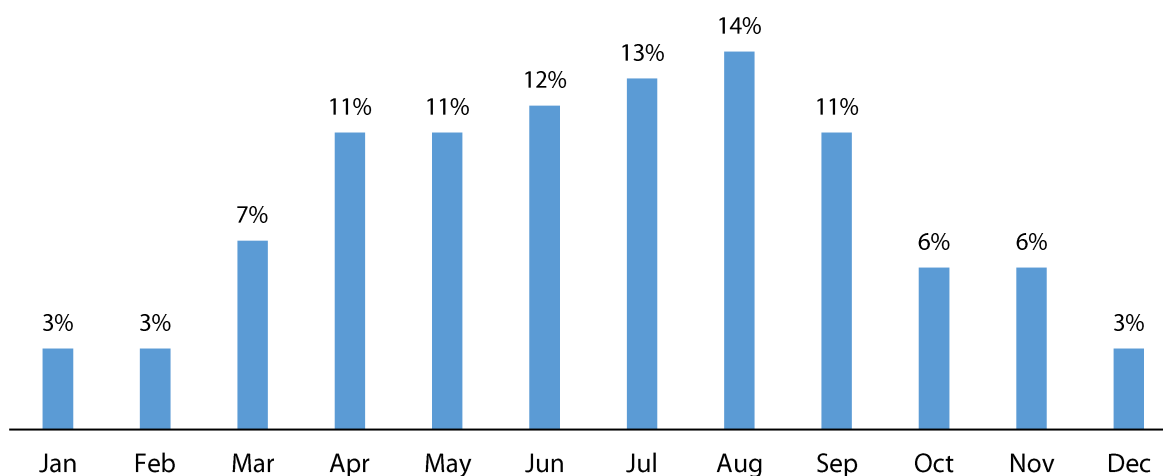
Figure 3 - "Long winter, short summer" seasonal usage distribution



Monthly usage estimates

Similarly, the monthly usage estimates follow an identical distribution for all 22 Capital District trail count locations. A detailed monthly estimate for each location is located in Section III.

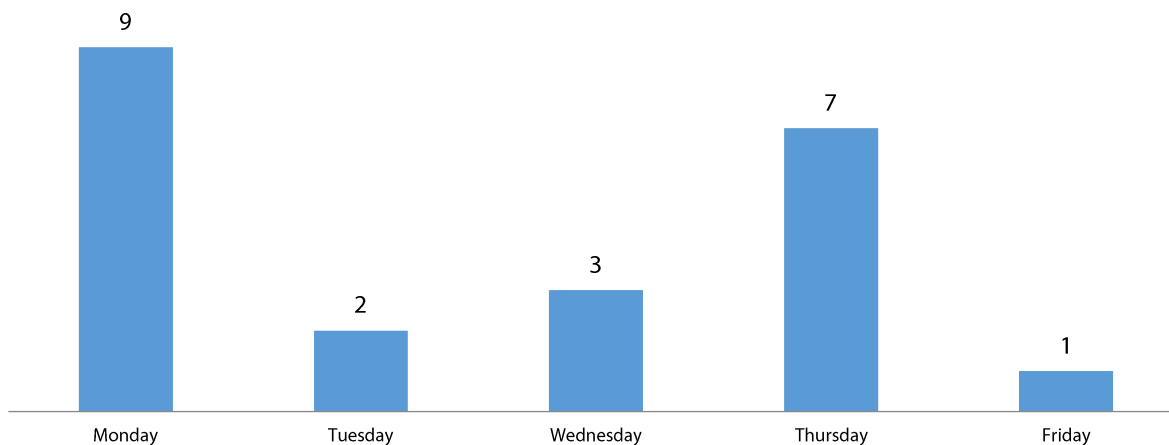
Figure 4 - "Long winter, short summer" monthly usage distribution



Estimated Daily Usage

As Figure 5 indicates below, Monday and Thursday were the most popular weekdays for visits to 16 of the 22 count locations, with nine and seven trail count locations, respectively, registering their highest weekday usage day on one of those days. For weekend visits, Saturday was the most popular day at 13 locations and Sunday was the busiest weekend day at nine locations.

Figure 5 - Busiest weekday distribution



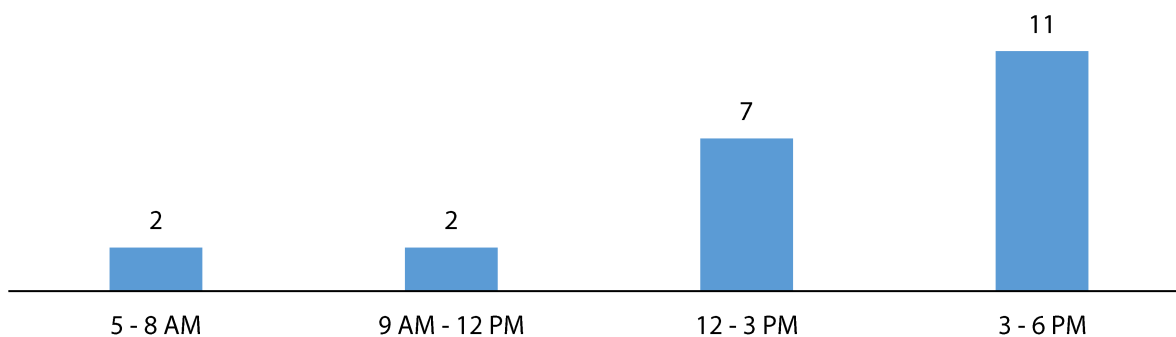
Peak Usage Period

Each location had a two-hour peak usage period that fell within each of these general time periods: early AM (5-8 AM), late AM (9 AM-12 PM), early PM (12-3 PM), late PM (3-6 PM). The results from the automatic counters demonstrate that many locations actually experience peak usage outside the predetermined NBPD periods of 12-2 PM and 5-7 PM. In general, however, weekday peak usage occurs between 12-6 PM and weekend peak usage occurs between 9 AM and 3 PM for a majority of locations counted.

Peak weekday usage

The afternoon was the most popular weekday usage period. The early PM period and the late PM periods were each most frequented at seven and 11 count locations respectively. Two locations experienced peak weekday usage during the early AM period and two during the late AM period.

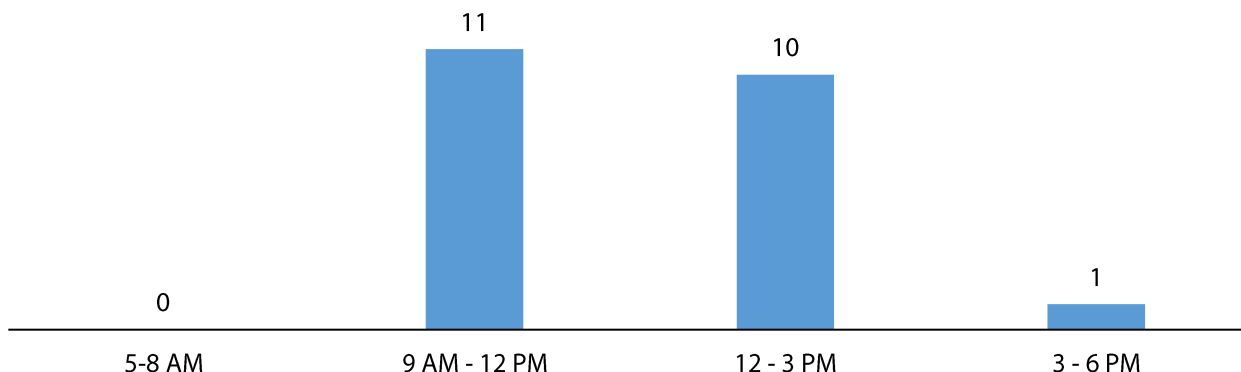
Figure 6 - Peak weekday usage period



Peak weekend usage

All locations except for one saw peak weekend usage during the Late AM and Early PM periods. Half of the locations experienced peak weekend usage during the Late AM and Early PM was the peak usage period at 10 locations. One location experienced peak weekend usage during the Late PM period.

Figure 7 - Peak weekend usage period

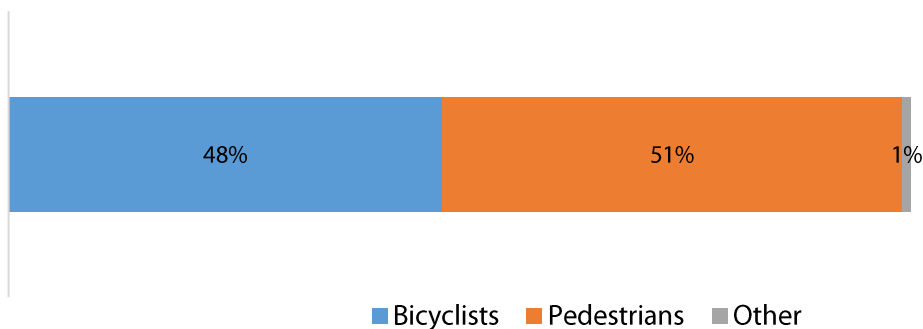


Mode Split

In addition to the obvious classifications of people riding bicycles as bicyclists and walkers and joggers as pedestrians, NBPDP classifies people using strollers as pedestrians and skateboarders, rollerbladers, and scooter users as “other.” When results from all 22 count locations were averaged, pedestrians represented 51% of trail users. Pedestrian percentages varied widely from a high of 97% at the Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail to just 17% of trail users at Kiwanis Park on the MHBHT.

Bicyclists represented 48% of trail users counted and 1% of trail users were classified as “other.” Bicyclists’ share ranged from a high of 83% of trail users at Kiwanis Park to just 3% of trail users at Shaker Ridge Country Club. Rollerbladers made up 8% of trail users observed at Main Street on the Ballston Veterans Trail, the largest percentage for all 22 locations. At nine locations, only bicyclists and pedestrians were observed.

Figure 8 - Overall Mode Split

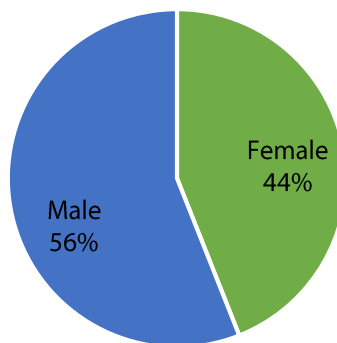


Gender Split

On average, females represented 44% of users and males represented 56%. Males made up the majority of trail users at 18 of the 22 count locations. At Admiral's Walk on the Delaware Avenue / Black Bridge Trail in Cohoes they represented 70% of usage. The greatest percentage of females (67%) were counted at Shaker Ridge Country Club on the Albany Shaker Trail in Colonie, while the lowest percentage of females (30%) were counted at Admiral's Walk.

On average, 17% of observed usage was female bicyclists and male bicyclists comprised 32% of usage. Female pedestrians comprised 27% of usage on average, which was only slightly higher than males, which made up 25% of observed users.

Figure 9 - Gender split across all locations



Comparisons to Other Counts

Many of the findings from the 2016 counts can be compared to counts conducted previously at the same locations. Appendix E includes estimates from trail counts conducted by Parks & Trails New York as part of an annual Canalway Trail count, the Capital District Transportation Committee for the 2006 Trail Perspectives, and by the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation as part of a 2015 statewide trail count. PTNY and NYSOPRHP both used NBPDP methodology to estimate annual usage amounts, and as previously mentioned, CDTC conducted the counts before NBPDP methodology existed and therefore used a different methodology.

While there are differences between the 2006 and 2016 methodologies, some comparisons between the two counts can be made, specifically with regard to gender and mode split at the 11 locations where both counts occurred. These comparisons are made in Table 4.

Males comprised a majority of users in both 2006 and 2016. The number of locations where pedestrians represented the largest share of users declined from five to three between the 2006 and 2016 counts. Bicyclists' share increased at six locations. The largest increase in the share of bicyclists was the largest at

Garden Court, where bicyclists' share increased from 27% of users in 2006 to 63% in 2016. Pedestrians' share of users increased at four locations.

Table 4: Gender and mode split comparisons, 2006 – 2016

Location	Gender split, 2016		Gender split, 2006		Mode split, 2016			Mode split, 2006		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Bikers	Peds.	Other	Bikers	Peds.	Other
Corning Riverfront Park ²	44%	56%	37%	63%	32%	67%	1%	37%	56%	7%
4 th St. Trailhead	38%	62%	36%	64%	73%	26%	1%	63%	34%	4%
Colonie Town Park	40%	60%	44%	56%	65%	33%	2%	49%	50%	<2%
Lions Park	47%	53%	42%	58%	46%	53%	1%	48%	42%	10%
Nott St.	36%	64%	25%	75%	66%	34%	0%	54%	46%	<1%
SCCC	39%	61%	33%	67%	59%	38%	2%	52%	48%	<1%
Kiwanis Park	35%	65%	34%	66%	83%	17%	0%	77%	21%	2%
Goldfoot Rd.	46%	54%	40%	60%	51%	48%	1%	55%	43%	2%
Shenantaha Cr. Park	44%	56%	48%	53%	65%	34%	1%	39%	60%	1%
Garden Court	41%	59%	28%	73%	63%	37%	0%	27%	63%	11%
114 th St.	35%	65%	32%	68%	23%	77%	0%	25%	66%	9%

Recommendations for Future Counts

It's important to continue to collect usage data for multi-use trails in the Capital District due to ever changing commuting and recreational preferences. Moreover, understanding how usage trends change over time can help inform future decisions to expand and enhance the existing regional trail network. Planning for any future counts should consider the following recommendations.

- **Maintain NBPDP methodology:** since NBPDP is a recognized national standard for collecting trail usage data and so comparisons between counts can easily and accurately be made, any future count should employ this methodology. Moreover, future counts should keep the locations

² 2016 gender and mode split are averages of all three locations within the Corning Riverfront Park

consistent, or at least be able to justify adding or subtracting locations, to ensure that accurate comparisons over time can be made.

- **Conduct trail user counts more frequently:** since 2006, several miles of new trail have been built or enhanced in the Capital District. Development patterns have also changed during that time. To avoid missing out on how these changes can affect usage, it's important to collect data more frequently than once every ten years. While it may not be feasible to conduct regional counts on the scale of what was done in 2006 and 2016 every year, conducting counts on a rotating basis over the course of one or two years may be a more manageable and proactive approach that can produce the same amount of data the decennial counts have provided.
- **Increase the usage of electronic counter equipment:** adding electronic counters to the 2016 Capital District Trail User Counts allowed CDTC to collect more usage information with less manpower. Any future counts should, however, require that counters remain in place for longer than a week; ideally, the counters should remain in place for a full year. Collecting more electronic usage data would allow CDTC to more confidently determine peak usage periods, which may vary by location, and other usage patterns that may not be discoverable over the course of a week.
- **Expand the number of observed count periods:** while NBPDP methodology permits a two-hour weekday and a two-hour weekend count period per location, it would be valuable to collect more observational data over a greater duration and number of days for many of the same reasons why more electronic usage data should be recorded.

Section III

Capital District Trail Count Profiles

Albany County Rail Trail

Albany and Bethlehem

Trail length – 9 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Hudson Ave (Bethlehem)	164,073
S Pearl St (Albany)	66,924

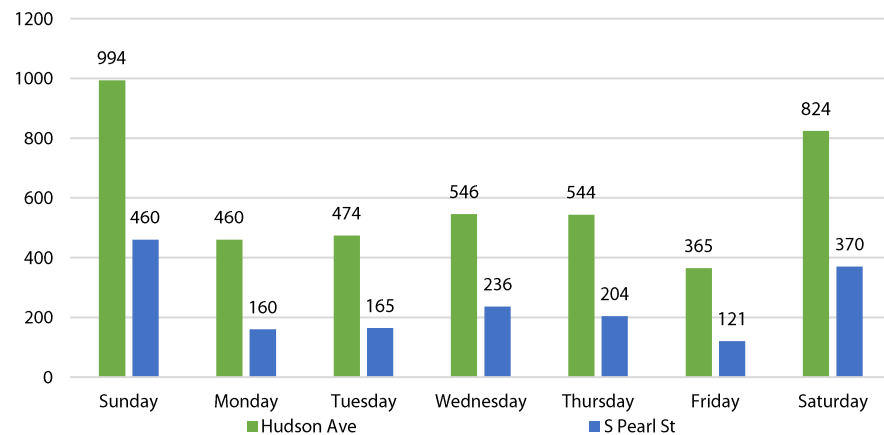
Estimated Seasonal Usage

	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St
Winter	19,164	7,817
Spring	53,078	21,650
Summer	62,889	25,652
Fall	28,942	11,805

Usage Mode Split

	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St
Bicyclists	70%	76%
Pedestrians	29%	22%
Other	2%	2%

Daily Usage



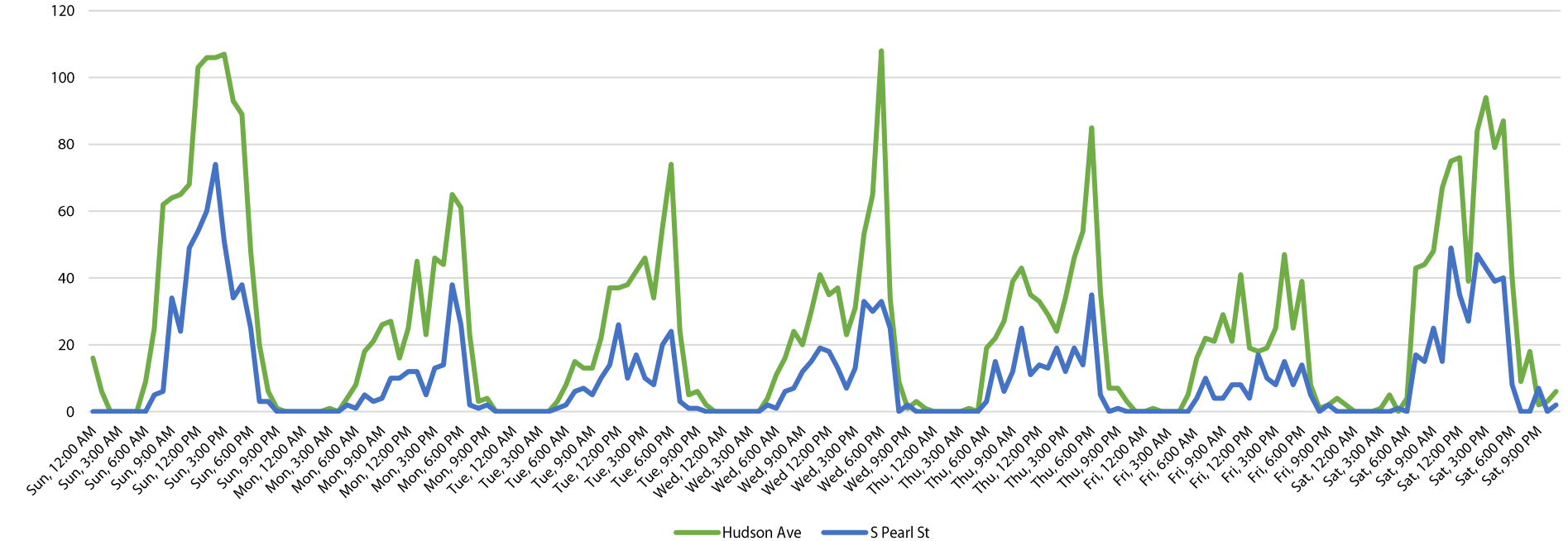
Daily Usage Profile

	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St
Average weekday	478	177
Average weekend	909	415
Maximum weekday	Wednesday	Wednesday
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Wednesday, 5-7 PM	Monday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 2-4 PM	Sunday, 1-3 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	Hudson Ave	S Pearl St
January	4,922	2,008
February	4,922	2,008
March	11,485	4,685
April	18,048	7,362
May	18,048	7,362
June	19,689	8,031
July	21,329	8,700
August	22,970	9,369
September	18,048	7,362
October	9,844	4,015
November	9,844	4,015
December	4,922	2,008
Annual	164,073	66,924

Usage Gender Split				
	Hudson Ave		S Pearl St	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	33%	38%	29%	49%
Pedestrians	16%	13%	11%	11%
Overall	49%	51%	41%	59%

Hourly Usage



Albany Shaker Trail

Colonie

Trail length – 1.3 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

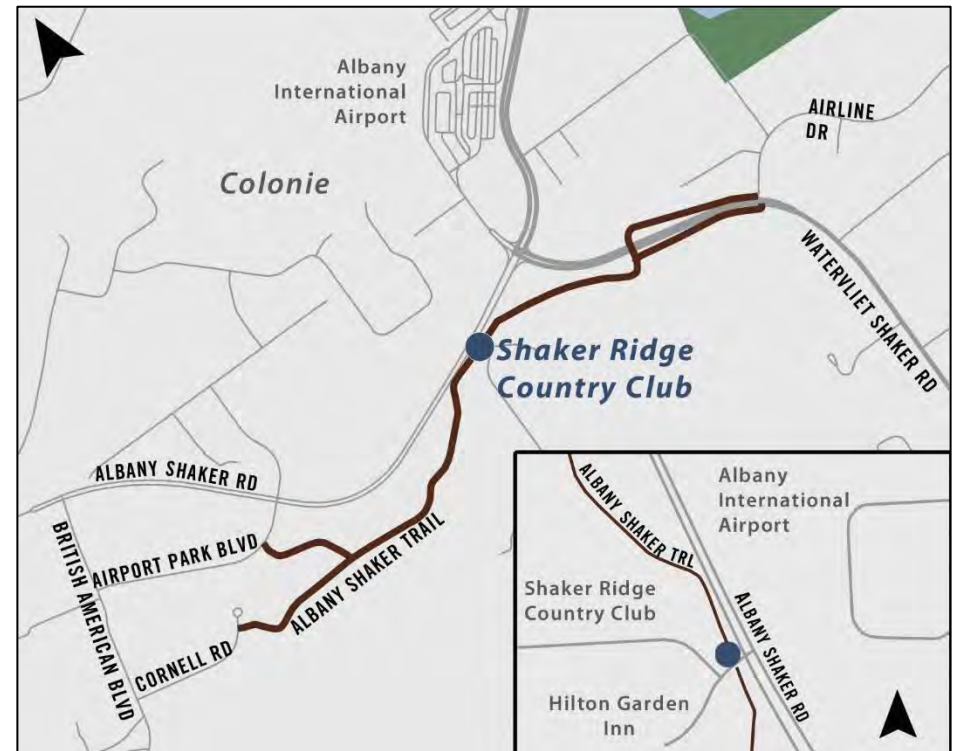
Shaker Ridge Country Club	152,685
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Estimated Seasonal Usage

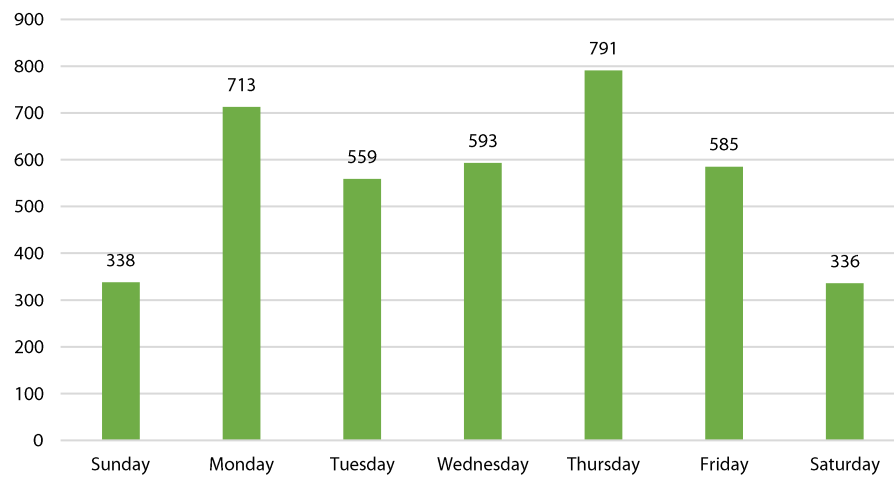
	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Winter	17,834
Spring	49,394
Summer	58,524
Fall	26,934

Usage Mode Split

	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Bicyclists	3%
Pedestrians	97%
Other	0%



Daily Usage



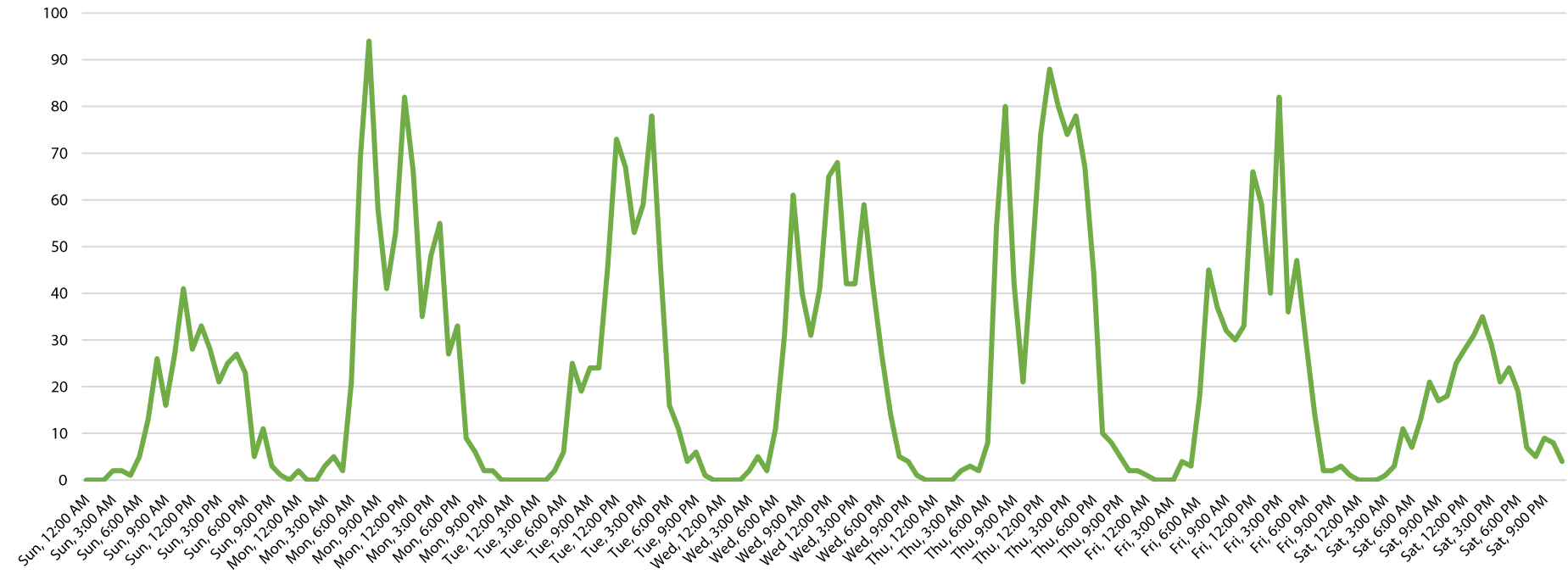
Daily Usage Profile

	Shaker Ridge Country Club
Average weekday	648
Average weekend	337
Maximum weekday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 1-3 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 11 AM-1 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage	
Shaker Ridge Country Club	
January	4,581
February	4,581
March	10,688
April	16,795
May	16,795
June	18,322
July	19,849
August	21,376
September	16,795
October	9,161
November	9,161
December	4,581
Annual	152,685

Usage Gender Split		
Shaker Ridge Country Club		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	0%	3%
Pedestrians	67%	30%
Overall	67%	33%

Hourly Usage



Ballston Veterans Trail

Ballston

Trail length – 3.1 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Outlet Road	41,340
Main Street	59,319

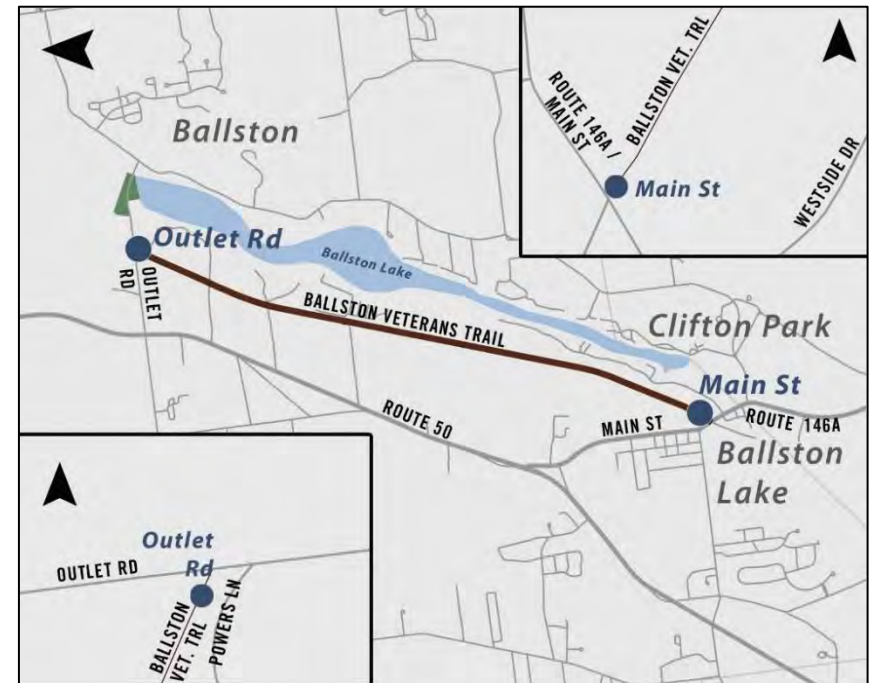
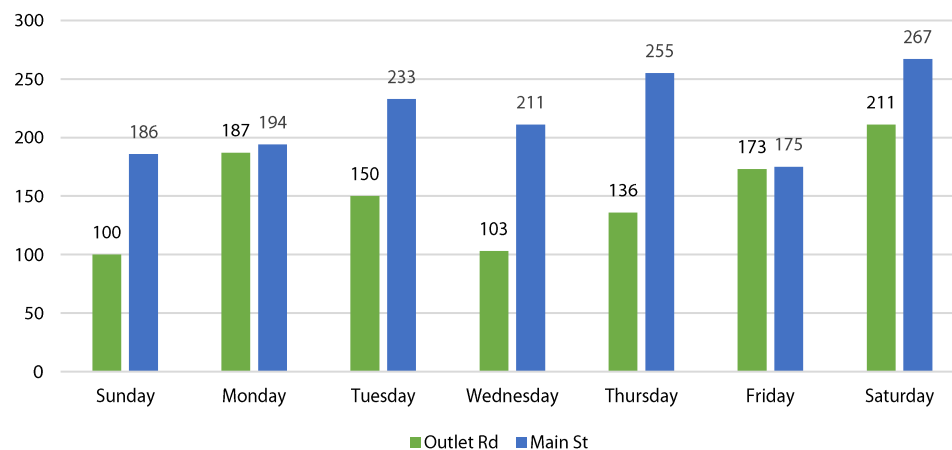
Estimated Seasonal Usage

	Outlet Road	Main Street
Winter	4,829	6,928
Spring	13,373	19,190
Summer	15,846	22,737
Fall	7,292	10,464

Usage Mode Split

	Outlet Road	Main Street
Bicyclists	58%	32%
Pedestrians	42%	61%
Other	0%	8%

Daily Usage



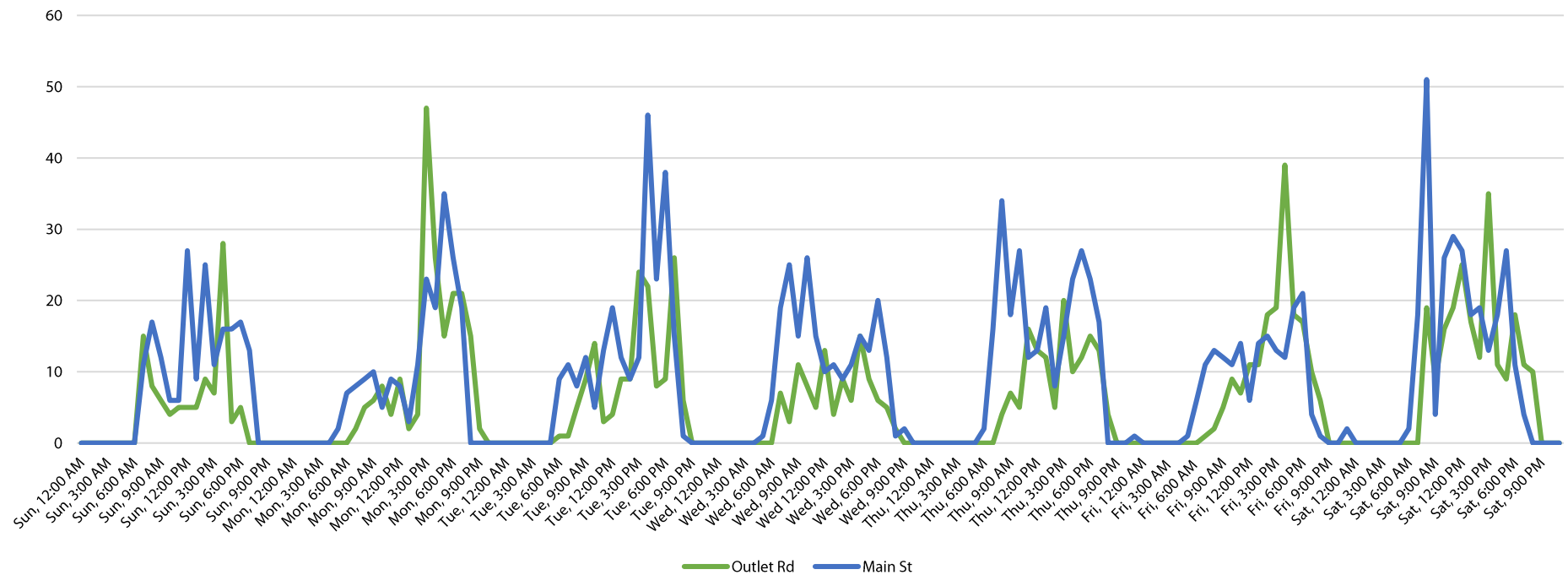
Daily Usage Profile

	Outlet Road	Main Street
Average weekday	150	214
Average weekend	156	227
Maximum weekday	Monday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 2-4 PM	Tuesday, 4-6 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 1-3 PM	Saturday, 7-9 AM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	Outlet Road	Main Street
January	1,240	1,780
February	1,240	1,780
March	2,894	4,152
April	4,547	6,525
May	4,547	6,525
June	4,961	7,118
July	5,374	7,711
August	5,788	8,305
September	4,547	6,525
October	2,480	3,559
November	2,480	3,559
December	1,240	1,780
Annual	41,340	59,319

Usage Gender Split				
	Outlet Road		Main Street	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	22%	36%	21%	13%
Pedestrians	26%	16%	26%	40%
Overall	47%	53%	47%	53%

Hourly Usage



Delaware Avenue-Black Bridge Trail

Cohoes

Trail length – 2.1 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

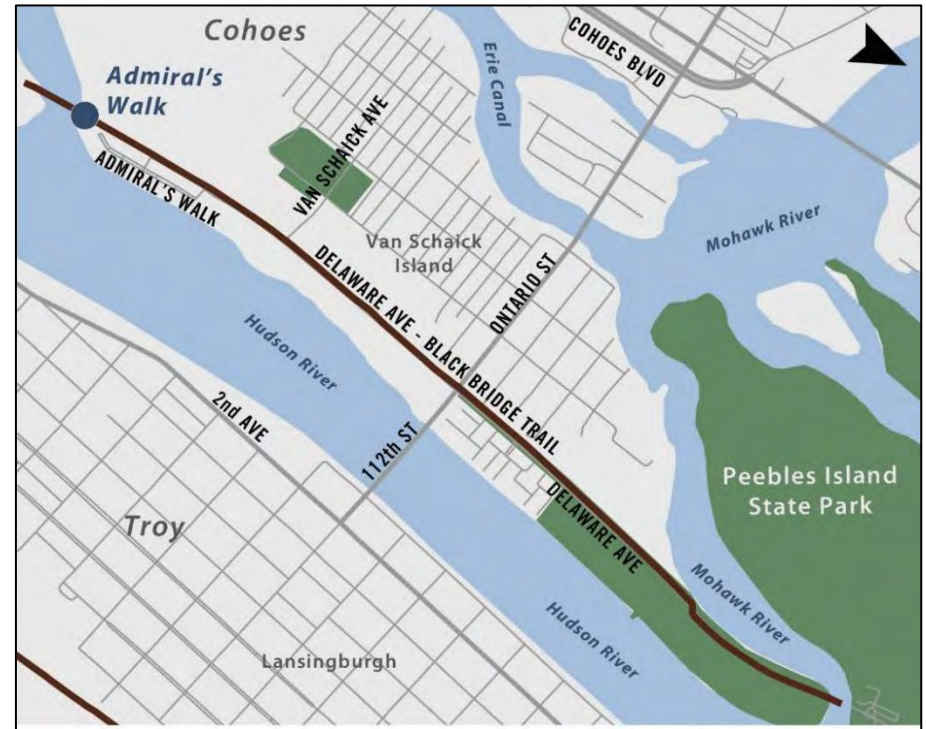
Admiral's Walk	45,825
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Estimated Seasonal Usage

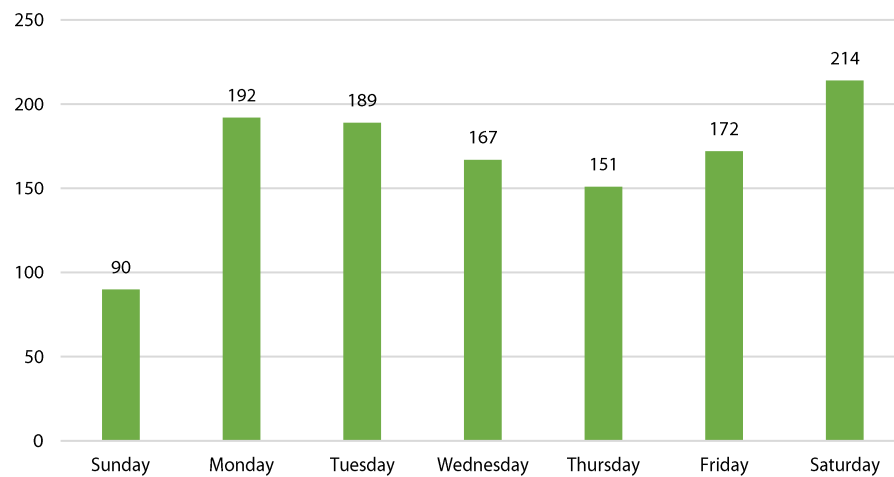
	Admiral's Walk
Winter	5,352
Spring	14,824
Summer	17,565
Fall	8,084

Usage Mode Split

	Admiral's Walk
Bicyclists	47%
Pedestrians	51%
Other	2%



Daily Usage



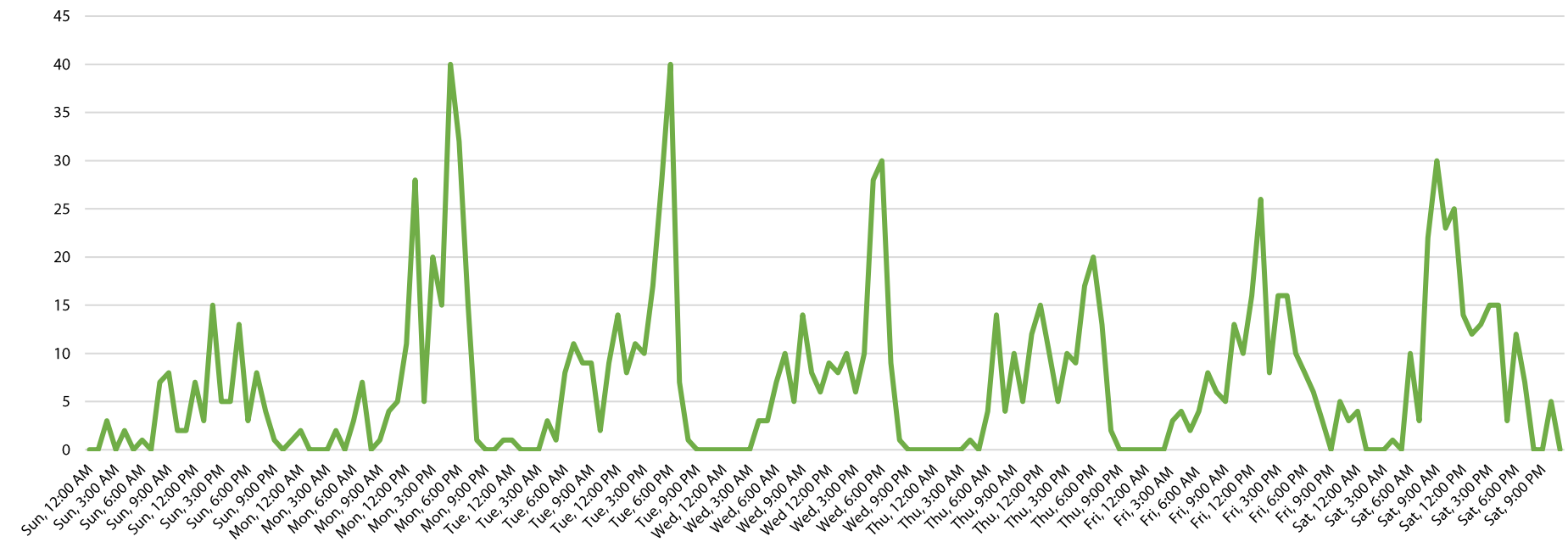
Daily Usage Profile

	Admiral's Walk
Average weekday	174
Average weekend	152
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 9-11 AM

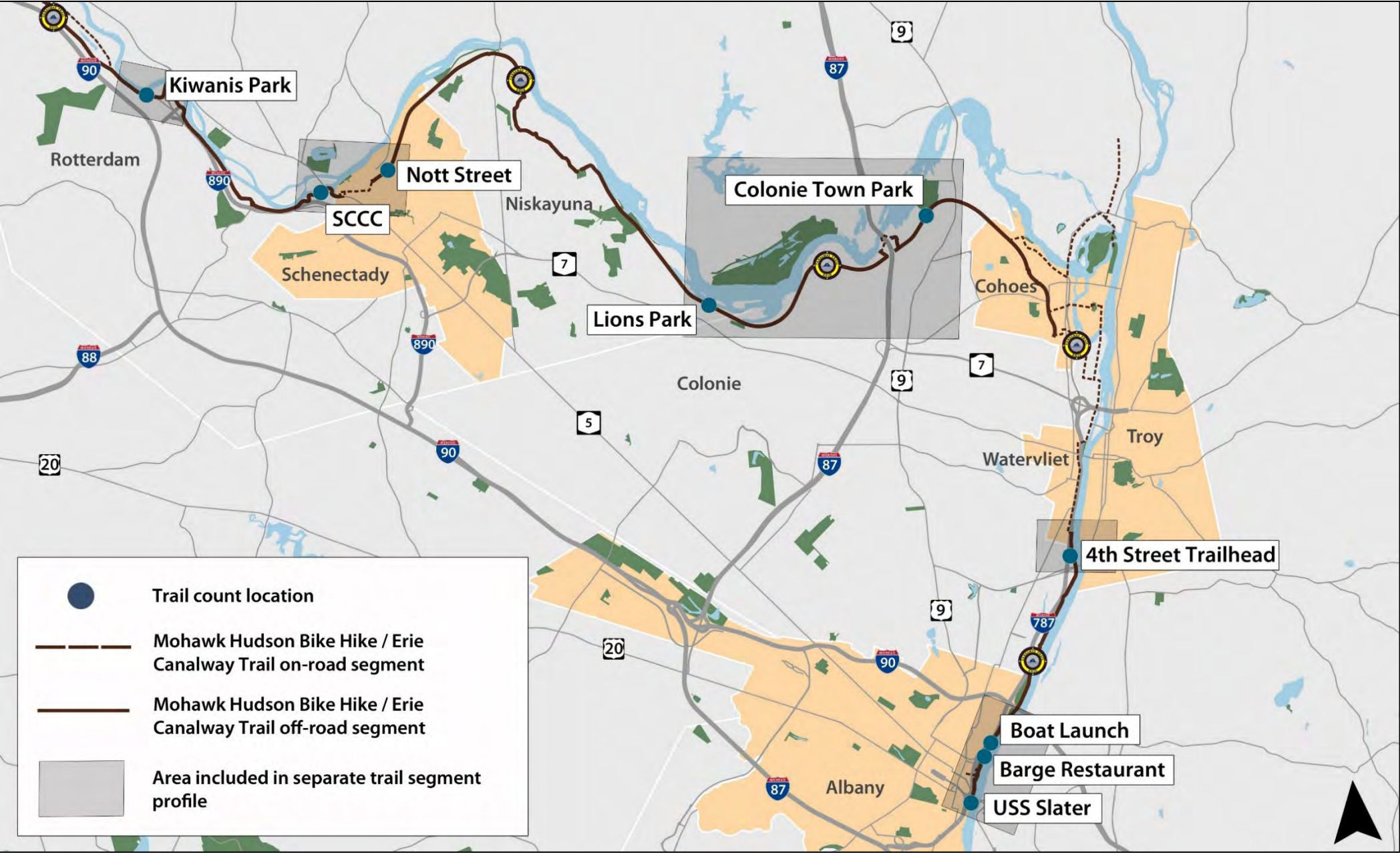
Estimated Monthly Usage	
Admiral's Walk	
January	1,375
February	1,375
March	3,208
April	5,041
May	5,041
June	5,499
July	5,957
August	6,416
September	5,041
October	2,750
November	2,750
December	1,375
Annual	45,825

Usage Gender Split		
Admiral's Walk		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	11%	37%
Pedestrians	19%	33%
Overall	30%	70%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail



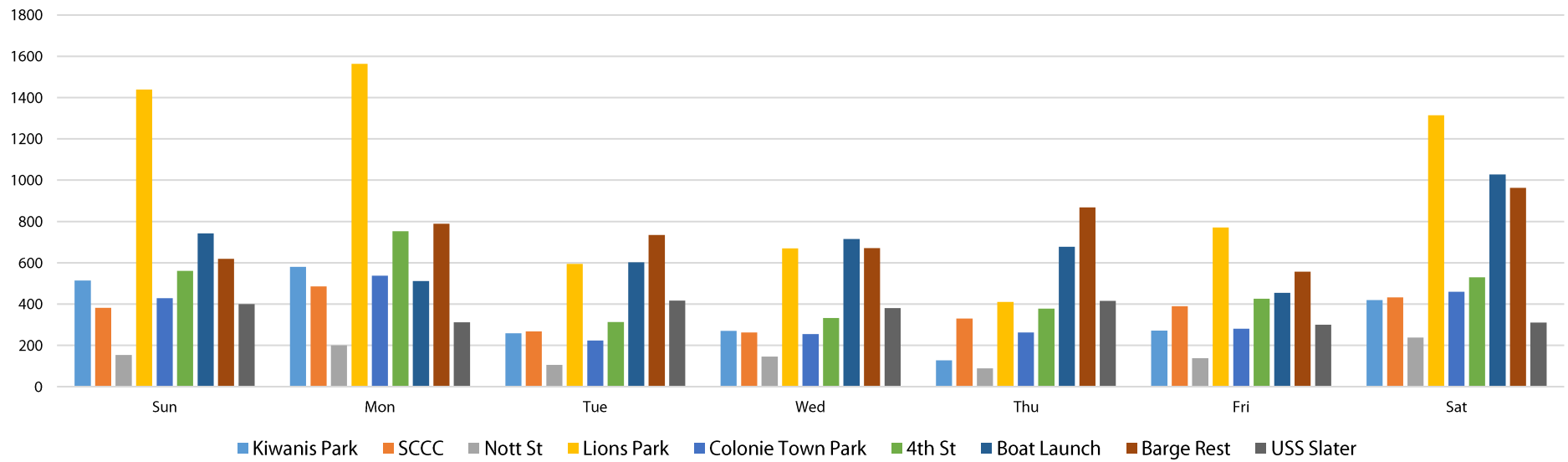
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Trail length – 35 miles (Rotterdam to Albany); part of 360-mile Erie Canalway Trail (Buffalo to Albany)

Estimated annual usage	
Kiwanis Park	95,121
Schenectady County Community College (SCCC)	99,372
Nott Street	41,730
Lions Park	263,757
Colonie Town Park	95,394
4th Street Trailhead	128,388
Corning Riverfront Park – South (USS Slater)	98,943
Corning Riverfront Park – Central (Barge Restaurant)	202,839
Corning Riverfront Park – North (Boat Launch)	184,509

Estimated seasonal usage				
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall
Kiwanis Park	11,110	30,772	36,460	16,779
SCCC	11,607	32,147	38,089	17,529
Nott Street	4,874	13,500	15,995	7,361
Lions Park	30,807	85,325	101,098	46,527
Colonie Town Park	11,142	35,334	36,565	16,828
4 th Street Trailhead	14,996	41,534	49,211	22,648
USS Slater	11,557	32,008	37,925	17,454
Barge Restaurant	23,692	65,618	77,748	35,781
Boat Launch	21,551	59,689	70,722	32,547

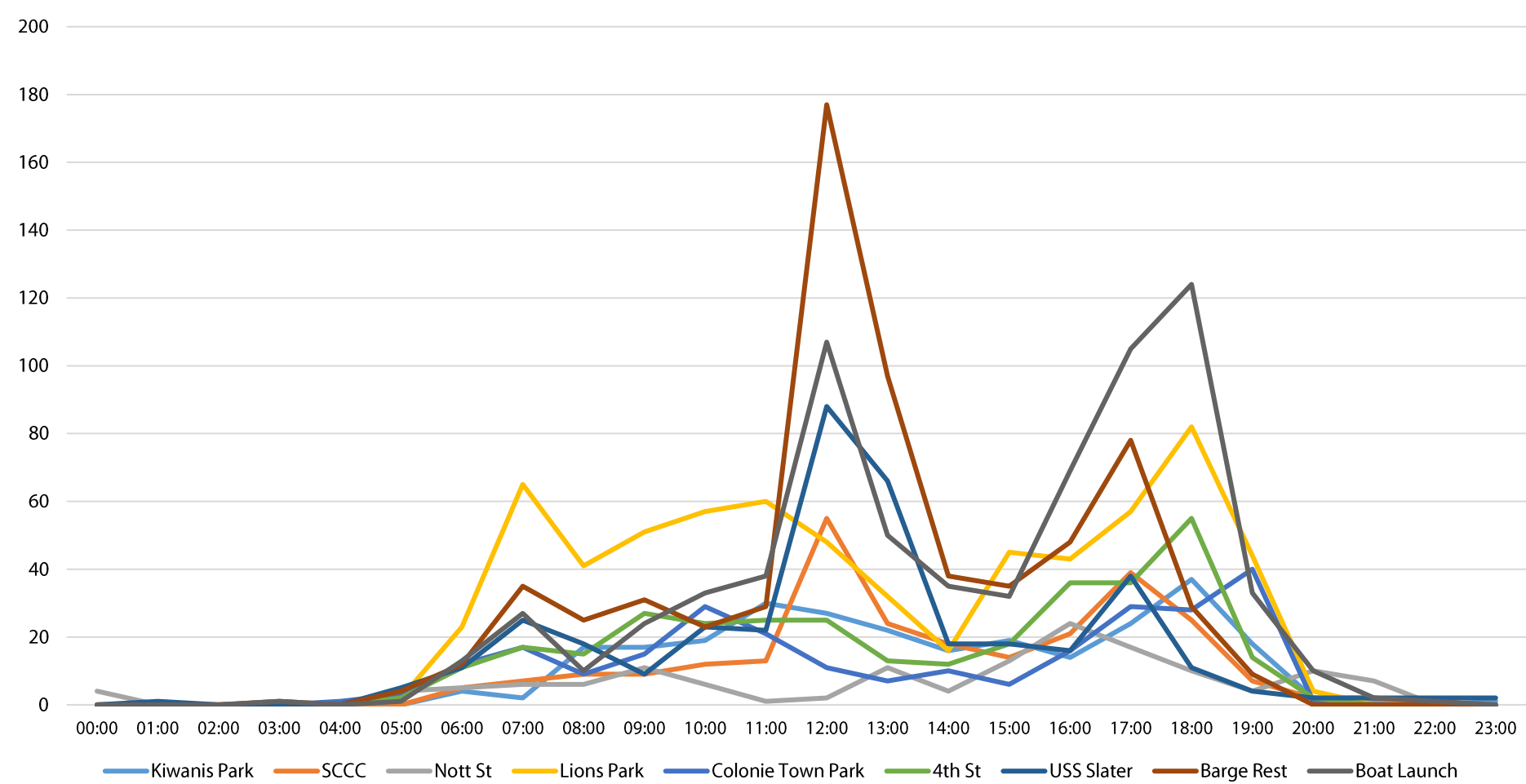
Daily Usage



Usage Mode Split	
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail	
Bicyclists	51%
Pedestrians	48%
Other	1%

Usage Gender Split		
Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	17%	34%
Pedestrians	25%	24%
Overall	42%	58%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Rotterdam

Estimated Annual Usage

Kiwanis Park	95,121
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Estimated Seasonal Usage

	Kiwanis Park
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Winter	11,110
Spring	30,772
Summer	36,460
Fall	16,779

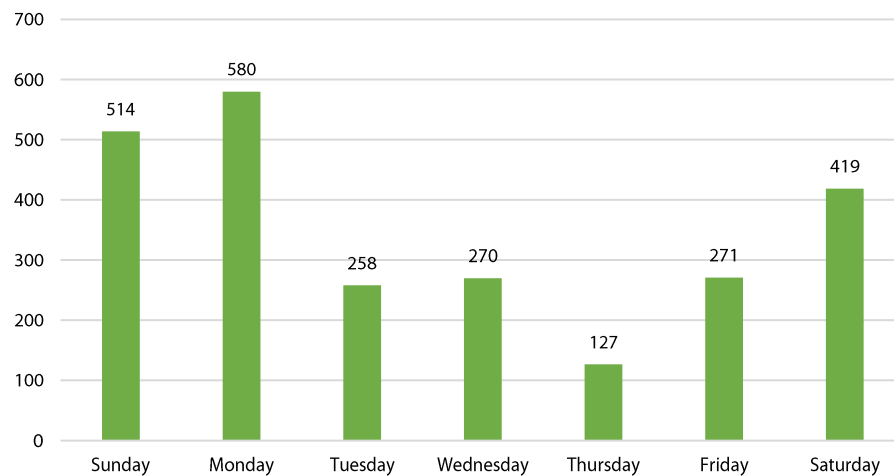
Usage Mode Split

	Kiwanis Park
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Bicyclists	83%
Pedestrians	17%
Other	0%



Daily Usage



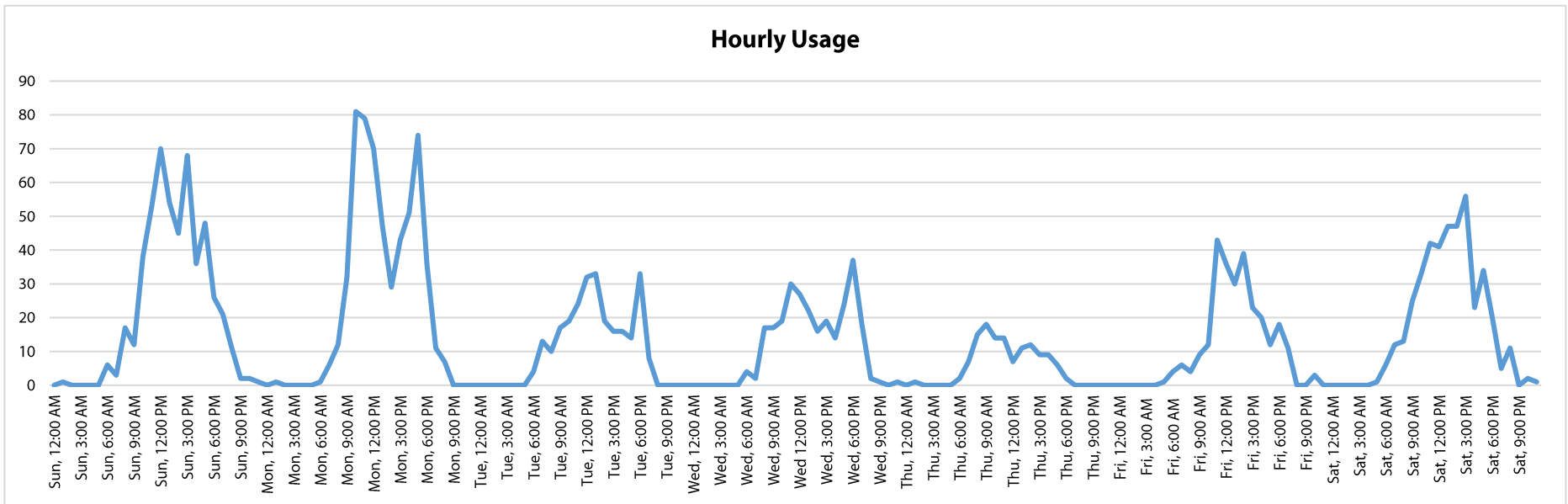
Daily Usage Profile

	Kiwanis Park
Average weekday	301
Average weekend	348
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 10 AM–12 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 12 PM–2 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage	
Kiwanis Park	
January	2,854
February	2,854
March	6,658
April	10,463
May	10,463
June	11,415
July	12,366
August	13,317
September	10,463
October	5,707
November	5,707
December	2,854
Annual	95,121

Usage Gender Split		
Kiwanis Park		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	27%	56%
Pedestrians	7%	9%
Overall	35%	65%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Rotterdam and Schenectady

Estimated Annual Usage

Schenectady County Community College (SCCC)	99,372
Nott Street	41,730

Estimated Seasonal Usage

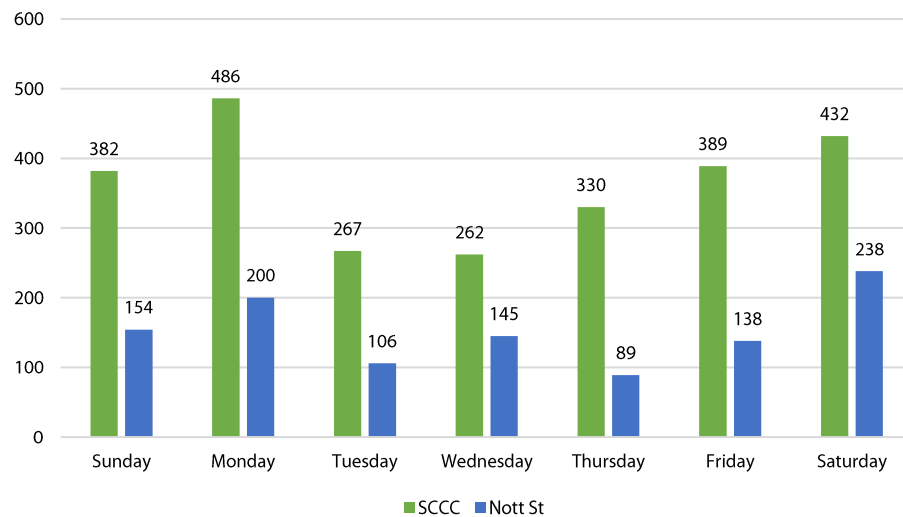
	SCCC	Nott Street
Winter	11,607	4,874
Spring	32,147	13,500
Summer	38,089	15,995
Fall	17,529	7,361

Usage Mode Split

	SCCC	Nott Street
Bicyclists	59%	66%
Pedestrians	38%	34%
Other	2%	0%



Daily Usage



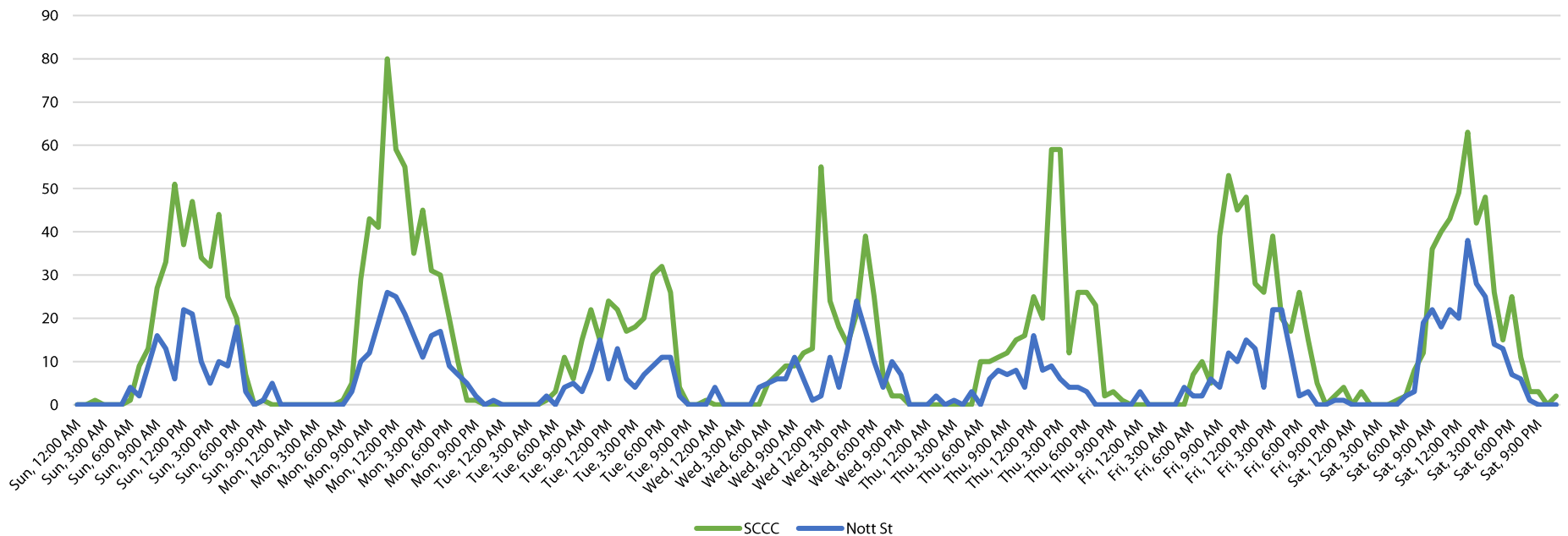
Daily Usage Profile

	SCCC	Nott Street
Average weekday	347	136
Average weekend	407	196
Maximum weekday	Monday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 2-4 PM	Monday, 11 AM-1 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 12-2 PM	Saturday, 1-3 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	SCCC	Nott Street
January	2,981	1,252
February	2,981	1,252
March	6,956	2,921
April	10,931	4,590
May	10,931	4,590
June	11,925	5,008
July	12,918	5,425
August	13,912	5,842
September	10,931	4,590
October	5,962	2,504
November	5,962	2,504
December	2,981	1,252
Annual	99,372	41,730

Usage Gender Split				
	SCCC		Nott Street	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	19%	42%	28%	38%
Pedestrians	20%	20%	8%	26%
Overall	39%	61%	36%	64%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Niskayuna and Colonie

Estimated Annual Usage

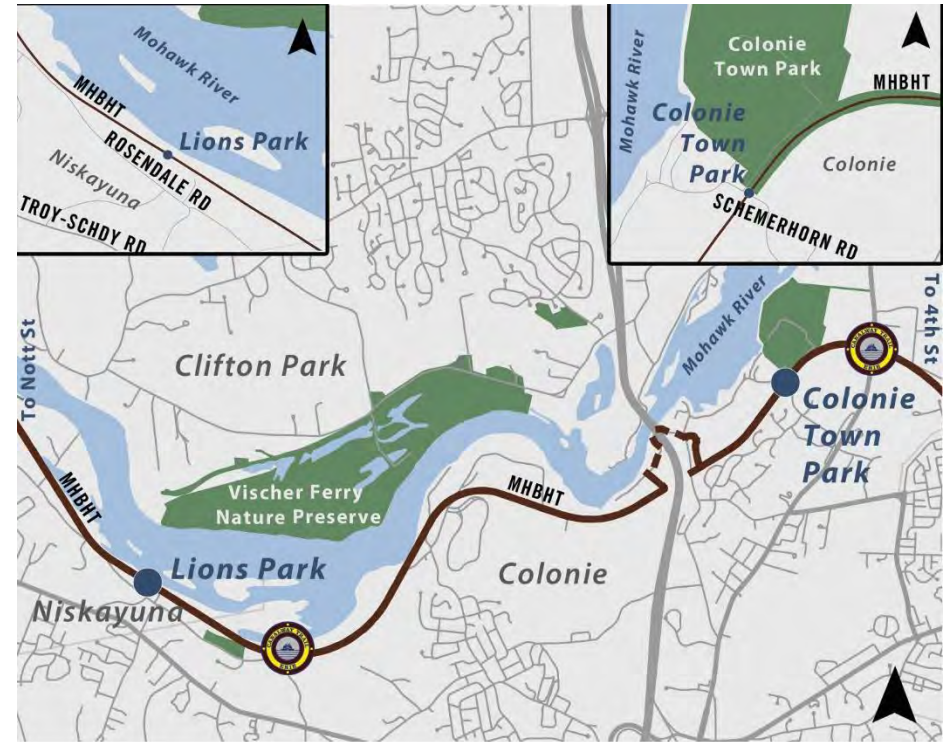
Lions Park	263,757
Colonie Town Park	95,394

Estimated Seasonal Usage

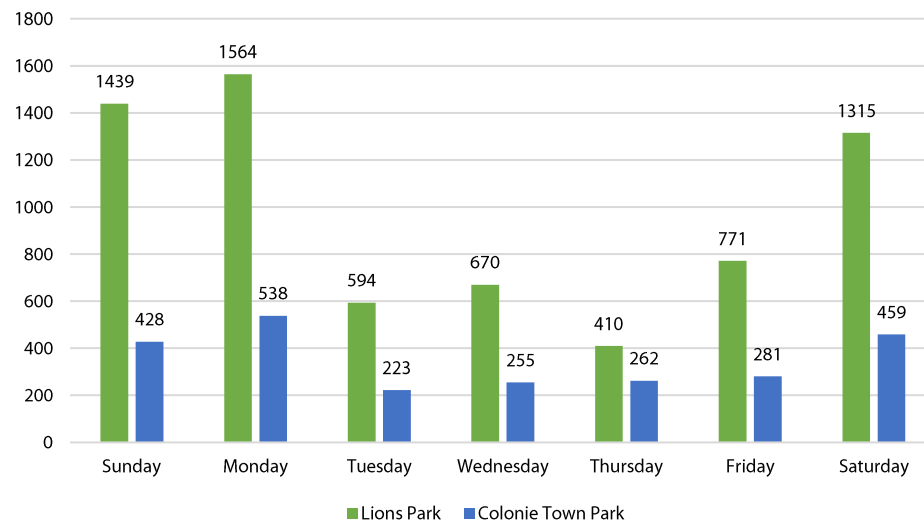
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park
Winter	30,807	11,142
Spring	85,325	35,334
Summer	101,098	36,565
Fall	46,527	16,828

Usage Mode Split

	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park
Bicyclists	46%	65%
Pedestrians	53%	33%
Other	1%	2%



Daily Usage



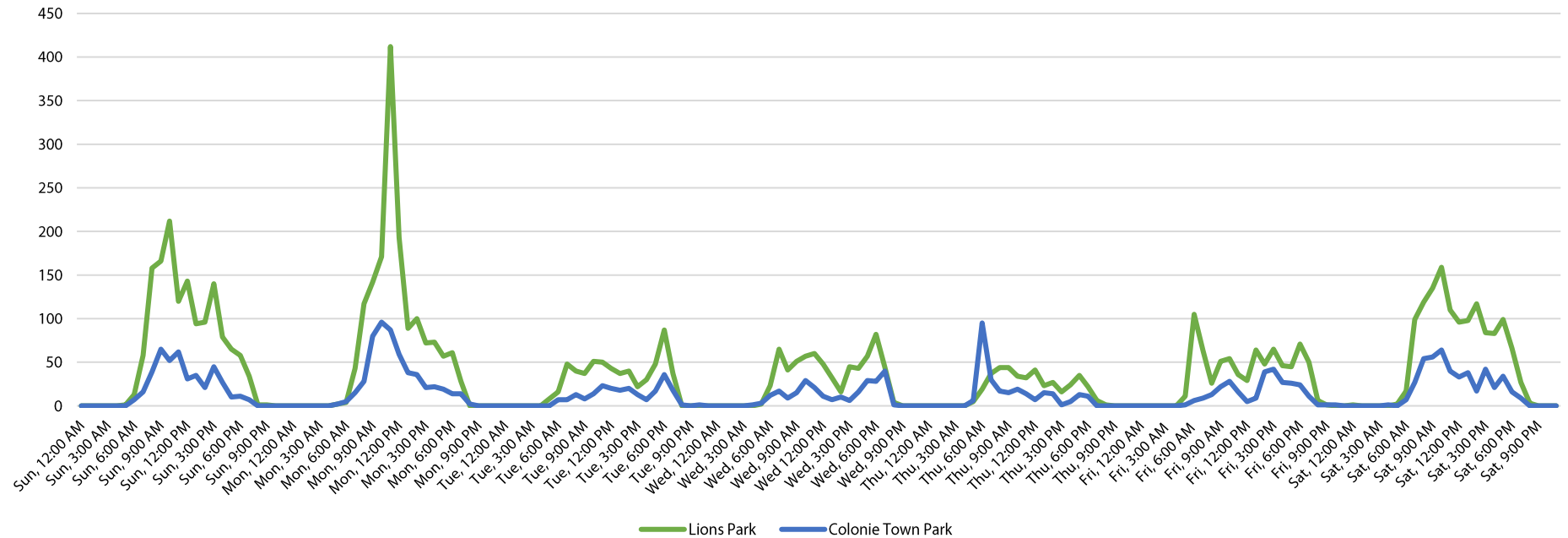
Daily Usage Profile

	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park
Average weekday	802	312
Average weekend	1,377	444
Maximum weekday	Monday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Friday, 6-8 AM	Thursday, 6-8 AM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 9-11 AM	Saturday, 9-11 AM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	Lions Park	Colonie Town Park
January	7,913	2,862
February	7,913	2,862
March	18,463	6,678
April	29,013	10,493
May	29,013	10,493
June	31,651	11,447
July	34,288	12,401
August	36,926	13,355
September	29,013	10,493
October	15,825	5,724
November	15,825	5,724
December	7,913	2,862
Annual	263,757	95,394

Usage Gender Split				
	Lions Park		Colonie Town Park	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	17%	29%	22%	45%
Pedestrians	30%	24%	19%	15%
Overall	47%	53%	40%	60%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Watervliet

Estimated Annual Usage

4 th Street Trailhead	128,388
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Estimated Seasonal Usage

	4 th Street Trailhead
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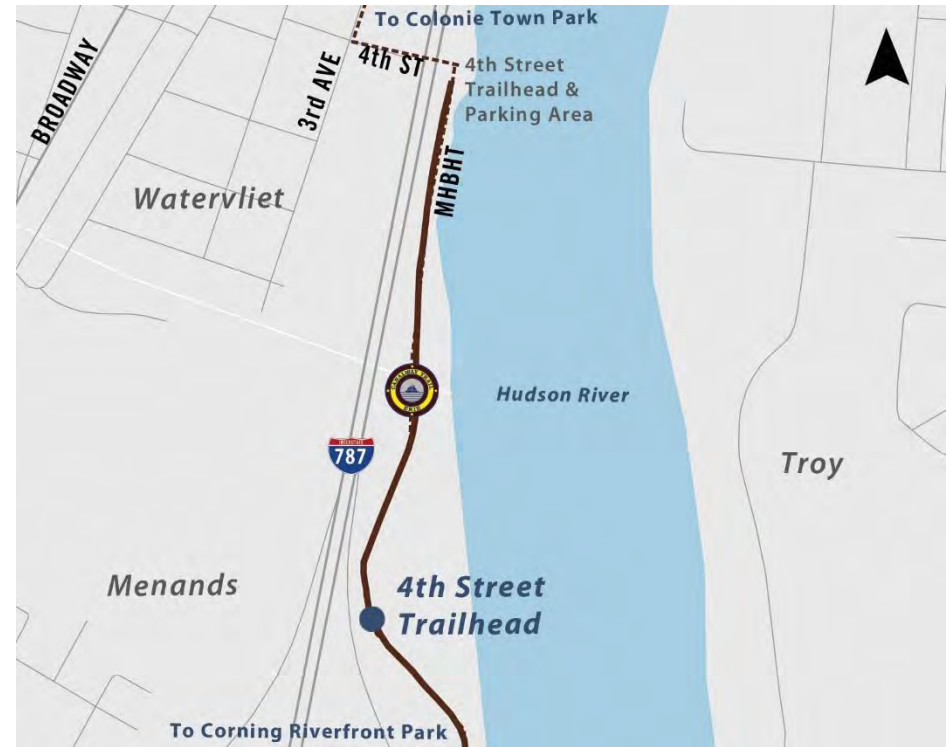
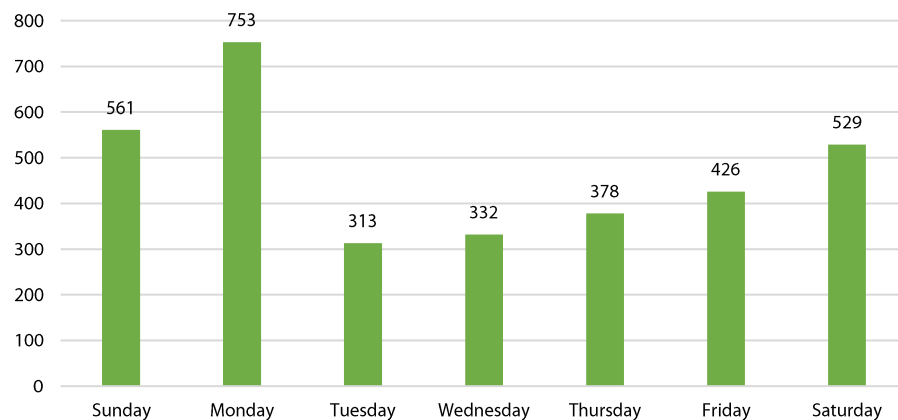
Winter	14,996
Spring	41,534
Summer	49,211
Fall	22,648

Usage Mode Split

	4 th Street Trailhead
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Bicyclists	73%
Pedestrians	26%
Other	1%

Daily Usage



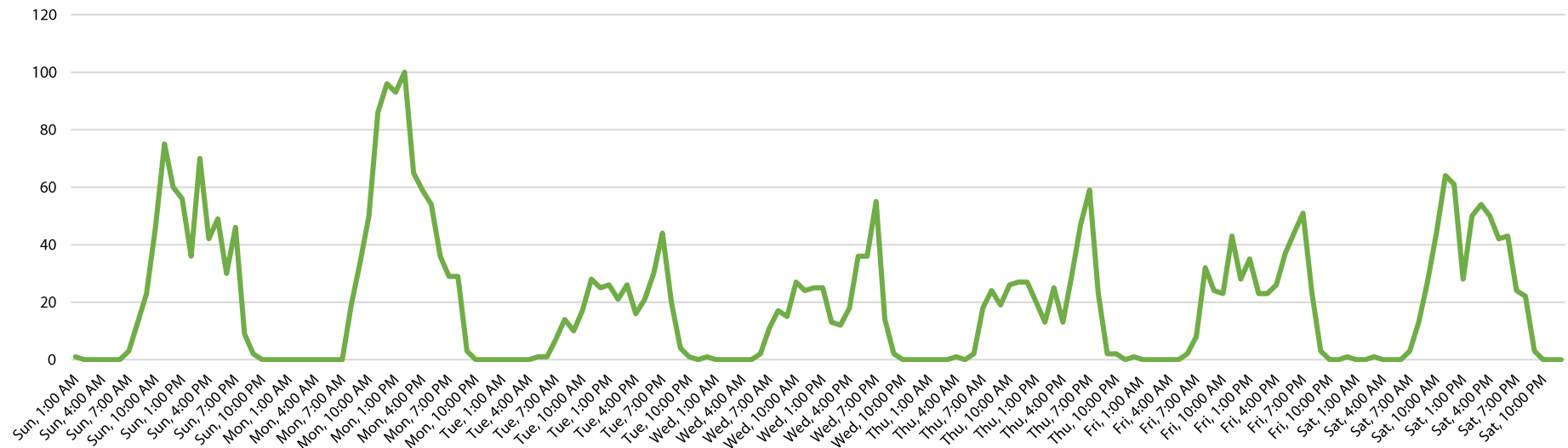
Daily Usage Profile

	4 th Street Trailhead
Average weekday	440
Average weekend	545
Maximum weekday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Sunday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 12-2 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 10 AM-12 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage	
4 th Street Trailhead	
January	3,852
February	3,852
March	8,987
April	14,123
May	14,123
June	15,407
July	16,690
August	17,974
September	14,123
October	7,703
November	7,703
December	3,852
Annual	128,388

Usage Gender Split		
4 th Street Trailhead		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	26%	48%
Pedestrians	13%	13%
Overall	38%	62%

Hourly Usage



Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Albany

Estimated Annual Usage

Corning Riverfront Park – South (USS Slater)	98,943
Corning Riverfront Park- Central (Barge Restaurant)	202,839
Corning Riverfront Park – North (Boat Launch)	184,509

Estimated Seasonal Usage

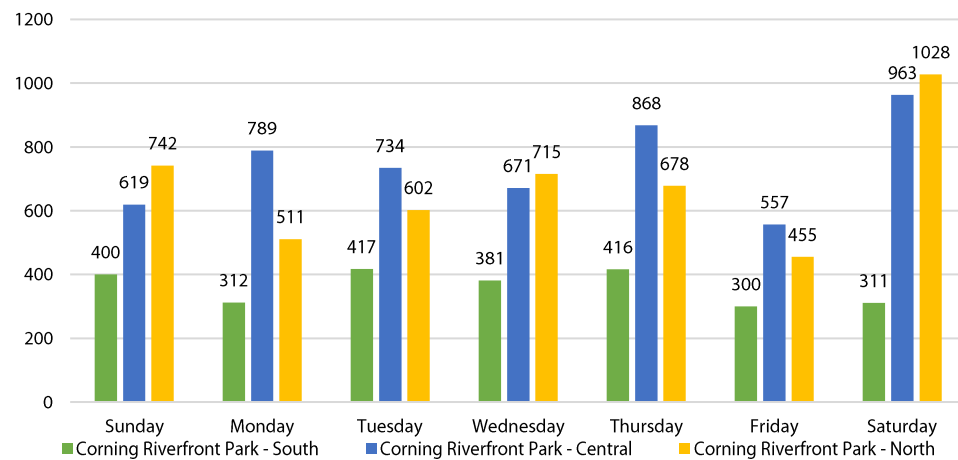
	USS Slater	Barge Restaurant	Boat Launch
Winter	11,557	23,692	21,551
Spring	32,008	65,618	59,689
Summer	37,925	77,748	70,722
Fall	17,454	35,781	32,547

Usage Mode Split

	USS Slater	Barge Restaurant	Boat Launch
Bicyclists	32%	37%	28%
Pedestrians	68%	63%	70%
Other	0%	0%	3%



Daily Usage

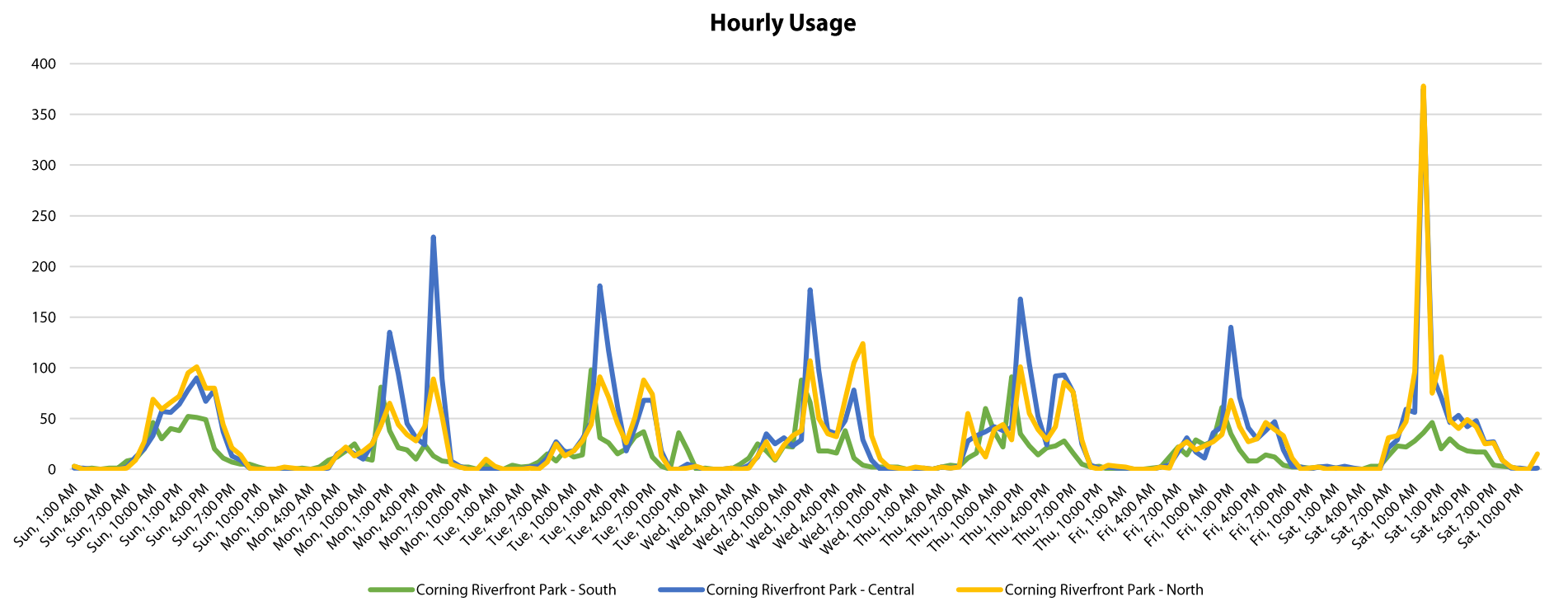


Daily Usage Profile

	USS Slater	Barge Restaurant	Boat Launch
Average weekday	365	724	592
Average weekend	356	791	885
Maximum weekday	Tuesday	Thursday	Wednesday
Maximum weekend	Sunday	Sunday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Tuesday, 12-2 PM	Monday, 5-7 PM	Wednesday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Sunday, 2-4 PM	Saturday, 10 AM-12 PM	Saturday, 9-11 AM

Estimated Monthly Usage			
	USS Slater	Barge Restaurant	Boat Launch
January	2,968	6,085	5,535
February	2,968	6,085	5,535
March	6,926	14,199	12,916
April	10,884	22,312	20,296
May	10,884	22,312	20,296
June	11,873	24,341	22,141
July	12,863	26,369	23,986
August	13,852	28,397	25,831
September	10,884	22,312	20,296
October	5,937	12,170	11,071
November	5,937	12,170	11,071
December	2,968	6,085	5,535
Annual	98,943	202,839	184,509

Usage Gender Split						
	USS Slater		Barge Restaurant		Boat Launch	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	8%	25%	12%	25%	9%	20%
Pedestrians	34%	33%	38%	25%	31%	41%
Overall	42%	58%	50%	50%	40%	60%



Railroad Run Trail

Saratoga Springs

Trail length – 1.3 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Saratoga YMCA	127,452
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Estimated Seasonal Usage

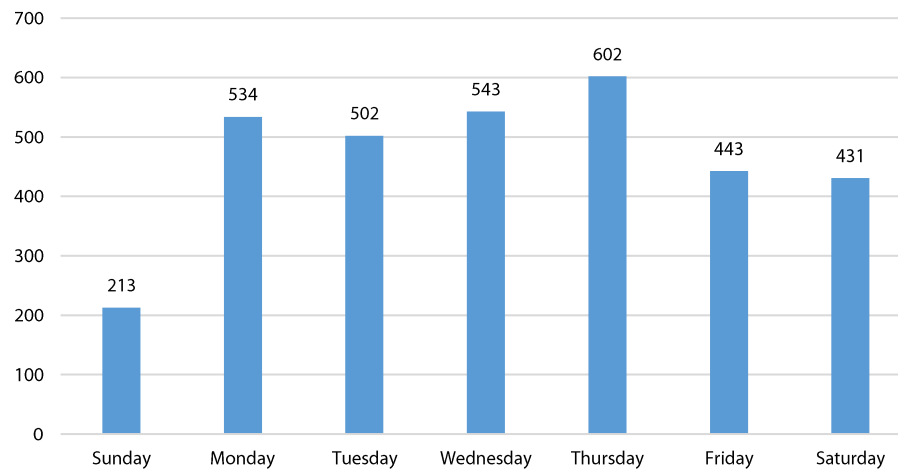
	Saratoga YMCA
Winter	14,886
Spring	41,231
Summer	48,852
Fall	22,483

Usage Mode Split

	Saratoga YMCA
Bicyclists	43.6%
Pedestrians	55.9%
Other	0.5%



Daily Usage



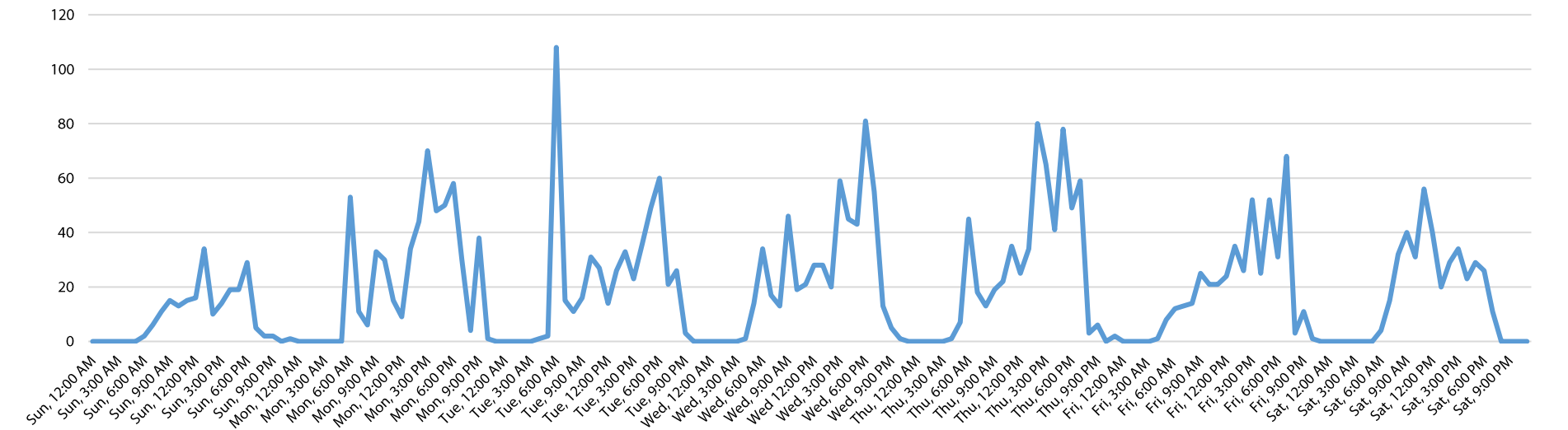
Daily Usage Profile

	Saratoga YMCA
Average weekday	525
Average weekend	322
Maximum weekday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Thursday, 2-4 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 11 AM-1 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage	
Saratoga YMCA	
January	3,824
February	3,824
March	8,922
April	14,020
May	14,020
June	15,294
July	16,569
August	17,843
September	14,020
October	7,647
November	7,647
December	3,824
Annual	127,452

Usage Gender Split		
Saratoga YMCA		
	Female	Male
Bicyclists	16%	28%
Pedestrians	32%	25%
Overall	48%	52%

Hourly Usage



Spring Run Trail

Saratoga Springs

Trail length – 1.1 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

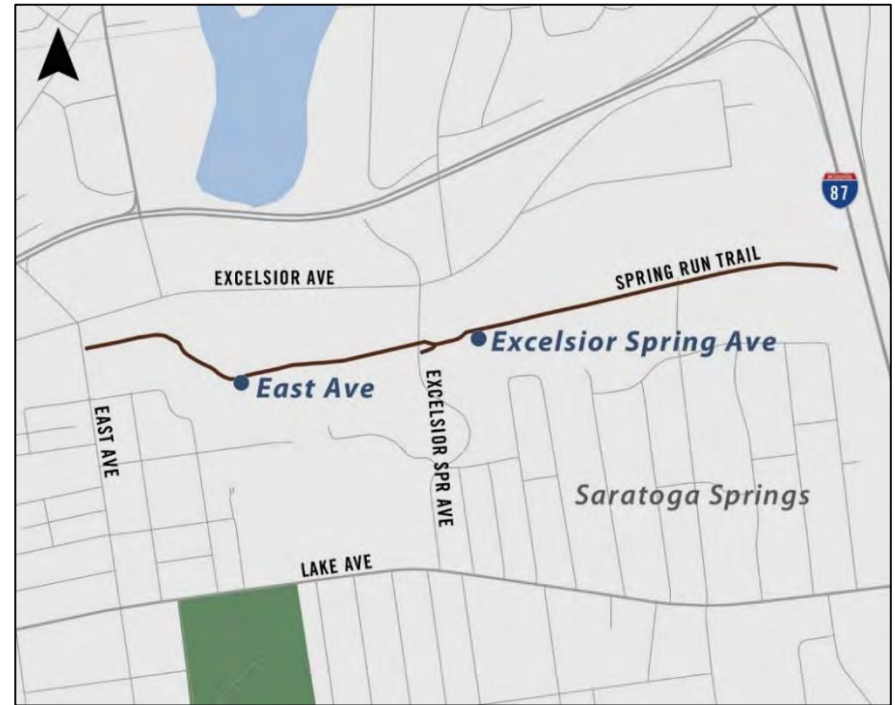
East Ave	64,155
Excelsior Spring Ave	63,102

Estimated Seasonal Usage

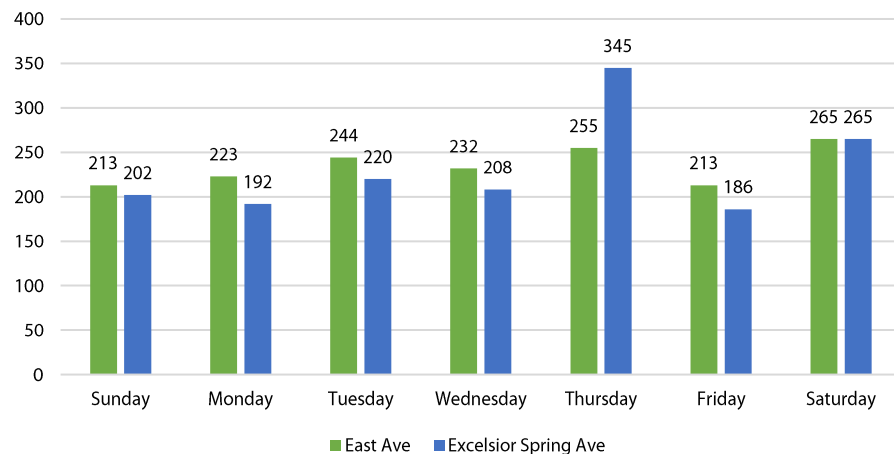
	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Winter	7,493	7,370
Spring	20,754	20,413
Summer	24,591	24,187
Fall	11,317	11,131

Usage Mode Split

	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Bicyclists	19%	14%
Pedestrians	77%	86%
Other	3%	0%



Daily Usage



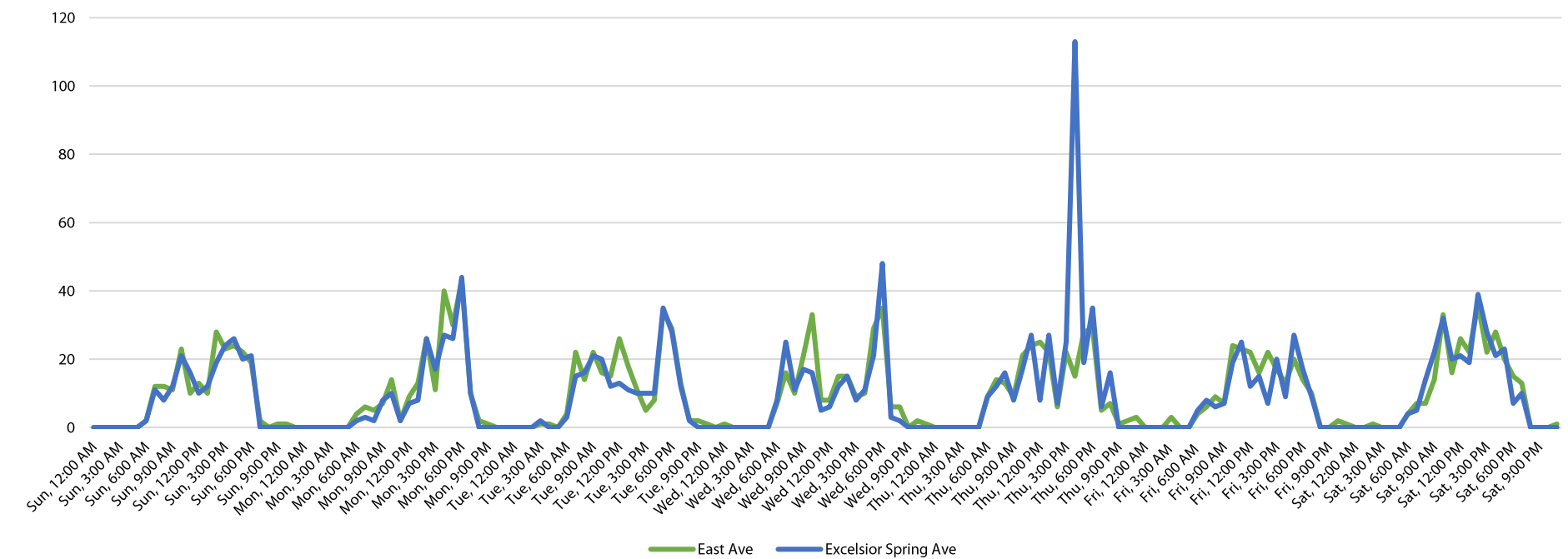
Daily Usage Profile

	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
Average weekday	233	230
Average weekend	239	234
Maximum weekday	Thursday	Thursday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM	Thursday, 3-5 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 1-3 PM	Saturday, 2-4 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	East Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave
January	1,925	1,893
February	1,925	1,893
March	4,491	4,417
April	7,057	6,941
May	7,057	6,941
June	7,699	7,572
July	8,340	8,203
August	8,982	8,834
September	7,057	6,941
October	3,849	3,786
November	3,849	3,786
December	1,925	1,893
Annual	64,155	63,102

Usage Gender Split				
	East Ave		Excelsior Spring Ave	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	7%	13%	2%	11%
Pedestrians	47%	33%	53%	33%
Overall	53%	46%	56%	44%

Hourly Usage



Uncle Sam Trail

Troy

Trail length – 3.5 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

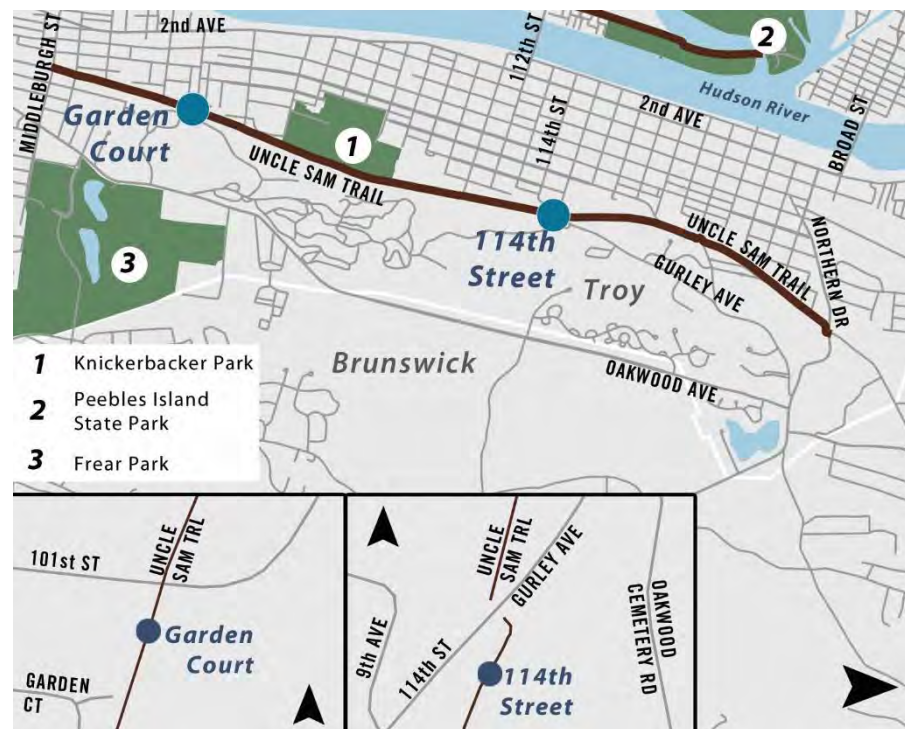
114th St	20,358
Garden Ct	33,150

Estimated Seasonal Usage

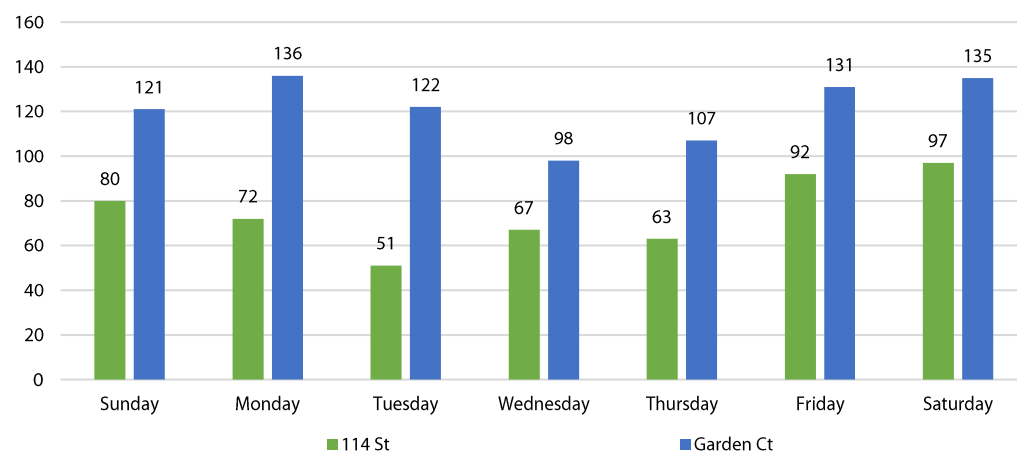
	114 St	Garden Ct
Winter	2,378	3,872
Spring	6,586	10,724
Summer	7,803	12,706
Fall	3,591	5,848

Usage Mode Split

	114 St	Garden Ct
Bicyclists	23%	63%
Pedestrians	77%	37%
Other	0%	0%



Daily Usage

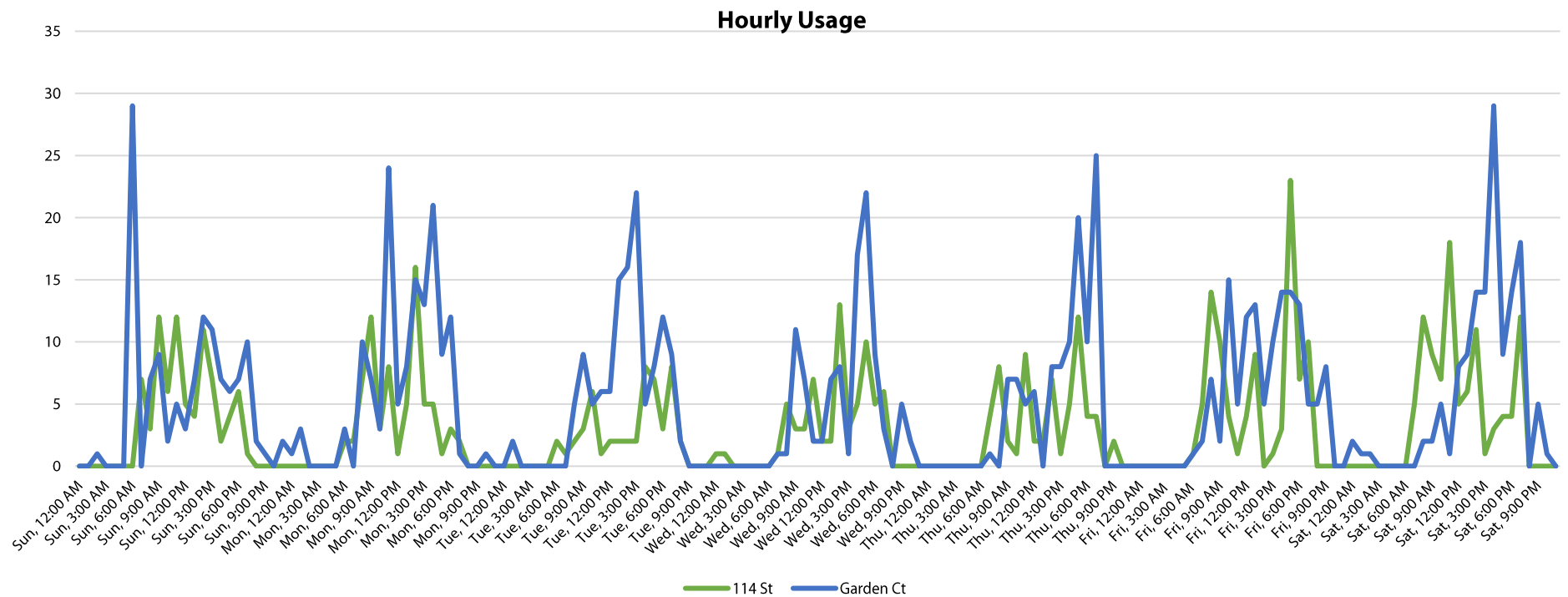


Daily Usage Profile

	114th St	Garden Ct
Average weekday	69	119
Average weekend	89	128
Maximum weekday	Friday	Monday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Friday, 5-7 PM	Tuesday, 2-4 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 10 AM-12 PM	Saturday, 3-5 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	114th St	Garden Ct
January	611	995
February	611	995
March	1,425	2,321
April	2,239	3,647
May	2,239	3,647
June	2,443	3,978
July	2,647	4,310
August	2,850	4,641
September	2,239	3,647
October	1,221	1,989
November	1,221	1,989
December	611	995
Annual	20,358	33,150

Usage Gender Split				
	114th St		Garden Ct	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	3%	19%	24%	54%
Pedestrians	32%	45%	17%	29%
Overall	35%	65%	41%	59%



Zim Smith Trail

Malta and Round Lake

Trail length – 10 miles

Estimated Annual Usage

Shenantaha Creek Park	53,781
Goldfoot Road	79,677

Estimated Seasonal Usage

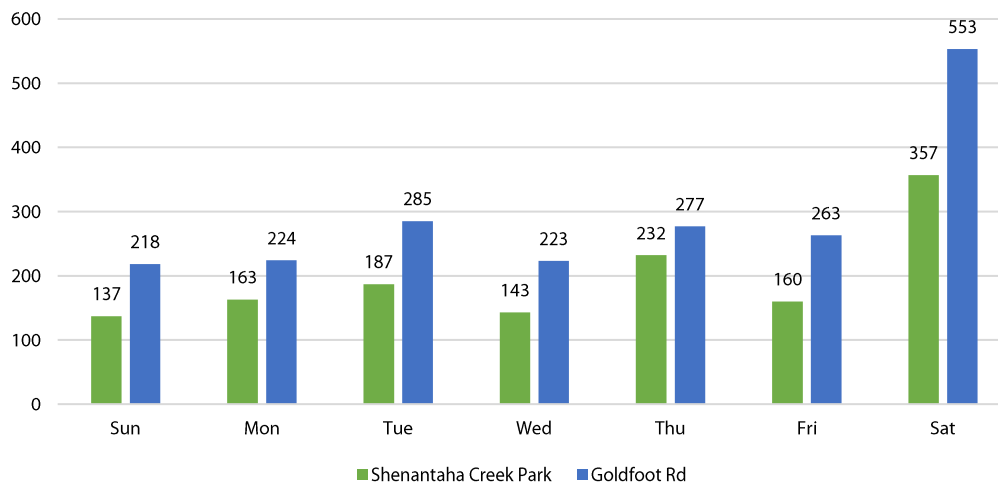
	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road
Winter	6,282	9,306
Spring	17,398	25,776
Summer	20,614	30,540
Fall	9,487	14,055

Usage Mode Split

	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road
Bicyclists	65%	51%
Pedestrians	34%	48%
Other	1%	1%



Daily Usage

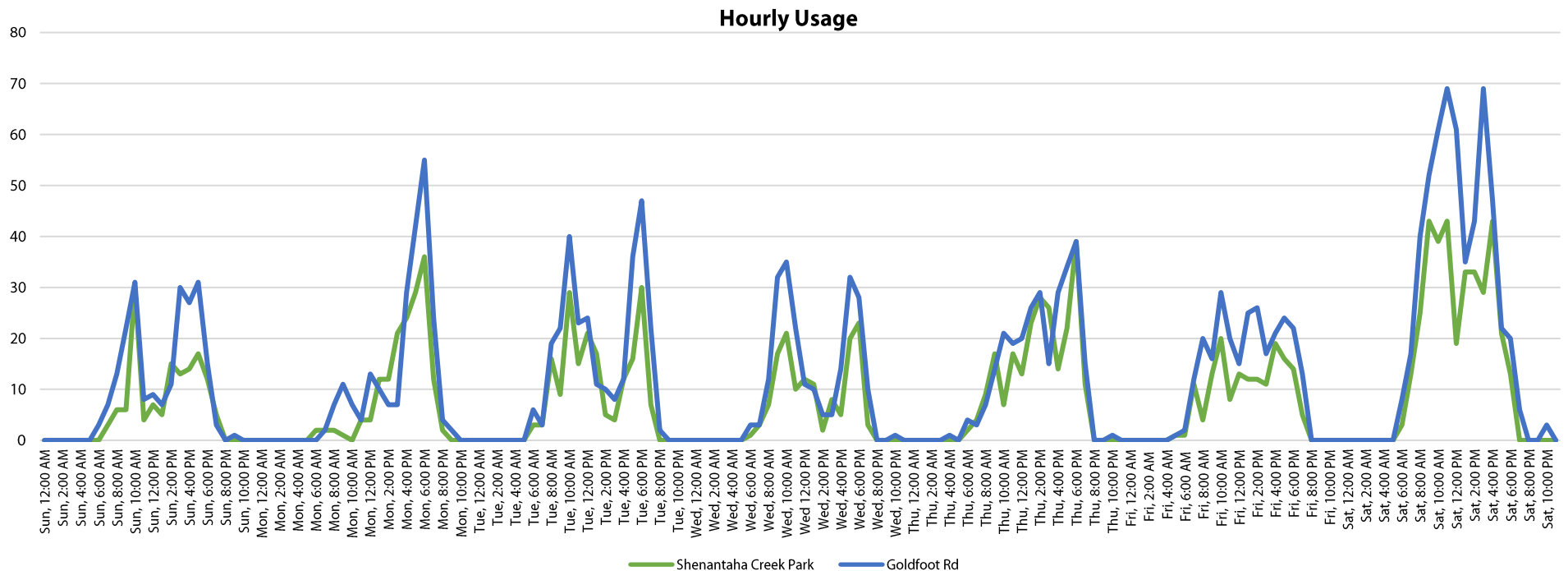


Daily Usage Profile

	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road
Average weekday	177	254
Average weekend	247	386
Maximum weekday	Thursday	Tuesday
Maximum weekend	Saturday	Saturday
Peak weekday usage	Monday, 5-7 PM	Monday, 5-7 PM
Peak weekend usage	Saturday, 9-11 AM	Saturday, 10 AM-12 PM

Estimated Monthly Usage		
	Shenantaha Creek Park	Goldfoot Road
January	1,613	2,390
February	1,613	2,390
March	3,765	5,577
April	5,916	8,764
May	5,916	8,764
June	6,454	9,561
July	6,992	10,358
August	7,529	11,155
September	5,916	8,764
October	3,227	4,781
November	3,227	4,781
December	1,613	2,390
Annual	53,781	79,677

Usage Gender Split				
	Shenantaha Creek Park		Goldfoot Road	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Bicyclists	25%	40%	23%	28%
Pedestrians	19%	16%	23%	25%
Overall	44%	56%	46%	54%



Section IV

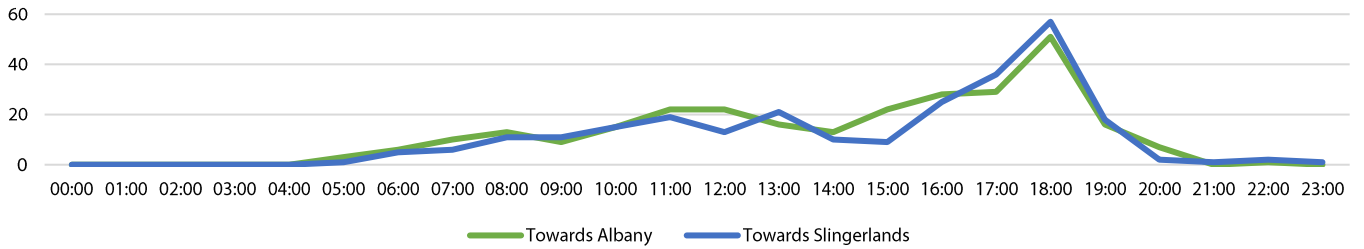
Appendices

Appendix A

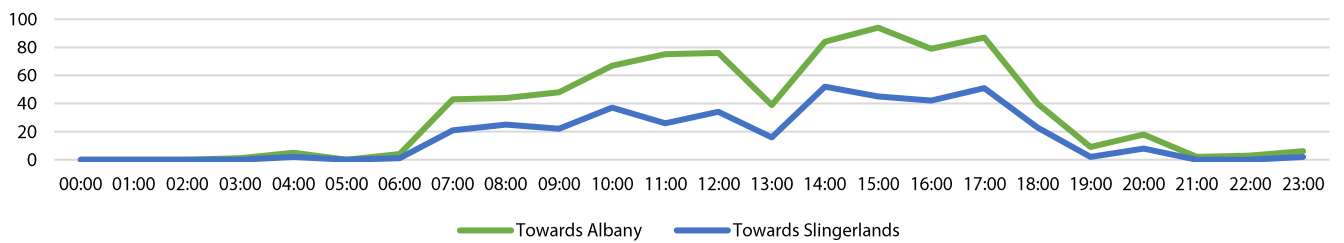
Bidirectional Count Data

Hudson Avenue, Albany County Helderberg-Hudson Rail Trail

Hudson Ave - Weekday Directional Usage

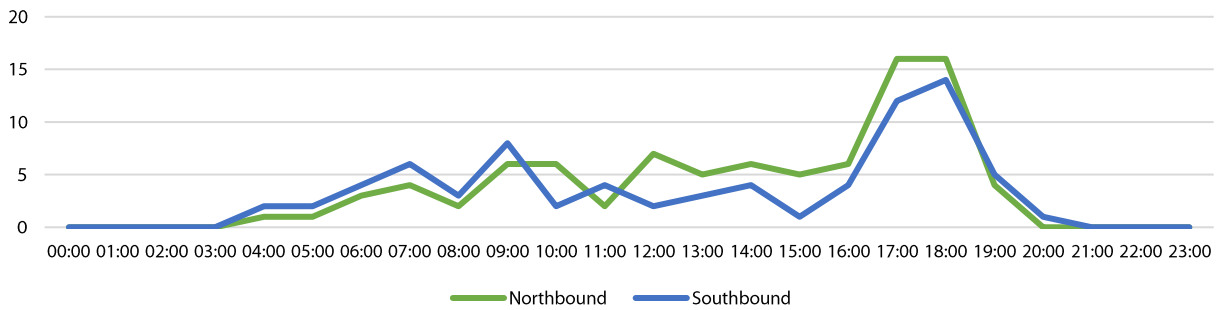


Hudson Ave - Weekend Directional Usage

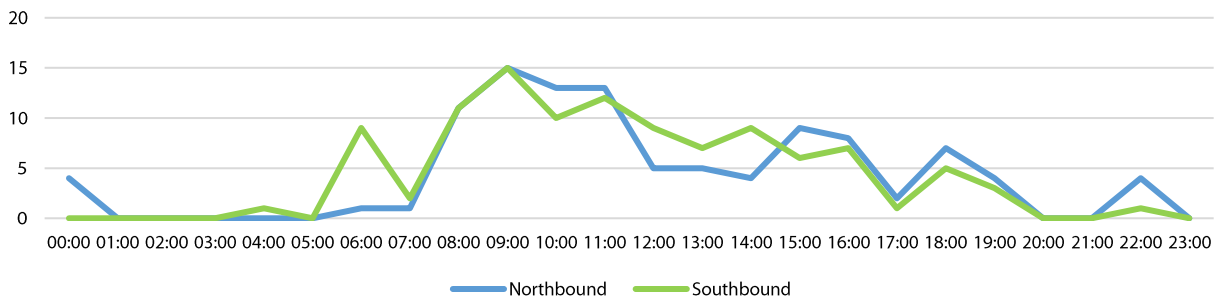


Admiral's Walk, Delaware Avenue – Black Bridge Trail

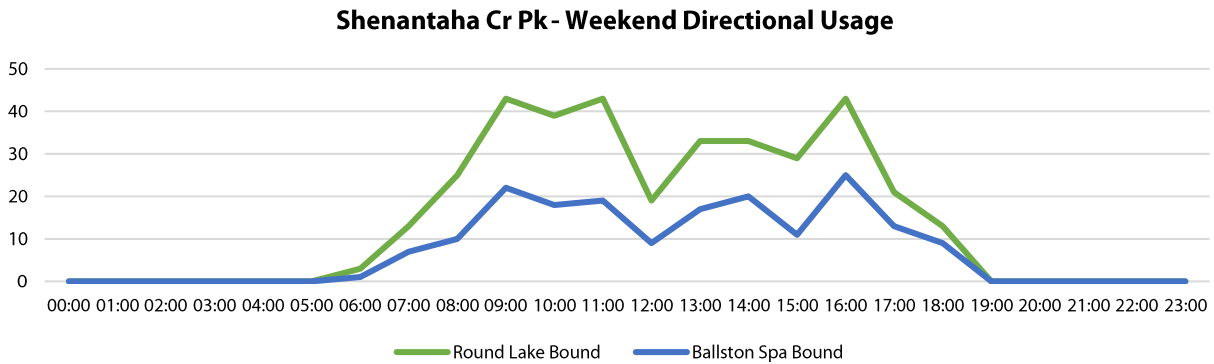
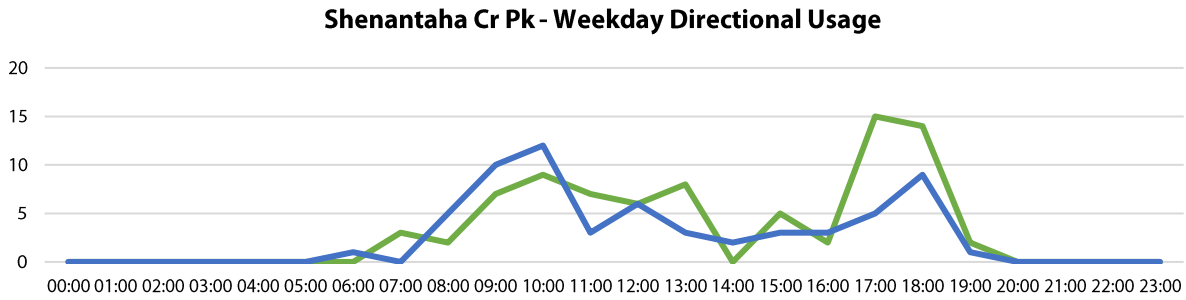
Admiral's Walk - Weekday Directional Usage



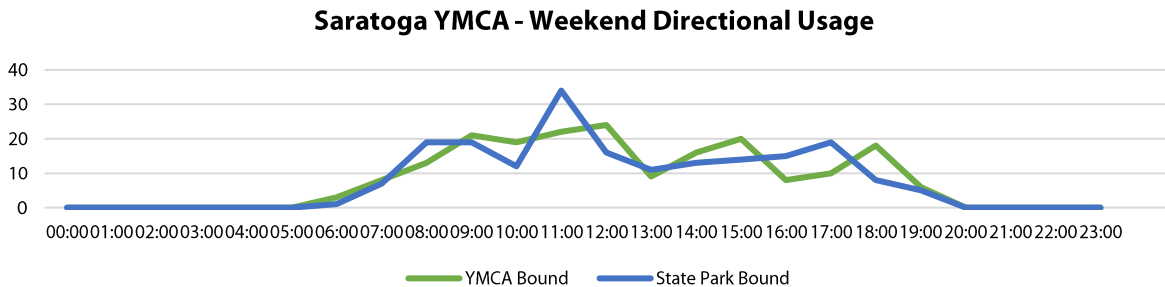
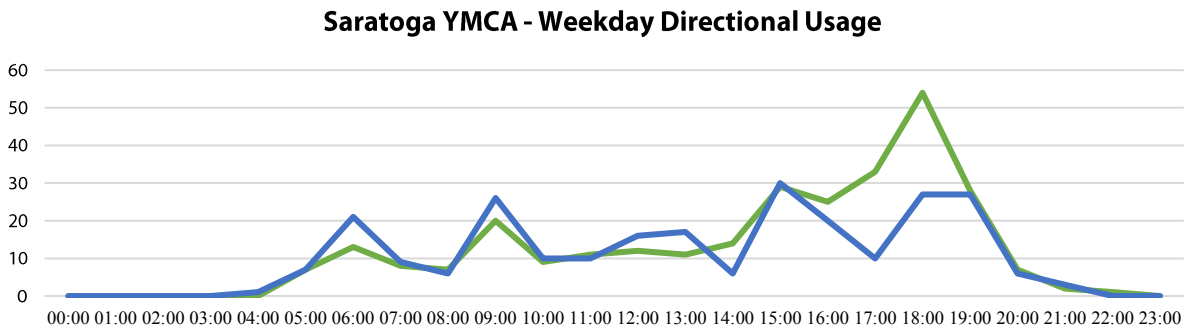
Admiral's Walk - Weekend Directional Usage



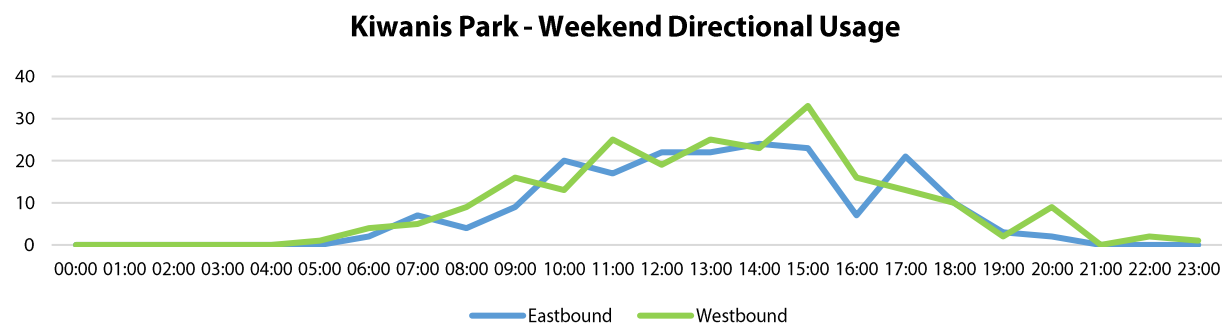
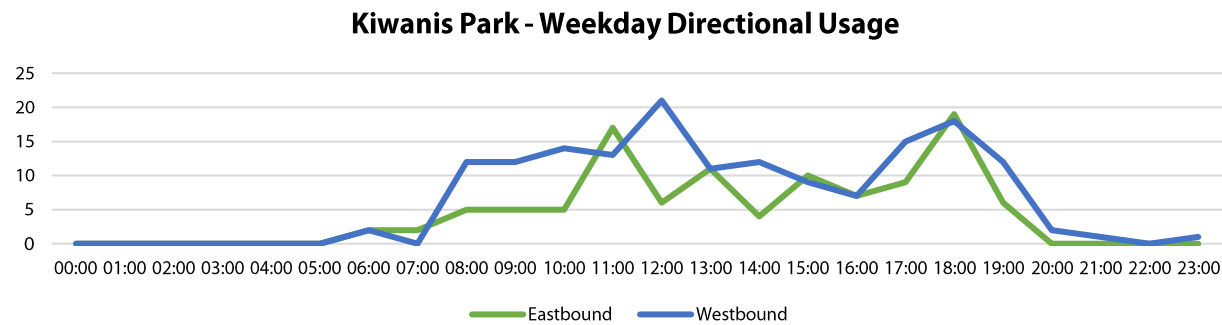
Shenantaha Creek Park, Zim Smith Trail



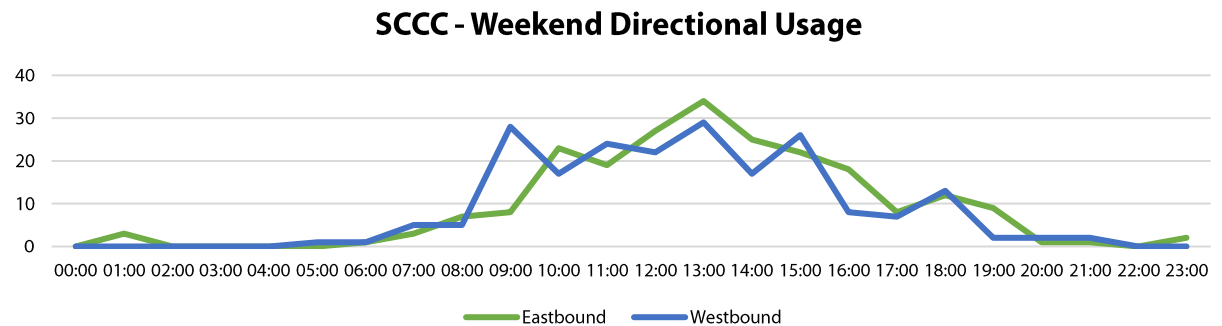
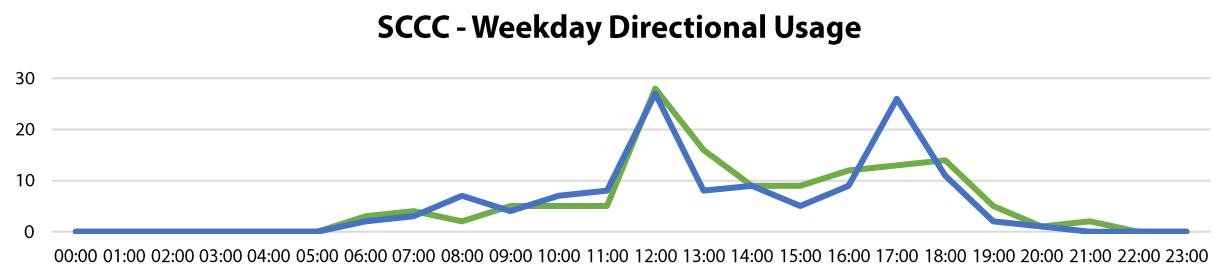
Saratoga YMCA, Railroad Run



Kiwanis Park, Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

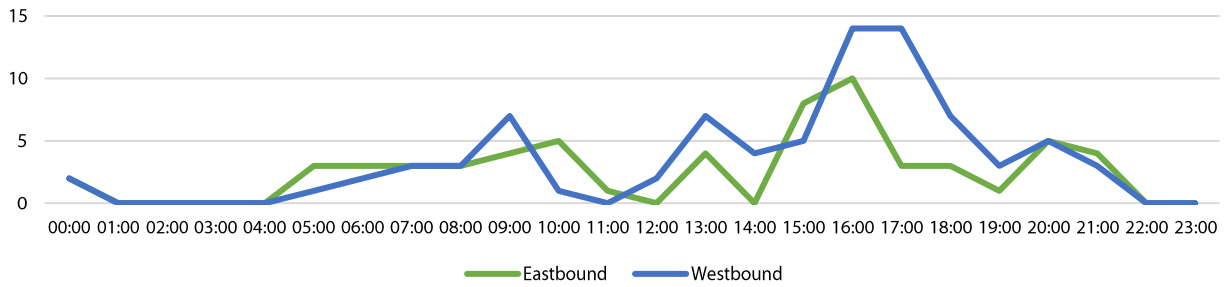


Schenectady County Community College, Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

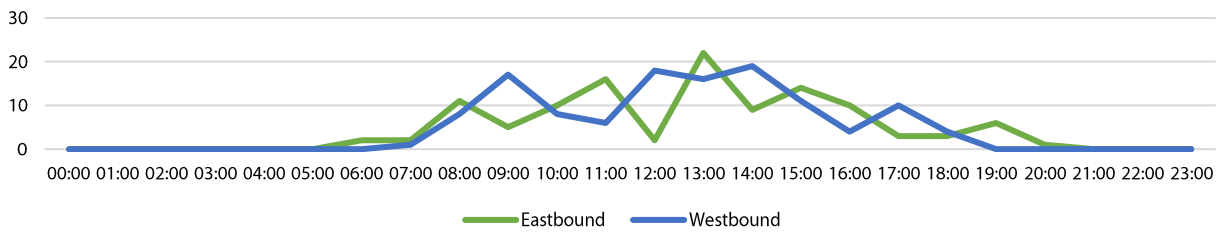


Nott St, Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

Nott St - Weekday Directional Usage

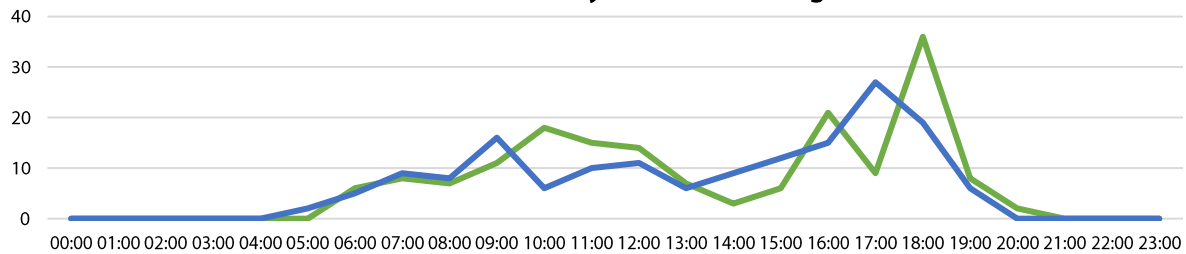


Nott St - Weekend Directional Usage

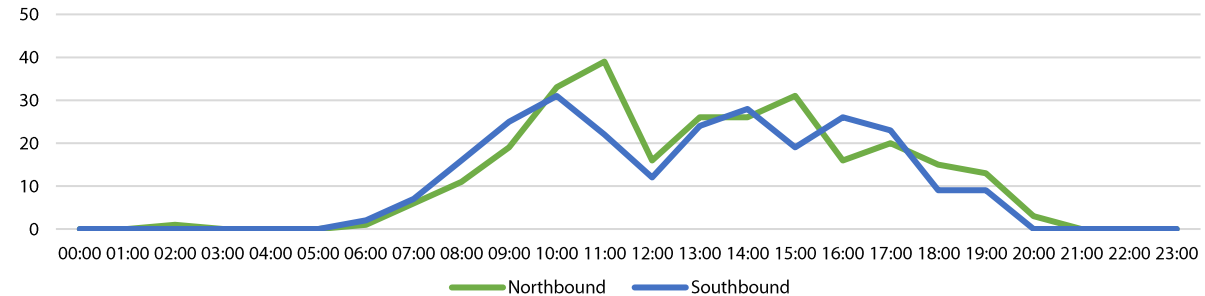


4 St Trailhead, Mohawk Hudson Bike-Hike Trail

4th St - Weekday Directional Usage

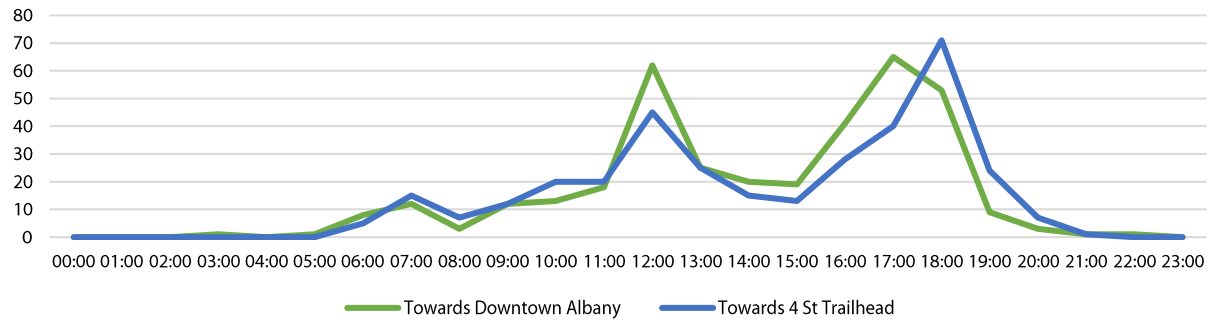


4th St - Weekend Directional Usage

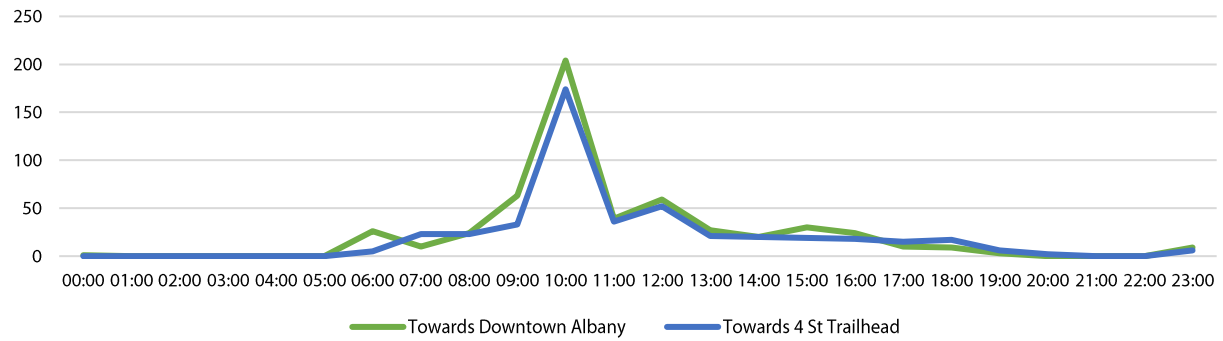


Corning Riverfront Park – Boat Launch, MHBHT

Corning Riverfront Pk-Boat Launch -- Weekday Directional Usage

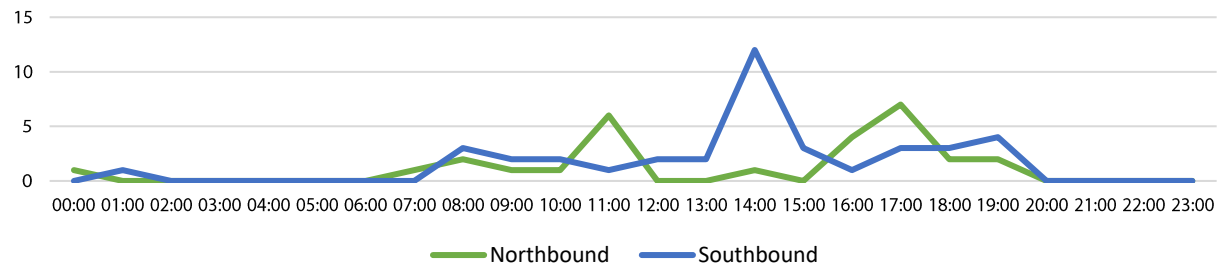


Corning Riverfront Pk-Boat Launch - Weekend Directional Usage

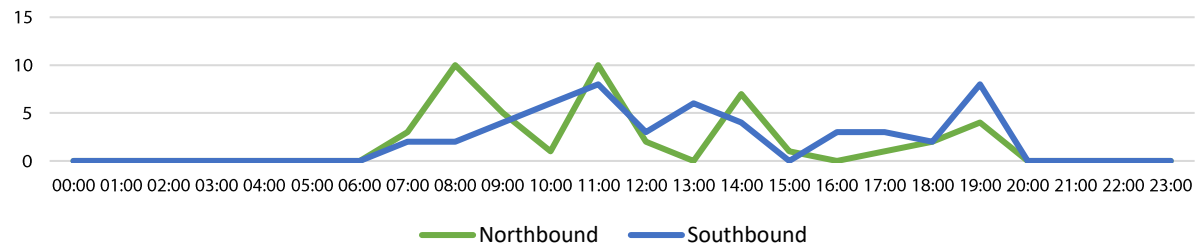


114 St, Uncle Sam Trail

114 St - Weekday Directional Usage



114 St - Weekend Directional Usage



Appendix B

NBPDP Screenline Count Form

Name: _____ Location: _____

Date: _____ Start Time: _____ End Time: _____

Weather: _____

Please fill in your name, count location, date, time period, and weather conditions (fair, rainy, very cold). Count all bicyclists and pedestrians crossing your screen line under the appropriate categories.

- Count for two hours in 15 minute increments.
- Count the number of people on the bicycle, not the number of bicycles.
- Pedestrians include people in wheelchairs or others using assistive devices, children in strollers, etc.
- People using equipment such as skateboards or rollerblades should be included in the “Other” category.
- **Contact Greg Francese at (O) 518-434-1583 or (C) 518-248-2116 with any questions or issues.**

	Bicycles		Pedestrians		Others
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Indicate Type
00-:15					
15-:30					
30-:45					
45-1:00					
1:00-1:15					
1:15-1:30					
1:30-1:45					
1:45-2:00					
Total					

*Return completed forms by September 30, 2016 to
Greg Francese, Parks & Trails New York, 29 Elk St., Albany, NY 12207*

Appendix C

Observational Count Schedule

Capital District Trail Counts | Observational Count Schedule

Sat, Sep 10	Tue, Sep 13	Wed, Sep 14	Thu, Sep 15	Sat, Sep 17	Tue, Sep 20	Wed, Sep 21	Thu, Sep 22	Fri, Sep 24
Excelsior Spring Ave	Excelsior Spring Ave	East Ave	Outlet Rd	East Ave	Shenantaha Creek Park	Kiwanis Pk	114 St	114 St
Saratoga YMCA	Saratoga YMCA	Admiral's Walk	Garden Ct	Outlet Rd	Corning Preserve Barge Restaurant	4 St	SCCC Parking Lot	Kiwanis Pk
Main St / Rte 146A	Main St / Rte 146A	S Pearl St	Corning Preserve Quay St	Shenantaha Creek Park			Lions Pk	SCCC Parking Lot
Curry Ave	Curry Ave	Shaker Ridge CC		Hudson Ave			Colonie Town Pk	Lions Pk
Admiral's Walk	Hudson Ave	Nott St		S Pearl St				
Garden Ct		Corning Preserve Boat Launch		Colonie Town Pk				
Shaker Ridge CC				4 St				
Nott St				Corning Preserve Barge Restaurant				
Corning Preserve Boat Launch				Corning Preserve Quay St				

Appendix D

Electronic Counter Installation Schedule

Location	Install date	Take down date
Week One - 9.2 - 9.8		
Kiwanis Pk, ECT	Friday, Sep 2	Friday, Sep 9
SCCC, ECT	Thursday, Sep 1	Friday, Sep 9
Nott St, ECT	Friday, Sep 2	Friday, Sep 9
Lions Park, ECT	Friday, Sep 2	Friday, Sep 9
Colonie Town Park, ECT	Friday, Sep 2	Friday, Sep 9
4 St, ECT	Thursday, Sep 1	Friday, Sep 9
114 St, Uncle Sam	Thursday, Sep 1	Friday, Sep 9
Garden Ct, Uncle Sam	Thursday, Sep 1	Friday, Sep 9
Week Two - 9.12 - 9.18		
East Ave, Spring Run	Monday, Sep 12	Monday, Sep 19
Excelsior Spring Ave, Spring Run	Monday, Sep 12	Monday, Sep 19
YMCA, Railroad Run	Monday, Sep 12	Monday, Sep 19
Shenantaha Creek Pk, Zim Smith	Monday, Sep 12	Tuesday, Sep 20
Goldfoot Rd, Zim Smith	Monday, Sep 12	Tuesday, Sep 20
Outlet Rd, Ballston Vets	Monday, Sep 12	Tuesday, Sep 20
Main St, Ballston Vets	Monday, Sep 12	Tuesday, Sep 20
Admirals Walk, Delaware Ave Trl	Monday, Sep 12	Monday, Sep 19
Week Three - 9.20 - 9.26		
Shaker CC, Albany Shaker Trl	Wednesday, Sep 21	Wednesday, Sep 28
Corning Preserve N, ECT	Wednesday, Sep 21	Wednesday, Sep 28
Corning Preserve M, ECT	Wednesday, Sep 21	Wednesday, Sep 28
Corning Preserve S, ECT	Thursday, Sep 22	Thursday, Sep 29
S Pearl St, ACRT	Wednesday, Sep 21	Wednesday, Sep 28
Hudson Ave, ACRT	Wednesday, Sep 21	Wednesday, Sep 28

Appendix E

Comparable Trail Count Data

Comparable Trail Count Data

The following locations have previously been counted by PTNY, CDTC, and the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation as part of a trail count effort. Prior to 2010, PTNY used the Lindsay model to estimate annual usage. This methodology used electronic counters and volunteers to easily deliver a more accurate estimation of annual trail usage volume. Since 2010, PTNY has employed NBPDP methodology. In 2015, NYS OPRHP employed NBPDP data collection and estimation methodology.

Count Title (Year)	Estimate	Methodology
<i>Lions Park, Niskayuna – Mohawk Hudson Bike Hike / Erie Canalway Trail (MHBHT)</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	158,568	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Who's On the Trail, PTNY (2009)	173,927	NBPDP – observed counts; at least two weekday and two weekend two hour count periods.
Trail User Survey & Count, NYSOPRHP (2015)	373,647	NBPDP – observed counts
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	263,757	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Corning Riverfront Park Boat Launch, Albany – MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	161,564	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Who's On the Trail, PTNY (2015)	156,714	NBPDP – observed counts; at least two weekday and two weekend two hour count periods.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	184,509	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Kiwanis Park, Rotterdam – MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	52,198	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Who's On the Trail (2009), PTNY	56,715	Lindsay et al. Model*

* Lindsay, Greg, Jeff Wilson, Elena Rubchinskaya, Jihui Yang, Yuling Han. (2007). Estimating urban trail traffic: Methods for Existing and Proposed Trails. *Landscape Urban Planning*, 299-325.

Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	95,121	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Schenectady County Community College, Rotterdam - MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	89,071	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Who's On the Trail (2009), PTNY	105,869	Lindsay et al. Model.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	99,372	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Nott Street, Schenectady - MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	20,995	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	41,371	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Colonie Town Park, Colonie – MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	93,886	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Who's On the Trail (2009), CDTC	95,471	Lindsay et al. Model
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	95,394	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>4th St Trailhead, Watervliet – MHBHT</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	106,437	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	128,388	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Shenantaha Creek Park, Malta – Zim Smith Trail</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	52,031	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	53,781	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Goldfoot Rd / Round Lake Rd, Round Lake – Zim Smith Trail</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	22,664	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	79,677	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts

<i>114th St, Troy – Uncle Sam Trail</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	16,634	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	20,358	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts
<i>Garden Ct, Troy - Uncle Sam Trail</i>		
Trail Perspectives (2006), CDTC	27,068	CDTC warm weather estimate extrapolated using NBPDP adjustment factors.
Capital District Trail User Counts (2016), CDTC/PTNY	33,150	NBPDP – observed and electronic counts