

January 25, 2021

Mr. Alex Elvin, General Planner
Martha's Vineyard Commission
PO Box 1447
Oak Bluffs, MA 02557

Re: Martha's Vineyard Regional High School – Athletic Field Improvements
(Amended DRI # 352)

Dear Mr. Elvin;

I received your email and staff/MV Commissioners questions dated January 22, 2021, regarding the MVRHS's Application for an amended DRI, as referenced above. I have coordinated our reply with the MVRPS and project team. The following is a listing of your questions and our responses.

Commissioner Questions

1. Provide details on existing sprinkler system for the playing fields.

Response: The existing irrigation plans will be provided by Mike Taus, MVRHS Facilities Director under separate cover.

2. Provide a diagram showing the current hourly usage of the athletic fields.

Response: Please refer to the attached 2020 Field Use Summary prepared by the MVRHS staff for information detailing the current and future use of the athletic fields. This information was also provided in our response to questions dated December 28, 2020.

3. How does the July 2020 field use analysis account for away games? (The Dec. 28 Q&A document, question 16, addressed the analysis, but not in terms of away games.)

Response: (Mark McCarthy) These events are often difficult to plan for in advance as they are impacted by many overlapping team schedules and can vary by season and weather conditions. Teams typically practice or play games 6 days per week. There may be weeks when a team has one game home and one game away, another when they may have two games away or two games at home or may not have any games at all. Typically when one gender team is away the other gender is home, so even though the boys soccer team may be at an away game the girls team will be home vs the same school. During pre-seasons some teams may practice two times per day. We used the 6 days per week as the best way to establish an average over an entire season, from year to year and would be considered a conservative number due to the fact that two teams are usually practicing on the same field. We often have both JV and Varsity teams using the same field, at the same time, and we have to split the field up into halves, thus using one field for two team practices. Example: a JV team's practice event and a varsity team's practice event is likely taking place on the same field, not two different fields, thus increasing the wear and



tear on the one field. This holds true for boys and girls soccer, football, field hockey, boys lacrosse and girls lacrosse, as they all use the same field to practice JV and Varsity.

In the analysis, only varsity home games were included in the stadium field use count for boys and girls soccer. For football and boys and girls lacrosse both JV and Varsity teams use the stadium field as their game field and were included in the analysis. Field hockey both practices and plays all their JV and Varsity games on the same field that is not the stadium field but doubles as the girls lacrosse practice field. In the analysis, soccer teams, which are allowed to play eighteen (18) total games per season, we only include nine (9) home games for field use. That would hold true for lacrosse and field hockey as well. For football we included the maximum amount of home games we would host each year, which would be six.

- 4. Huntress calculates that installation of a synthetic field over a 20-year period is \$1,675,834. If, alternatively those funds were invested on grass field(s) instead, what would be the approximate economic benefit be to the island locally if maintenance crews and other personnel were hired, trained and retained on island?**

Response: The extreme amount of hours being programmed for the high school athletics is the main reason our existing fields are failing, and not the annual maintenance program. Please refer to our response to question #6 for additional information.

- 5. How is the sub-base layer for the synthetic field different than that of the natural field, in terms of cost and design?**

Response: In the project plans you will find details for a natural grass field profile on sheet L-12, detail #2, and sheet L-13, details #4 & #5. For the synthetic turf field profile please refer to sheet L-4, details #1 & #2. All material and dimensions are noted on the referenced plans.

For costs of the natural grass and synthetic turf field please refer to the cost estimates provided in the Athletic Field Master Plan, dated February 4, 2018 – Estimate of probable construction costs, dated December 18, 2018.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| a. Synthetic Turf Subbase & Drainage Construction: | \$344,750.00 |
| b. Natural Grass Athletic Field Improvements: | \$250,000.00 |

- 6. What is the high school not doing in terms of current natural grass maintenance that leads it believe it must pursue a synthetic field?**

*Response: The extreme amount of hours being programmed for the high school athletics is the main reason our existing fields are failing, and not the annual maintenance program. **By introducing one synthetic turf field to take over 1800 hours of use we can significantly improve the quality of our remaining natural grass surfaces.***



For additional information please refer to the response provided in the following documents

- a. *HAI response to MVC, dated December 28, 2020 – Question #1.*
- b. *HAI response to MVC, dated December 17, 2020 – Question #2*
- c. *HAI response to MVC, dated December 1, 2020 – Question #1*
- d. *HAI response to MVC, dated December 1, 2020 – Question #12*
- e. *HAI response to MVC, dated November 13, 2020 – Question #4*
- f. *HAI response to MVC, dated November 13, 2020 – Question #15*

- 7. How does HAI reconcile the statement made in the Q&A dated Dec. 28 (Question 1), “In my opinion, the natural grass fields at MVRHS cannot withstand greater usage, with or without additional BMP activities” to the statement by the Natural Grass Advisory Group in their submission that the problem with the MVRHS natural grass fields is not overuse but inadequate maintenance, and the statement in the Horsley Witten case study report, “It is likely that MVRHS could meet its usage needs with natural grass if they would commit to a maintenance program that focused on soil testing, aeration, soil amendments, frequent mowing, and the use of organic fertilizer to promote good soils and a strong root system”?**

Response: HAI to provide response under separate cover.

- 8. In the Q&A dated Dec. 28 (Question 11), HAI’s response notes that the fibers passed the UV tests. What does that mean to have passed the test in terms of the fiber's resistance to decomposition, durability, breakage, etc.? What has to be demonstrated to get such a score (or any other)?**

As outlined in the Labosport testing results, the following organization have provided criteria needing to be met to show that the product passes the performance, durability, product identification and facility testing requirements.

- a. *EN-15330-1: This European Standard specifies performance, durability, product identification and facility testing requirements for synthetic turf sports surfaces used primarily outdoors. Five categories of surface are covered, each based on the principal sporting use of the surface, as follows: - surfaces designed primarily for hockey; - surfaces designed primarily for association football; - surfaces designed primarily for rugby union for training purposes; - surfaces designed primarily for tennis; - surfaces designed for multi-sports use. The requirements are intended to apply to surfaces used for community, educational and recreational sport. For professional and elite levels of competition, many sports governing bodies have published their own specifications; the requirements of the sports governing bodies might differ from those detailed in this European Standard and facility developers are advised to ensure that they select surfaces offering the correct level of performance for the level of competition played on the pitch or court.*
- b. *The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA),*



- c. *International Rugby Association (IRB), and*
- d. *The International Field Hockey Association (FIH).*

Please refer to Figure 1 “Labosport Test report results” included below. As noted on the results, the fibers were tested for both UVA (Long-term) and UVB (short-term) ultraviolet light exposure. The fibers were measured for breaking force and color change stability over the testing period.

Color Change / Grey Scale: *The results show a test result of 4/5 for the tested fiber. All governing bodies require a score that is equal to or greater than 3, on a scale of 0-5. A score of 4/5 represents “little to no change” in color from UV exposure.*

Breaking Force: *Breaking force is the force (lbs) required to break the fiber by pulling. All governing bodies that required the test required a result equal to or greater than 8 lbs, with less than 50% variation in measured fiber width. The IronTurf fiber provided 17 lbs of force on a new fiber, and 18 lbs of force on the same fiber after UV exposure. The dimensional variation was 2% overall as measured before and after testing. Both results were marked as passing by Labosport.*

Please refer to the Labosport results provided to the MVC on December 28, 2020 for additional information.

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TEST REPORT / RAPPORT D'ESSAIS
XWR 6600/3 FGN / TEN CATE GRASS MIDDLE EAST



UVA (340 nm) ageing (4896 kJ) / Vieillissement aux UVA

Test method / Norme d'essai : EN 14836

| Parameters Éléments | Units Unités | Test method Méthodes d'essais | New fiber Fibre neuve | UVA (340 nm) ageing | Variation (%) | Requirements | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | | EN 15330-1 | FIFA | IRB | FIH |
| RAL Classic | (-) | internal method méthode interne | 6003 | 6003 | identical | - | - | identical | identical |
| | | | $\Delta E=3,98$ | $\Delta E=4,01$ | | - | - | | |
| | | | 6025 | 6025 | | - | - | | |
| | | | $\Delta E=5,18$ | $\Delta E=5,31$ | | - | - | | |
| Color change - Grey scale Changement de couleur - Echelle de gris | (-) | EN 20105-A02 | - | 4-5 | - | ≥ 3 | ≥ 3 | ≥ 3 | ≥ 3 |
| | | | Breaking force Résistance de rupture | (N) | EN 13864 | 17,8 | 18,2 | 2% | ≥ 8 $\leq 50\%$ |
| Pile dtex Poids de fil | (dtex) | internal method méthode interne | 2325 | 2225 | 4% | - | - | - | - |
| Pile thickness Épaisseur | (μ m) | video method méthode vidéo | 377 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

UVB (313 nm) ageing (4896 kJ) / Vieillissement aux UVB

Test method / Norme d'essai : EN 14836

| Parameters Éléments | Units Unités | Test method Méthodes d'essais | New fiber Fibre neuve | UVB (313 nm) ageing | Variation (%) | Requirements |
|---|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | | NF P 90-112 EN 15330-1 |
| RAL Classic | (-) | internal method méthode interne | 6003 | 6003 | identical | - |
| | | | $\Delta E=3,98$ | $\Delta E=3,69$ | | - |
| | | | 6025 | 6025 | | - |
| | | | $\Delta E=5,18$ | $\Delta E=5,61$ | | - |
| Color change - Grey scale Changement de couleur - Echelle de gris | (-) | EN 20105-A02 | - | 4-5 | - | ≥ 3 |
| | | | Breaking force Résistance de rupture | (N) | EN 13864 | 17,8 |
| Pile dtex Poids de fil | (dtex) | internal method méthode interne | 2325 | 2238 | 4% | - |
| Pile thickness Épaisseur | (μ m) | video method méthode vidéo | 377 | - | - | - |

Figure 1 – Labosport Test Report results



9. What does it mean for the products to have passed the FIFA testing? (See May. 26 Q&A.)

Response: The Fédération Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) is a non-profit organization and international governing body of association football (Soccer in the US). Over the last 20 years, FIFA has developed a standard testing protocol for the synthetic turf to be used at the international level of World Cup competition to ensure the protection of professional soccer players worldwide. This protocol includes testing for the following surface characteristics: Vertical Ball Rebound, Angled Ball Rebound, Reduced Ball Roll, Shock Absorption, Deformation, Rotational Resistance, Skin / Surface Friction, and Skin Abrasion. Additional tests are conducted on turf pile height, color & weight, backing materials, shock absorption, seaming joints, and other criteria as outlined in the report.

The tests are conducted on the synthetic turf fiber, infill and shock pad independently, and then together as a system. The system is tested first as a new field, and then after both 3000 and 6000 cycles on a lisport testing machine simulating the life span of a typical synthetic turf field.

The following is taken from the FIFA testing criteria guidelines:

Quality Assurance -The development of the standard

The benchmark for testing from the start is a natural grass pitch in good condition. The artificial surface is only awarded one of the FIFA quality marks and called football turf if it meets the requirements set out in the Handbook of Requirements. A stringent two-phase testing procedure, which includes testing the product in the laboratory and testing the final installation, ensures that the football turf meets the requirements for playing performance, safety, durability and quality assurance. Both testing phases focus on:

- *Interaction between the player and the surface*
- *Interaction between the ball and the surface*
- *Product composition*
- *Weather resistance*
- *Seam strength*
- *Service life*

By comparing the results of both tests, you can be sure that the field of play fulfils exactly the same requirements as set out by the FIFA Quality Programme. If both tests are passed, FIFA awards the final installation either the FIFA QUALITY or the FIFA QUALITY PRO mark.

For additional information on the FIFA testing criteria please click [here](#).



- 10. Similarly, in the Q&A dated Nov. 13 (Question 18), HAI's response notes that with wear and tear, fibers can fold and lay over. What effect does this have on durability, breakage, etc.? Given the anticipated use of the field over time (per the high school estimates of use), after how many hours/years of usage can that be expected to begin to occur?**

Response: IronTurf, manufactured by GreenFields/Tencate, includes fibers that are woven together in a unique 'W' pattern, creating an unbreakable lock. This process produces a synthetic turf with no polyurethane backing, excellent playability, durability and safety. IronTurf has been proven to reduce infill flyout, allow for less rotational resistance and decreases lower leg stress while holding a consistent impact attenuation rating (GMAX).

GreenFields USA provided testing by Labosport for it's IronTurf woven synthetic turf product. The test results show that IronTurf surpassed 300,000 cycles on independent Lisport testing. 20,000 Lisport cycles equals about 8 to 10 years of play. Due to the woven technology used to construct the IronTurf system there was also zero yarn loss over the course of the same testing. Labosport also reported that GreenField monofilament fibers retained their integrity and remained upright through the testing.

The above referenced results of FIFA and Labosport testing have been previously provided to the MVC under separate cover.

- 11. In the Q&A dated Nov. 13 (Question 19) and elsewhere, HAI indicates that the plastic carpet blades can be dislodged with 18 lbs of force. With that in mind, how much breakage or pulling out of the fibers would occur during a typical athletic event, considering all the various types of contact with the field, including kicking, falling, scooping of lacrosse sticks, scuffing of cleats, and abrupt stops/turns?**

Response: There would be no anticipated "breakage or pulling out of fibers" associated with a typical athletic event. The force exerted by athletes during any and all sporting events would not be sufficient to break fibers or pull them loose. For additional information please refer to our response to Question #12, below.

- 12. What can be expected in terms of the percentage of carpet fiber loss annually due to wear and tear (i.e. normal use, exposure to UV light, etc.)? It would seem that carpet loss is expected, since the field must be replaced after 8–10 years.**

Response: GreenFields USA provided testing by Labosport for it's IronTurf woven synthetic turf product. The test results show that IronTurf surpassed 300,000 cycles on independent Lisport testing. 20,000 Lisport cycles equals about 8 to 10 years of play. Due to the woven technology used to construct the IronTurf system there was also zero yarn loss over the course of the same testing. Labosport also reported that the GreenField turf fibers retained their integrity and remained upright through the testing.

These results of the Labosport testing have been previously provided to the MVC under separate cover.



13. What is the useful life, and the estimated cost and disposal plan, for the field elements other than the carpet: shock pad, infill, and the silica/sand layer? This estimate should include the costs of removal, transport, and any fees payable to a recycler/landfill.

Response: The infill will be removed at the end of the useful life of the synthetic turf field. The silica sand is typically separated, cleaned, bagged and made ready for reuse in the next field installed at MVRHS. The BrockFILL is organic, and will be separated and used for topdressing or organic compost. The resilient shock pad is cradle-to-cradle certified and will be reclaimed by Brock USA after 25 years and reprocessed into another resilient pad ready to be installed under a future synthetic turf field. As all of these reclaimed products have value at the end of their useful life they represent a savings to the owner, not an additional cost.

14. What if recycling is not actually an option when the time comes (for instance, if the recycling business for this type of product is no longer economic)? What are the alternate disposal plans?

Response: We have repeatedly stated our position with regard to recycling at the end of life. To be clear, MVRHS has requested that the MVC include a condition of approval requiring the turf to be recycled with full chain of custody documentation at the end of its useful life. We also have written statement from Tencate Americas, who owns and operates a turf recycling facility, guaranteeing recycling at the end of life. Representatives from Tencate participated in our last MVC public hearing and remain available to answer your questions directly.

The synthetic turf industry in the United States takes the issue of recycling at the end of life very seriously. As one additional example, Shaw Sports Turf is providing a recycling option for synthetic turf carpets at the end of life by processing the reclaimed turf field into a resilient shock pad with a 25-year warranty. Shaw's recycled pad product, NXTPlay, recently received cradle-to-cradle certification, and is being manufactured in the United States. For more information regarding NXTPlay, please click [here](#). The field at MVRHS will have a 10-12 year expected life span. When your field is ready to be reclaimed, we believe this will be one of several options available to owners looking for a sustainable way to recycle their field at the end of life.

We respectfully request that the MVC place a condition on the DRI approval of the project that the synthetic turf carpet be recycled at the end of life, and that the MVC be provided with the appropriate chain of custody documentation of the entire recycling process.

For additional information please refer to the responses provided in the following documents:

- a. HAI response to MVC, dated December 28, 2020 – Question #20*
- b. HAI response to MVC, dated December 12, 2020 – Question #28*
- c. HAI response to MVC, dated December 1, 2020 – Question #17*



- d. HAI response to MVC, dated November 13, 2020 – Question #15
- e. Greenfields/Tencate letter to Adam Turner, dated October 15, 2020.
- f. HAI response to MVC/HW, dated September 28, 2020 – Question #4

15. In the Q&A dated Dec. 28 (Question 23), HAI states that the escrow money can be accessed if the manufacturer “is unable for any reason to recycle as per the specifications”. What are those specifications, and if they have already been provided, where can they be found?

Response: We have previously provided the written specifications outlining the requirements for the escrow deposit. The documents can be found on the MVC DRI Website. For additional information please refer to the response provided in the following documents

- a. HAI response to MVC, dated December 28, 2020 – Question #23.
- b. HAI response to MVC, dated December 12, 2020 – Question #25.
- c. HAI response to MVC, dated September 28, 2020 – Question #4

16. Is the high school willing to install solar panels on the field house to power the improvements?

Response: Yes, MVRHS is willing to install solar panel on the south side of the fieldhouse building.

17. Please specify the risks to athlete health and wellbeing if the synthetic turf field is not properly maintained once the 2-year maintenance program has ended.

Response: The maintenance equipment and training will be included in the contract. The only cost associated with maintenance moving forward, would be labor. Synthetic turf fields do require grooming and sweeping. The amount of maintenance will depend on the amount of use. The intent of grooming is to keep the playing surface consistent. Consistency throughout a field lends to a safer playing environment for your students. Annual or bi-annual maintenance can be contracted. Our experience is that most schools do this work in-house.

This field will have a Brock PowerBase YSR shock pad underneath the turf so even if the infill is displaced, field users will be protected from surface impact injuries with the use of the shock pad. The Brock YSR pad also includes a 25-year warranty for the Gmax and shock attenuation characteristics of the field.

The project specifications require the selected synthetic turf manufacturer to provide the following routine maintenance for a two (2) year period at no additional cost to the owner:

POST CONSTRUCTION FIELD MAINTENANCE PROGRAM: *Subsequent to Final Completion, provide the Owner with two (2) years of Post Construction Field Maintenance Services including but not limited to:*



- A. *A complete inspection of the entire field area to include:*
1. *Inspection of seams, inlays, logos, penetrations and connections.*
 2. *Inspection of Carpet Pile for premature fading, excessive fibrillation, wear and/or decreased height and weight.*
 3. *Inspection of the Infill for depth and consistency.*
 4. *Inspection of the Infill for consistency of feel and excessive hardness or softness.*
 5. *Immediate repair or replacement to correct deficiencies noted during inspection.*
 6. *Complete brushing of the field with a motorized rotary broom to redistribute and level the Infill and rejuvenate the Carpet Pile.*
 7. *Provide G-Max and HIC testing per the Project Specifications.*
- B. *Provide a Complete Field Service Report of all observations and activities to the Owner and Landscape Architect.*
- C. *Post Construction Field Maintenance shall be performed a minimum of two (2) times during the first full year after Final Completion. Post Construction Field Maintenance shall be performed at the discretion and approval of the Owner and with at least fourteen (14) days prior notice to the Owner.*

In summary, the synthetic turf field can be expected to deliver a safe and consistent surface for 10-12 years. The maintenance costs of \$7500/year are significantly less than the maintenance costs of a similarly sized natural grass field (\$25000). As a result, the synthetic turf field maintenance should be less expensive and significantly safer for athletes than the current natural grass fields at MVRHS.

- 18. Based on the Firefly Sports sample analysis for end-of-life determination, it appears the synthetic field should be regularly tested. However, the analysis does not seem to indicate is how many of the tests would need to fail in order to conclude the field must be replaced. Is there an objective standard by which the high school can determine that the field needs to be replaced (and with which the manufacturer would agree)?**

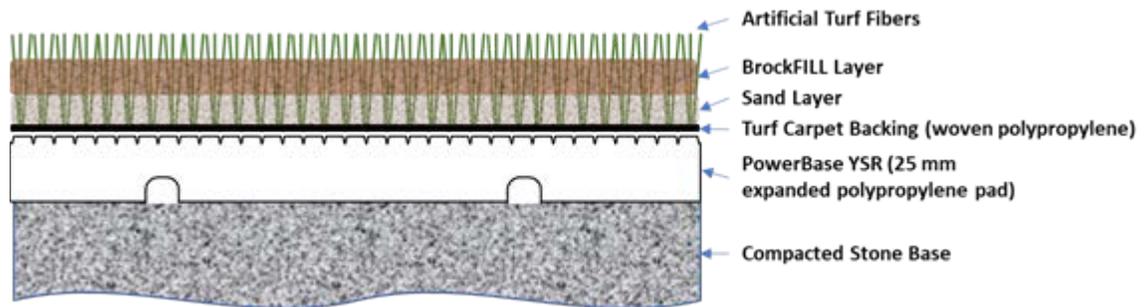
Response: The following was provided by Michael Gentile, CEO of FireFly sports testing: "In reference to our condition assessment, a cumulative grade of D or F would represent fields that we consider to be candidates for replacement. Other than g-max there is no other single end-of-life test recognized in the industry."

We suggest the MVC consider a condition of approval that requires the annual submission of GMax and/or HIC test results from the synthetic turf surface.

- 19. Please provide any documentation of the risk of inhaled or ingested silica coming from the proposed sand layer of the synthetic field.**



Response: The silica sand is used in this system as ballast, to keep the turf in place and provide stable footing. The turf system is 2" tall, with 0.75" of sand topped by 0.75" of BrockFILL. As such the silica sand is at the bottom of the turf profile and is completely covered by the infill and should not become airborne. Below is a cross-section of the proposed synthetic turf system. Please note the sand layer below the BrockFILL layer.



20. Have any of the relatively new hybrid turf/grass fields been considered for MVRHS by Huntress or their predecessors?

Response: The hybrid turf/grass fields are not relatively new as they have been in production for almost 20 years. The cost of those systems are approximately twice the cost of a synthetic turf field and required specialized maintenance which is typically only performed by the manufacturer/installer. Owners that use these systems are typically at the highest level of sports competition, including only one NFL team, and several international stadiums that have been host to the Europa League Finals, Africa Cup of Nations, European Rugby National Cup Finals, 2018 Soccer World Cup and the 2019 Rugby World Cup. This system would also still require the application of fertilizer, nitrogen and irrigation. Due to the overall cost and maintenance associated with a hybrid turf/grass system we do not recommend that product for use at MVRHS.

Thank you for your time and consideration. Please let me know if you have any questions or require any additional information to complete your review.

Sincerely;
Huntress Associates, Inc.

Christian C. Huntress
President

Cc: Matthew D'Andrea – MVRPS Superintendent
Richard Smith – MVRPS Asst. Superintendent
Kimberly Kirk – Chair, MVRHS School Committee
Joseph Sullivan – Daedalus Projects, Inc.

MVRHS Field Usage by Sport
2020

| High School Sport Field Usage | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| Team | Weeks Scheduled | Events/week | Event/annually | # of participants | Current field(s) used | Estimated Fans/contest | Total Home Games | Season Used | Anticipated Fields Used Phse 1 |
| V Boys soccer | 13 | 6 | 78 | 20 | Stadium/JV Baseball/Bus lot | 50 | 9 | Fall | Turf/Current JV Baseball |
| JV Boys soccer | 13 | 6 | 78 | 22 | JV Baseball/Bus lot | 20 | 8 | Fall | Turf/Current JV Baseball |
| V Girls soccer | 13 | 6 | 78 | 20 | Stadium/JV Baseball/Bus lot | 40 | 9 | Fall | Turf/Current JV Baseball |
| JV Girls soccer | 13 | 6 | 78 | 25 | JV Baseball/Bus lot | 20 | 8 | Fall | Turf/Current JV Baseball |
| V Football | 14 | 6 | 84 | 30 | Stadium/Current Track Infield | 350 | 5 | Fall | Turf/current track infield |
| JV Football | 14 | 6 | 84 | 15 | Stadium/Current Track Infield | 50 | 5 | Fall | Turf/current track infield |
| V Boys lacrosse | 11 | 6 | 66 | 35 | Stadium/Bus lot | 50 | 9 | Spring | Turf/Bus lot field |
| JV Boys lacrosse | 11 | 6 | 66 | 15 | Stadium/Bus lot | 20 | 8 | Spring | Turf/Bus lot field |
| V Girls lacrosse | 11 | 6 | 66 | 15 | Stadium/Field Hockey | 50 | 9 | Spring | Turf/Bus lot field |
| JV Girls lacrosse | 11 | 6 | 66 | 15 | Stadium/Field Hockey | 20 | 8 | Spring | Turf/Bus lot field |
| V Field hockey | 13 | 6 | 78 | 22 | Field Hockey | 50 | 9 | Fall | Turf/Bus lot field |
| JV Field hockey | 13 | 6 | 78 | 25 | Field Hockey | 25 | 9 | Fall | Turf/Bus lot field |
| Spring track | 10 | 5 | 50 | 60 | Current Track/Infield/Jav Area | 50 | 4 | Spring | Track |
| Sailing | 11 | 6 | 66 | 12 | Sailing Camp | 6 | 4 | Spring | Sailing Camp |
| Physical Education Classes | 17 | 20 | 340 | | | n/a | n/a | Spring/Fall | Turf Field |
| | | Total | 1356 | 331 | | 801 | 90 | | |
| Indoor Sports | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys Basketball F/JV/V | 18 | 6 | 108 | 38 | Gym | 150 | 6/10/2010 | Winter | Gym |
| Girls Basketball JV/V | 18 | 6 | 108 | 25 | Gym | 50 | 10/10 | Winter | Gym |
| Boys Ice Hockey JV/V | 18 | 6 | 108 | 40 | Rink | 100 | 6/10 | Winter | Rink |
| Girls Ice Hockey JV/V | 18 | 6 | 108 | 40 | Rink | 50 | 2/10 | Winter | Rink |
| Boys and Girls Swimming | 18 | 6 | 72 | 30 | YMCA Pool | 25 | 4/4 | Winter | YMCA Pool |
| Boys and Girls Indoor Track | 18 | 6 | 108 | 65 | Track/Gym/Wheaton for meets | 20 | 0 | Winter | Track/Gym/Wheaton for meets |

| Youth Sport Usage Currently at HS | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Program | Weeks Scheduled | Events/week | Events/Annually |
| Middle School Track (80 athletes) | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| MV Youth football | 8 | 5 | 40 |
| MV Youth flag football | 6 | 4 | 24 |
| Girls & Boys Youth lacrosse | 16 | 16 | 256 |
| Babe Ruth Baseball | 16 | 5 | 80 |
| | | Total | 404 |

| SUMMARY TABLE | |
|--|-------------|
| EXISTING HIGH SCHOOL SPORTS FIELD USE* | |
| JV & Varsity Field Sports | 950 |
| Physical Education Classes | 340 |
| Youth Sport Usage Currently at HS | 404 |
| Summer Camps | 50 |
| Total Current Usage | 1744 |

* Only the above 1488 events shown in blue are used to calculate existing field use

| Summer Camps | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|--|--|
| Program | Events | | |
| Mass Youth Soccer | 10 | | |
| Club camp | 5 | | |
| Metter's camp | 20 | | |
| Field Hockey | 5 | | |
| Track Camp | 5 | | |
| Football | 5 | | |
| Total | 50 | | |