

# Table of Contents

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## Contents

Plan Purpose .....	3
Guiding Principles .....	4
Parks and Trails Master Plan Vision Statement .....	4
Parks and Recreation Goals and Objectives .....	4
Goals and Objectives .....	4
Definition of Project Improvements and System Improvements .....	5
Project Improvements .....	5
System Improvements .....	5
Definitions and Standard Guidelines for Parks, Open Space, and Trails .....	5
Definitions and Standard Guidelines for Parks .....	5
Open Space Definition and Type .....	6
Trails and Trailheads .....	7
Trails: .....	7
Natural Pedestrian trails .....	7
Paved bike/pedestrian paths .....	7
Bike lanes and routes .....	7
Trailheads: .....	8
Park and Trail Needs Analysis .....	9
Needs Determination .....	9
Population Projections and Projected Needs .....	9
Park and Recreation Needs by Population .....	11
Parks and Trails Inventory .....	12
Existing parks and recreational facilities .....	12
Randolph Town Park .....	12
Trails: .....	12
Existing Organized Recreation Programs .....	12
Non-City Parks and Recreational Facilities .....	12
Bear Lake State Park .....	12

Garden City Park and Fish Pond .....	13
Rich County Rodeo Grounds.....	13
Golf Courses -.....	13
Swimming .....	13
Comparison of Park Land/Trail Goals to the Existing Facilities .....	14
Active Parks.....	15
The Importance of Parks.....	15
Existing Active Park Improvements .....	15
Proposed Active Park Land .....	16
Trail Improvements.....	16
IMPORTANCE OF TRAILS .....	16
TYPES OF TRAILS.....	17
✓ Natural Trails .....	17
✓ Pedestrian Trails – .....	17
✓ Class I Bike and Pedestrian Trails (path) .....	17
✓ Class II Bike Lane .....	17
✓ Class III Bike Routes.....	17
✓ Equestrian Trails.....	17
✓ Cross-Country Ski Trails.....	17
Timing for Future Planned Parks and Trails .....	18
Goal Philosophy for Parks and Trails Master Plan .....	19
Funding Opportunities .....	19
Goal Categories .....	19

# Chapter 1: Introduction

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## PLAN PURPOSE

The Town of Randolph Parks and Trails Master plan stems from the Community's desire to benefit from outdoor recreational opportunities while experiencing the natural beauty contained within the community. The plan and maps are intended to provide a "road map" which will make the use of parks, trails, and open space as an integral part of daily life in Randolph. Parks and trails provide a numerous benefits such as: recreational opportunities, revitalized neighborhoods, healthy transportation choices, possible economic development, and a sense of place for citizens to meet and socialize. Preservation of open space helps secure habitats and natural environments for future generations to enjoy, while guaranteeing the cultural heritage and character of the place is protected from development.

A committee met in workshops during the fall of 2010 to plan and prepare the General Plan, and Parks and Trails Master Plan. The committee consisted of members from the Planning and Zoning Commission (P&Z), the Town Board, the Mayor, and citizens from the community. A survey was conducted pervious to the committee meetings. The survey allowed the committee to gain some insight on how the



citizens of Randolph feel about their community. The Survey brought to light many of the needs and desires for today as well as for the future. Mapping future goals, identifying places for improvement, and predicting future needs were all taken into consideration during this planning process.

Like many cities and towns throughout the United States, Randolph sees the numerous benefits of having a robust recreation system within their community. In order to accomplish this, the committee saw the need to improve the current recreational, as well as boost development to increase recreational opportunities in the future. Preserving open space to maintain its rural character and providing a unique life-style for its residents was considered non-negotiable and is critical to this plan.

The Town of Randolph Parks and Trails Master Plan will:

1. Give direction to future planning, design, and implementation decisions that could affect any parks or trails
2. Establish goals, policies, standards, and give direction to future development of parks, trails, recreational facilities, and open space preservation.
3. Determine types of service standards as to whether they are project improvements or system improvements.
4. Introduce standards that will serve as a basis for calculation and assessment of parks and recreation impact fees.
5. Provide Randolph with a choice to accept or reject “park land dedications” offered by developers as a credit against impact fees. This choice can be based sound information and the desires of the Town as well as on how the project contributes to the level of service and overall park system.

Additionally, this Plan should provide a foundation for developing Randolph’s Capital Improvements Plan, and a Parks and Trails Impact-Fee program. It is intended to be an appendix of and have a strong working relationship with the Town of Randolph General Plan.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

Randolph citizens can reasonably expect to have adequate services, a safe environment, and a community where life can be enjoyed.

## **PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN VISION STATEMENT**

“Plan for and develop a park and trail system that offers opportunity for outdoor recreation to be enjoyed, and the preservation of open space and important habitats that are part of the culture and rural character of this community.”

## **PARKS AND RECREATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

As time passes, several issues may emerge that will shape the goals and objectives of this plan. With time, new concerns that affect the entire community may appear that have not previously been considered. It is important that this plan be revisited every few years to identify, evaluate, and implement changes that can address the developing issues as well as make adjustments to the goals and objectives of this plan.

### **GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

- Increase facility planning and development to support the growing community’s recreational needs
- Beautify and enhance the entrances into the community
- Preserve the natural beauty and environment of the community
- Maintain the historical integrity of the community

- Adopt standards for development of parks within the community
- Support property values and community growth by providing areas for leisure, recreation, and open space
- Implement a trail system to link important areas of the community, i.e. parks, schools, main street
- Develop a plan which addresses the Town's actual level of service, future needs, proposed capital improvements and their associated costs, and opportunities for funding these improvements.
- Increase communication between staff, public officials, and residents to ensure recreational facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of the community.
- Safety considerations should be given top priority when developing any park or trail. Planning to address potentially dangerous situations, such as inadequate lighting through corridors or areas, secluded sections of trails, and intersections of trails and roadways.

## DEFINITION OF PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS AND SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

The City will use the following definitions and descriptions as benchmarks in determining how the town will define its parks system. These definitions are based on the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) standards and have been tailored to the specific needs of Randolph.

### PROJECT IMPROVEMENTS

Project improvements include facilities that benefit a small area and are generally of little benefit to the community as a whole. They also include ***private facilities*** that would limit access to the general public. In this analysis, private club areas (i.e. swimming pools, tennis courts, open space, ect.) are considered project improvements. Project improvements cannot be funded through impact fees, receive credit for costs against impact fees, or be considered in the impact fee level of service.

### SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

System improvements are intended to benefit the community as a whole and can be funded through impact fees. Generally, these improvements are located outside specific developments unless the improvement is provided in addition to the parks needed for the developer to receive full density.

## DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD GUIDELINES FOR PARKS, OPEN SPACE, AND TRAILS

### DEFINITIONS AND STANDARD GUIDELINES FOR PARKS

- ***Mini-Park:*** A specialized facility that serves a concentrated or limited population, or specific group, such as tots or senior citizens. This facility



should be located within neighborhoods and in close proximity to apartment complexes, townhouse developments, or housing for the elderly. When used for detention of storm water, mini-parks are recommended to maintain a minimum shelf area which will remain dry (i.e. not used for detention). Mini-parks less than one acre are not customarily included in the impact fee level of service for the Town's parks because they are usually considered project improvements of a new development. In order for a park that is less than one acre to be considered in the impact fee level, it must be developed by the Town.

- **Typical Park Size:** 0.5 acres – 2.99 acres
- **Site Characteristics:** Centrally located in the neighborhoods and higher-density residential. The walking distance should not exceed one-quarter mile nor require the crossing of a busy street by its main target audience. Appropriate facilities include children's playground equipment, grassy play areas, picnic tables with shelters, and benches.

- **Neighborhood Parks:** Areas designed for intense recreational activities such as field games, court games, crafts, playground equipment, skating, picnicking, wading pools, etc. Neighborhood park sites should be suited for intense development, easily accessible to neighborhood populations, geographically located for safe walking and bicycle access (typical service radius of one-half mile). A minimum twenty percent of the site should be dry (i.e. not used for detention). These parks are included in the Town's level of service and considered system improvements.



- **Typical Park Size:** 4 - 8 acres
- **Site Characteristics:** Centrally located to provide direct safe walking/bicycling access. Appropriate facilities include open play areas for softball, soccer, youth baseball, Frisbee, and other field sports, as well as restrooms, parking facilities, picnic areas, shelters, and a children's playground with seating available nearby. Water accessories could include a small wading

pool, splash pad, and interactive fountains. Sites should be relatively visible from adjoining streets, but also contain landscaped setbacks to buffer active use from nearby residential areas as needed.

## OPEN SPACE DEFINITION AND TYPE

The definitions for open space facilities provide guidance in the determination of appropriate amenities for the community. Open space can be categorized into two types: passive and natural. The following definitions are provided to guide the appropriate location and components for a mix of open space that enhances the quality of life for existing and future Randolph residents.

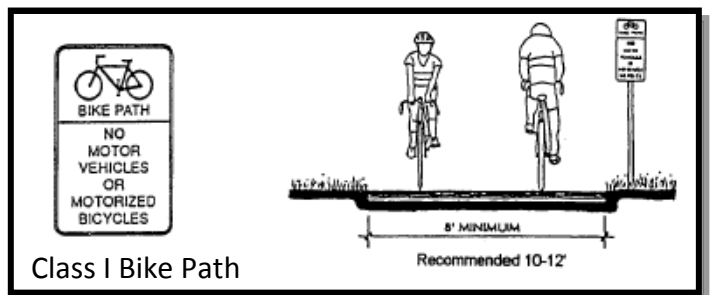


- **Passive Open Space:** Areas with minor, if any, improvements and are set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public or private use. Passive open spaces typically accommodate activities such as picnicking, hiking, bicycling, equestrian, walking, dog park or “off-leash” running areas, neighborhood electric vehicle areas, gardening, agriculture, and aesthetics, etc. Passive open spaces include plazas, greenbelts, buffers, landscaped parkways, peripheral landscape tracts, water or lake features, and entrances into the town or other similar areas. Subject to Town Board approval, passive open space may be utilized for a secondary purpose of satisfying storm water retention requirements. Passive open space is property that could be considered Sensitive Lands.
- **Natural Open Space:** Unimproved areas in their natural state and set aside, dedicated, designated, or reserved for public or private use. Minimal improvements are allowed in natural open spaces for trails, natural interpretive areas, and limited re-vegetation or landform alterations for trail maintenance, aesthetics, visual relief, and environmental/public safety/emergency purposes so long as the areas disturbed are restored to their natural appearance. Natural open spaces shall not be used for improved drainage purposes. Natural open space includes water features, washes, riverbanks, desert lands, and other similar areas.

## TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS

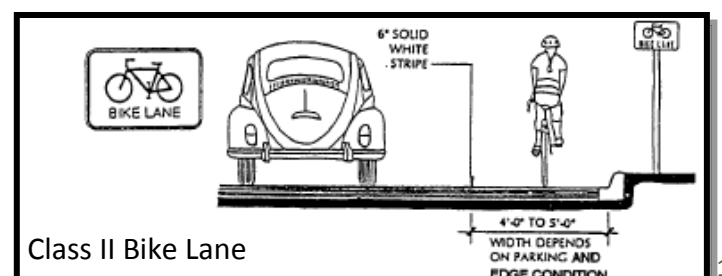
**TRAILS:** Trails are often referred to as a linear park and can consist of a trail systems that follow stream corridors, abandoned railroads, power line easements, or other elongated features. Linear parks and trails usually consist of open spaces with limited development. Typical features of linear parks and trails include trailheads, trail systems, education signage, benches, and picnic tables. A standard of 0.5 miles per 1,000 residents is used as a target level of service by the NRPA for linear trails.

**NATURAL PEDESTRIAN TRAILS** are not paved. They are primitive paths intended for pedestrians and mountain bike use, created in the existing dirt and rock environment. They are usually in open, natural areas not following roadways.



**PAVED BIKE/PEDESTRIAN PATHS** are developed with a hard surface of pavement or concrete. The trails are intended for use by both bicyclists and pedestrians. They should be built to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards for a Class I Bike Path.

**BIKE LANES AND ROUTES** utilize vehicle roadways for bicyclists only to access local facilities and connect to

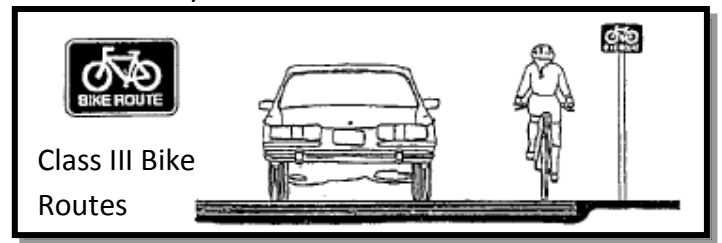


other trails. These lanes and routes should also meet AASHTO bikeway standards:

Class II Bike Lanes – striped lanes adjacent to the curb on a roadway

Class III Bike Routes – an existing street with signage for on-street bicycle use

**TRAILHEADS:** Trailheads are an important link to trails as they provide areas for walkers and bikers to park, rest, picnic, and further enjoy the trail system.





# Chapter 2: Needs Analysis

## PARK AND TRAIL NEEDS ANALYSIS

A Park Needs Analysis typically looks at existing acreages of park land compared to current and projected populations. In determining the need for parks and trail facilities, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) previously recommended the population ratio method (acres of park land and miles of trail per 1,000 residents) modified to accommodate local preferences. NRPA found such a guideline is not always appropriate and now recommends a detailed analysis of the community to determine its specific needs. The Town of Randolph has done their analysis and determined their current ratio is 6 acres per 500 residents and .5 miles of trail per 500 residents.

### NEEDS DETERMINATION

With the development of this Parks and Trails Master Plan, a goal has been set at approximately 6 acres of park and .5 mile of trail per 500 residents. This goal was determined by the following:

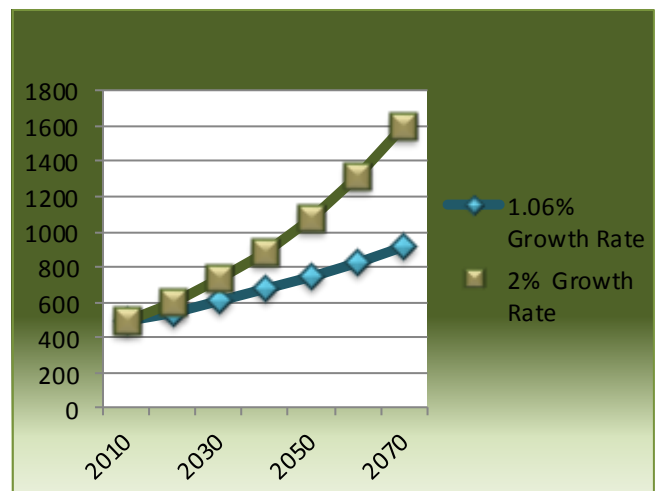
- ✓ community workshops to determine the needs of this plan
- ✓ an analysis of the recreational and leisure needs of the community now and in the future
- ✓ cost evaluation and availability of land
- ✓ anticipation of programs and events for the present and future
- ✓ evaluation of other communities and their facilities (such as recreational centers, softball and soccer complexes, swimming pools, golf courses, and other recreational programs)
- ✓ consideration of current ordinances and zoning requirements



## POPULATION PROJECTIONS AND PROJECTED NEEDS

The demand for park and recreation facilities is driven solely by residential land uses and population; therefore, the standards for park infrastructure are expressed in terms of facilities per number of residents. For this Plan an assumption of population for build out in the community of Randolph is 1,600 residents.

Year	Population 1.1% Annual Growth Rate	Population 2% Annual Growth Rate
2010	489	489
2020	570	596
2030	623	727
2040	666	886
2050	760	1080
2060	907	1316
<b>Project Build out 2070</b>	<b>1012</b>	<b>1604</b>



With this estimated number, the following needs assessment for Parks and Trails has been done.

- Parks and open space – a rate of 6 acres of parkland/open space per 500 residents requires the community to need at build out, (using an AARC of 2%), 9 acres of parks and open space. Currently planned on the land use map are 6 acres of future active park land (one Neighborhood Park, and two mini parks)
  
- Trails – a rate of .5 miles of trail per 500 residents necessitates the community to have 1.5 miles of trails at build out. These rates may be evaluate and changed as desired by the City. Currently planned on the land use map are 2.24 miles of natural and paved pedestrian trails (Fig 5). The Gas Line trail runs along the right of way of the gas line on the eastern part of the City. The Duck Street trail is named after the street it parallels and would connect the Gas Line trail to Cemetery Hill trail that would pass the Cemetery giving the user a magnificent view of the valley and surrounding region. The Ridgeline Trail begins north of the Cemetery and would end at Little Creek Road/Canyon Street. These trails will offer scenic views, connectivity and character to the community throughout the years.



## PARK AND RECREATION NEEDS BY POPULATION

In order to more accurately plan for its future needs, Randolph needs to make a comparison of what exists within its park system. The standard of 6 acres of park land/open space and 0.5 miles of trails per 500 residents is the goal to maintain as the community grows. By employing these standards, Randolph can determine needs for additional facilities. National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) developed a set of definitions and standards where by cities can measure requirements. **It is important to recognize these standards are only guidelines that the community should adapt to its specific needs.**

Type of Recreation Facility	NRPA Standards	Total Need at Build out	Current or Existing	Additional Need for Build out of Approx 1,600
Baseball Field, little	1/5,000	1	1 (shared)	-
Baseball Field, standard	1/30,000	-	-	-
Softball Field	1/5,000	1	1 (shared with small field)	-
Soccer Field	1/10,000	1	1 (shared with baseball field)	-
Football Field	1/20,000	-	-	-
Track ¼ mile	1/20,000	-	-	-
Basketball Court, outside	1/5,000	1	-	1
Tennis Court	1/2,000	1	1	-
Volleyball/ Badminton	1/5,000	1	-	1
Recreation Center	1/25,000	-	-	-
Swimming Pool	1/20,000	-	-	-
Trails – miles	.5 /1,000	1.5	-	1.5
Playground (Large)	1/2,000	1	-	1
Tot Lot	1/500	1	1	2
Picnic Pavilion Large (50 to 200 people)	1/1,000	1	1	1
<b><u>* Research has found that in rural areas the use of these facilities is less than in large urban areas so the tendency is to reduce the need.</u></b>				

## PARKS AND TRAILS INVENTORY

Randolph has one park located in the center of town, with a few facilities that are heavily used during the summer. However, there is limited space at this park for any organized sports due to its lack of open field space. The community has .5 miles of trail/sidewalk developed.

### EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

**RANDOLPH TOWN PARK** - Located south of the rodeo grounds on Park Street between Main and First East, City Park has

been dedicated as such ever since the town was first settled. It has approximately 5 acres with a large bowery, including cooking facilities, tables and benches, playground equipment, tennis courts, a baseball/softball diamond, and parking is allowed along the street.



**TRAILS:** Currently, the trails in Randolph consist entirely of sidewalks along Main Street. Extending for three blocks, from Park Street to Field Street, with a small spur also runs along the southern part of Church Street between Main and First West. These urban trails/sidewalks total 1.02 miles, and make walking or biking along Main Street /Highway 16 safer for resident and visitors. However, these urban trails only service a small portion of the community as viable options for travel.

## EXISTING ORGANIZED RECREATION PROGRAMS

Softball, Tee-ball, and Soccer are the only organized programs offered to residents of Randolph. All other sports opportunities are usually sought out in Evanston Wyoming.

## NON-CITY PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

**BEAR LAKE STATE PARK** - Bear Lake State Park is located approximately 25 miles North West of Randolph. Bear Lake State Park hosts three recreation areas: Rendezvous Beach, Bear Lake Marina, East Beach and four campgrounds which include Birch, Big Creek, Cottonwood, and South Eden Campground. These resources offer options for the citizens of Randolph for exercise and recreation during the warmer months of the year.

**GARDEN CITY PARK AND FISH POND** - Garden City has a neighborhood park within the community which is adding a fishing pond this next summer. This pond will offer recreation to the youth of the area, without the need for a boat. Construction has begun and it is expected completion date is this summer.

**RICH COUNTY RODEO GROUNDS** - Located within the Town Randolph, these grounds and facilities are available for use by the community. During the summer months the grounds are used extensively. The Rich County Rodeo is usually held during the second week of August. Lasting one week, this event brings thousands of people to the Town each year. The schedule of events for the Rodeo include the usual rodeo ticket, as well as a cook off, dance, fireworks, arts and crafts, and other events that change every year.



**GOLF COURSES -**

**Bear Lake Golf Club:** located at 2180 S Country Club Drive, Garden City UT. This Course offers a challenging nine (9) hole mountain course, that is open to the public during the warmer months.

**Bear Lake West Golf and Country Club:** located at 155 Highway 89, Fish Haven, Idaho. This nine (9) hole course is open to the public and offers great views of Bear Lake during play.

**The Purple Sage Municipal Golf Course** is located in Evanston, Wyoming on 401 Kindler Drive. It is an 18 hole, 6,138 yard par 72 golf course. It opened in 1953, and is managed by the Evanston Parks & Recreation Department.

**SWIMMING** - Other than Little Creek Reservoir and Bear Lake, the nearest swimming pools are located in Garden City, and Evanston.

**The Garden City Public Pool:** located at 69 N Paradise Parkway, Garden City Utah. The pool hours vary depending on the time of year and inclement weather. Swimming Lessons are offered, as well as adult only swim hours.

**The Evanston Recreation & Fitness Center:** located at 275 Saddle Ridge Road, Evanston Wyoming. Has a wide variety of activities available to the public, non-residents included, for a general admission of five dollars (\$5.00) for adults. Activities at the recreation center include: basketball, racquet ball, volley ball, numerous swimming pools and a hot tub, as well as a full exercise room with free weights, machines, and a variety of treadmills.

## COMPARISON OF PARK LAND/TRAIL GOALS TO THE EXISTING FACILITIES

A Park Distribution and Service Area analysis was done to determine if existing park acreage met the goal of 5 acres per 500 residents; and trails of 0.5 miles per 500 residents. Currently the Town is right in line with this goal. The estimated needs by build-out will be 18 acres of Park Land and 1.5 miles of developed trails.

The following is a comparison of the park and trail Goals, to the current acres, and an estimate of future needs. Based on this analysis of the Randolph residential areas, Randolph should currently have 6 acres of developed park land and .5 miles of trail (based on a population of 500). With the current population, Randolph is on track with the development of park and trails. As the population grows the community will need an additional 12 acres of park land and 1 mile of trail.

Comparison of Park/Open Space Land Goal to Current Park Acres and Estimate of Future Needs

Park/Open Space Land Goal Comparison and Estimate of Future Needs						
Year	Population	Goal of Parks/Trails @6 Acres/500; 0.5 miles/500	Currently Developed Park Acres	Current Developed Trail/Sidewalk Miles	Additional Park Acreage Needed to Meet Goal	Additional Trail Miles Needed to Meet Goal
2010	500	6 acres/0.5 miles	5 acres	.5	1	0
2040	900	10 acres/1 mile	5 acres	.5	5 acres	0.5 mile
2070	1,600	18 acres/ 1.5 miles	5 acres	.5	12 acres	1 mile
Total needed for build out:					12 acres	1 mile



# Chapter 3: Proposed Improvements for Future Planned Parks

## ACTIVE PARKS

### THE IMPORTANCE OF PARKS

Parks and open space are critical to the quality of life of Randolph residents. As a farming community, Randolph prides itself on the western farmland heritage it was built on. Parks and open space provide opportunities to enjoy this heritage by offering places to relax and take in the sights and sound of the small community. Open green space is not lacking in Randolph at the current time, but it is critical to the wellbeing of the community to remember the importance of safeguarding a portion of the land for parks and open space as it grows. Parks are where people gather to celebrate, meet friends, talk, play games, and pass the time. The proposed projects in this plan are meant to safeguard the park and trail space-to- resident ratio, and add amenities to existing parks, in order to plan for the welfare of future generations.



## EXISTING ACTIVE PARK IMPROVEMENTS

Park	Improvements	Units	Unit Cost	Total Costs
Town Park	Basketball Hoops	4	\$1400	\$5600
	Enclosed Dumpster	1	\$3000	\$3000
	Park Benches	4	\$1035	\$4140
	Picnic Tables	5	\$882	\$4410
	New Tennis Nets	2	\$275	\$550
	Volleyball Stand (Pair)	1	\$1500	\$1500
	Volleyball Net	1	\$150	\$150
	Baseball Backstop	1	\$2500	\$2500
	Bases (Set of 4)	1	\$500	\$500
	New Bleachers	2	\$4200	\$8400
	Baseball Field Fence	700 feet	\$35/Foot	\$5250
	New Soccer Goals	2	\$1300	\$2600
	New Soccer Nets	2	\$100	\$200
Total				\$38,800



## PROPOSED ACTIVE PARK LAND

To meet the goal of 6 acres of park/open space land per 500 residents, it is projected that Randolph will need to develop 1 acre of park over the next 30 years, and a total of 12 acres by build out over the next 60 years. As a result, they planned the following parks and improvements to meet this goal.

Park	Type	Acres	Estimated Cost*
Park #1	Neighborhood Park	4 - 8 Acres	\$_____(land \$112000 - \$224000)_
Park #2	Mini Park	0.5 - 2 Acres	\$186,000
Park #3	Mini Park	0.5 - 2 Acres	\$186,000

## TRAIL IMPROVEMENTS

### IMPORTANCE OF TRAILS

Trails are playing an ever important role in communities all across America. Cities and towns across the nation are greatly increasing the amount of available trails to its residents. Among the many reasons are the growing emphasis on health and fitness, as well as the fact that Americans on average have less and less leisure time to devote to recreational pursuits. Hence, the demand for recreation closer to home has steadily increased over the last decade. At the same time, there is a simultaneous demand for open space and passive recreational areas close to home as people strive to live healthier lives. Trail systems are ideally suited to meet the needs of all these demands.

Trails provide a means for improving overall health and fitness of individuals, as well as offering a pleasing aesthetic to the community which fosters wellbeing and happiness in the lives of its residents. It has been well documented in medical literature that introducing low intensity activities, such as walking, into peoples' daily routines can significantly reduce the risk of developing coronary heart disease.<sup>1</sup> Other beneficial aspects of walking include stress reduction, weight loss, and the potential for reducing blood pressure. Walking for fitness and recreation has become one of the fastest growing activities in America.

The National Park Service has stated:

*"Trails have multiple values whose benefits reach far beyond recreation. Trails can enrich the quality of life for individuals, make communities more livable, and protect, nurture, and showcase America's grandeur by traversing areas of natural beauty, distinctive geography, historic significance, and ecological diversity. Trails are important for the nation's health, economy, resource protection, and education, and help meet the needs of a changing society."*

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<sup>1</sup> (National Recreation and Park Association, Park, Recreational, Open Space and Greenway Guidelines, 1995.)

## **TYPES OF TRAILS**

- ✓ **NATURAL TRAILS** – Trails are not paved. They are primitive paths intended for pedestrian and mountain bike use, created in the existing dirt and rock environment, and is usually in open natural areas, not following roadways.
- ✓ **PEDESTRIAN TRAILS** – Trails are usually made of asphalt, concrete, or crushed fines (small rocks or other materials crushed very fine) and are intended for use by pedestrians and those in wheelchairs. They should have a minimum of 5- to 7-foot wide tread.
- ✓ **CLASS I BIKE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAILS (PATH)** – Paved hard surface paths, with a minimum 10-foot wide tread, and require a minimum separation of 5-feet from the roadway. AASHTO standards should be used as design guidelines
- ✓ **CLASS II BIKE LANE** – Striped lanes adjacent to the curb on a roadway.
- ✓ **CLASS III BIKE ROUTES** – Existing streets with signage for on-street bicycle use.
- ✓ **EQUESTRIAN TRAILS** – Dirt or stabilized dirt is a preferred surface. The equestrian trail should be at least three to six feet away from a hard surface trail for bikes and pedestrians and at least 5-foot wide tread for horses. Vertical clearance for equestrians should be at least ten feet, with a horizontal clearance of at least five feet.
- ✓ **CROSS-COUNTRY SKI TRAILS** – Many multi-use trails used for bicycling, walking, and horseback riding during warm months are ideal for cross-country skiing during winter months. The only requirement is at least six inches of snow.



The scenic opportunities of cemetery hill and varied farmland provide for many opportunities for natural trail and paved bike/pedestrian trails. These trails can offer an interconnected web of exercise and enjoyable avenues throughout the community. The following list of trails reflects the map (Fig5) of future planned trails.

	Trail	Type/System	Status	Length (Miles)	Cost to Develop*
1	Gas Line	Bike/ Pedestrian	Undeveloped	0.65	Natural \$ 180,000 Paved \$ 412,000
2	Duck Street	Bike/ Pedestrian	Undeveloped	0.4	Natural \$ 111,000 Paved \$ 254,000
3	Cemetery Hill	Bike/ Pedestrian	Undeveloped	1.01	Natural \$ 280,000 Paved \$ 700,000
4	Ridgeline	Bike/ Pedestrian	Undeveloped	0.2	Natural \$ 56,000 Paved \$ 127,000

\*10 foot wide trail price based on recent bid projects, and are in 2011 dollars.

### TIMING FOR FUTURE PLANNED PARKS AND TRAILS

Within this analysis of parks and trails, data shows for Randolph's current population that no trails are needed now to meet the goals set forth. As the population continues to increase, additional planned parks and trails will need to be developed. There is no set time recommendation made on the development of parks and trails. Many parks are constructed as opportunities for affordable land, donated land, or grants become available. With development, opportunities for future planned parks and trails will occur allowing for the needs and goals to be satisfied.

# Chapter 4: Goals

## GOAL PHILOSOPHY FOR PARKS AND TRAILS MASTER PLAN

The goals, strategies, and actions reflect the priorities set forth by the citizens committee, P&Z, and Town Board. One of the key goals listed in this plan is that priorities for parks and trails should be reviewed bi-annually to ensure the goals are in line with the current objectives of the community. Additionally, since the priorities of planned goals will shift over time and new goals may need to be set, the plan itself should experience a comprehensive review and update at least every five years.

## FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Funding Source	Types of Projects	Application Time	Match Required
UDOT Transportation Enhancement (UDOT)	Trail Development	January of every other year	20% Match
Utah Parks Non-Motorized Trail Grants (Utah State Parks and Recreation)	Trail Development	May	50% Match
Land and Water Conservation Grant (Utah State Parks and Recreation)	Park Development	October	50% Match
LeRay McAllister Grant (Governor's Office of Planning and Budget)	Purchase land for Open space	May	Match required
Safe Routes to School (UDOT)	Trail/sidewalks	November	20% Match
Bikes Belong	Trails for Bikes	Quarterly	50% Match

## GOAL CATEGORIES

The goals, strategies, and actions established within this plan are listed in the following categories:

1. General Planning
2. Parks and Trails Facilities
3. Funding and Budgeting

## Planning Goals

### General Planning Goals

Goals	Strategies	Actions	Timing	Agency
1. Review the community needs and priorities for parks and trails projects bi-annually	Schedule bi-annual reviews in public meetings	Take public comments and make recommendations	Bi-annually	Planning and Zoning Commission
		Adopt new priorities as needed		
2. Adopt a city-wide goal of 6-acres (minimum) of park land per 500 residents as the park service goal, and review if impact fees are practical for parks and trails	Analyze the Park and Trails needs as population increases	Analyze the Park and Trail Impact Fees, as needed, as a means of funding future parks and trails	Bi-annually	Staff and Planning Commission/ Town Board
		Adopt by resolution		
3. Adopt standards of development for all parks and trails by ordinance	Specify development standards and requirements for all future parks and trails developed within the community	Document standards and requirements by ordinance	0-5 year	Public Works, staff, and Planning Commission, Town Board
4. Perform a comprehensive update of the Parks and Trails Master Plan at least every 5 years	Review results of annual reviews and/or amendments to the plan and determine which goals and plan aspects are in need of update	Submit a report on the status and needed updates of the plan	Every 5 Years	City Staff over Parks and Trails
		Hold a public hearing for comments about the plan	" "	Planning Commission
		Assign or commission the work of updating the Plan	" "	Town Board

### Parks and Trails Facility Goals

Goals	Strategies	Actions	Timing	Agency
1. Require park land and trail development within areas of planned future development by ordinance	Explore the possibilities for dedication and purchasing of future parks and trails.	Contact land owners, developers, and private sources for gifts, dedications, or trades	0 – 5 Years	Town Board and City staff
		Seek funding opportunities and /or establish budget goals for purchasing and developing parks and trails	0 – 5 Years	Town Board

<b>2. Complete needed improvements to existing parks</b>	Review and amend the recommended improvements for the parks and trails as listed in this plan	Submit recommendation to the Town Board	0 – 3 Years	City staff and Planning Commission
		Approve plan and budget for park and trail improvements	0 – 3 Years	Town Board
<b>3. Identify any additional areas where future parks or trails may be needed</b>	Review needs in bi-annual public hearing	Submit recommendation for any future facilities	Bi-annually	City staff and Planning Commission
		Adopt plan amendments as needed	Bi-annually	Town Board

## Funding and Budgeting Goals

Goals	Strategies	Actions	Timing	Agency
<b>1. Obtain funding from as many possible outside sources</b>	Identify funding possibilities from federal, state, regional, and local sources	Apply for grants for specific parks, trails, and open space projects	0 -5 Years	City staff and Public Works
		Create and cultivate good relationships with important funding sources	0 -5 Years	City staff and Public Works
	Investigate opportunities for private funding	Contact land owners and private sources for gifts, donations, and dedications	0 -5 Years	City staff and Public Works
<b>2. Prepare annual budget to address priority projects</b>	Hold a work meeting to determine the needs, priorities, goals, and budget for parks, trails, and open-space projects	Prepare/ revise a strategic plan for accomplishing the goals of this plan during the next 5 years	Bi-annually	Town Board
		Budget for new projects	Bi-annually	Town Board