



General Plan Appendix 1

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE MASTER PLAN

RICHMOND CITY

December 2013

Chapter 1 Introduction

Purpose

Parks, trails, and open space contribute to the quality of life in Richmond. They provide recreational opportunities, revitalize neighborhoods, build healthy communities, encourage economic development, and create a sense of place for residents.

Parks

Park land and the elements within it is set aside for the enjoyment and recreation of the City's residents. Parks offer space which can be programed in a variety of ways to meet the resident's recreational needs.

Trails

Trails or pathways are a means of transportation and often link together parks, neighborhoods, and other destinations. Trails are becoming more and more popular as a means to get outside, recreate, exercise, and in some cases commute.

"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."



Open Space

The visual scene throughout Richmond is largely impacted by both public and private open space. Protection of open space, whether within the City's limits or along the hillsides or in agricultural areas, may strengthen the rural image and culture of the community and ensure the habitats and natural environments of the area are protected against development.

This plan has been developed to provide a "road map" that will give direction and offer a framework to guide future planning, design, and implementation decisions. By planning now, before the pressures of growth force the city to accept whatever development comes, the city can direct development to maintain the

character and values that the community embraces.

Additionally, this Plan should provide a foundation for developing a Capital Improvements Plan and an Impact Fee Facilities Plan (IFFP). It is to be an appendix of and have a strong working relationship with the General Plan.

Process

In 2011, a community open house was held to collect input to update the 1999 General Plan. A voluntary self-selected survey was also available for community members to provide input. A steering committee made up of City Staff, community members, and others was also created to guide this update. A briefing at a public hearing was held.

Community Character

Location

Richmond is located in northern Cache County, Utah. It is situated at the base of the Wasatch Mountain with rich farmland found to the east of town. Highway 91 runs just east of the center of town and provides Richmond with close proximity to Logan, the county seat, where employment and higher education opportunities can be found.

Richmond's rural "small town" Look and Feel

The Richmond General Plan identifies the community character as being rural. It has a rich heritage of agriculture both culturally as well as economically. This rural character is the number one reason why people choose to live in Richmond, according to a 2011 survey. The residents have also shown a desire to maintain this look and feel. But, what makes Richmond

feel rural? The vast tracts of agricultural land and open space, architectural style found in the residential and commercial buildings, the social events, the types of land uses employed within the city limits, the narrow roads, large setbacks, and the overall scenic value of Richmond. All of these elements contribute to the overall rural charm of Richmond.

Vision

Parks, recreation, and open space will be dispersed within neighborhoods throughout the community and will be available to all residents. Many recreational opportunities will exist within open space retained by development as part of their development allowing for recreation opportunities that are within walking distance. *General Plan, 2013*

Guiding Principles

Residents like the rural character of Richmond. Preservation, enhancement, and thoughtful development of open space can provide a variety of experiences while maintaining the rural character.

Goals and Objectives

- Maintain and reflect the rural character in all parks and trails projects.
- Provide recreation opportunities for all ages and user groups.
- Provide access to all parks and trails.
- Provide Richmond City with a living document to guide all park and trails planning and design.

Population and Demographic Characteristics

The 2010 census results list Richmond's population at 2,470, an increase of 20.4% from 2000. Within Richmond's 3.5 square miles, the

population density is 713.7 people per square mile. This ranks Richmond as the 4th least dense city out of the five largest cities in Cache County.

Figure 1 Population of surrounding areas

Population by year	2000	2010	% Change	Numeric Change	Rank by Population 2000	Rank by Population 2010
Location						
State of Utah	2233169	2763885	23.8	533,716		
Cache County	91391	112656	23.3	21265		6 of 29
Logan	42670	48174	12.9	5504	11	12
Richmond	2051	2470	20.4	419	98	102
Smithfield	7261	9495	30.8	2234	49	53
Lewiston	1877	1766	-5.9	-111	104	113
Hyde Park	2955	3833	29.7	878	85	90

Location	Population Density (Persons/Sq.Mile)	Land Area Sq. Miles
Logan	2643.7	18.2
Richmond	713.7	3.5
Smithfield	1950.3	4.9
Lewiston	69.5	25.4
Hyde Park	934.5	4.1

Chapter 2 Recreation Classification System

Purpose of Definitions

These definitions will provide the City with descriptions, classifications, and characterizations of the types of services and standards to use within this document. It will allow for clarity while discussing each type of service, giving everyone the ability to be on the same page. Definitions will also serve as important tools for development of impact fees and capital improvement plans.

Definition of Project Improvements and System Improvements

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

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. This analysis considers mini-parks under one acre and private club areas (i.e. swimming pools, tennis courts, open space, etc.) as project improvements, unless developed by the City, along with parks dedicated to the City in return for increased density within certain zoning classes (for

example: Combined-Use and Planned Residential Developments). 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 if they are required because of the growth within the community. 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, Standards, and Guidelines for Facilities and Trails

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 City's parks because they are usually considered project improvements of a new development. In order for a park less than one acre to be considered in the impact fee level, it must be developed by the City.

- Typical Park Size: 5,000 Sq. Ft. – 1.99 acre
- Site Characteristics: Centrally located in neighborhoods and higher-density residential
- The walking distance should not exceed one-quarter mile nor require the crossing of busy streets
- Appropriate facilities include: children's playground equipment, grassy play areas, picnic tables and shelters, and benches

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

- Typical Park Size: 2.0 – 7.99 acre
- Site Characteristics: Centrally located to provide direct and safe walking/biking access
- Appropriate facilities include: open play areas for softball, soccer, youth baseball, Frisbee, etc., as well as restrooms, parking facilities, picnic areas, shelters, and playgrounds with seating available nearby. Sites should be relatively visible from adjoining streets

Community Parks: Areas of diverse recreational value including intense recreational facilities, such as athletic complexes and pools, as well as more passive uses such as picnicking, viewing, nature studying, and other types of recreational development. The size and amenities contained within each community park should be based on the planned population to be served. A minimum twenty percent of the site area should be dry (for a 10-year storm event). Community parks should serve the majority of residential areas with overlapping service-area coverage. These parks are included in the City's level of service and are considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 8.0 – 20.0 acre
- Site Characteristics: Comprises both active and passive recreational activities with support facilities such as off-street parking and restrooms
- Appropriate facilities include: fields for formal baseball-softball, soccer, etc., along with picnic facilities, trail/pathway systems, and children's playgrounds. These parks should be located on arterial or collector streets and have landscaped setbacks to buffer active use areas from residential areas as needed

Regional Park/Park Preserve: Areas of natural or ornamental quality for outdoor recreation such as picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping, and trail uses, with much of the land reserved for conservation and natural resource management. While they sometimes contain traditional park facilities, like playground structures or tennis courts, regional parks are usually dedicated to one particular use. The location of these parks usually takes advantage of the area's unique, natural, or cultural features. These parks are included in the City's

level of service and are considered system improvements.

- Typical Park Size: 20+ acres
- Site Characteristics: Comprises both active and passive recreational activities used to service the needs of the entire region.

Special-Use Facilities: Public recreation facilities that are set aside for specific purposes. Typical uses include community recreation centers, swimming pools, gymnasiums, rodeo grounds, golf courses, etc.

Special-Use Areas: Miscellaneous public recreation areas or land occupied by a specialized facility. Typical uses of these areas include small or special uses/or specialty landscaped areas, cemeteries, community gardens, streetscapes, viewpoints, or historic sites. Special-use areas are not considered in the impact fee level of service.

Open Space Definition and Types

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 residents. Open space can include Sensitive Areas within the City such as wetlands or parcels having slopes of thirty percent or greater.

Passive Open Space: Areas that have had 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 city or other similar areas. Subject to City Council approval, passive open space may be utilized for a secondary purpose of satisfying storm-water retention requirements. Passive open space is property that is not 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, and/or 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

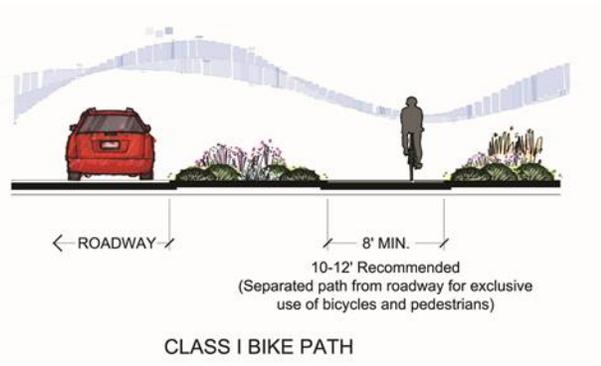
Trails are thought of as a linear route on land with protected status and public access for recreation or transportation purposes such as walking jogging, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, mountain biking, and so on. Trails can include open spaces, landscaped areas, and/or trail systems that follow stream corridors, abandoned railroads, power line easements, or other elongated features.

Natural Trail: Unpaved, 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.

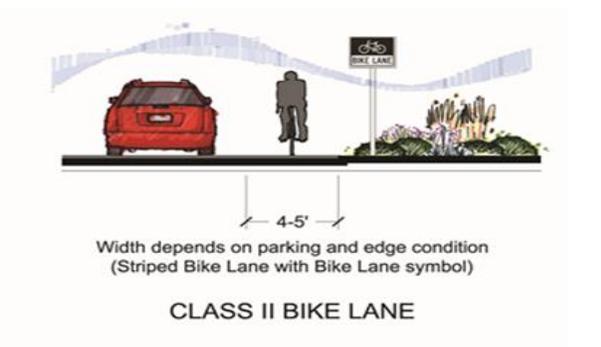
Paved Bike/Pedestrian Paths: Paved bike/pedestrian paths are developed with a hard surface of pavement or concrete. The trails are intended for use by both bicyclists and pedestrians. They should be built to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) standards.

Bike Lanes and Routes: 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:

1. **Class I Bike and Pedestrian Trails (path)** – Paved, hard-surface paths, with a minimum 10-foot-wide tread, and requiring a minimum separation of 5 feet from the roadway. AASHTO standards should be used as design guidelines.



2. **Class II Bike Lane** – Striped lanes adjacent to the curb on a roadway.



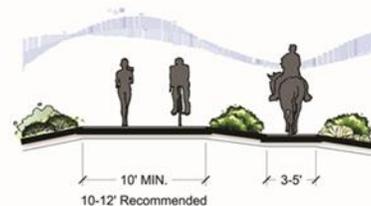
3. **Class III Bike Routes** – Existing streets with signage for on-street bicycle use.



Shared use with pedestrians and motor vehicle traffic.

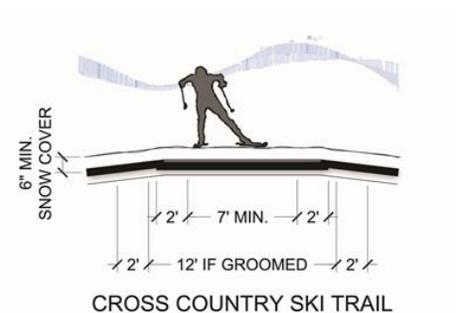
CLASS III BIKE ROUTE

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.

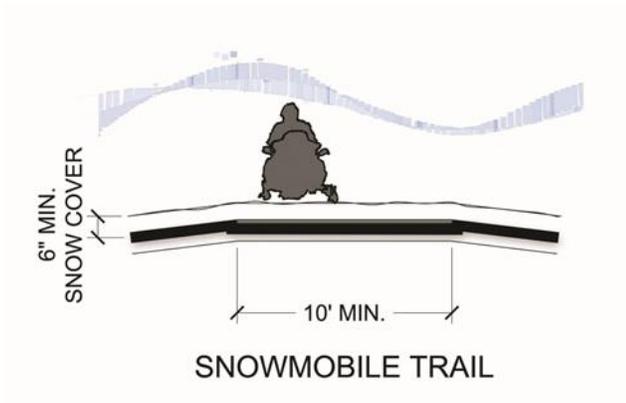


MULTI-USE TRAIL WITH SEPARATE EQUESTRIAN PATH

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.



Snowmobile Trails – Multi-use trails can be designated snowmobile trails with as little as six inches of snow, without causing damage to the trails. Snowmobiles can damage the trails if they do not have enough snow, so signage should advise snowmobilers of the required snow depth.



Trailheads – Trailheads are considered staging areas along a trail often accompanied by

various public facilities such as parking areas, restroom, directional and information signs, benches, and picnic tables. Trailheads are an important link to trails as they provide areas for walkers and bikers to park, enter and exit the trail system, rest, picnic, and further enjoy the trail system.

ATV/Other Trails – Development of ATV, mountain bike and other types of trails are all important to give a full rounded experience to a number of diverse users.

Trail Systems

Community – Trails within the community that link areas, such as schools, parks, churches, commercial and historical areas, and access points to regional and state trails. These can include sidewalks, roadways, and designated multi-use trails.

Regional – Trails that connect from community to community.

Historic – Trails designated as historical areas, i.e. Old Western Trail or the California-Oregon Trail.

Chapter 4 Parks & Trails Level of Service and Analysis

Park and Trail Level of Service

An analysis of the current level of service typically looks at existing acreages of park land/facilities and open space, as well as miles of trail, compared to the current populations. Richmond currently does not have any developed trails within the community therefore no level of service will be calculated at this time.

Park Name	Acreage	Approx. Location	Description
Cub River Complex	15.70	1200 N 600 W	4 all-purpose fields, baseball w/ grass infields
City Park	4.52	100 S 200 W	Main City Park, Pavilion(2), V-Ball, Basketball, tennis(2), Playground
Black and White Days Area/Building	6.04	50 S State Street	Large Covered Stables, Indoor meeting area Baseball/Softball/Football/Teeball fields w/ grass areas. Lights, bleachers, restrooms and grass area south of baseball fields.
Other Land	0.93	400 S 250 E	Overgrown area (Future Park)
Horse Arena	1.88	400 S 250 E	Horse arena
Private Park (Not incl)	0.38	75 N 500 E	Play area, volley ball, Slide grass area
Private Park (Not incl)	0.76	500 N 300 E	Pavilion, grass area
Total Acreage	29.07		

Current Acres Counted	Current Level of Service
(Cub River included) 29.07	11.77 Acres Per 1000 People

Richmond City currently has 29.07 acres of park/open space as part of the City’s parks and recreation opportunities. The City’s current level of service is 11.77 acres of park land per 1,000 residents.

Parks and trails needs analysis

Future Parks and Trail Needs to Maintain Current Level of Service

The 2010 Census population for the City is 2,470 persons. Governor’s office of Planning and Budget population projections for Richmond City indicates that in the year 2020 the Community will grow to 2,785 and by 2030, to 3,026 people. Table 4 shows that in the year 2020, Richmond City will need a total of 3.71 new acres of park land to serve the needs and maintain the current level of service, and by 2030 the additional park land needed grows to 6.55 acres.

Park /Open Space Needs Analysis					
Year	Population	Exist. Acres	Park acres Per 1000 Population	Needed To Maintain LOS 11.77/1000	Acres Needed
2010	2470	29.07	11.77	0.00	0
2020	2785	29.07	10.43	32.78	3.71
2030	3026	29.07	9.61	35.62	6.55

As the community grows, more parks and open space is needed to provide the diversity and quantity of facilities desired by residents. In order to serve residents at the current level into the future, when new parks are planned and developed they should be Neighborhood Parks that are generally of a medium size – of between 4-6 acres to accommodate the desired sports fields and leisure activities. The City should continue to allow open space dedications that are useable and which include sensitive lands such as wetlands, riparian areas, steep slopes and rock outcrops, and other lands which have value visually or which can be accessed by trails to also maintain the current LOS.

Existing park Inventory

The City of Richmond currently owns or partially owns 29 acres of park land of which 28 of which is developed. There is approximately 1 acre of undeveloped park land designated as a future nature park on 300 East.

Mini Parks: typical size 5,000 sq. ft. – 1.99 acres

HORSE ARENA – 350 SOUTH 300 EAST

This city owned property is just less than 2 acres and houses a sand based riding arena and a small gravel parking area.

Future needs include:

- Set of new bleachers
- Drinking Fountain
- 3 Benches
- 2 New Picnic Tables
- Trash receptacles
- New Sign



FUTURE NATURE PARK – 350 SOUTH 300 EAST

This park has been planned to be a passive park in a heavily wooded area on the east side of town across the street from the Horse Arena. This park has been master planned and construction of a trail and restroom may start as early as this year (2012). The natural pond onsite is planned to be encircled with a trail nature trail. Three picnic tables, park sign, and a few parking stalls are also planned for this park.



Neighborhood Parks: typical size 2-7.99 acres

CITY PARK - 100 SOUTH 100 WEST

This is the main city park which has a restroom, 2 large pavilions, a gazebo, 1 sand volleyball court, a basketball court with 4 hoops, 2 tennis courts, a playground, historic monuments, 2 horse shoe pits, 1 drinking fountain, an outdoor movie screen, and some barbeque grills.

Future needs include:

- Replacement tree schedule
- Additional lighting

- Splash pad or interactive fountain



**RICHMOND CITY
RECREATION
PARK - 50 SOUTH
STATE STREET**

The longest running annual event in all of



Richmond, Black and White Days, is held one block east of the main city park at the Richmond City Recreation Park. Within the approximately 6 acres, is a dirt infield softball field with bleachers and lights, a small grass infield baseball/softball field, a restroom, and a soccer/multi-purpose field. On the east side of this park is a large covered stable and the George B. Caine Pavilion, which is enclosed.

Future needs include:

- 3 Benches

- Replacement of the permanent bleachers
- 2 sets of Mobile bleachers
- Portable Stage
- Replace the field lighting with new LED lighting



Regional Parks: typical size 20+ acres

THE CUB RIVER SPORTS COMPLEX – 1200 NORTH 600 WEST

This regional park is the newest park in the City. Fifteen of the twenty-five acres were constructed in 2001. Its ownership is shared by both Richmond and Lewiston Cities. There are 4 lighted baseball/softball fields with a score tower and restroom. There are also 7 multi-purpose fields.

Future needs include:

- Additional bleachers
- Benches
- Picnic shelters and tables
- Large playground (ADA accessible)
- Small playground



Private Parks (Not included in Level of Service)

SUNBURST LANE SUBDIVISION PRIVATE PARK – 75 NORTH 500 EAST

Located on the east bench of Richmond is a privately owned park by the Sunburst Subdivision Home Owners Association. Aside from the beautiful view, this park has a playground, volleyball court, and an open lawn area.

PRIVATE PARK – 500 NORTH 300 EAST

This park is located on the northeastern part of the city. A large open lawn area and pavilion provide a space for large gatherings and unstructured play.

Schools (Not included in Level of Service)

Many smaller Cities throughout Utah have agreements in place with School Districts to use turf fields to meet their program needs. Richmond City does not currently use any School District land for their programs. White Pine Middle School has approximately X acres of open space, which residents can use outside of school hours.

Existing trails inventory

Richmond City does not currently own or maintain any developed trails. The most common practice is for residents to walk on the sidewalks and roadway shoulders. A safe routes to school map has been prepared, but it is unknown if it has been approved by the school district or the City.

Recommendations to system

Proposed Active Park Land

To meet the goal of 11.77 acres of park/open space land per 1,000 residents, Richmond City would need to develop 6.55 acres of park/open space to meet the population growth projection for 2030. The following park could meet this goal. Richmond City could choose to incorporate the planned parks that have been planned on the Future Parks Map. The planned parks have located areas within areas of the community that have higher growth potential. (See Future Parks Map Attachment 2)

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK 1 AND ALTERNATIVE

This will be considered a neighborhood park. The park may possibly include the following:

- 4 to 6 acres
- Parking facilities
- Restroom facilities
- Park sign
- 2 tennis/basketball court
- Sand-pit volleyball
- 8 benches
- Walking path
- Playground
- Football/soccer field

Improvements	Estimated Costs
Land (If land has to be purchased figured \$55,000 per acre)	330,000.00
Grading	28,000.00
Landscaping/Irrigation	360,000.00
Playground	45,000.00
Tennis Courts	60,000.00
Sand Volleyball Court	8,000.00
Restroom	90,000.00
Pavilions (1 Large, 3 small)	95,000.00
Walking Paths	16,000.00
Parking Lot (paved)	60,000.00
Site Furniture	10,000.00
Park Sign	2,500.00
Park Lighting	8,000.00
Construction Total	1,112,500.00
Design (10%)	111,250.00
Total	1,223,750.00

Large (75 people) and
medium (40 people)
pavilions



Trail Improvements

Importance of Trails

Trails are playing an even more important role in communities all across America. Among the many reasons are the growing emphasis on health and fitness and the fact that Americans have less and less leisure time to devote to recreational pursuits. There is an increasing demand for recreational opportunities located closer to home. At the same time, there is a parallel demand for open space and passive recreational areas. Greenways and trail systems are ideally suited to meet these needs.

Trails provide a means for improving the overall health and fitness of individuals. It has been well documented in the medical literature that introducing even low-intensity activities, such as walking, into people's daily routine can significantly reduce the risk of developing coronary heart disease. 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 and most popular activities in America.

The abundance of canyons, mountain slopes, and streams provide Richmond City residents many opportunities for natural trails and paved bike and pedestrian trails which can connect to community trails as well as regional trails.

Future trails within Richmond City face a unique situation due to the compactness of the development throughout the community. There are very limited areas for trails to "meander" through the community along canals or streams within Richmond City limits. These difficulties were identified by the Committee throughout the visioning process; all of the options proposed on the visioning maps during the committee meetings were drawn over or next to existing roads and rights-of-way. We have transposed these requests onto the proposed trails maps with minimal changes.

Future Trail Heads

All current and existing parks can be considered as trail heads if trails are developed as planned and could include benches, bicycle racks, and information stations within the parks to indicate that they are a trail head for a particular trail. If easements, rights-of-way, or other consent can be obtained for trails crossing private property located between the City and public hillside and mountain areas, trailheads can be established at locations providing logical access points.

Non-City Parks, Recreational, and Open Space Facilities

- ✓ **Golf Courses:** Cache Valley has four golf courses. Birch Creek, Logan Golf and Country Club, Logan River Golf, and Sherwood Hills. The Logan River and Birch Creek Golf Courses rank in the top courses in the state and top 500 courses in the nation.
- ✓ **Smithfield Recreation Center:** Has a number of recreational opportunities within their recreation center, they offer basketball, weight room, racquetball, bouldering wall, indoor volleyball and batting cages along with many other fitness classes and activities.
- ✓ **Sky View Pool:** Public swimming, lap swimming, and water aerobics offered at the Sky View High School swimming pool.
- ✓ **Logan Aquatic Center:** the Logan City Community Swimming Pool, located at 451 South 500 West, Logan City features a 150-foot water slide, two tot slides, two in-the-water splash features, two 1-meter diving boards in the diving well, and 50 meter lanes. The pool is ADA accessible. Another opportunity for swimming is at the Mountain Crest High School. This is an indoor facility and has designated times for public use.
- ✓ **Logan Skate Park:** located at 500 South 595 West, Logan City
- ✓ **Logan Community Recreation Center:** located at 195 South 100 West, Logan this center offers a number of opportunities of which Wellsville residents may participate.
- ✓ **Willow Park Zoo:** located at 419 West 700 South, Logan the Zoo provides a sanctuary for 11 mammal species, a mixture of reptiles and fish, and over 100 bird species.
- ✓ **Forest Service Trails:** trails located within the Forest Service area are available for public uses.
- ✓ **Hyrum State Park:** boating, year-round fishing, waterskiing, camping and swimming on a 450-acre lake less than 20 minutes from the Wellsville. Hardware Ranch (winter wildlife feeding ranch) is 16 miles from the park up Blacksmith Fork Canyon.
- ✓ **American West Heritage Center:** 160-acre living history center with historical and animal exhibits, and fall harvest festival. Located 6 miles south of Logan on U.S. Hwy. 89/91.

Chapter 5 Implementation

The strategy plan below outlines specific goals, action items, timing, and responsible agency. Each of the goals in the strategy plan are aimed at accomplishing the overarching Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan goals and objectives as detailed in Chapter 1.

The strategy plan reflects the priorities set forth by the Community Coordination Team, Planning Commission, and City Council. One of the key goals listed in this plan is that priorities for parks, facilities, trails, and open space should be reviewed bi-annually to insure 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.

STRATEGY PLAN

Planning Goals

1 *Adopt the Parks, Recreation, and Open Space Master Plan*

- Action Items**
- A-1 Schedule a public hearing
 - A-2 Take the public's comments and make recommendations
 - A-3 Adopt new Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan
 - A-4 Update the General Plan to reflect the principles in this plan

Timing 0-6 months

Agency City Staff, City Council

2 *On-going review the community needs and priorities for parks, trails, and open space projects annually.*

- Action Items**
- A-1 Schedule annual reviews in public meetings
 - A-2 Take public comment and make recommendations
 - A-3 Adopt new priorities as needed

Timing Annually

Agency Planning Commission/City Council

3 *Adopt a citywide goal of X acres of park land per 1,000 residents and X miles of trail per 1,000 residents as the City's level of service goal.*

- Action Items**
- A-1 analyze the park, trails, and open space needs as population increases
 - A-2 Analyze the need for impact fees, as a means of funding future improvements
 - A-3 Adopt a city wide level of service goal by resolution

Timing Bi-Annually

Agency Advisory Staff and City Council

4 *Adopt standards of development for all parks, trails, and open space by ordinance*

- Action Items**
- A-1 Specify development standards and requirements for all future parks, trails, and open space developed within the community
 - A-2 Document Standards and requirements by ordinance

Timing 0-1 year

Agency Public works, advisory staff, city engineer, and planning commission, city council

5 *Perform a comprehensive update to the Parks, Trails, and Open Space Master Plan at least every 5 years.*

- Action Items**
- A-1 Review results of annual reviews and/or amendments to the plan and determine which goals and plan aspects are in need of update
 - A-2 Submit a report on the status and needed updates of the plan
 - A-3 Hold a public hearing for comments about the plan
 - A-4 Assign or commission the work of updating the plan

Timing Every 5 Years/as needed

Agency City Staff, planning commission, city council

6 *Explore and implement a land preservation program such as transfer/purchase of development rights, conservation easements, and agri-tourism and reserve or preserve overlays, to help preserve the agricultural and rural character of open space in Richmond.*

Action Items

- A-1 Invite consultants to present concepts at City Council meetings
- A-2 Hold public hearings for comments about the programs
- A-3 Decide upon a program that suits the City
- A-4 Update the zoning and subdivision ordinances to implement the land preservation program.

Timing 0-1 Year

Agency City Staff, planning commission, city council

Project Goals

1 *Complete needed improvements to existing parks as outlined in this plan.*

Action Items

- A-1 Develop concept and master plans and cost estimates for improvement projects.
- A-2 Review and amend the recommended improvements for the parks and trails as listed in this plan.
- A-3 Submit recommendation to the city council
- A-4 Approve plan and budget for park and trail improvements
- A-5 As improvements are made update the level of service

Timing 0-2 years

Agency City council, City Staff, planning commission

2 *Identify any additional areas where future parks, trails, and open space may need to be.*

Action Items

- A-1 Review needs in bi-annual public meeting
- A-2 Submit recommendation for any future facility
- A-3 Adopt plan amendments as needed

Timing Bi-Annually
Agency City council, City Staff, planning commission

3 *Take opportunities to acquire land when it is available at a reasonable price.*

Action Items A-1 explore the possibilities for dedication and/or purchasing of future parks/open space and trails before land prices preclude development.
A-2 Contact land owners, developers, and private sources for gifts, dedications, or trades

Timing 0-5 years

Agency City Staff, city council

4 *Plan and document a map of regional trails and trail heads and document the areas where parking may be available.*

Action Items A-1 determine the facilities needed, rules and regulations for the trail area including times available for use.
A-2 Work in conjunction with County and private land owners to develop map and guidelines for use

Timing 0-4 Years

Agency City Staff, planning commission, city council, county staff, private landowners

Funding and Budgeting Goals

1 *Obtain funding from as many outside sources as possible*

Action Items A-1 Identify funding possibilities from federal, state, regional, and local sources
A-2 Apply for grants for specific parks, trails, and open space projects
A-3 Create and cultivate good relationships with important funding sources
A-4 Investigate opportunities for private funding
A-5 Contact land owners and private sources for gifts, donations, & dedications

Timing 0-5 Years

Agency City Staff and public works

2 *Prepare annual budget to address priority projects*

Action Items

- A-1 hold a work meeting to review the needs, priorities, goals, and budget for parks, trails, and open space projects
- A-2 Prepare/revise a strategic plan for budgeting and accomplishing the goals of this plan during the next 5 years
- A-3 Adopt a budget which includes accomplishing the identified goals for that year

Timing Annually

Agency City Council

Chapter 5 Funding Options and Opportunities

Parks and Recreation

Private and Public Partnerships

The Parks and Recreation Department and a private developer may often cooperate on a facility that services the public, yet is also attractive to an entrepreneur. These partnerships can be effective funding methods for special use sports facilities like baseball complexes or soccer complexes; however, they generally are not feasible when the objective is to develop neighborhood and community parks that provide facilities such as playgrounds, informal playing fields, and other recreational opportunities that are generally available to the public free of charge. A recreation or swimming complex is also potentially attractive as a private/public partnership.

Private Fundraising: While not addressed as a specific strategy for individual recreation facilities, it is not uncommon that public monies be leveraged with private donations. Examples in the Salt Lake Valley include the Sorenson Recreation Center in Glendale and the Steiner Aquatic Center in Salt Lake City. Private funds will most likely be attracted to high-profile facilities such as a swimming complex or a cultural facility, and generally require aggressive promotion and management on by the local park and recreation department or city administration.

Service Organizations: Many service organizations and corporations have funds available for park and recreation facilities. Recently, Salt Lake City and local and international Rotary Clubs combined resources to develop a universally accessible playground in Liberty Park, which was dedicated at the opening of the 2002 Paralympic Winter Games. Other organizations such as Lions Clubs, Shriners and Home Depot are often willing to partner with local communities in the development of playground and other park and recreation equipment and facilities.

Joint Development

Joint development opportunities may also occur between municipalities and counties, and among agencies or departments within a municipality or county. These opportunities should be explored whenever possible in order to maximize recreation opportunities and minimize costs. In order to make these kinds of opportunities happen there must be on-going and constant communication between people, governments, businesses interests and others.

Development Contributions

Development contributions are a means for requiring, as a condition of development approval, a builder or developer to give something to the City for the development of public facilities. Exactions can range from impact fees to land dedications for public improvements.

Park and Recreation Impact Fees: Impact fees are especially useful in areas of rapid growth, and given the large amount of land that remains undeveloped, an impact fee is warranted. The City should weigh the challenges and new laws concerning this type of fee and if you currently have an impact fee they should make sure that it is in line with the new state laws.

The purpose of impact fees is to require new development to pay its pro rata fair share of the costs of providing services. Impact fees cannot be used to fund development of facilities that represent a current deficit; however, the 3.71 acres of new parkland proposed to meet the goal of 11.77 acres per 1,000 population in 2020 can be funded by new growth.

Dedications: The dedication of land for parks has long been an accepted development requirement and is another valuable tool for implementing park development. The City can require the dedication or, if larger-sized parcels are desired, can offer development "bonuses" such as increased density of development in exchange for the dedication of land to the City for parks. In some cases, the developer may also be responsible for park improvements, which may also be maintained by a Homeowner's Association. In such cases, it is important to make a determination as to whether the parkland is private or public, and that the desired and appropriate facilities are provided.

Cluster-Style Development Patterns: Cluster-style patterns of development or "conservation subdivisions" allow density to be concentrated on a portion of the property in order to reserve a sensitive or valued part of the property that may be used for public parks, trails, or left in natural open space. In this case there is no net loss of density or increase in density. However, a density bonus may also be offered to a developer as an incentive to develop a cluster or conservation subdivision pattern. In this way, land can be set aside for parks with little if any land cost to the City. Such a policy would be a condition of approval between the developer and the City.

City Funding - General Fund or Bonding

The City can fund parks directly from its general fund or can bond for park development and spread the cost over many years. Because of the amounts needed to fund parks development, bonding is a reasonable approach. Repayment of the bonds comes from general City revenue sources such as property and sales tax, or other earmarked tax revenue. Tax revenue collected for special purposes

may be allocated to park development. Bonding associated with plan implementation should be kept as low as possible; however, for large developments such as a sports complex, swimming/water park complex, or large land acquisition priorities, bonding is likely to be the best option.

Special Taxes

Tax revenue collected for special purposes may be earmarked for park development. For instance, in Sandy City, Utah the room tax applied to hotel and motel rooms in the city is earmarked for parks, recreation, and trails development.

RAP Tax

Cache County has Rap Taxes available every year for project within the community. The City could use these taxes to match other funds to develop many of these projects. Because the RAP funds are limited the City may need to do a phased approach to build a larger project.

User Fees

Many communities charge leagues and sports organizations to use facilities to recover some of the costs of upkeep and maintenance. A similar situation occurs with concessions. As it develops facilities, Richmond should consider user fee policies, and determine a strategy for recovering at least some of the costs of maintenance and operations for concessions, sports facilities, and future cultural and recreational opportunities.

State and Federal Programs

Land and Water Conservation Fund: This Federal money is made available to states and in Utah is administered by the Utah State Division of Parks and Recreation. Funds are matched with local funds for acquisition of park and recreation lands, redevelopment of older recreation facilities, trails, improvements to accessibility, and other recreation programs and facilities that provide close-to-home recreation opportunities for youth, adults, senior citizens, and persons with physical and mental disabilities.

Trails

Federal Funding

The funding programs created under the New Transportation ACT of 2012 include walking and bicycle facilities and programs as eligible activities. Most federally funded projects and activities

require a State or local match. Federal sources that may be available to Richmond City either directly, through the Utah Department of Transportation, or Bear River Associates of Government:

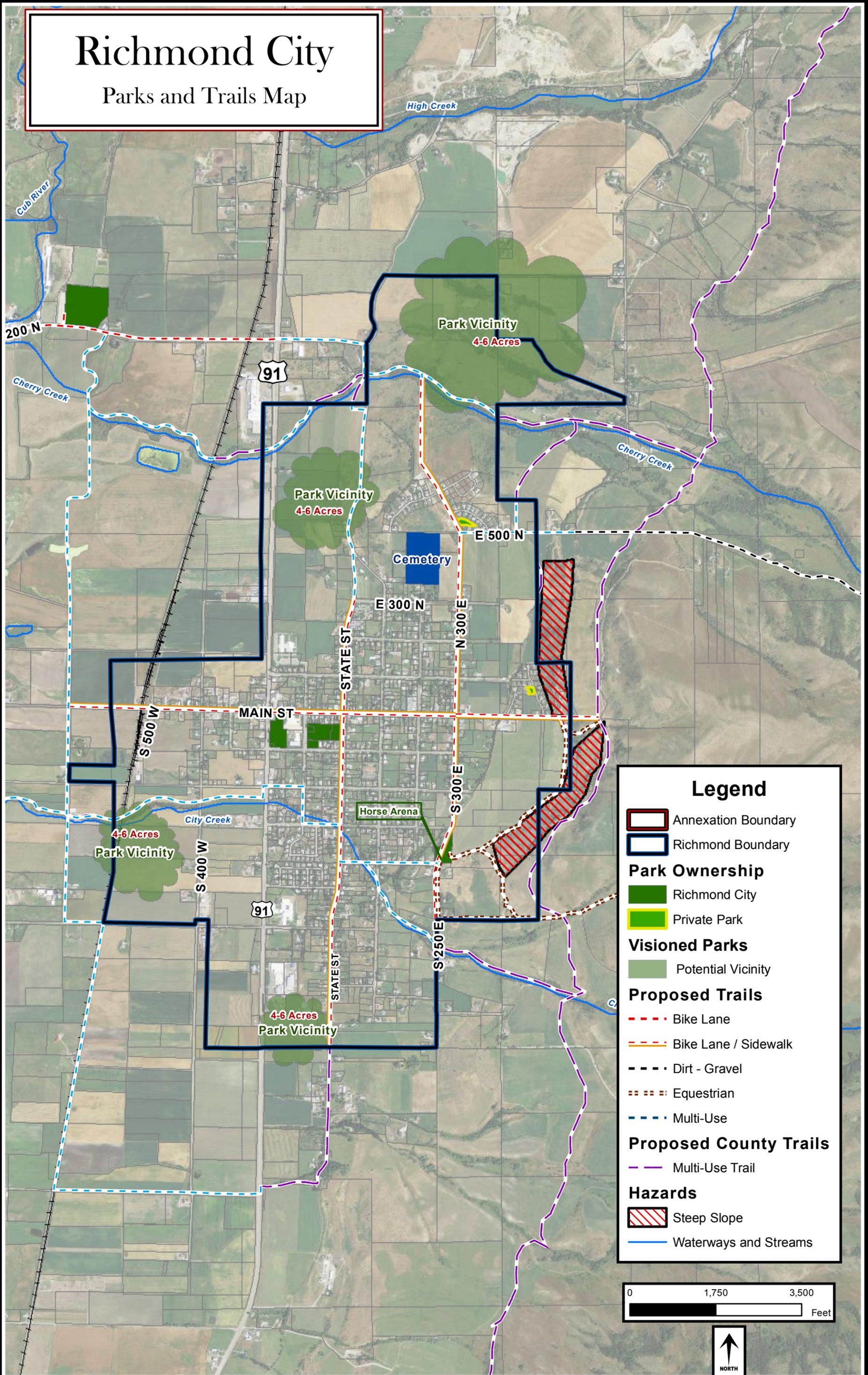
Transportation Alternatives (TA): Funds may be used for construction, planning, and design of on-road and off-road trail facilities. They may be used for pedestrians, bicyclists, and other non-motorized forms of transportation, including sidewalks, bicycles infrastructure, pedestrian and bicycle signals, traffic calming techniques, lighting and other safety-related infrastructure that will provide safe routes.

State Funding Opportunities

The State of Utah also has programs in place that can provide funding for bicycle and pedestrian facilities and programs.

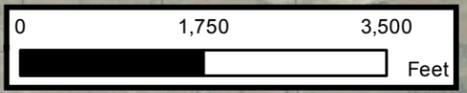
Richmond City

Parks and Trails Map



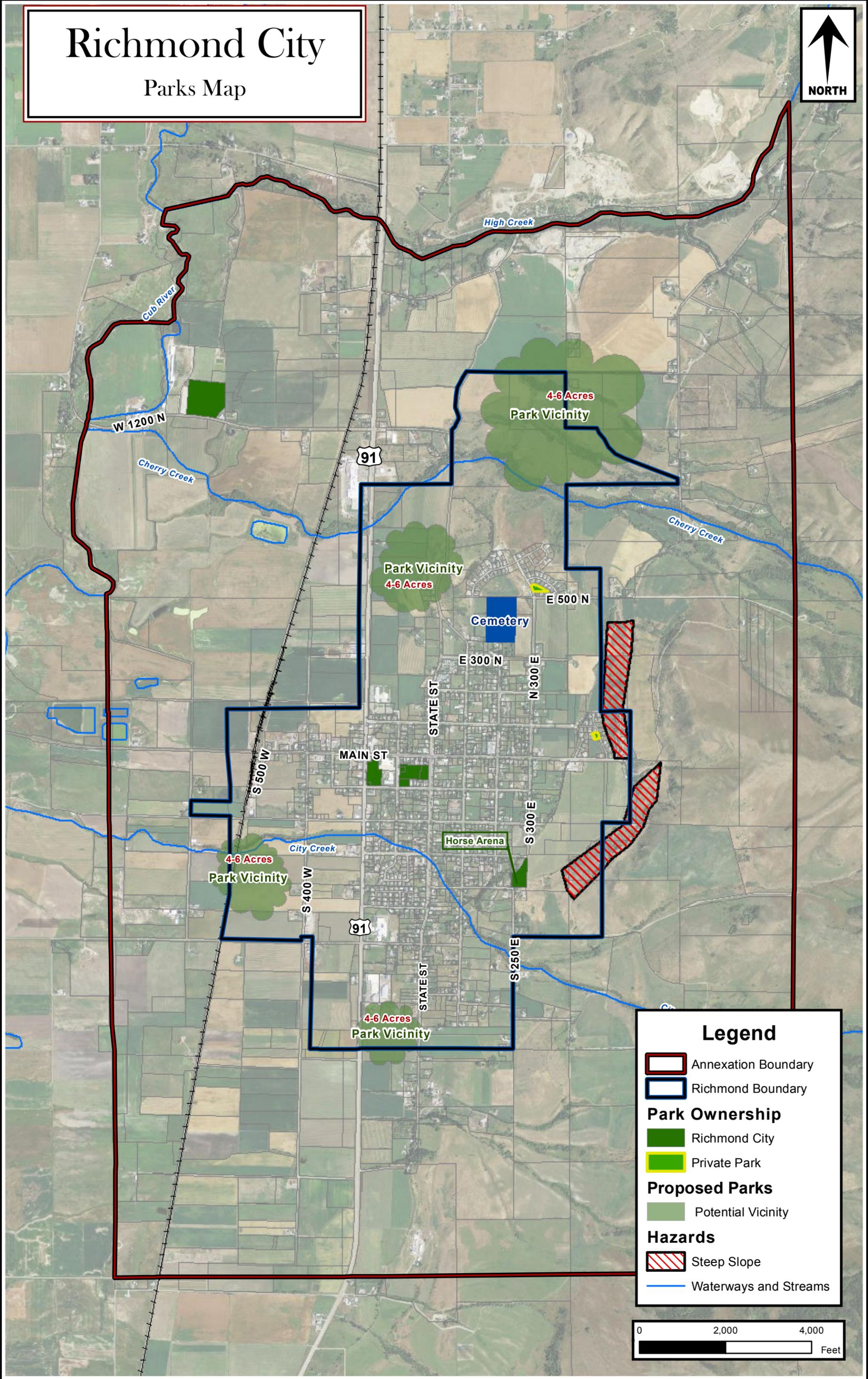
Legend

- Annexation Boundary
- Richmond Boundary
- Park Ownership**
 - Richmond City
 - Private Park
- Visioned Parks**
 - Potential Vicinity
- Proposed Trails**
 - Bike Lane
 - Bike Lane / Sidewalk
 - Dirt - Gravel
 - Equestrian
 - Multi-Use
- Proposed County Trails**
 - Multi-Use Trail
- Hazards**
 - Steep Slope
 - Waterways and Streams



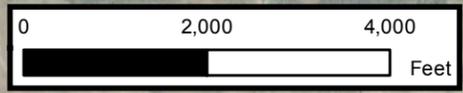
Richmond City

Parks Map



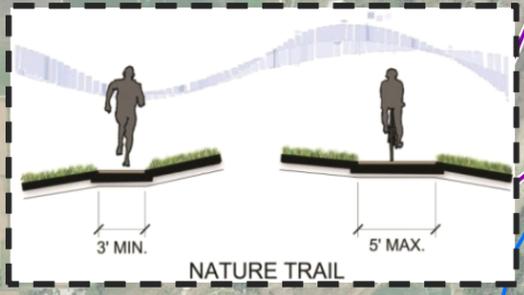
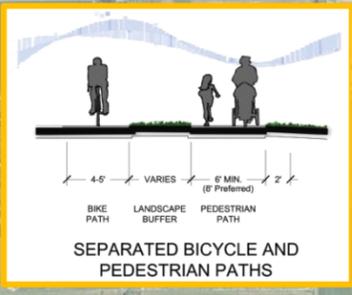
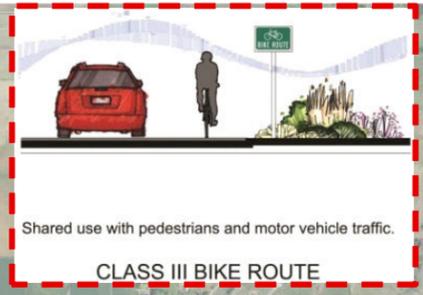
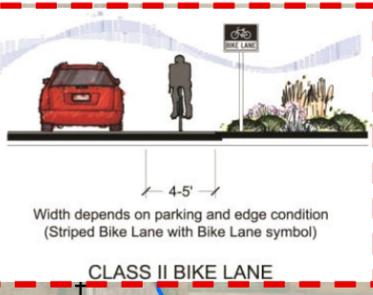
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Richmond City

Trails Map



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