

2014

Garden City Parks and Trails Plan



Prepared by:



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1. Introduction

Plan Purpose

The Garden City Recreation Facilities Master Plan was precipitated by the community's desire to enjoy enhanced outdoor recreational opportunities. The plan and maps are intended to provide a proactive "road map" which will make the use of recreation facilities, parks, and trails an integral part of daily life in Garden City. Recreation facilities, park space, and trails provide recreational opportunities, revitalize neighborhoods, build healthy communities, encourage economic development, and create a sense of place for residents. Protection of open space, whether within the City's limits or along the hillsides or in agricultural areas, may strengthen the preservation of the rural image and culture of the community and ensure the habitats and natural environments of the area are protected against development. In addition, providing interpretive trails and learning areas along the lake shore will assist the city in increasing public awareness of the important role this valuable ecosystem plays in the Bear Lake region as well as the Bear River Watershed.

Like many cities throughout the U.S., Garden City wants to improve current recreational space and develop more to increase recreational opportunities, now as well as in the future, while preserving open space to maintain Garden City's "rural character" and continue to provide a unique life-style for its residents.

Guiding Principles

The Garden City Parks and Trails plan is to:

1. give direction and offer a framework to guide future planning, design, and implementation decisions;
2. establish goals, policies, and standards to provide direction in future development of parks, trails, recreational facilities, and open space preservation;
3. determine types of service standards and identify the need for 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. give Garden City the choice to accept or reject park land dedications offered by developers as a credit against impact fees based on how the project contributes to the level of service and overall park system and whether the improvement relates to the goals, policies, and standards set by the Master Plan.

Additionally, this Plan should provide a foundation for developing Garden City's 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 Garden City General Plan.

Community Character: Continue to strengthen the rural image of Garden City by promoting and fostering concepts of good community design at the city, neighborhood, and individual project levels.

Economic Sustainability: Cultivate a sustainable economic base that will provide tax revenues, local employment opportunities, and convenient retail goods and services through the maintenance and growth of economic opportunities.

Managed Growth: Preserve and protect the image and character of Garden City through the planning and management of geographic and population growth.

Health and Activity: Foster a healthy and active community through a balanced program of physical activities for Garden City residents. Follow a land-use and mobility pattern that encourages a healthy and active daily life.

Society and Culture: Cultivate a socially integrated community through a balanced program of cultural activities for Garden City residents. Follow a land-use pattern that integrates opportunities for gathering into neighborhoods and the community at large.

Education and Families: Invest in the future of the community through continued support for the education of youth and adults and the strengthening of families. Develop and maintain effective relationships with family-support and educational providers.

Recreation Facilities Master Plan

"Develop a facility, park, and trail system that offers access to outdoor recreation, preserves open space and environmental habitats, allows for family recreational activities, and develops public amenities that enhance quality of life and that encourage interaction of its residents."

Community Character

Location: Garden City is located in Rich County, Utah. The town is surrounded by farmland and the Bear River Mountain Range to the west and Bear Lake to the east. As a recreation destination, Garden City draws recreationalists from all over the state of Utah, as well as other locations in the U.S. and various parts of the world.

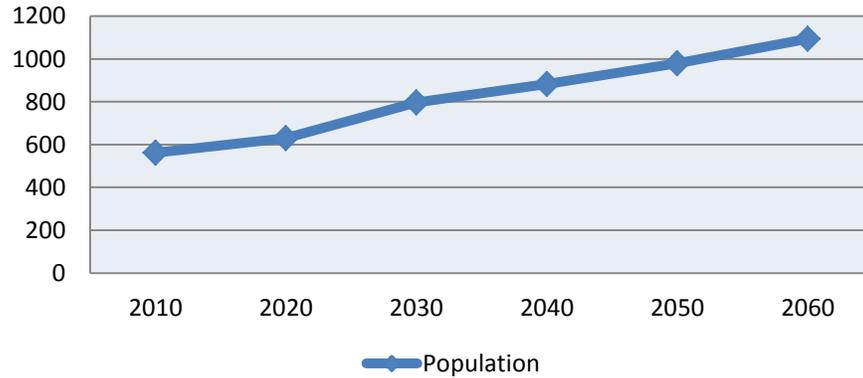
Introduction

Population Characteristics

Population projections have been prepared by the Utah Governor's Office of Planning and Budget (GOPB). The GOPB prepares these numbers for Utah Cities and Counties to help Cities plan for future population numbers.

| Year | 2010 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 |
|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Population | 562 | 630 | 796 | 883 | 979 | 1094 |

Garden City Estimated Population Growth



The population growth rate depicted is at 13%. However, this growth rate could increase dramatically for a short period of time, given the proximity to known natural resources in the area. If drilling/mining for oil/minerals were to increase significantly Garden City could see a corresponding influx in population.

2. Definitions and Types of Service

Purpose 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.

Park and Recreation Goals and Objectives

Several issues emerge as development continues to shape the goals and objectives of this plan. With time, new community concerns may appear that have not yet been considered. It is important this plan be revisited every few years to identify and evaluate developing issues and 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 City
- Maintain the viability of the City recreation areas by utilizing the current grounds and expanding for future improvements
- Develop a sense of place for community gatherings and events
- 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 linking important areas of the community, i.e. parks, city businesses, and other regional recreation trail systems, etc.
- Develop a working parks system, which implements improvements that benefit the whole community including seniors, people with disabilities, youth, and children, and which also includes uses such as sports facilities, natural areas, trail destinations, exercise facilities, and leisure areas for sitting and picnicking
- Develop a plan which addresses the City's actual level of service, future needs, proposed capital improvements and associated costs, and funding sources available to the City
- Maintain communication among administration, public officials, and residents to ensure recreational facilities and programs continue to meet the needs of the community

Definitions and Types of Service

- Give safety considerations top priority by keeping in mind traffic considerations, steep grades, or other barriers. Plan to avoid dangerous situations such as developing narrow, hidden alleyways or areas where trail users walk long distances without an access to exit the trail

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. Garden City based these definitions on the National Recreation and Parks Association standards and tailored them to the 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. 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

Facilities and 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

Definitions and Types of Service

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

Definitions and Types of Service

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, such as golf. 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 plus – 75.0 acre
- Site Characteristics: Comprises both active and passive recreational activities used

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 Garden City 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.

Definitions and Types of Service

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.

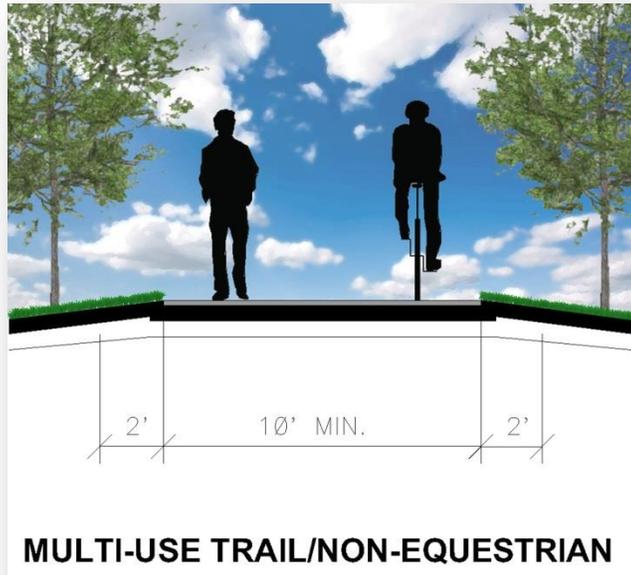
Trails and Trailheads

Trails: Linear parks are open spaces, landscaped areas, and/or 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, restroom, and picnic tables.

Natural Pedestrian: Natural 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: 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.

Definitions and Types of Service



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:

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.



Definitions and Types of Service

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.



Definitions and Types of Service

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-feet wide tread for horses. Vertical clearance for equestrians should be at least ten feet, with a horizontal clearance of at least five feet.

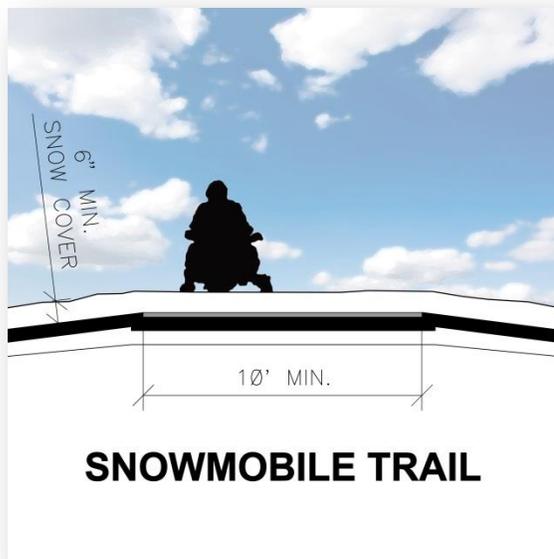


Definitions and Types of Service

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.



Definitions and Types of Service

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.

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.

3. Needs Analysis

Parks and Trails Needs Analysis

Needs Analysis

A park needs analysis typically looks at current level of service as existing acreages of park land/facilities and open space, as well as miles of trail, compared to current and projected populations. In determining the need for parks/facilities and open space, the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA) previously recommended ratios of 6 acres per 1,000 population for parks/facilities and open space and .25 miles of trail per 1,000 population. Yet, in recent years, NRPA found that such a guideline is not always appropriate and now recommends a detailed analysis of the community to determine its current level of service and its specific needs for the future.

Needs Determination

The needs determination is based on the following process:

- An analysis of existing recreational and leisure facilities and survey of community to determine future wants and needs of the community
- Cost evaluation and availability of land
- The anticipation of programs and events for the present and future
- Evaluating sensitive areas, needed buffers, environmental features, geologic features, waterways, watersheds, and archaeological and historical sites to determine areas for open space designation
- Consideration of current ordinances and zoning requirements

Survey and Needs Analysis

Methodology:

Garden City solicited feedback from the public by asking residents to complete a survey for the creation of a Garden City Parks and Trails master plan. Forty Five individuals participated in the survey, which ran from April 1st to May 1st, 2013. Hard copies of the survey were made available at the Garden City office and online via the City's website. Notice to the public regarding this opportunity was advertised in resident's utility bills, on the City's website and on fliers posted in City offices.

Needs Analysis

Parks and Recreation Facility Usage:

One hundred percent of the respondents who took the survey said that they have used one of Garden City's parks and recreation facilities. The area with the greatest amount of use according to the survey was the Garden City Park (the Town's main park) with most respondents having used the bike path and the public beach at 150 South.

Many of the individuals using the facilities do so on a weekly basis and approximately 62% of the total respondents doing so at least monthly. Although 75% of those surveyed identified themselves as second homeowners, almost all report using the parks and recreation facilities at least quarterly. Approximately 89% said that they go to the City's parks and facilities to recreate with their immediate families. Large majorities noted that they come

to the parks with

extended family and friends as well. Nearly all

individuals said that spending time with family and friends at the parks and facilities was

important to

them, and most noted that using them to stay healthy, have fun, and relax was also important.



Condition of Existing Parks and Facilities:

Respondents had used several of the City's recreational resources. Thirteen percent rated them as being excellent, and 80% said that they were either good or fair. Several residents explained that, in their opinion, the City had done a relatively great job in providing parks and facilities proportionate to the size of the population. A large number of those surveyed; however, said that some existing facilities need improvement and beautification. Also, many respondents would like to see the bike path extended and made safer. Another issue that many residents and second homeowners had was the limited access to public beaches. Nearly 70% of those surveyed indicated that they were either dissatisfied or extremely dissatisfied with the amount of public beach access.

Needs Analysis

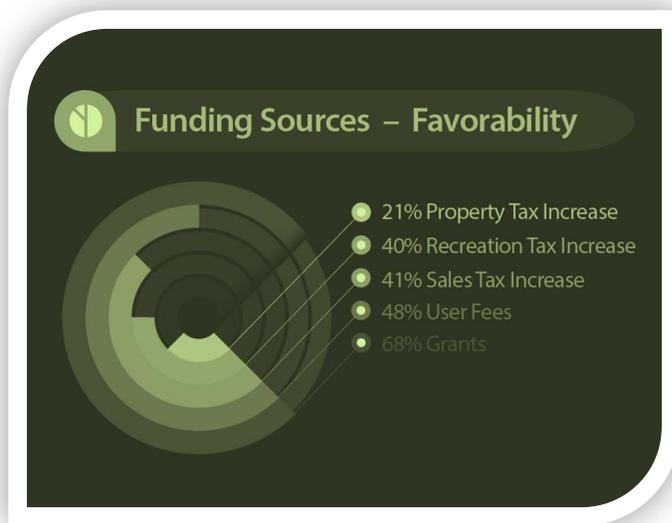
Improvements and Expansion of Existing Facilities:

Several individuals responded that they felt the Town's facilities were adequate as is, the majority of whom were concerned about losing the small town atmosphere of Garden City. A general theme that resonated throughout the survey and public feedback was that the residents would like more recreational opportunities, especially in the form of trails and access to public lands. Nearly 56% indicated that they were in favour increasing access to nearby trails. Many of the respondents suggested trail improvements including extending bike paths in Town as well as connecting to federal lands in the foothills for mountain biking, and increasing access to ATV trails. Additionally, residents would like to see improvements continue at the Heritage Park and Fish Pond.

Funding Sources:

Nearly 70% of residents who completed the survey indicated that grants were their preferred source for funding additional services and facilities. A slight majority supported increased user fees. Respondents were generally

divided evenly regarding whether or not to raise sales or recreation taxes to pay for improvements; however, the vast majority of respondents were opposed to increasing property taxes.



Needs Analysis

Needs Analysis

Existing Parks and Facilities Inventory



Garden City Park

Address:

400 South Bear Lake Blvd

Park Amenities:

- Approximately 11.8 acres
- Swings
- Playground equipment
- Basketball court
- Sand volleyball
- Pavilion
- Picnic tables
- Grill
- Restroom
- Parking area
- Wetland boardwalk
- Beach access
- Maintained by Garden City

Opportunities:

- Potential to increase parking capacity
- Access to the beach
- Close to downtown

Constraints:

Community Park (typical size 8-20 acres)

Needs Analysis

Heritage Park

Address:

400 South Paradise Prkwy

Park Amenities:

- Approximately 17 acres
- Fish pond
- Fish cleaning station (*future*)
- Playground (*future*)
- Softball/soccer field (*future*)
- Walking paths (*future*)
- Benches (*future*)
- Picnic tables (*future*)
- Parking area (*future*)

Opportunities:

Constraints:



Needs Analysis

Special Use Facilities



Garden City Swimming Pool

Address:

69 N Paradise Parkway Bldg. B

Park Amenities:

- Indoor swimming pool
- Hot tub
- Shower
- Changing rooms
- Tables and chairs
- Life guards

Opportunities:

Constraints:

- No ADA access

Needs Analysis

Bear Lake Gun Range

Address:

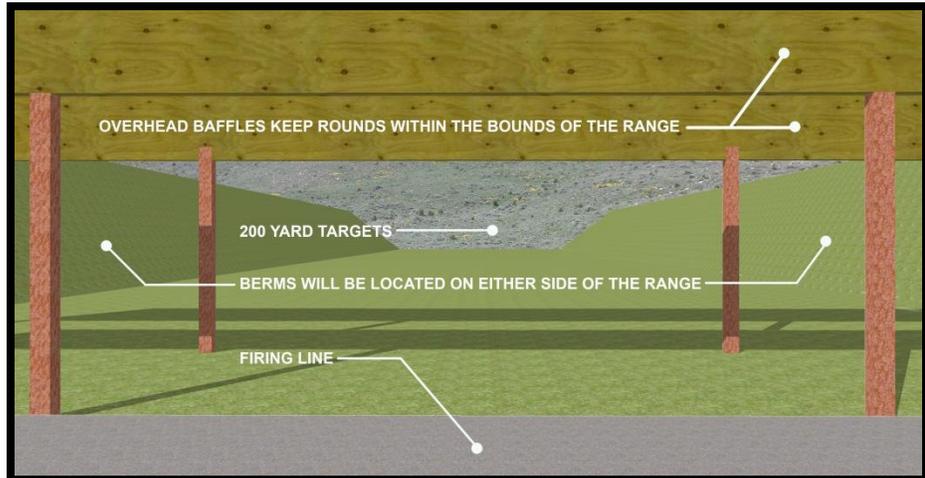
0.2 miles south of Garden City

Park Amenities:

- Approximately 100 acres
- 200 yd rifle range (future)
- 50 yd pistol range (future)
- 2 – trap ranges (future)
- Parking area (future)
- Restroom (future)
- Pavilion (future)
- Veterans memorial (future)

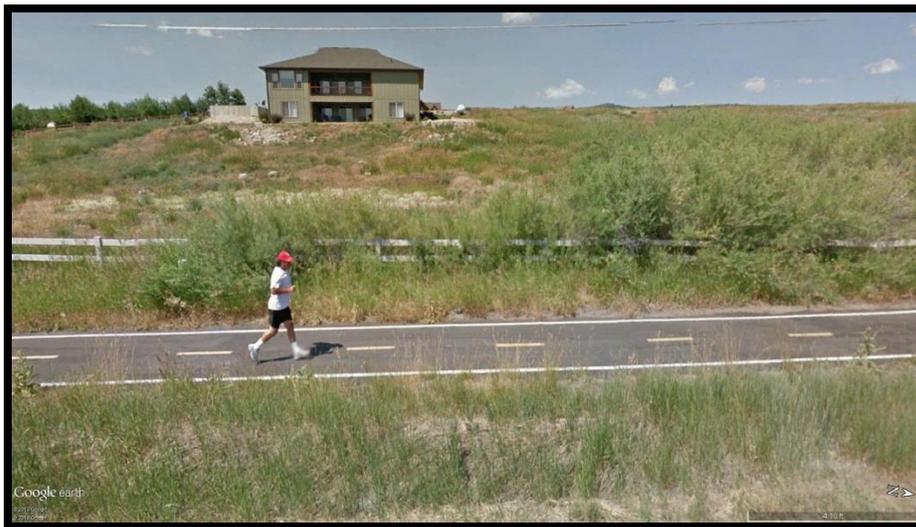
Opportunities:

Constraints:



Needs Analysis

Existing Trails Inventory



Trail Description

The trail connects the State Marina on the north to Sweetwater/Ideal Beach on the south. At several places along the trail are benches, trash receptacles, and signs placed for public use. The trail winds its way through downtown Garden City giving pedestrians and bicyclists access to many of the Town's amenities. The total length of the developed trail is approximately 4.2 miles long.

Trail Amenities:

- 4.2 mile paved trail
- Benches
- Trash receptacles
- Views of surrounding mountains
- Views of the Lake
- No motorized vehicles

Opportunities:

- Access to town amenities
- Access to local businesses

Constraints:

- None

Needs Analysis

Hodge's Canyon - 300 West Hodges Canyon Rd

Garden City maintains a trailhead to Hodge's Canyon, located approximately 0.5 miles west of HWY 30 on Hodge's Canyon Road. This trail is open to hiking, biking, horseback riding, ATV's, and Snowmobiles.

Existing Open Space

The City does not currently own any existing open space that is not being utilized as a public park or parking area.

Proposed Improvements

4. Proposed Improvements for Future Planned Parks, Trails, and Open Space

Active Parks

Importance of Parks

Parks and open space in Garden City are vital to ensure quality community life. They provide recreational opportunities for local residents and beautify the area. They add warmth, peace, and a touch of nature. Open green space is critical to the spiritual and emotional well-being of a city. Parks and open space are often the only places where people take the time to observe the passing scene, meet friends, and celebrate with a wide range of people who are different from themselves. The following is a list of existing and potential future facilities, parks, and open spaces:

| | Park | Type | Status | Acres |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------|
| 1 | Heritage Park | Community Park | Partially Developed | 14 |
| 2 | Garden City Park | Community Park | Developed | 11.8 |

| | Special-Use Facility | Type | Status | Acres |
|---|----------------------|----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1 | Garden City Pool | Community Park | Developed | NA |
| 2 | Gun Range | Park | Undeveloped | 100 |

| | Future Open Space Opportunity | Type | Status | Acres |
|---|-------------------------------|------|--------|-------|
| 1 | | | | |
| 2 | | | | |
| 3 | | | | |

Proposed Improvements

Existing Active Park Improvements

| Park Name | Recommended Upgrades | Estimated Cost |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Garden City Park | Provide increased parking capacity | \$150,000 |
| | Boardwalk repairs and renovations | \$10,000 |
| | Landscaping | \$8,000 |
| Heritage Park | Parking lot – east side | \$130,000 |
| | Parking lot – west side | \$125,000 |
| | Trails | \$10,000 |
| | Irrigation system | \$30,000 |
| | Landscaping | \$25,000 |
| | playground equipment | \$15,000 |
| | Softball and soccer field | \$10,000 |
| | ADA fishing access | \$12,000 |
| | Fish cleaning stations | \$800 |
| Garden City Pool | ADA access (pool lift) | \$6,000 |

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.¹ 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 National Park Service stated that:

"Trails have multiple values whose benefits reach far beyond recreation. Trails can enrich the quality of life for individuals, make communities more

Proposed Improvements

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."

The abundance of canyons, mountain slopes, and streams provide Garden 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 Trailheads

All existing parks and public parking lots 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.

Consideration should be given to developing a trailhead that links up to the Garden City Canyon trail. Ideally, this trailhead should be located near the intersection of 200 North and 700 West.

Open Space

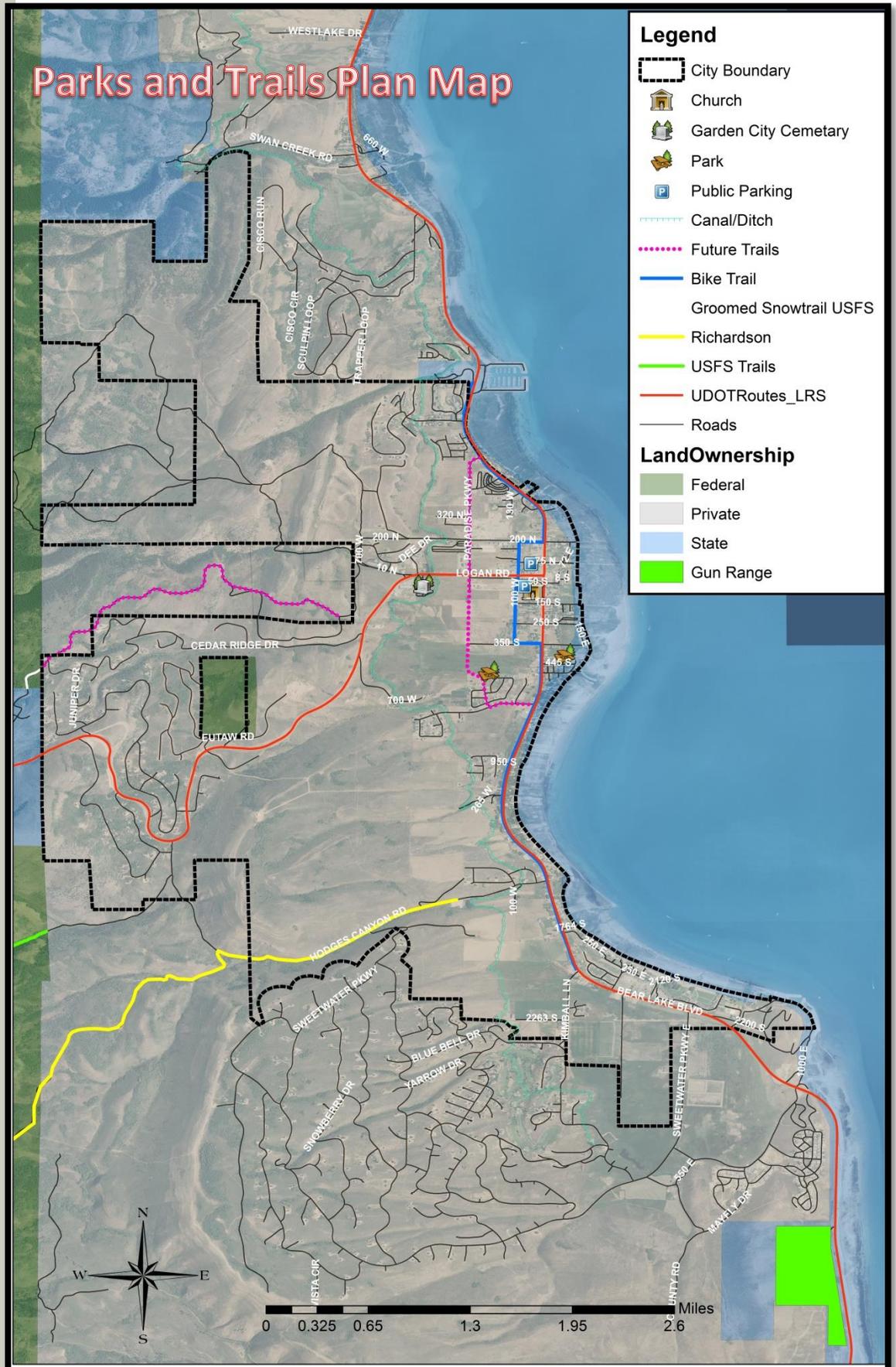
Importance of Open Space

Open space contributes greatly to the character of a community. Without planning, ill-conceived changes in land-use patterns can dramatically alter a community in a short period of time. Valued natural resources would not be preserved, maintained, and restored; it is only through thoughtful planning and active stewardship that these important resources can be protected.

Planning now to protect important open space can greatly enhance the attractiveness of a city and encourage compatible growth in the future. Planning allows cities to confront and manage aspects of growth and development in ways that preserve, protect, and enhance the environment.

By planning for open space, residents benefit, and the "green infrastructure" of a community is protected. Planning this "green infrastructure" of water supply, land, working farms and forests, viable wildlife habitats, and greenways is as important to the economic future of a community as planning for schools, roads, water, and wastewater infrastructure.

Proposed Improvements



Proposed Improvements

Proposed Open Space

Passive Open Space

Areas within the community should be preserved and/or created for passive recreation. The areas identified include:

- Landscaped islands along Bear Lake Blvd from approximately 75 North to 75 South across from the church and along Logan Canyon Road from 100 West to the intersection at Bear Lake Blvd.
- Open space at city office.

Natural Open Space

Areas of the community, such as along the waterways that flow through the community, could be considered natural open space, and areas within a designated flood plain or wetland should be preserved as natural and passive open space to allow the land to perform its natural function.

Winter Recreation

Recreation opportunities within Garden City limits are scarce due to the topography and climate of the area. Some opportunities exist for snowmobiling, sledding, and cross-country skiing in the mountains immediately east of the City. The trails being proposed could lead to cross-country skiing available within City limits depending on the weather and snow depth.

Timing for Future Planned Parks, Trails, and Open Space

There is no set time recommendation made on the development of park/open space land, and trails. However, the future needs listed for the existing parks and facilities should be considered as priorities when developing future budgets or making grant applications.

5. Goals, Strategies, and Action

Goal Philosophy

The goals, strategies, and actions reflect the priorities set forth by the advisory staff, 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.

Funding Opportunities

| Funding Source | Types of Projects | Application Time | Match Required |
|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| UDOT Transportation Enhancement (UDOT) | Trail Development | September | 20% Match (cash and/or in-kind is acceptable however this agency likes at least some cash) |
| Utah Parks Non-Motorized Trail Grants (Utah State Parks and Recreation) | Trail Development | May | 50% Match (cash and/or in-kind is acceptable however this agency likes at least some cash) |
| Land and Water Conservation Grant (Utah State Parks and Recreation) | Park Development | October | 50% Match (cash and/or in-kind is acceptable however this agency likes at least some cash) |
| LeRay McAllister Grant (Governor's Office of Planning and Budget) | Purchase Land for Open Space | May | Match required (cash and/or in-kind is acceptable however this agency likes some cash) |
| Safe Routes to School (UDOT) | Trail/Sidewalk | November | 20% Match (cash match) |
| Safe Sidewalk Program | Sidewalks | | 25% Match |
| Bikes Belong | Trails for Bikes | Quarterly | 50% Match (cash match) |
| CIB | Park/Facility and Trail Development | Quarterly | Like to see a match |
| Rural Development | Facility Development | No Real Deadline | Very Limited Funds |
| Private Foundations/Corporations | Park/Facility and Trail Development | No Real Deadline | Can apply any time usually like to see some money coming from the community |

Goals, Strategies, and Actions

Goal Categories

| GOAL 1: | | |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Objective 1: | | |
| Policy/Action | Timing | Agency |
| Policy A: | | |
| Policy B: | | |
| Policy C: | | |
| Policy D: | | |
| Policy E: | | |
| GOAL 2: | | |
| Objective 1: | | |
| Policy/Action | Timing | Agency |
| Policy A: | | |
| Policy B: | | |
| Policy C: | | |
| Policy D: | | |
| Policy E: | | |