

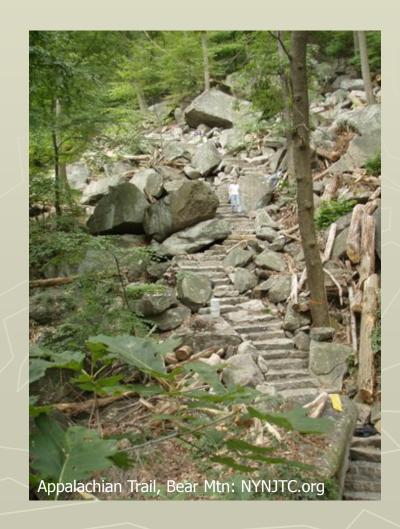
Karl Beard
National Park Service
Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program
www.nps.gov/rtca



Hiking trail







Rail Trail





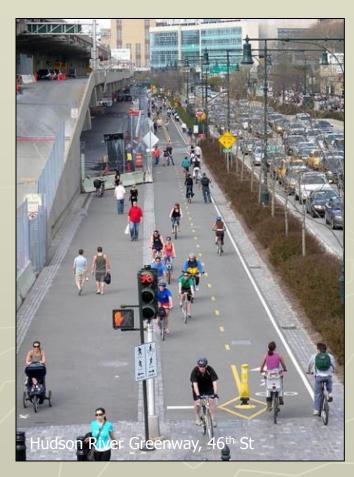




Transportation Trail







Bike route "trail"?







On-street linkage "trail"?









Linear park











MTB trail

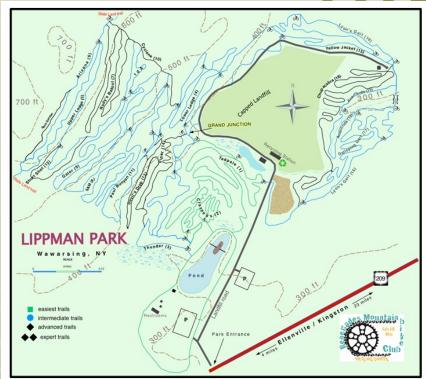








MTB trail









OHV trail









Outdoor recreation access route (ORAR)













Photos: NYS-DEC

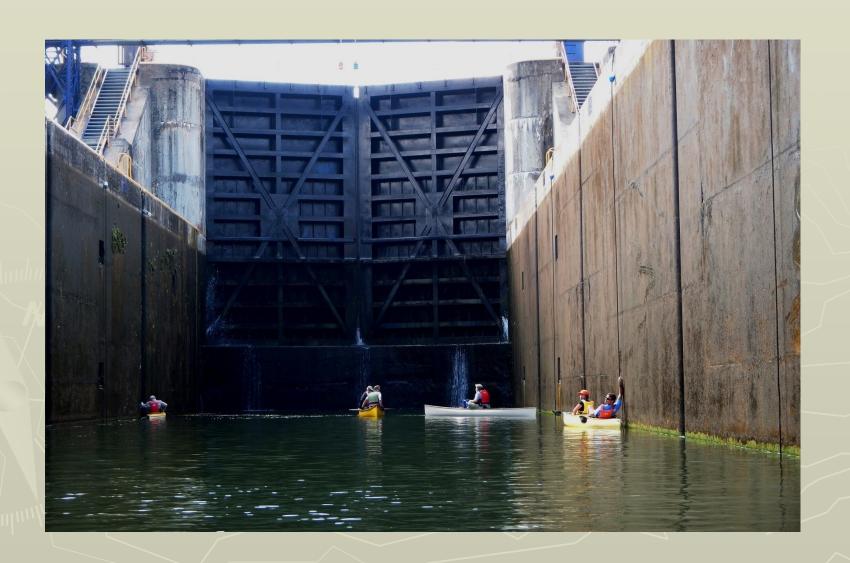
And this is exactly WHAT?



And this?



Water trail



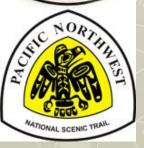
Water trail



National Trails System:







- NTS Act of 1968, as amended
- National Historic Trails
- National Scenic Trails
 - Congressional Study& Federal Legislation
- National Recreation Trails
 - National Water Trails
 - Secretarial Order



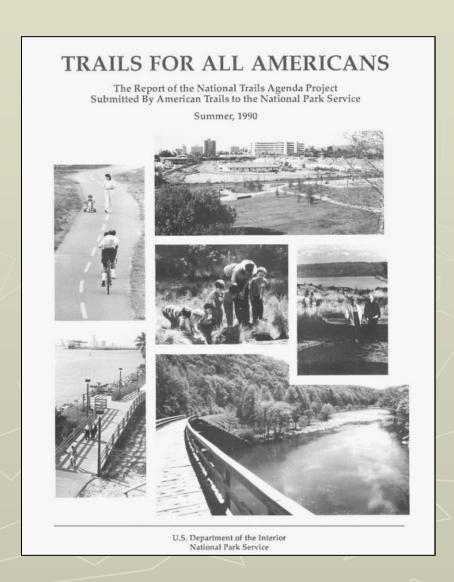






A national-level vision

- National system of trails
 - Federal NTS is just a part
- A trail within 15 minutes of every American



American Hiking Society's NATIONAL TRAILS DAY®



Made With All Natural Ingredients

What do we mean by "trail"?









- Hiking trail
- Single-track
- Shared-use path
- Recreational trail
- **▶** Transportation trail
- Rail-trail

- Linear park
- Greenway
- On-street linkage
- Bicycle route
- OHV / snowmobile
- Water trail

What benefits do trails provide?

Close-to-home recreation

Bicycle tourism

Trailside art

Trail events

Safe routes to schools

Preserve historic features

Attract visitor spending to our communities

Walkable communities

Outdoor experiences for kids

Better health

Link business to historic sites & other attractions

Fishing & boating access

Boost real estate values

Alternative transportation

"Good trails are good business

... of course you Easterners haven't figured that out yet"

- Mary Carter, Mayor of Bow Mar, CO, 1988 (Champion of the South Platte River Greenway)

100+ national studies online



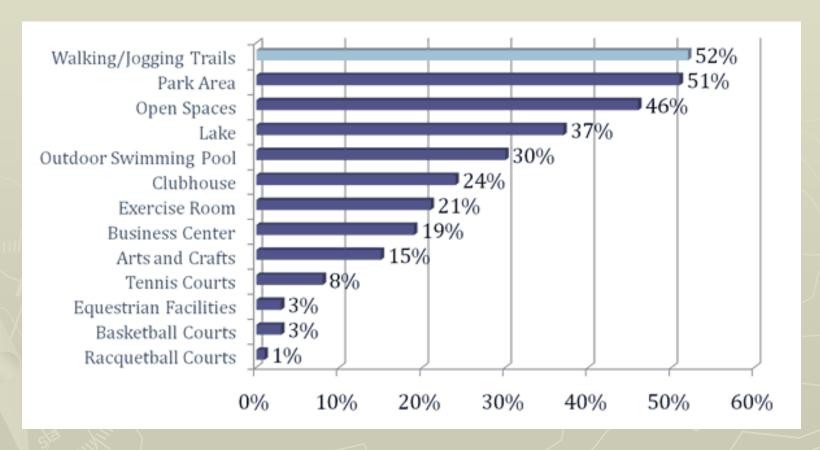
Economic benefits of trails

- Total benefits to host communities:
 - \$1.2 \$1.9 million / year
 - \$200k \$600k / year in new money
 - Erie Canalway Trail \$253m / year

- Property values:
 - 0-6% increase near trail
 - Sell more quickly
 - Homebuilders: Trails are #2

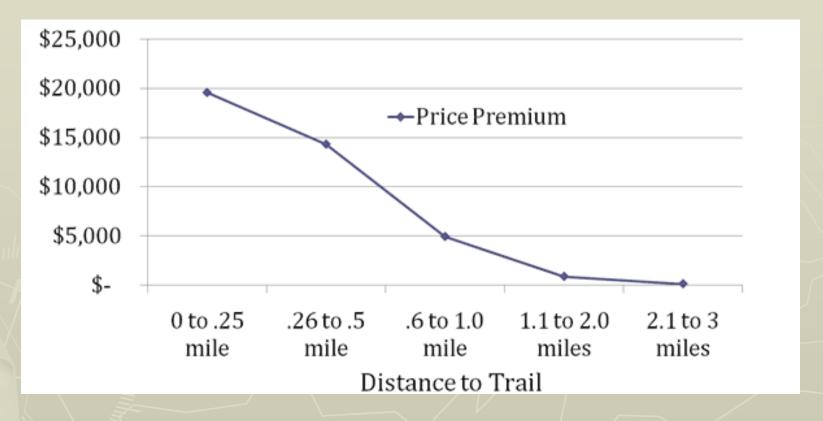


Housing preferences: trails consistently in top 5



FROM: Wylde. M. 2002. Boomers on the Horizon: Housing Preferences of the 55+ Market, Survey of 890 households headed by members age 55+. NAHB / BuilderBooks. Wash., DC.

Home sale "price premium" near trails



Methow Valley, WA: House sales premium and proximity to XC ski trail system. Resource Dimensions for Methow Conservancy & MVSTA

Home sale "price premium" near trails

- ▶ Little Miami Scenic Trail (Cleveland)
 - 78-mile trail
 - Univ of Cincinnati 2011:
 - Homeowners willing to pay a \$9,000 premium to be located 1,000 feet closer to the trail

- Monon Trail (Indianapolis)
 - 10.5-mile trail
 - Indiana Univ 2004:
 - Homes within
 1/2mile of the trail
 showed a sales
 premium of \$13,059



Trail-related spending

- ► Local day users:
 - You & me on a local trail
 - Average \$3 \$13 / day
- ► Non-local day users:
 - From other counties
 - Add gas, lunch, etc.
 - \$15 \$35 / day
- Overnight visitors:
 - From other counties & states
 - Add cost of dinner & overnight stay
 - \$100 \$200 / day



Studies in New York



Hurley O&W Rail-Trail OPRHP - 2008

- ► 35k 65k visits / yr (Avg 48k):
 - 10.5% non-local
 - Non-locals spend \$200 / visit
 - Locals spend \$5.19 / visit
- Multiplier effect of 2.0:
 - \$2 million / yr
 - About 40 jobs



OPRHP – 20088 trails statewide:

- Reasons for visiting the trail:
 - Health & exercise 15%
 - Recreation 23%
 - Other 26%
- ▶ Who is on the trail?
 - Average age = 52
 - Avg household income = \$94k
 - Employed full time 52%
 - Retired 25%

Hurley O&W Rail-Trail PTNY - 2012

- ▶81k visits / yr (more than 2008)
- Even if ENTIRELY local use (low spending), then:
 - \$243k \$1.05M / year direct spending
 - \$486k \$2.1M after 2.0 multiplier



Catskill Mtn Rail Trail impacts - Camoin Associates

- ▶ 140k trail users/yr
 - 25% non-local
- ► \$3.1M new sales
 - \$2M direct spending
- ▶ 44 new jobs
- > \$112k new County tax revenue





Bicycle & Trail tourism

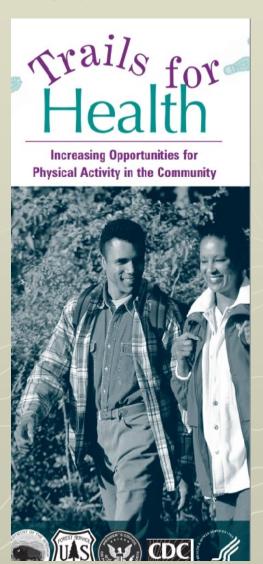


Trails and Public Health

Every \$1 investment in trails for physical activity yields \$2.94 in direct medical

benefit – Wang et al. Health Promot Pract. 2005 Apr; 6(2):174-9.





Trails and Public Health



"Everybody needs beauty as well as bread, places to play in and pray in, where nature may heal and give strength to body and soul." - John Muir

Trails as Public Health Infrastructure

The rail-trail program "has done more for health care than anything we've ever done in America."

- Ray LaHood (R, Illinois) Former Secretary of Transportation

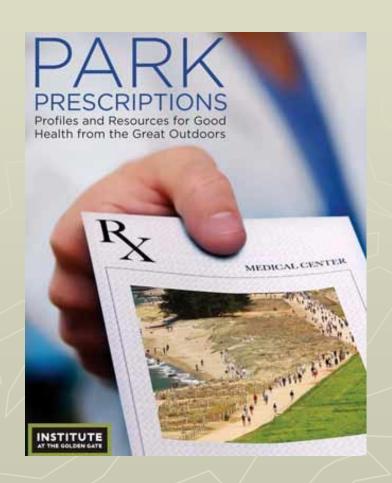


Park / Trail Prescriptions

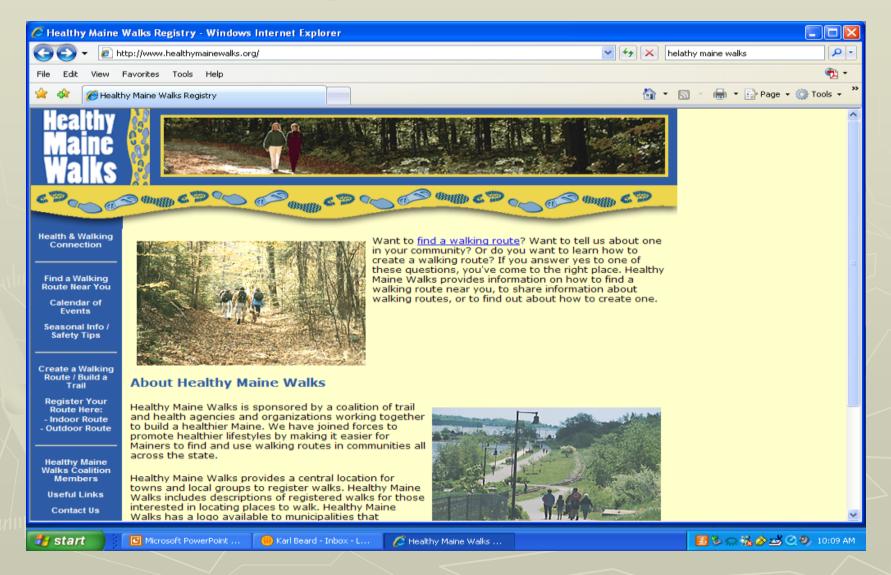
"Take a hike and call me in the morning"

- NPS "A Call to Action"



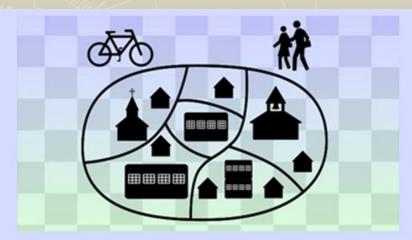


Healthy Maine Walks



CDC: Health Impact Assessement (HIA) tool for parks & trails





Parks and Trails

Health Impact Assessment Toolkit - (11/2014) http://www.cdc.gov/healthyplaces/parks_trails/

Introduction

Well-designed parks and trails are valued parts of our environment. Research examining the connection between parks, trails, and health has helped identify the value that parks provide to people. Parks and trails can promote physical activity and community engagement; and provide both environmental and mental health benefits. When well-designed, parks have been shown to reduce stress and foster community interaction. They can also protect sensitive lands such as flood plains and steep slopes.

Parks and trails can provide resources most communities need when addressing many of today's public health problems. And when questions arise about community policies or projects related to parks and trails—particularly, how to maximize their positive impact on public health—a health impact assessment (HJA) can provide answers.

What is a Health Impact Assessment?

A health impact assessment (HIA) is "a combination of procedures, methods, and tools by which a policy, program, or project may be judged as to its potential effects on the health of a population, and the distribution of those effects within the population." ¹

An HIA evaluates objectively the potential health effects of a policy or project before it begins. An HIA can recommend measures to increase positive health outcomes and decrease adverse health outcomes. The HIA framework can bring potential public health effects and considerations into the decision-making process for plans, projects, and policies that fall outside of traditional public health arenas, such as parks and trails. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services recommends the HIA as a planning resource.

The major steps in conducting an HIA are:

- Screening—would an HIA be useful? If all the decisions have been made, an HIA probably is not appropriate. If HIA findings
 most likely would not change any decisions, an HIA would not be useful.
- Scoping—identify which health effects to consider and by what methods.
- Assessing risks and benefits—identify who might be affected and how they might be affected. Use data and research to
 determine the likelihood, direction, magnitude, and distribution of potential health effects.
- Developing recommendations—suggest changes to proposals to promote positive health effects or minimize adverse health
 effects.
- Reporting—present the results to decision makers and the public.
- Evaluating—determine whether the HIA will affect public health decisions and the actual effects of those decisions.

What is the Burden of Disease?

Parks can affect a range of public health issues, including injuries, mental health, and pollution exposures. An important interaction between parks and health is through physical activity. In the United States, most people do not get enough pixel activity The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that children have at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day. Yet, more than 80 percent of adolescents in the United States do not achieve this minimum, and more than 25 percent of adults report no leisure-time physical activity. 2

For all weight levels, physical activity alone can improve health outcomes. In addition, physical activity can help prevent obesity. In the 1960s, obesity rates for children 6 to 11 years old were around 4 percent? By 2010, obesity rates had increased to 18 percent? This is not just a childhood problem; in 2010 more than 69 percent of the United States adult population was overweight?

Physical inactivity and obesity are independent risk factors for many of the same diseases, including

- Cancer
- Diahetes
- Diabetes
 Heart disease



Everyday activity











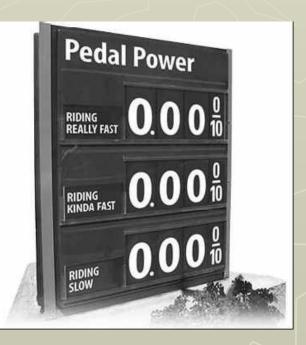
Transportation benefits

- Reduced traffic & congestion
- Reduced fuel consumption
- Reduced pollution
- Affordability
- Safety
- Universal: we are ALL pedestrians









Political & Social benefits

- Energy
 - independence
- ► Health care costs & "obesity epidemic"
- Sense of community
- Accessibility for people of all abilities





Trail design / construction standards:

AASHTO:

Amer Assn of State Highway & Transportation Officials

- 10 ft wide treadway (min)
- 12 ft in high-use & urban areas
- 2 ft shoulders (turf)

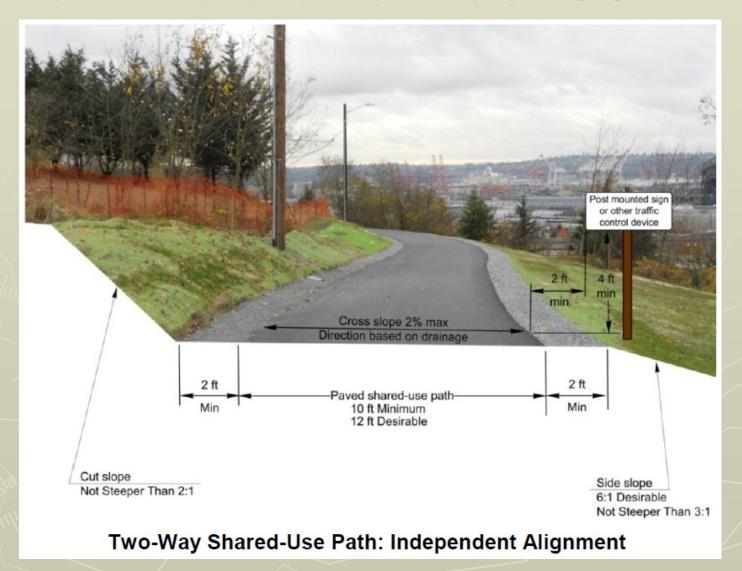
ADA:

Americans with Disabilities Act (federal law)

- Surface "firm & stable"
- Max 5% running slope
- Max 3% cross slope

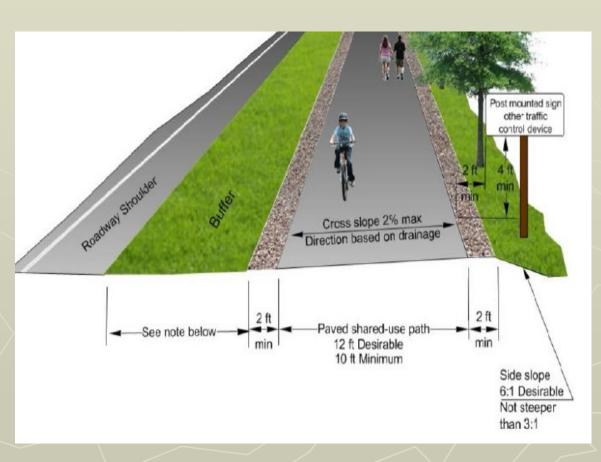


What the standards look like



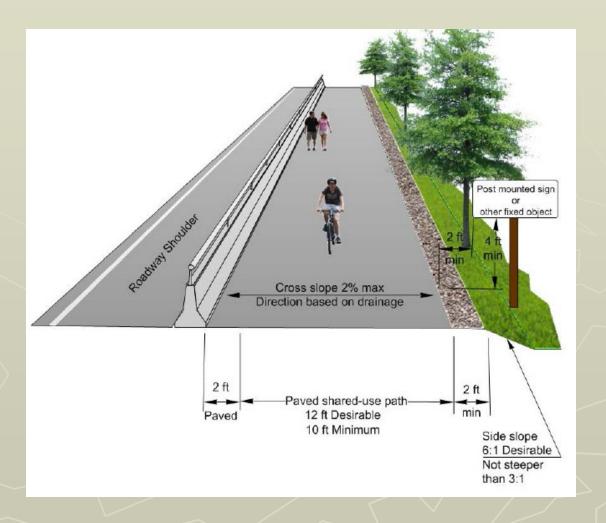
Trail along highway

- Separated from highway by buffer
- ► <35 mph:
 - 3 ft min
- ▶ 35+ mph:
 - 5 ft min
- Wide as practicable



Trail within highway 35+mph

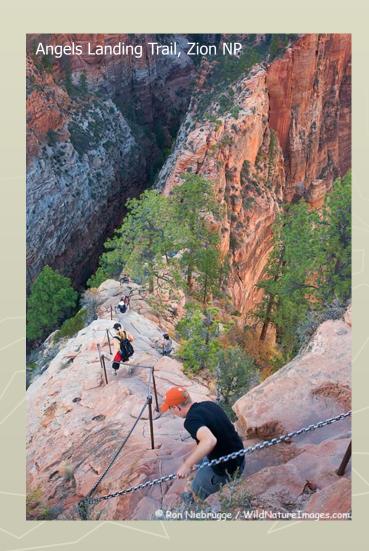
- ► If no 5ft separation is available
- Separated from highway by barrier



Why have standards?







Management goals & practices









Other types of trails

- XC ski trails
 - Seasonal only?
- **▶** Interpretive trails
 - Educational purpose
 - Place-based learning
- Tourist and Interpretive routes
 - Driving between sites
 - Scenic Byways







Local trails serve local communities

- ► Short, 1-3 miles
- Neighborhood, town or county usage
- Rec., transportation or both
- Spending at lower daily rates
- Attracts few non-local users
 - Hurley Rail Trail section (2.2mi)
 - Tannersville Bike Path (2.7 mi)
 - Walden-Wallkill Rail Trail (3.2mi)
 - Andes Rail Trail (1 mi)



Destination-quality trails have greater draw

- Medium-length
 - 2 hrs to half-day cycling (12mph)
- More visitors travel to use the trail
- Visitors already here extend their stay to use the trail
- Spending closer to middle rate
 - Wallkill Valley RT (24 mi)
 - Harlem Valley RT (15 mi)
 - Dutchess Rail Trail (13 mi)
 - Walkway Over the Hudson (1.25 mi)



Long-distance, Destination-quality trails

- Full-day or multi-day length
 - Variety of destinations & experiences
- More visitors from other counties & states
- Spend more days on the trail, or extend their stay
 - Overnight accommodations
 - Trail tourism "packages"
- Spending far greater
 - Erie Canalway Trail (350 mi)



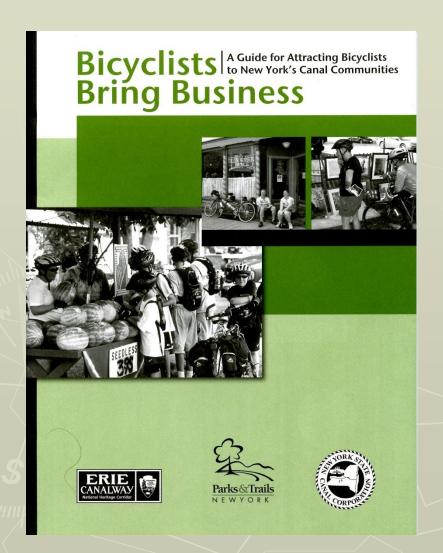
What makes destination-quality trails?

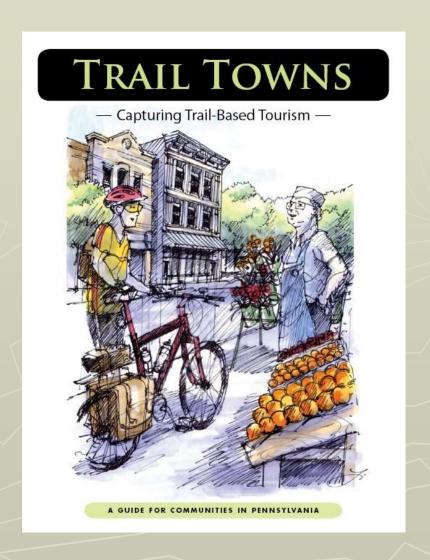
- Trail length
- Strong connectivity
 - Logical & consistent route
 - Easy access, parking, wayfinding
 - Restaurants, shops, amenities
- Quality of experience
 - Scenery
 - Features & attractions
 - Separated from roads & other complications
 - Convenient for diverse users

...where the journey is as powerful and inspiring as the destinations



"How-to" publications





Some web resources

- ► PTNY.org (Parks & Trails NY)
- Americantrails.org
- Railstotrails.org

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Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program
www.nps.gov/rtca

