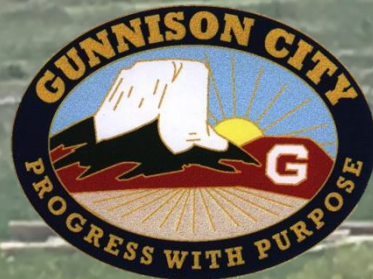


Gunnison G Hill Area Plan 2020



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Background & Purpose

The prominent white G painted on Rocky Point west of downtown Gunnison has been an icon and source of pride for nearly one hundred years in this central Utah community. Originally envisioned and built by local high school students in the 1920s, G Hill has become a landmark and symbol for Gunnison and a popular recreation spot for the community. Over the years, residents have enjoyed the prominent vista, the close access to open space for daily exercise, and the opportunity to explore the area on various motorized and non-motorized modes of recreation. However, years of unmanaged use and increasing numbers of visitors has begun to wear on the G Hill area. If left unmanaged, this may cause costly damage to the area, create unsafe recreational use conflicts, and increase uncertainty regarding long term land use management decisions.



A view of the whitewashed G from the western end of Gunnison's residential neighborhoods in spring 2019.

"My Junior year at GVHS [Gunnison Valley High School], I was the Student body Secretary / Treasurer. Newell Childs was the President. It was during this year that we were able to finally get the 'G' on the Rocky Point. As student body officers, we took several trips out to the Rocky Point to try and decide on the perfect location. Since this was such an important decision, it took quite a few trips (during school hours of course) to finally choose a spot. We were excused from our classes, and couldn't seem to hurry back. We packed lunches, went and sat on the rocks and talked. We tried all of the different places to fully decide. We had to survey the valley from each potential site.

"After the decision was finally made, the whole school took a field day. We worked hard and outlined and cleared the entire area. The 'G' was constructed. That year after we built the 'G', we had a big dedication program and almost the whole town came. The first G-Day took place on April 14, 1927. Since that time, the 'G' has been whitewashed each spring. It has also been lit each and every G-Day. Every year after that, G-Day was a big celebration. There were class competitions, picnics, and a program down on the 'G'. At night, the 'G' would be lit and a big dance held at the school."

*- Quoted from the memoirs of
Florence Hermansen Buchanan.*

The land the G Hill is located on is owned by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA). The mission of SITLA is to administer nearly 3.4 million acres of trust lands prudently and profitably for Utah's schoolchildren and other trust beneficiaries through revenue generation on these lands to fund education. Due to this mission, SITLA land is not necessarily designated for permanent public access or recreation like other state or federal public lands; rather, these lands are often developed to generate revenue through grazing, oil and gas leasing, development, or other means.

Conversations with residents indicate the community of Gunnison may perceive that the G-Hill and surrounding lands are managed similarly to other adjacent public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or US Forest Service. This misconception is common, and understandable given that SITLA and other public lands are often not demarcated, and management policies can often appear to be the same.

There is public concern the area may one day be sold or otherwise developed, limiting or completely closing public access to this beloved icon. If community sponsored preservation or recreational planning is to occur on the G Hill property, community stakeholders need to be educated on the current land ownership situation and the overarching management policies of the land management agencies.

Gunnison City applied for assistance from the National Park Service Rivers, Trails and Conservation Assistance Program (NPS) in June 2018 to help with the organization, facilitation, and development of a comprehensive planning process to improve the long-term stewardship of and community access to



The creation of unmanaged new trails on G Hill is a concern of SITLA and the community. This has the potential to increase user conflicts, long term maintenance costs, soil erosion, and damage to wildlife and the sensitive desert environment.

the G Hill Area. Assistance started in July 2018 with NPS staff partnering with a team from Brigham Young University to support the Gunnison City General Plan 2018 update. NPS efforts focused on public input and visioning for trails and recreation infrastructure and contributed to the developed of the Recreation & Trails element in the new General Plan.

NPS staff worked with community members, elected leaders, and government agencies to organize the scope of the subsequent G Hill Area Plan project. Aims of the project include improving partnerships with appropriate community

and agency organizations, developing recreation opportunity concepts, and organizing recommendations for the long-term stewardship of the area. The development of the concept maps, images, and other graphics in this plan was supported by a team from Utah State University Extension Services.

Community Outreach

The process to develop a long-term plan for the G Hill area was centered on public input, participation, and community adoption of the area. The planning team utilized many avenues to allow community feedback, including during multiple meetings and surveys conducted during the fall of 2018 as a part of the Gunnison General Plan Update process; during regular Gunnison Trail Committee meetings associated with the project between October 2018 – June 2020; and during multiple site visits, individual stakeholder meetings, and public events, including a public comment booth at the Gunnison 4th of July Celebration in 2019. Comments were recorded on maps, through surveys, comment cards, meeting minutes, and individual interviews. This feedback guides the vision, goals, policies, and recommendations included in this plan and are designed to help the community continue its proud stewardship of the G Hill area.

Project Area

The G Hill study area includes approximately 200 acres of rocky foothills located immediately west of Gunnison City, Utah. The land is primarily owned and managed by SITLA, with private property bordering the lower eastern slopes below





An aerial map showing the approximate area of the G Hill planning area outlined in yellow. Areas highlighted in blue are lands owned and managed by SITLA.

the G. The area is bounded to the south by 100 South and to the north by Utah Highway 28. Existing trails and access roads weave through the area and are in varying conditions. The area is easily accessible by adjacent residents and those interested in accessing larger areas of open space and trails west and north of town. The potential for future residential development to creep up the eastern hillside may limit public access if appropriate plans are not made. The map on page 4 shows the G Hill study area and adjacent property managed by SITLA.

Vision & Goals

G Hill Area Plan Vision Statement:

Our vision for the G Hill area is to preserve the natural landscape, views, and history of the area while enhancing public access through formal trails, recreational facilities, and long term partnerships to care for this important community icon.

The following goals were identified through public input and the project planning committee:

1. Secure long-term public access to the G Hill to protect local quality of life.

2. Improve the recreational opportunities on G Hill through appropriate planning and design.
3. Promote the preservation and public knowledge about G Hill's history.
4. Develop public stewardship of the G Hill through long term maintenance plans and agreements.
5. Encourage community revitalization and the development of Gunnison as a recreation destination.

This plan outlines actions and policies to help Gunnison improve the access and long-term management of G Hill area as described in the goals listed above.

This document is intended to serve as a first step in formally improving the community adoption of the G Hill area for the continued benefit of the Gunnison community. This plan should be regularly applied to community projects and updated as necessary to remain a useful tool for the community. Community and inter-governmental partnerships will greatly help the Gunnison community in achieving the goals outlined in this plan.

Existing Conditions

The G Hill area was inventoried through several site visits between May 2018 and July 2019 by staff from the National Park Service, Brigham Young University, Utah State Parks OHV Program, Sanpete County, and USU Extension Services with Gunnison residents and elected leaders. Existing trails,

access points, fence lines, property boundaries, and points of interest were identified. The condition of existing trails and identification of preferred routes by various motorized and non-motorized user groups was inventoried to create a baseline data set to identify potential trail improvements. A summary of initial findings is included below.



A three dimensional aerial view of the G Hill area showing existing trails and access roads and its location immediately west of Gunnison.



Limited vegetation and exposed soils create conditions for excessive erosion if trails are not properly designed, signed, and maintained.



The main access point from 100 South utilizes an existing utility road. Steep slopes on the south side of the G Hill have created significant barriers for access and heavily eroded trails.



Existence of many user-made motorized single and double track trails weaving throughout the area are causing significant erosion, especially on barren and steep slopes.



Steep slopes of existing trails may render trails inaccessible during the winter season and prone to pitting and extensive erosion year-round.



Lack of hillside protection ordinances or plans may close the area to public access as development expands into the foothills.



A lack of separation of motorized and nonmotorized user groups has the potential for user conflict and accidents, especially among walkers, mountain bikers, and equestrian users. Steep slopes and limited visibility on some hillsides exacerbate safety concerns.



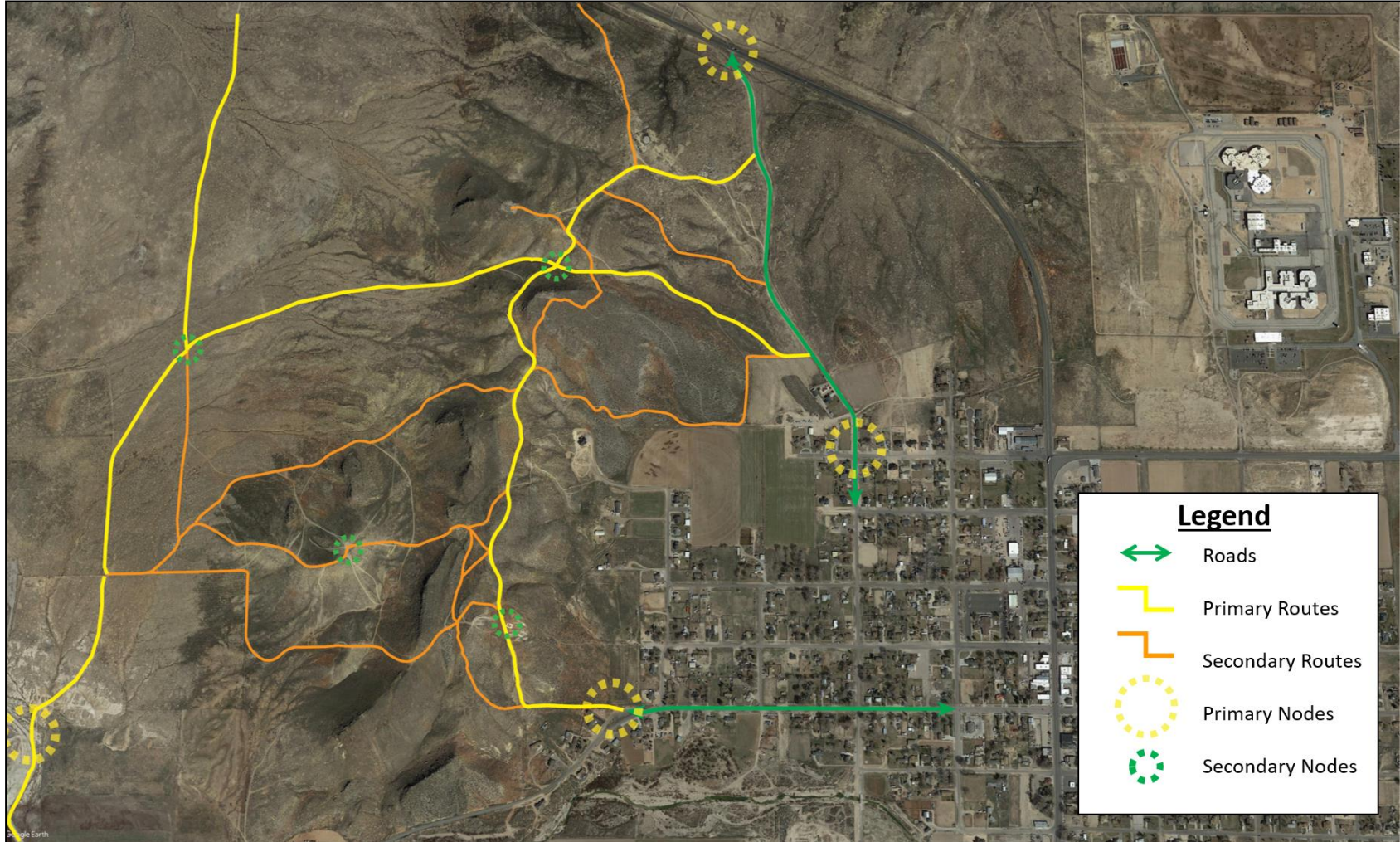
Lack of gathering places or shade structures limits the functionality of the area for formal instruction and some user groups.



Lack of formal trails limits connectivity to regional motorized trail networks and other public lands.



Significant ownership by community members creates opportunities for the successful development and implementation of a recreation and trails plan for the G Hill area.



An inventory of existing trails, roads, and access points on the G Hill area.

Methodology

Concepts, designs, and proposed trail alignments were developed based on feedback from community members and an analysis of the G Hill terrain. USU staff also utilized drone footage to map the area to develop the concepts identified in

this chapter. The concepts proposed sought to incorporate trails for both motorized and nonmotorized users in a way to reduce conflict, improve safety, and reduce maintenance obligations.

The following considerations were utilized when determining alignments for various user groups:



Category	Hikers	Notes
Visual & Auditory Impact – how much noise, dust, and other disturbances does this user group generate for other users on the trails?	Low	Hikers generally travel at low speeds and do not produce significant amounts of dust and noise.
Climate Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to weather changes?	High	Hikers are more exposed to the weather and sensitive to sudden weather changes.
Trail Slope Sensitivity – how does this user group respond to changes in trail slope?	Medium	Hikers can adjust to changes in slope and deal with short amounts of steep grades.
Distance Preference – how far does this user group expect to travel on this trail system?	Low	Hikers generally travel shorter distances than other user groups.
Conflict Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to other groups on the trail; do they need to frequently stop, yield, or step off the trail? Are they at risk of personal harm from the actions of other users?	High	Hikers are the most exposed to impact from other user groups, especially when other groups are traveling at high speeds.
Desires: Hikers generally prefer trails that lead to destinations, including points of interest, overlooks, bodies of water, etc. Loops and out-and-back trails are both acceptable to hikers and usually do not produce significant conflicts.		



Category	Mountain Bikes	Notes
Visual & Auditory Impact – how much noise, dust, and other disturbances does this user group generate for other users on the trails?	Low	Mountain bikers do not produce significant amounts of dust and noise.
Climate Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to weather changes?	Medium	Mountain bikers are impacted by sudden weather changes, but are able to seek shelter quicker than hiking trail users.
Trail Slope Sensitivity – how does this user group respond to changes in trail slope?	High	Mountain bikers are highly sensitive to sudden trail slope changes. The slope and alignment of a trail are important to producing an enjoyable traveling experience.
Distance Preference – how far does this user group expect to travel on this trail system?	Medium	Mountain bikers generally seek greater distances than pedestrian users. Mountain bike courses are often loops with designated climbing and descending routes to avoid conflict.
Conflict Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to other groups on the trail; do they need to frequently stop, yield, or step off the trail? Are they at risk of personal harm from the actions of other users?	High	Mountain bikers are very sensitive to obstructions that may cause sudden stops and can greatly impact slower moving trail users, especially hikers and equestrian users. Their additional equipment makes them not as flexible as pedestrian trail users.
Desires: Mountain bike riders ride trails for the experience of the trails – the climbs, descents, twists, rolls, and challenge of the course. Conflicts between mountain bikers of different skill levels as well as with other user groups can be mitigated through specifically designed mountain bike trails with appropriate signage, skill barriers, and directional loops.		



Category	OHV / ATV	Notes
Visual & Auditory Impact – how much noise, dust, and other disturbances does this user group generate for other users on the trails?	High	OHVs can generate significant noise and dust when traveling at high speeds or when climbing steep terrain.
Climate Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to weather changes?	Low	OHV riders are generally better protected from wind and rain elements by the vehicle.
Trail Slope Sensitivity – how does this user group respond to changes in trail slope?	Low	Motorized travel greatly reduces the impact of steep slopes of rough terrain and makes these areas more accessible to those who may not otherwise be able to reach them.
Distance Preference – how far does this user group expect to travel on this trail system?	High	OHVs are capable of travelling significantly longer distances than non-motorized users.
Conflict Sensitivity – how sensitive is this user group to other groups on the trail; do they need to frequently stop, yield, or step off the trail? Are they at risk of personal harm from the actions of other users?	Low	OHV users are less impacted and face less safety risks from the effects of other user groups; however, they may have significant safety impacts on others.
Desires: OHV riders generally seek long distances with open trails and/or technical obstacles. Many users utilize OHVs to explore areas that would not be otherwise accessible due to limited physical ability or remoteness. OHV use has also become an increasingly family-focused form of outdoor recreation and accommodates many individuals with different physical abilities.		

Findings & Recommendations

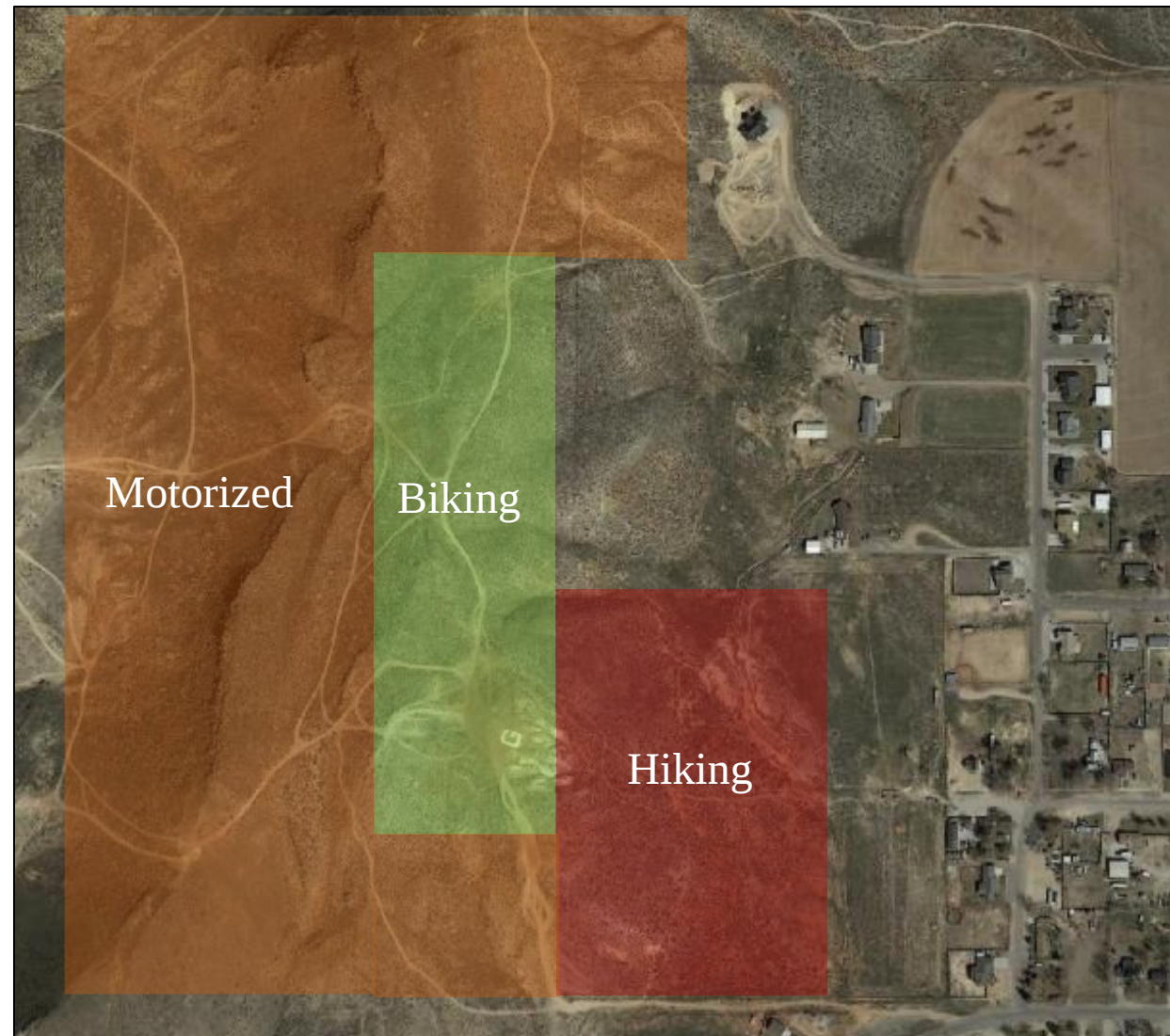
Access: The G Hill area provides residents with convenient access to natural areas and primitive recreation amenities. Maintaining convenient access to these amenities is important to residents. Residents stressed the importance of maintaining a variety of access points and a concern with losing access to any of the areas of the G Hill. Maintaining physical access for multiple user groups while also maintaining the visual and ecological character of the area will be important to consider during planning efforts.

Accessibility: Although the G Hill is proximate to the community of Gunnison it is not accessible to many due to existing trails that are impassible during certain times of year and without a vehicle capable of climbing steep rocky trails. Improving access to the G Hill so that a wider diversity of residents can physically get to the areas of the hill overlooking the valley should be a priority when planning for the future of the G Hill area.

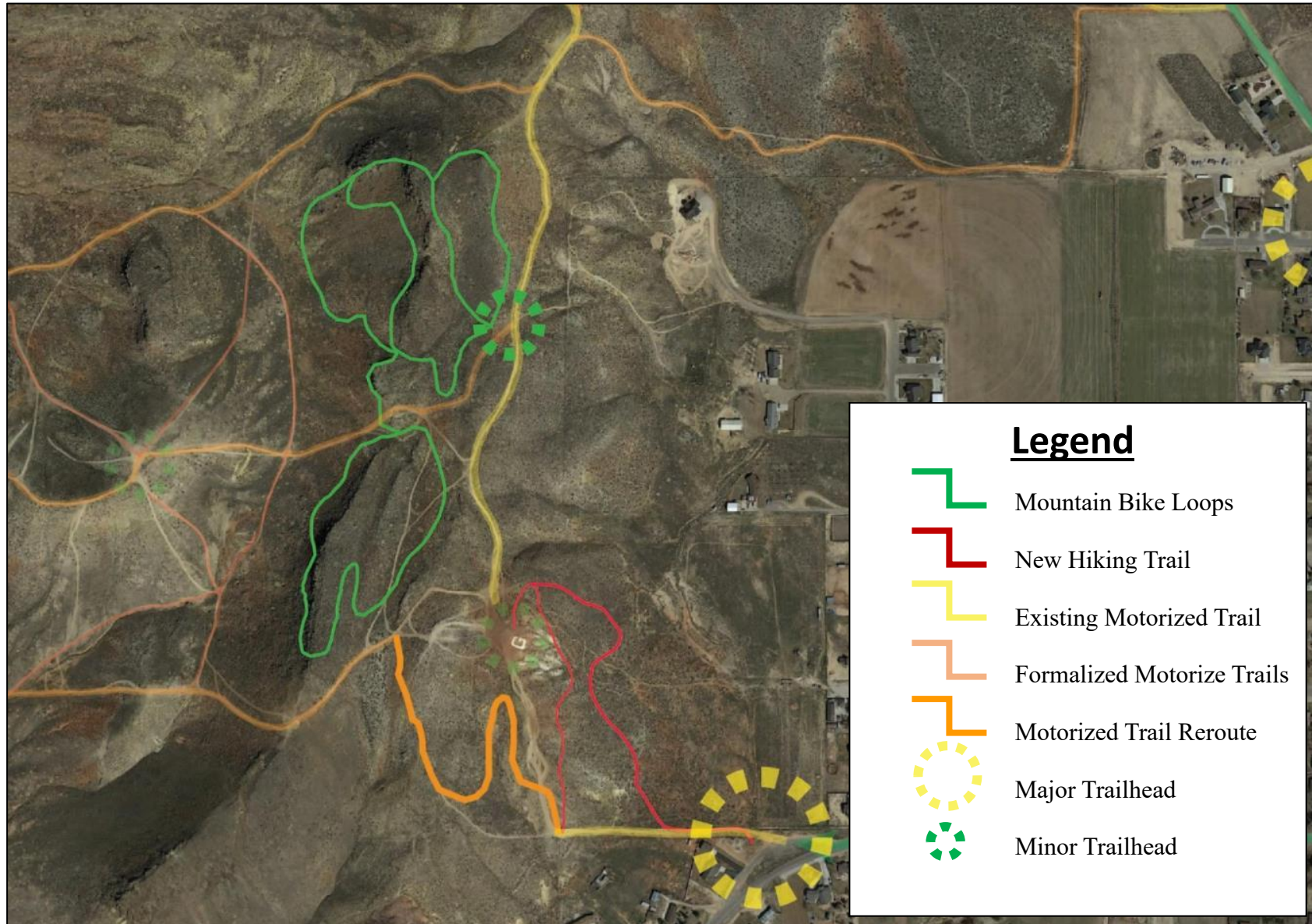
View Preservation: The G Hill was recognized by residents as an important component of the view shed of the town. Many residents indicated that increasing the prominence of the letter “G” was something that needed to be considered in any planning process. Ideas such as providing artificial lighting to the G were shared and providing for the infrastructure to support this idea should be considered. Additionally, preserving the natural character of the G Hill is important because it is such a prominent aspect of the view shed of the community. How any proposed development is seen from the



community is important to consider during the planning, design, and implementation process. Any development, such as trailheads, shade structures, rest areas, etc. should be integrated into the natural landscape of the G Hill to avoid detracting from the views of the G Hill from the community. Placement of structures, colors, textures, and form should be considered from the standpoint of visual impact. Additionally, views from the G Hill were identified by residents as an important aspect of going to the hill and one of the main attractions for visitors to the G Hill. Maintaining and enhancing opportunities for residents to visit areas of the G Hill that provide views of the community and surrounding landscape are important when considering planning priorities.



A map delineated proposed “activity areas” to accommodate various user groups and improve trail system maintenance.



A map showing proposed trail alignments and formal trailhead locations in the G Hill area.



An image showing potential mountain bike trails in the G Hill area with appropriate signage.

Diversity: Residents expressed an interest in diversifying the recreational and educational opportunities of the G Hill area. Currently the area supports miles of interconnected motorized trails. Providing for other non-motorized trails (hiking, biking, equestrian), picnicking areas, camping areas, and areas that could be used for local schools to provide hands-on educational opportunities to teach about local ecology, culture, and history would allow more residents and visitors to enjoy.

Connection: The G Hill was seen by many residents as an important hub to connect recreational trails that already exist in the area. Its central location and proximity to the town of Gunnison create an opportunity for connecting larger recreational amenities. Long term goals should include opportunities to connect local trails to regional trail networks.

Preservation: The G Hill not only provides the potential for recreational amenities near Gunnison, it also is a landscape with historic and ecological values important to consider during long-term development and stewardship.

Trailhead Concepts

Faculty and students from Utah State University Extension Services surveyed the G Hill area and developed three trailhead proposals to accommodate potential access and educational use on the G Hill while paying homage to the unique history and cultural significance of this landmark on the community. These concepts serve as a starting point for future design considerations to be refined in greater detail before they can be funded and built.



A rendering of a potential trailhead based on feedback from the Gunnison Trails Committee. Facilities include a restroom, shade structure, welcome signage, and trails to the G Hill summit.



North Trailhead Concept 1: “Journey”. A trailhead concept for the north access point of the G Hill, emphasizing the journey and historic perspective the G Hill has provided the Gunnison community over the years. This concept includes a parking area with dispersed gathering places with benches.



North Trailhead Concept 2: “Vista”. A trailhead concept for the north access point of the G Hill, emphasizing the vista atop the hill. This concept provides a central gathering space with amphitheater style seating and shade canopies to accommodate outdoor learning in a classroom setting.



North Trailhead Concept 3 “Agricultural Heritage”: A trailhead concept for the north access point of the G Hill, emphasizing the regional agricultural heritage seen from the hilltop. The gather space is shaded with structures modeled from red barns to provide formal outdoor learning or picnicking areas.

Purpose & Recommendations

The purpose of a Gunnison Trails Committee is to improve the trails and recreation opportunities in the Gunnison area. A formal group provides citizens, elected leaders, business owners, schools, agency partners, and others a mechanism to cooperate and leverage resources (including funding, donations, volunteers, and materials) to improve these assets on

behalf of the community. There are several forms a trail organization can take- a few of these models are listed below with some potential advantages and disadvantages to each. Gunnison may explore multiple organizations or models to support the trail development process as needed.

Group Structure Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
Nonprofit Group, 501(c)3	- Can solicit and receive funds and donations on behalf of the city. - Can apply for some grants not available to government agencies. - Formal board, charter, and design-making processes make it easier to identify and implement priorities. - Can make formal agreements with government agencies to do work such as maintenance or construction on behalf of the city.	- High initial investment in time, money, and other resources to organize group. - Need continual funding mechanisms to support group organization and goals. - Strong commitment needed from individuals for continual operation. - Loss of a single key leader or “champion” can greatly undermine group’s ability to achieve goals, especially in early stages.
City Advisory Committee	- City can provide facilities, such as meeting space, staff support, notices, etc. - Adoption by ordinance creates a structure, purpose, bylaws, and permanence. - Expands the limited capacity of city staff or elected leaders to address community issues. - Creates mechanisms for formal agreements with other agencies or groups.	- Requires commitment of support and training from city, such as staff time, meeting space, and other resources. - May not be able to accept small dollar donations on behalf of the city.

Group Structure Type	Advantages	Disadvantages
	- Can specifically define membership to include multiple community perspectives, user groups, and priorities.	
Student Club	- Local schools can provide oversight, leadership, and support to train and educate student leaders. - Creates opportunities to engage often underrepresented youth population in community decision-making processes. - Provides strong opportunities to engage youth in stewardship and create a sense of ownership of the resource. - Can provide informal support on specific projects. - Potentially significant source of volunteers, time, and community ownership.	- Limited ability to solicit and accept funding for major projects. - Lack of permanence, constantly changing leadership and membership.
Local Citizen Organization (Informal)	- Maximum flexibility to address changing concerns or priorities. - Can maximize political willpower or local passion for a project to achieve quick results. - “Friends of...” organizations can be a stepping-stone to future, more permanent, organizations.	- Lack of formal agreement mechanisms can limit resource sharing, such as grants, funding, or maintenance agreements. - Lack of formal organization or leadership can hamper decision-making processes. - Often single-issue focused; once goal is achieved, there is little support to move forward cohesively.

Below is a list of recommended organizations, groups, or government agencies that should be represented on the trails committee:

- Gunnison City Councilmember
- Gunnison Planning Commissioner
- Gunnison City Staff: Parks, Public Works, or Maintenance Departments
- Gunnison Valley High School Mountain Bike Team: Coach, Captains, or Members
- Local School Leaders (Teachers, Administrators, Coaches)
- Local Recreation & Outfitter Business Owners (Bike Shops, OHV/ATV dealers, etc.)
- Public Health Department / Local Health Practitioners
- Government Partners (as needed, in advisory capacities): SITLA, BLM, Sanpete County, UDOT, etc.

Some of the major tasks the committee should consider include:

- Be advocates in the community for trails and recreation improvements.
- Working with Gunnison city staff and elected leaders to implement city goals and plans related to trails and recreation.
- Communicate regularly with the community through public meetings, surveys, activities, city events, etc. to advise city staff and elected leaders on local trail and recreation priorities.

- Assist in developing trail adoptions, maintenance agreements, donations of materials and services, grant writing, service project organizing, and other projects that will benefit trails and recreation in the community.
- Other tasks and duties as assigned by the City Council or determined by the Gunnison Trails Committee.

Model Committee Charter Ordinance

A model charter was developed based on input and recommendations from the project committee and city staff. The model charter can be adopted by city ordinance to empower the group to work collaboratively with city staff, elected leaders, and community organizations to improve trails, recreation, and the quality of life in Gunnison. The charter or ordinance may be amended as necessary to accommodate the needs of the body to be most efficient to address local needs and concerns.

GUNNISON TRAILS COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. Committee Established. The Gunnison Trails Committee is hereby established with the intent to improve coordination between the City of Gunnison residents, staff, and elected leaders and local land management agencies and partners to increase opportunities for outdoor recreation through development of trails and connections in and around Gunnison.
2. Duties and Responsibilities. The Committee shall act in an advisory capacity to the City Council and shall have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - a. To advise the City Council in all policy matters pertaining to the development of trails and recreation opportunities in and around Gunnison through written reports, public presentations, surveys, and other useful materials.
 - b. To cooperate with South Sanpete School District, local schools, state and federal land management agencies, other governmental agencies, businesses, and civic groups for the advancement of sound recreation and trail planning and programming.
 - c. To assist in promoting public trail recreation programs and stimulate public interest in establishing programs, trail adoptions, and other improvement projects related to outdoor recreation facilities.
 - d. To broaden citizen input by serving as a liaison for individuals and organizations having an interest in outdoor recreation programs and trail improvements.
 - e. The Chairperson of the Committee shall, from time to time, present recommendations to the City Council which have been approved by the Committee.
 - f. Committee Membership.
3. Committee Membership.
 - a. Structure.
 - i. The Committee shall consist of nine (9 to 11) voting members.
 - ii. The Committee shall annually select the position of Chair, Vice-Chair, and Secretary for the Committee for a twelve (12) month assignment during the January meeting of that year. Positions may serve consecutive terms.
 - iii. The Chair's duties shall include:
 1. Organizing monthly Committee meeting agendas, locations, and other arrangements.
 2. Making presentations to the Planning Commission or City Council as necessary.
 3. Representing the Gunnison Recreation and Trails Committee, Gunnison residents, and city leadership as requested by the City Council in recreation and trail planning processes.
 - iv. The Vice-Chair's duties shall include:
 1. Supporting the Committee Chair in his/her duties, as assigned.
 2. Leading Committee meetings and business in the absence of the Chair.
 - v. The Secretary's duties shall include:
 1. Recording and submitting minutes of Committee meetings to City Staff.
 2. Managing appropriate public outreach, noticing, social media, and other materials on behalf of the Committee.

- vi. The Committee may establish sub-committees or other positions to help carry out its responsibilities.
- vii. Appointment and Qualifications.
 - 1. Committee members shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council.
 - 2. Committee members shall be residents of Gunnison City.
 - 3. Committee members shall be selected without respect to political affiliation.
 - 4. The term of Committee members shall be two years. Each committee member shall be eligible for additional terms if approved by the City Council.
 - 5. City Council Liaison. A member of the City Council shall be appointed to act as a liaison between the Committee and the City Council, but the City Council liaison may or may not be considered an appointed member of the Committee with voting authority on Committee matters. This will be determined by Mayor and Committee.
 - 6. City Staff Assignments. A member of the City staff may or may not be selected to support the Committee as determined by the Mayor.
- viii. Removal from office. Any member of the Committee may be removed from office by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council.
 - 1. A member's office automatically becomes vacant if the member establishes residence outside of the City or if the member misses more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the Committee's scheduled meetings during any twelve month period.
- ix. Compensation. Members of the Committee shall serve without monetary compensation. Members may be compensated for reasonable expenses incurred for official responsibilities, if approved by the City Council.
- 4. Meetings. The Committee shall organize and hold regular meetings as necessary.
 - a. The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, and more often if necessary. The date of a meeting shall be set by a majority vote of a quorum.
 - b. Committee business and discussion shall be conducted in open public meetings in accordance with legal requirements and City policies.
 - c. The Committee shall keep written minutes for each of its meetings. The minutes shall be reviewed for approval at the following Committee meeting.
- 5. Voting. The Committee shall vote to make recommendations.
 - a. Each member of the Committee shall have one (1) vote.
 - b. A quorum shall consist of 5 or 6 – dependent on total appointments of 9 or 11 members of the Committee. No meeting is official unless a quorum of members is present.
 - c. The minimum number of votes required to take any action shall be a majority of those present at the meeting, provided there is a quorum, but shall never be less than five or six

ORDINANCE 2020-2

AN ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING A GUNNISON TRAILS COMMITTEE

WHEREAS, The Gunnison City Council has determined that it would be in the best interest of the residents of the City to establish a Trails Committee for the purpose of improving coordination between the City of Gunnison residents, staff, and elected leaders and local land management agencies and partners to increase opportunities for outdoor recreation through development of trails and connections in and around Gunnison.

WHEREAS, The Gunnison Trails Committee will be a volunteer group organized to assist in promoting public trail recreation programs and stimulate public interest in establishing programs, trail adoptions, and other improvement projects related to outdoor recreation facilities.

WHEREAS, The Gunnison Trails Committee will assist in encouraging the growth and economic development of the City through trail development.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF GUNNISON, SANPETE COUNTY, STATE OF UTAH:

The Gunnison Trails Committee shall act in an advisory capacity to the City Council, and will be operate under the rules set by the Gunnison Trails Committee Charter as approved by the Gunnison City Council.

This ordinance shall take effect immediately upon adoption and passage by the City Council.

ADOPTED AND PASSED by the City Council of the City of Gunnison, Utah this 5th day of February, 2020.

ATTEST

Lori Nay, Mayor

Janell Braithwaite, City Recorder

One of the community's goals was to promote and preserve the history and local significance of the G Hill. Residents shared accounts of family histories detailing the early settlement of Gunnison to the west of G Hill, its role in the Blackhawk Wars, experiences whitewashing and lighting the G while in high school, and evening strolls to enjoy the sunset and natural beauty of the area. There is a strong interest in preserving this open space and helping the next generation to understand their local history and maintain access to this special place.

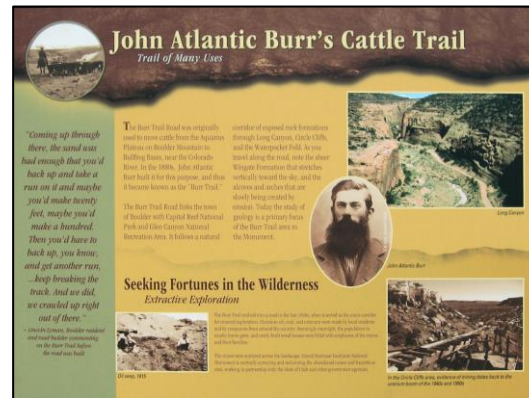
The planning process explored how to utilize the G Hill both as a place for recreation and education. There is

substantial interest from local schools to formalize opportunities for outdoor learning on the G Hill to supplement classrooms lessons in earth sciences and local history and provide a space for students to gain inspiration in the outdoors. There are numerous programs and partnerships opportunities throughout Utah to support these kind of outdoor education programs.

This plan identifies both physical infrastructure improvements to create spaces for the learning of local history and natural sciences, as well as educational programs to help teach these topics to the public utilizing the G Hill area. These improvements, programs, and partnerships are below.



An example of astronomy programming by rangers at Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

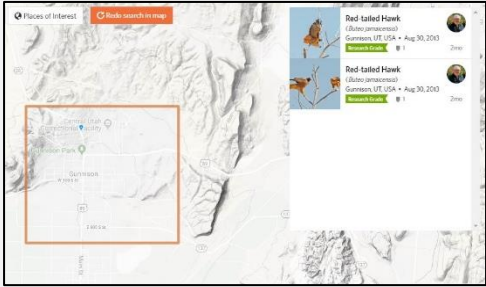


An example of an interpretive sign sharing information about John Atlantic Burr's Cattle Trail through Capitol Reef National Park.



An example of an interpretive sign with geologic information in Zion National Park.

Education Infrastructure	Description	Potential Partners
G Hill Interpretive Signage 	The G Hill area has a unique history and cultural significance to the community. Interpretive signage provides a way to tell this story and inform the public about the world around them. These materials can be designed to be weather resistant, visually unobtrusive, and interactive for users of all ages. Topics that could be explored in the G Hill area include the history of Native Americans and the founding of Gunnison, the history of agricultural use in the area; natural sciences, including geology, native plants and animals, astronomy, and geography; and stewardship, including the role of the SITLA in Utah, trail stewardship, and conservation best practices.	Utah State Historic Preservation Office Utah State University Extension Services Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
Amphitheater / Gathering Place 	The development of a formal gathering place on G Hill would continue to support local community traditions and provide a place to encourage outdoor learning. This area would be tailored towards classroom-style learning and community events, such as lessons on native plants and wildlife, local history, or astronomy. The area would also accommodate family and community gatherings. The facility should include at least seating and shade and may be improved with parking, restrooms, or water facilities in the future.	Utah State University Extension Services Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation

Education Programs	Description	Potential Partners
	Utah's Every Kid Outdoors (EKO) Initiative expresses a commitment to promoting a healthy, active lifestyle for youth and will encourage youth to spend more time in the outdoors engaging in activities that will benefit their physical and emotional well-being. This program provides ideas for free and low-cost outdoor recreation activities for children and families around Utah.	Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation
iNaturalist Program 	Volunteers record the observations of local plants and wildlife online to generate crowdsourced data to support research and monitoring. This program can be integrating with local classroom learning, service projects, restoration projects, or other community-based learning programs. Bio-blitz programs are specially organized events where communities work together to inventory local species and profile a wildlife profile for their community.	Natural History Museum of Utah iNaturalist Program
Trail Stewardship 	Utah State University has developed a Master Trail Steward course similar to other USU Extension program such as Master Gardener or Master Naturalist. The intent of the program is to help trail enthusiasts gain fundamental knowledge of how to build and maintain different types of trails to support local, state, and federal land managers in Utah. Participants would utilize online, classroom, and field instruction to learn trail building and maintenance best practice and lead others on trail work around Utah.	Utah State University Extension Services Utah High School Cycling League

1

Formalize access and/or ownership of the G Hill area with SITLA through a land exchange, purchase, lease, or the establishment of formal right of way easements.

2

Create a sustainable trail system to accommodate appropriate motorized and nonmotorized user groups and skill levels. Utilize current trail design best practices to limit construction costs and long-term maintenance obligations. Improve existing trails on public right of ways, utility easements, and designated unpaved Sanpete County roads.

3

Develop a comprehensive trail signage plan for the G Hill area. Develop standards for types, locations, and information on signs, including trail names, mileage markers, and a difficulty rating system.

4

Formalize long-term management arrangements between land management agencies, recreation user groups, and other community groups. Outline trail adoption agreements, responsibilities, trail maintenance schedules, and funding or volunteer commitments to maintain community investments in the trail system.

This chapter outlines the major implementation tasks and steps necessary to formalize ownership, protect public access, and improve recreation opportunities in the G Hill area. The four tasks identified here are designed to help the city make these improvements in an incremental manner while not creating an undue burden on the community, its residents, city staff, or financial resources. This chapter outlines potential partnerships, fundraising resources, and design guidelines to help Gunnison leverage limited city funds and resources to reduce the cost of improvements and long-term maintenance. For example, many of the state and federal grant programs outlined in this section provide funding to purchase land, build new facilities, and maintain trails. Many of these programs operate through a matching grant which would allow the city to match limited funds with cash donations or community fundraising efforts, volunteer labor, and material or equipment donations to greatly increase the capacity of the city to implement this plan. This chapter offers an array of options to help the community, Gunnison City, and residents identify the most appropriate tools to help them be successful in their improvement and long-term care of the G Hill area.

Task 1: Formalize G Hill Ownership

The G Hill is located on land currently owned and managed by the SITLA. The constitutional mandates to maximize financial support for higher education institutions throughout Utah means this property is not managed in similar way to many other state and federal lands in Utah, such as national forests or state parks which provide for public access. While the area is

currently utilized by the Gunnison community, future access is not currently guaranteed.

There is a need to secure an easement for existing and future trails or to purchase the land to allow Gunnison to manage the property for public access. There are several tools and agreements available to complete this task (listed below). There are advantages and disadvantages to each scenario and offers Gunnison City flexibility in how to move towards guaranteeing public access to the G Hill area. There are funding sources and partnerships available to support various purchase or easement options listed under the “Funding Opportunities” section later in this chapter. Some of these tools include:

- A. Fee Simple Purchase - includes the outright purchase of the property and the associated right in perpetuity. It is often the costliest acquisition process but provides the greatest control over long term management of the property.
- B. Easements - a conveyance of certain, but not necessarily all, rights associated with a property. Several types of easements may be applicable including: public access (for trails); conservation (to protect natural resources, floodplain or water quality values); and preservation easements (to protect historic integrity or values of a property) or combinations thereof. Many easements may allow the owner to continue the use of the property for compatible

purposes, such as farming, and some easements may allow the owner to restrict public access.

- C. Donations/Bargain Sale/Tax Incentives - A willing property owner conveys the property or right of way or interest in property as a charitable contribution or at a less than fair market value price (bargain sale). The donor may be eligible for federal, state, and local tax deductions and may be able to avoid inheritance taxes, capital gains, or recurring property taxes. In some cases, the owner may donate a future interest in the land or retain a life tenancy allowing the donor to remain on the property, use the property, or take income from the property for the remainder of their life or lives.
- D. Lease Option/First Right of Refusal - This is an agreement with the owner to secure the right to acquire the property of right-of-way in the future. This protects the land in the short term until funds are found to make the purchase. Variations on this might include transaction through a third party such as a land conservancy (such as The Trust for Public Lands), where the third party buys and holds the land on the community’s behalf. The city might make rent payments or installment payments on the property over an extended period of time.
- E. License or Revocable Permit - A property owner grants the right to use the property (usually a trail right-of-way) for a period of years (usually 25 yrs. or more). In the case of a revocable permit, the grantor may

terminate the right of use or access under certain conditions. Examples include the right for a trail to pass through a State Highway right-of-way or through a property where the owner is hesitant to grant permanent access.

- F. Cooperative Partnership Land Management - Certain public agencies may choose to cooperate and partner in the pursuit of mutual land management benefits. Under this scenario, public land managers agree to manage the land for multiple objectives such as conservation, land use recreational/maintenance trails and water quality benefits. These might be implemented through short and long term intergovernmental agreements.

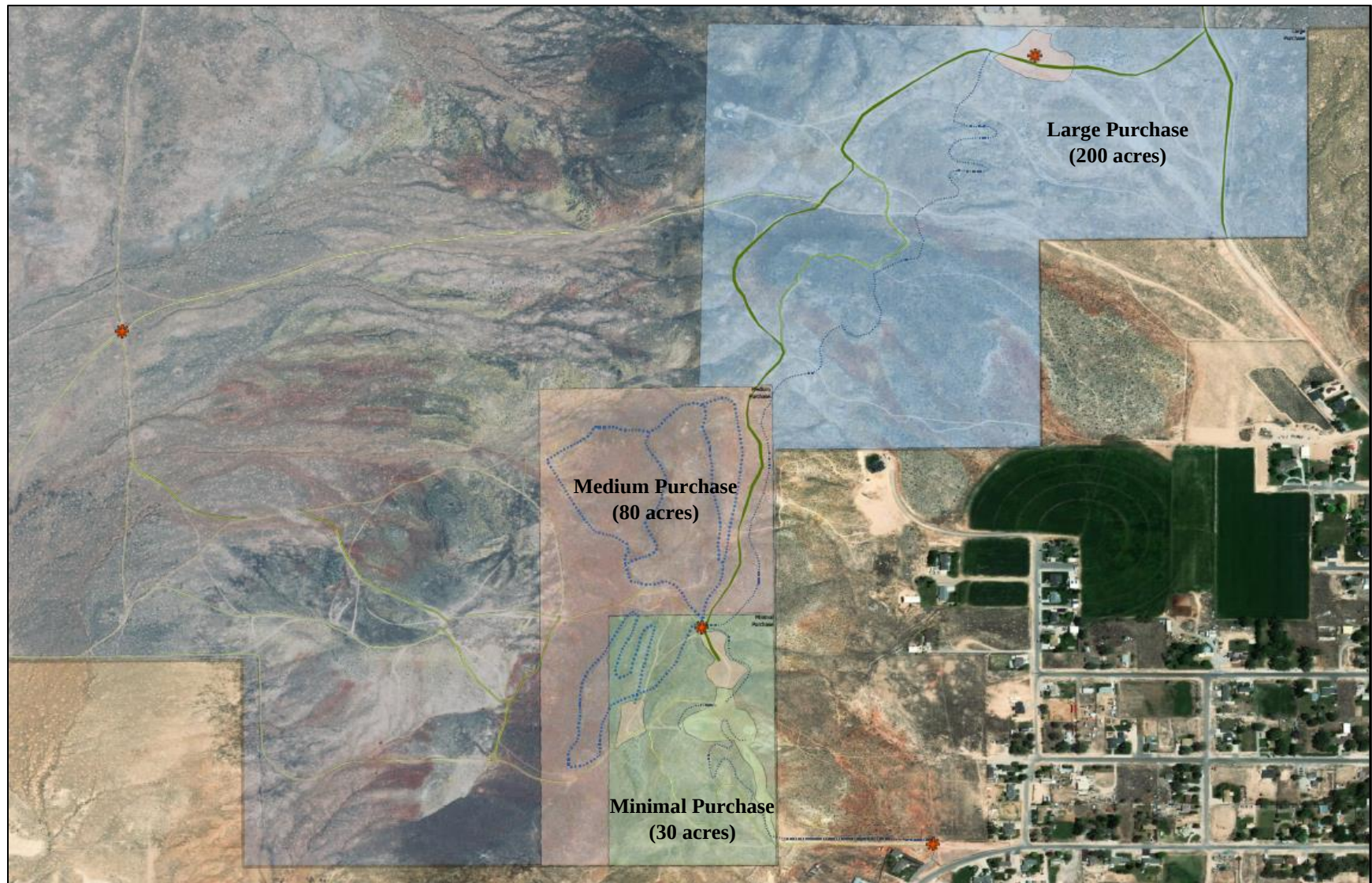
Part of the implementation recommendations for the G Hill area include three potential purchasing phases/scenarios to help Gunnison incrementally secure public access to the areas and uses identified in this plan. These three scenarios include:

1. Minimal Purchase – This 30 acre area and would cover the G, southern access road, proposed north parking area, as well as a potential second parking area west of the G hill area. This area is identified in green on the map on page 34.
2. Medium Purchase – This 80 acre area would cover the minimal purchase area (in green) plus capture the proposed mountain bike trails to the north and west in red).
3. Large Purchase- This 200 acre area includes the minimal (in green) and medium (in red) purchase

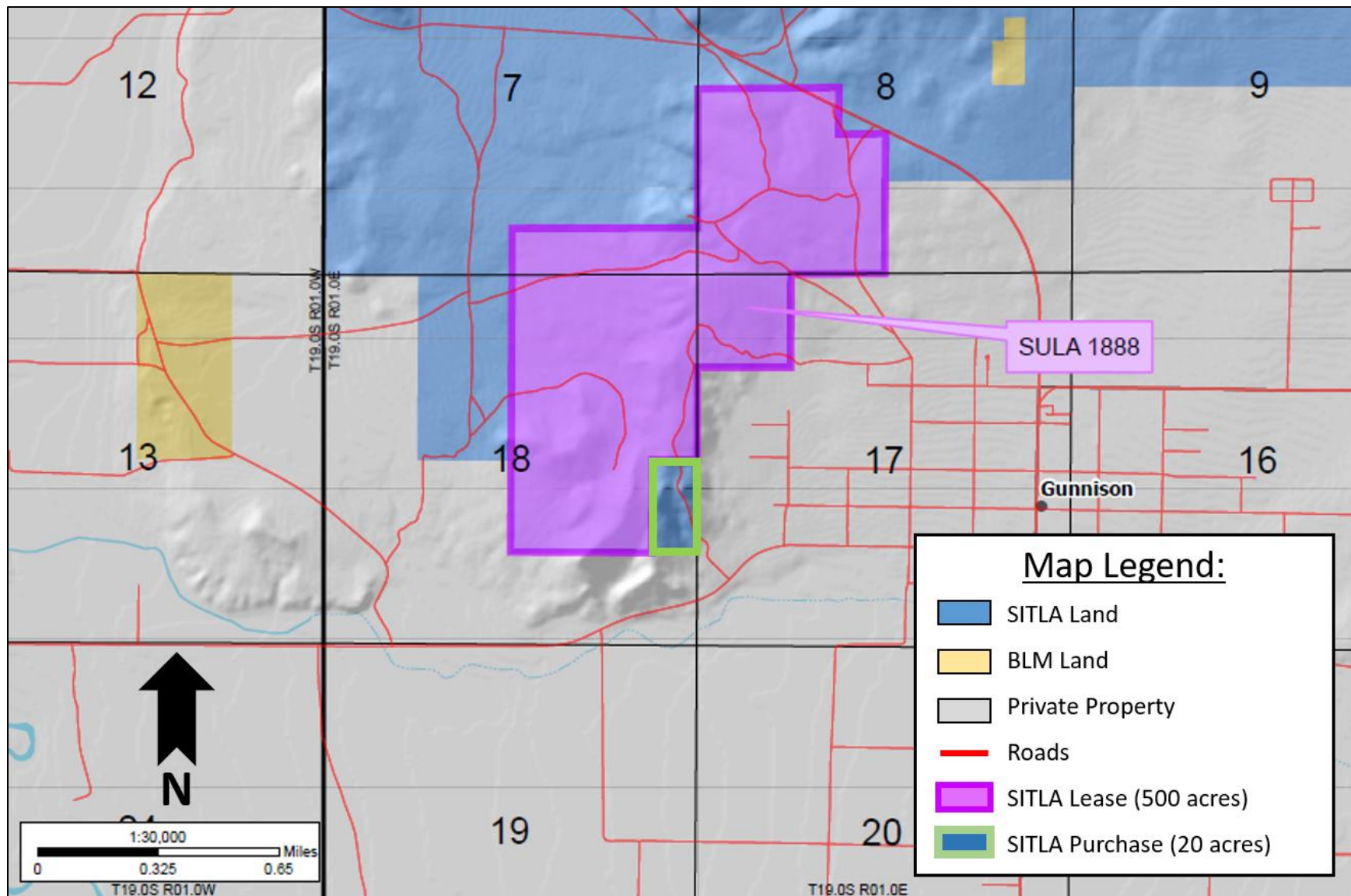
areas and incorporates the northern access routes and a potential parking area located near the water towers (in blue) with a motorized vehicles access to the larger trail network without impacting the areas immediately adjacent the G Hill.

These three proposed phases are delineated on the map on page 34.

In addition, Gunnison City worked with SITLA to identify more specific lease/purchase areas. A proposed lease/purchase agreement was reached in April 2020 which identifies 500 acres for long term lease at \$3,500 per year and 20 acres (including the G) for purchase at a cost of \$35,000. This would allow for an immediate protection of the G Hill area with options for long term expansion of the recreation area. The areas of this proposal are outlined on the map on page 35.



A map showing potential purchase areas for the G Hill area.



A map showing potential SITLA lease and purchase options identified in April 2020.

Task 2: Create a Sustainable Trail System

Trail Design Standards

Detailed trail building guidelines have been created to help land managers, property owners, and user groups create trails that require low maintenance, provide diverse and enjoyable user experiences, and have low impacts on the surrounding environment. Design guidelines can be used in environmental documents to help establish areas of impact when necessary to obtain appropriate state or federal land access approvals or when working with local communities to improve trail building knowledge and capacity.

These guidelines provide a description of the intended vision for each type of trail, including how it will be built, maintained, signed, and used. It should be noted that a guideline is just that—a guide to be applied to local needs and conditions. Local considerations include property ownership, available trail maintenance resources, trail aspect and topography, soil type, vegetative cover, etc. Local standards should be developed to ensure consistency in tread (trail) width, clearing (of vegetation and debris) width, clearing height, slope, cross slope, drainage, and trail surface. The following trail planning guides have been developed for their appropriate user-based trail systems and will help Gunnison to begin developing its own local trail building best practices. Many of these guides are available online for download from state or federal agencies.

- Off Highway Vehicle Trails:
 - “Great Trails: Providing Quality OHV Trails and Experiences.” National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council. 2015.
 - “Trails Program Construction Guidelines.” Utah Division of State Parks, Recreational Trails Program Grant. 2019.
- Mountain Bike Trails:
 - “Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience: Mountain Bike Trail Guidelines.” Bureau of Land Management and International Mountain Bicycling Association. January 2017.
- Equestrian Trails:
 - “Equestrian Design Guidebook for Trails, Trailheads, and Campgrounds” United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Technology & Development Program. 2007.
- Hiking/Pedestrian Trails:
 - “Handbook for Trail Design and Construction and Maintenance” National Park Service. 2019.
 - “Natural Surface Trails by Design.” Troy Scott Parker. Natureshape LLC. 2004
 - “Trails Program Construction Guidelines.” Utah Division of State Parks, Recreational Trails Program Grant. 2019.
 - “Utah Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan Design Guide” Metro Analytics, FEHR & Peers. 2010.

Task 3: Trail Signage Plan

The US Forest Service identifies the following functions of signs on a well-developed trail system:

- Provide positive exposure of the trail to attract more users;
- Educate the user about the trail through trailhead kiosks;
- Reassure the user that he/she is on the right trail and will not get lost;
- Control trail usage and create a safer, more enjoyable, environmentally friendly experience; and
- Help create a seamless user experience that encourages frequent use of the trails.

Source: "Sign and Poster Guidelines for the Forest Service." United States Forest Service. 2013.

The lack of official trail alignments, maps, or easements has resulted in a lack of appropriate signage for the G Hill trail system. This can result in personal harm as users are not aware of obstacles, trail lengths, intended users (especially motorized vs. non-motorized users), or directionality of travel on trails. It can also lead to inappropriate uses and user conflicts, such as vehicles sharing narrow and steep terrain with pedestrians. Unsigned trails can also lead to increase incidence of trespassing as users are unaware of trail routes, destinations, parking areas, and access points. It is likely these impacts will be exacerbated in coming years with increased usage of the G Hill area for recreation. Signage should be similar throughout

the system and designed to both inform the user while not unnecessarily impacting the local landscape.

Appropriate next steps for Gunnison include:

1. Create an inventory of existing signs, organized by sign type, information displayed, and locations. It may also include sign materials, costs, agency ownership, and maintenance responsibility.
2. Conduct a gap analysis to determine which trails or trail segments are missing signs or important sign information. This includes appropriate signage at trailheads, paved road crossings, trail junctions, and regular reassurance markers to ensure trail users know which trail they are on and where they are located on the trail system.
3. These signs should be developed according to Utah State Parks OHV Program or the International Mountain Bike Association (IMBA) standards and identify the trail system name, direction, allowable users, difficulty rating, and ownership status. Further information and examples of these standards is given below.

Elements of a Signage Plan

This plan outlines four types of signage based on input from the community and stakeholder group. Each of these types of signs serve a distinct function and should be designed and located appropriately to meet their functional goals.

- Informational Signage

This can include trailhead kiosk information, such as trail system maps, land management agency information, emergency contact information, hours of operation, etc. to inform users of appropriate and safe use of the area.

- Wayfinding Signage

Wayfinding signage helps users navigate an area safely and maintain the quality of trails by informing users of trail routes, intersections, mileage markers, allowed uses (motorized vs. non-motorized), directionality, and other relevant travel information. An example developed for a trail system on the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) Timpanogos Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in 2019 is included below demonstrating different wayfinding signage styles and functions.

- Trail Difficulty Rating Systems

OHV Trail Rating System: The off-highway vehicle trail rating system utilize signs with colored symbols to indicate trail difficulty levels. This guide system considers trail width, steepness of the trail, surface composition, and other factors that affect motorcycle, ATV, and other OHV ridership. The ratings are intended to help users assess their own capabilities

before venturing out on a trail to ensure proper risk management and improved user experience.

Mountain Bike Trail Rating System: The International Mountain Bicycling Association (IMBA) Trail Difficulty Rating System was adapted from the International Trail Marking System used at ski areas throughout the world. The system categorizes the relative difficulty of recreational trails and provides a user guide to the symbols used on trail signs. The IMBA standards are widely used by land management agencies such as the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and are designed to help trail users make informed decisions, encourage visitors to use trails that match their skill level, manage risk and minimize injuries, and aid in the planning of trails and trail systems.

Model trail difficulty rating systems are included below for OHV and mountain bike trail systems.

- Interpretive, Education, and Historical Signage

Interpretive signage helps to inform users of a point of interest, instruction, history, or other relevant information at a site. As discussed in the Education chapter of this plan, there is substantial opportunity to preserve and share the historical, cultural, and scientific value of the G Hill through appropriate informational materials, including trail signs.

Timpanogos Wildlife Management Area Trail Signage Hierarchy 			
Sign Type	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Sign Purpose	General trail description, location, and agency information	Directional and wayfinding information	Reassurance and wayfinding markers
Information Shared on Sign	System map, emergency services information, Leave No Trace materials, trail safety and yielding, management agency contact information, other appropriate regulations	Trail names, distances and directions, allowed uses, current location	Trail names, distances and directions, allowed uses, current location
Proposed Sign Location	Trailheads	Major trail junctions	Along trail routes or minor trail junctions
Example Sign Image			
Example Sign Description	Single, double, or triple panel kiosk; wood framed, metal roof, printed and mounted maps	Printed vinyl mounted on wooden 4x4 posts set in concrete	Carsonite signs which can be mounted to wooden posts for additional stability and security
Cost Estimate per Sign	\$1,200 - \$3,000	\$50	\$10

IMBA Trail Difficulty Rating System						I M B A		
								
	EASIEST WHITE CIRCLE	EASY GREEN CIRCLE	MORE DIFFICULT BLUE SQUARE	VERY DIFFICULT BLACK DIAMOND	EXTREMELY DIFFICULT DBL. BLACK DIAMOND			
TRAIL WIDTH	72" (1,800 mm) or more	36" (900 mm) or more	24" (600 mm) or more	12" (300 mm) or more	6" (150 mm) or more			
TREAD SURFACE	Hardened or surfaced	Firm and stable	Mostly stable with some variability	Widely variable	Widely variable and unpredictable			
AVERAGE TRAIL GRADE	Less than 5%	5% or less	10% or less	15% or less	20% or more			
MAXIMUM TRAIL GRADE	Max 10%	Max 15%	Max 15% or greater	Max 15% or greater	Max 15% or greater			
NATURAL OBSTACLES AND TECHNICAL TRAIL FEATURES (TTF)	None	Unavoidable obstacles 2" (50 mm) tall or less Avoidable obstacles may be present Unavoidable bridges 36" (900 mm) or wider	Unavoidable obstacles 8" (200 mm) tall or less Avoidable obstacles may be present Unavoidable bridges 24" (600 mm) or wider TTF's 24" (600 mm) high or less, width of deck is greater than 1/2 the height	Unavoidable obstacles 15" (380 mm) tall or less Avoidable obstacles may be present May include loose rocks Unavoidable bridges 24" (600 mm) or wider TTF's 48" (1,200 mm) high or less, width of deck is less than 1/2 the height	Unavoidable obstacles 15" (380 mm) tall or less Avoidable obstacles may be present May include loose rocks Unavoidable bridges 24" (600 mm) or narrower TTF's 48" (1,200 mm) high or greater, width of deck is unpredictable Many sections may exceed criteria			

NOHVCC Trail Difficulty Rating System				
	 EASY GREEN CIRCLE	 MORE DIFFICULT BLUE SQUARE	 VERY DIFFICULT BLACK DIAMOND	
OVERVIEW AND USER GROUPS	The most highly developed class of trails with no steep hills and few obstacles. These trails are intended for novice riders who have mastered the basic skills necessary for safe operation on well-developed trails and for those lacking the experience or desire to ride more difficult trails.	Narrower trails with steeper hills, switchbacks, and some moderate obstacles. Riders are subjected to a higher degree of risk and exposure. Intended for OHV enthusiasts with well-developed skills seeking a reasonably challenging trail ride. Suitable for the majority of intermediate riders.	The most primitive class of trails with very steep grades, narrow widths, sharp alignments, rough or loose tread surfaces, and substantial obstacles. Requires a high level of skill and experience. Suitable only for proficient or expert riders to test their machines and personal skills and abilities.	
TRAIL WIDTH	60" to 72"	50" to 60"	50" (maximum)	
TREAD SURFACE	Sand acceptable and some sections of slippery clay or loose material	Sand acceptable and long sections of slippery clay or loose material	Entire trail may be soft sand, slippery clay, loose material, or mud	
AVERAGE TRAIL GRADE	15% - 20%	20% - 30%	> 30%	
NATURAL OBSTACLES AND TECHNICAL TRAIL FEATURES (TTF)	Some roots or rocks, obstacles rarely exceed 6-8" and are imbedded solidly in tread Obstacles generally on tangents Tread plane relatively flat with 15% max. out-slope for short sections Sweeping, longer radius curves and some circular climbing turns	Many roots or rocks, obstacles rarely exceed 8-10" and are loose in tread Obstacles on tangents and some on curves Tread plane flat to irregular with 25% max. out-slope for short sections and long sections with less out-slope Climbing turns and some circular switchbacks with sections of tight alignment with circular short and long radius curves	Very many roots or rocks; many obstacles exceed 10" Obstacles on tangents and curves Tread plane very rough and irregular with long sections exceeding 25% out-slope Non-circular climbing turns and switchbacks with long sections of very tight alignment with non-circular curves	

Sign Plan and Difficulty Rating Table Sources:

- *“Timpanogos Wildlife Management Area Trail Sign Plan.” Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Central Region. April 2019.*
- *“Guidelines for a Quality Trail Experience: Mountain Bike Trail Guidelines.” Bureau of Land Management and International Mountain Bicycling Association. January 2017.*
- *“IMBA Trail Difficulty Rating System.” International Mountain Bicycling Association. www.imba.com.*
- *“Great Trails: Providing Quality OHV Trails and Experiences.” National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council. 2015.*

Task 4: Long Term Management Recommendations

Maintenance Plans, Agreements & Other Resources

The long-term success of a trail system is established through well-designed trails and appropriate maintenance plans and agreements. The development of new trails, trailheads, and other recreational facilities can pose a significant maintenance burden to small or rural communities. There are many effective ways to partner with other government agencies, non-profit groups, local businesses, or user clubs and teams to support the long-term success of a comprehensive trail system. This

section outlines some of the tools available to Gunnison when considering how to develop and maintain a trail system.

- **Maintenance Plans:** As Gunnison moves forward with the planning, designing, building, and operation of existing and new trails, trailheads, restrooms, signs, and other amenities, city leaders should develop appropriate maintenance plans to protect and maintain these important community investments in the long term. Just as the city would appropriate resources, staff time, and/or funding to the maintenance of more traditional recreational areas such as city parks, open spaces, and playgrounds, trail-based facilities require specific maintenance activity to be successful. Maintenance plans need to be developed to determine what entity will bear maintenance costs and liabilities, how the areas will be regularly serviced, where funding will come from, and how partnerships can be developed. Some of the necessary maintenance issues to consider for trail planning include:
 - Regular trail or parking lot grading;
 - Winter snow grooming or late/early season snow plowing;
 - Trailside litter and weed/invasive species control;
 - Trail sign repair and replacement, including damaged signs, missing trail markers,

- directional stickers, damaged posts, and other vandalism; and
- Trailhead maintenance, including regular trash disposal, toilet cleaning and pumping, etc.
- Maintenance Agreements: Many of the tasks identified above can offset by appropriate maintenance agreements or contracts. The documents are publicly adopted and include language identifying partners; partnership goals; each party's obligations, liabilities, and expectations; compensation between parties; and other relevant information. These agreements can exist in many forms, some relevant examples include:
 - Agreements between two government agencies, such as an agreement by the Sanpete County Public Works Department to regularly grade county-designated non-paved roads in the Sanpete County portion of the Gunnison trail system.
 - Agreements between a government agency and a user-group, such as the City of Gunnison partnering with the local chapter of the Backcountry Horsemen of America to maintain a specific trailhead, trails, or other area of the system.

- Agreements between a government agency and a private business, wherein funds are established to pay for a maintenance service, such as a private contractor emptying trash and waste from trailhead restrooms.

An example of a trail system maintenance agreement between Weber County, Utah and The Utah Nordic Alliance (Ogden Nordic) group is included in the Appendix of this report. This agreement outlines the regular annual winter maintenance of the Weber County-owned North Fork Park, which is utilized for cross country skiing and snowshoeing during the winter season and will be regularly groomed by the Ogden Nordic group with volunteers and equipment provided by the group.

- Trail Adoptions and Sponsorships: Many communities have utilized volunteer adoption and sponsorship programs to provide additional recreational amenities to their communities. This can include opportunities for private funders, including businesses, non-profits, residents, user groups, or other donors, to contribute funds, time, or other resources to help build and maintain parks and trails. Sponsorship programs often include opportunities to purchase or "sponsor" a specific amenity, such as a trailhead kiosk, benches, restrooms, etc. on behalf of the community as a part

of the initial construction process. Adoption programs often seek to offset long term maintenance obligations by providing funding, volunteers, or other resources dedicated towards regular upkeep of a trail once it is built. Oftentimes, these programs provide public acknowledgement in the form of signs, plaques, or naming rights to certain adopted or sponsored activities or facilities. This provides opportunities for local residents, businesses, user groups, or others to contribute to their community and help protect the outdoor resources they cherish. An example of a successful Adopt A Trail Program in Ogden, Utah is included in the Appendix. This example includes program guidelines, an adoption application, and the formal adoption agreement.

- Municipal General Fund: Just as cities utilize municipal funds to support the development and maintenance of other public utilities, parks, and open spaces, these funds could be allocated for the use of trail maintenance. This could include the purchase of trail maintenance equipment, signage materials, or wages for staff to do regular maintenance work. These funds may be significantly limited in some communities, and other methods are available to offset some costs, such as grants, donations, and in-kind volunteer support.

- Use or Special Event Permitting Fees: Another way to offset long term funding obligations can come through planned revenue generation in the form of use or special event fees. This can include overnight camping fees, day use parking fees on city-managed trailheads, multi-day use passes, or the hosting of large special events, such as a regional high school mountain bike competition. These fee structures can be adopted by ordinance as a part of the maintenance plan for individual facilities, but require resources from the community to gather and enforce from users.

Partnerships

Appropriate partnerships with other government, community, and business groups can greatly help Gunnison to implement its goals in developing a comprehensive trail system in the G Hill area. There are numerous well-organized recreation user groups throughout Utah that contribute significant amounts of time and resources to maintain and enhance access for their groups. These groups often form maintenance agreements, adopt trails, match funds for grant applications, and donate labor and materials to trail projects. Contact information for some of these state level organization is included in the first table below.

In addition, many local, state, and federal government agencies offer technical support, grants, and maintenance support for recreation and trail projects that would benefit Gunnison. These are also listed in the tables below.

Organization Name	Purpose / Mission Statement	Potential Roles, Resources, and/or Partnerships
Back Country Horsemen of America - Utah Chapter http://www.bchu.com/	A state-wide organization of men and women concerned about sustained equestrian access and proper use on public lands in Utah.	- Assist with trail maintenance and improvement projects to keep trails clear for all users - Partnerships to create events to increase awareness and usage of local trails
International Mountain Bicycling Association https://www.imba.com/	A national organization devoted to the trail creation, enhancement, and advocacy.	- Assist with trail maintenance and improvement projects, keeping trails clear for all user groups - Partnerships to create events to increase awareness and usage of local trails
Northern Utah ATV Trail Riders https://nuatv.com/	A local organization established to encourage responsible ATV riding, preserve and expand ATV riding opportunities, and to discover the beautiful nature of Utah and surrounding states.	- Partner to create events and to increase awareness and usage of local trails - Adoption and maintenance of OHV trails
Utah High School Cycling League https://www.utahmtb.org/	Dedicated to establishing a fun, enduring, and relevant interscholastic mountain biking program to improve Utah's communities and the lives of Utah's teens.	- Development of a high school mountain bike team at Gunnison Valley High School - Partner with to create events to promote the usage and awareness of local trails - Establish loaner bike program to introduce local youth to mountain biking
Utah Off-Roaders United Association https://slorex.com/	Advocates for OHV access in Utah and supporting community developed trail systems around the state.	Partner to create events and to increase awareness and usage of local trails

Agency Name	Potential Roles, Resources, and/or Partnerships	Agency Representative & Contact Information	Funding Resources Available	Funding Resources Notes
Sanpete County	- Formalize motorized trails on class D roads - Provide long term system maintenance for Sanpete County roads - Potential infrastructure funding through capital improvement budget (CIB) funds	Kevin Christensen Economic Development Director 435-835-4321 kevin@sanpete.com	Yes	CIB funding for infrastructure projects
Six County Association of Governments	- Support regional planning and coordination needs for trail improvements and connections between communities - Potential infrastructure funding through capital improvement budget (CIB) funds and Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	Travis Khyl Deputy Executive Director/Regional Planner 435-893-0713 tkyhl@sixcounty.com	Yes	- CIB funding for infrastructure projects - CDBG funding for infrastructure projects
Utah Community Development Office	- Provide technical assistance and training on rural community planning needs and processes, development of plans, easements, and ordinances - Improve interagency coordination among potential partners	Paul Moberly Community Development Specialist 801-468-0074 moberpaul@utah.gov	No	

Agency Name	Potential Roles, Resources, and/or Partnerships	Agency Representative & Contact Information	Funding Resources Available	Funding Resources Notes
Utah Department of Transportation	• Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) funds various safety and roadway improvement programs • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), which includes the High Risk Rural Roads Program may be utilized to improve safety for traffic, active transportation users (road bicyclists), and OHV users • Can conduct highway crossing and access studies to identify and improve motorized and non-motorized crossings and infrastructure to connect facilities on the north and south sides of Highway 28Spot Safety Improvement Program (SSIP) may be utilized to improve safety at certain frequent high crash sites	Chris Potter UDOT Local Government Program Engineer cpotter@utah.gov (801) 633-6255	Yes	• Transportation Alternatives Program (see also: Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act) • Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)-federally funded • Spot Safety Improvement Program (SSIP)-state funded
Utah Governor's Office of Economic Development - Office of Rural Development	• Rural small business development support and grants • Public-private partnership (P3) development training for local recreation-based businesses	Nan Anderson Rural Development Outreach 435-287-4170 nananderson@utah.gov	Yes	• Business Expansion And Retention (BEAR) Grant • Targeted Business Tax Credits • Utah Rural Jobs Program

Agency Name	Potential Roles, Resources, and/or Partnerships	Agency Representative & Contact Information	Funding Resources Available	Funding Resources Notes
Utah State Parks Off Highway Vehicle Program	• OHV trail system development, funding, and support • Improve connections between Utah-based OHV rider groups to support trail maintenance and OHV programming • Update state-wide OHV system maps to include new Gunnison trails, trailheads, and other facilities	Chris Haller Off Highway Vehicle Program Manager 801-349-0487 chrishaller@haller@utah.gov	Yes	• Utah Motorized Recreational Trails Program Grant • Utah State Parks OHV Program & Grant
Utah State Historic Preservation Office	• Historic site inventory, interpretation, and preservation assistance programs. • Certified Local Government program assists communities in inventorying and preserving historic structures and sites.	Roger Roper Deputy SHPO and Historic Preservation Coordinator 801-245-7255 rroper@utah.gov	Yes	• National Park Service State Historic Preservation Funding Grant • National Park Service Save America's Treasures Grant • National Park Service Historic Revitalization Subgrant Program

Agency Name	Potential Roles, Resources, and/or Partnerships	Agency Representative & Contact Information	Funding Resources Available	Funding Resources Notes
Utah Office of Outdoor Recreation	• Potential funding sources for the creation and maintenance of recreation and trail infrastructure projects. • Funding for outdoor recreation education programs. • Collaboration between potential agency and user group based partners	Tara McKee Program Specialist 801-538-8686 tmckee@utah.gov	Yes	• Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant • Utah Children's Recreation & Education Grant • Recreation Restoration Infrastructure Grant
State of Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (SITLA)	• Land lease, swap, and/or purchase opportunities to formalize access and long term management of the G Hill area. • Exploration of the development of future trails and/or easements on other SITLA lands in the Gunnison area.	Ron Torgerson Deputy Assistant Director – Southwest Area 435-893-2980 rgtorgerson@utah.gov	No	
Bureau of Land Management, Richfield Field Office	• Coordination and planning for motorized and non-motorized trail connections and recreation facilities on BLM managed land around Gunnison • Federal Land Access Program (FLAP) provides funding and easements for access onto and near federal lands • Coordination for regional OHV events based in the Gunnison area	Graydon Bascom Planning & Environmental Specialist 435-896-1532 gbascom@blm.gov	Yes	• Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP)

Facility Cost Estimates

Item	Cost Estimate	Potential Funding Sources	Description / Notes	Reference
Split Rail Fencing	\$10 per post or rail	D, F	Treated wood (8' x 4") post and buck rail fencing with cement footings.	[2], [6]
Boulders (Barriers)	\$45 per ton	D, I	Placed boulder obstacles to direct access and limit encroachment outside designated parking areas.	[1]
Kiosk, Single Panel	\$1,200	D, F	Includes materials for kiosks and printing for panels at approximately \$100 per printed panel.	[1], [3]
Kiosk, Double Panel	\$2,000			
Kiosk, Triple Panel	\$3,000			
Monument Stone Sign	\$1,000	D, F, I	Stone monument sign with trailhead name.	[7]
Shade Sail Structure	\$6,000	H	Heavy duty cloth shade sails attached to metal points with cement footings.	[5]
Amphitheater Seating	\$250 per bench	E	Cement, wood, or metal benches on metal posts with cement footings.	[8]
Parking, Gravel	\$40 per cubic yard	D, F, H, I	The parking lot should be sized appropriately for the intended user groups. If the area is to accommodate toy haulers and trailers, it should be a minimum of 100 feet, but 110 feet is optimum.	[1], [4]
Parking, Paved	\$3-\$4 per square foot			
Restroom, CXT, Gunnison Single Pit	\$24,000	D, F, H, I	Includes restroom structure, pit excavation, concrete pad, and cement ADA ramp approaches.	[4]
Restroom, CXT	\$45,000			

[1] "Great Trails: Providing Quality OHV Trails and Experiences." National Off-Highway Vehicle Conservation Council. 2015.

[2] "Vehicle Barriers: Their Use and Planning Considerations" US Forest Service, Technology & Development Program. 2006.

[3] "Equestrian Design Guidebook for Trails, Trailheads & Campgrounds" US Forest Service, Technology & Development Program. 2007.

[4] Utah State Parks OHV Program 2017 Cost Estimate List.

[5] Creative Shade Solutions; <https://www.creativeshadesolutions.com/>

[6] Steve Regan Company; Spanish Fork, UT. <https://www.steveregan.com/>

[7] Sanders Stone Art; Oakley, UT. <http://www.sandersstoneart.com>

[8] "Municipal Park Bench Supply." Park Warehouse. <http://www.parkwarehouse.com>

Funding Opportunities**A. Land & Water Conservation Fund (LWCF):**

The Land and Water Conservation Fund provides federal reimbursement to state and local agencies for the acquisition and/or development of close to home public outdoor recreation areas. This fund supports ‘traditional’ recreation projects including: parks, playgrounds, ballfields, etc. This grant may be useful to improve access and/or facilities near trailheads or other existing public spaces.

<https://stateparks.utah.gov/resources/grants/land-and-water-conservation-fund/>

B. LeRay McAllister Critical Lands Conservation Fund:

This fund aims to balance conservation and economic interests on public and private property in Utah and to protect lands with unique qualities that would otherwise be permanently lost. Funds may be used to acquire land or an easement only after a public meeting of local legislative body, noticing, public input, and approval.

<https://gomb.utah.gov/2019-leray-mcallister-application/>

C. National Park Service - Rivers, Trails & Conservation Assistance Program:

A technical assistance program called the Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program is operated by the National Park Service to assist local communities in conservation and recreation based planning programs. The grant operates on an annual cycle and provides no cost technical assistance to communities in efforts such as trail planning, open space design, and signage planning. Gunnison may utilized this program to further develop other recreation plans or site-specific concept plans in the area.

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/rtca/index.htm>

D. Recreational Trails Program (RTP) Grant:

The Recreational Trails Program grant is a federally funded program administered by the Utah State Parks to provide funding for motorized and non-motorized trail and facility improvements. Grants are awarded on an annual basis with funding of up to \$100,000 per applicant as a reimbursement for approved projects. There is no specific match requirement, but funds and matches can be comprised of matching cash or in kind donations and services to improvement application rankings. The following table summarizes eligible and ineligible funding opportunities:

ELIGIBLE PROJECTS & ITEMS	INELIGIBLE PROJECTS & ITEMS
• Acquisition of property for trails and/or trailheads. • Maintenance and restoration of existing trails. • Development and rehabilitation of trailside and trailhead facilities, including restrooms. • Construction of new trails which increase regional connectivity. • Purchase and/or lease of trail construction and maintenance equipment. • Construction of new trails (with appropriate authorizations for new trails on federally-managed lands). • Purchase or replacement of signs, kiosks, or other wayfinding infrastructure. • Development and/or dissemination of trail related publications such as maps, safety brochures, etc. • The operation of educational programs to promote safety and environmental protection related to trails.	• Trail planning, engineering, design, or the development of trail master plans. • Development of campground facilities. • Purchase of picnic tables, shade pavilions, or fencing. • Landscaping improvements, including irrigation system development. • Law enforcement or similar patrols.

<https://stateparks.utah.gov/resources/grants/recreational-trails-program/>

E. Utah Children’s Outdoor Recreation & Education Grant:

Funds programming that provides Utah’s children with outdoor recreation skill-building and nature-focused, hands-on learning. Programs help provide high-quality, outdoor-focused learning experiences to youth ages 6-18, and teach them the physical skills that can make outdoor recreation part of a healthy and active lifestyle. UCORE complements the state’s Every Kid Outdoors (EKO) Initiative and hopes to provide more opportunities so no child is left inside. Grants up to \$10,000 are available to nonprofit organizations (501c3), public schools, universities or colleges, local (municipal or county) or tribal governments. Grants are given as a 50/50 match. Up to half of the applicant match may be an in-kind match, or 25% of total project.

<https://business.utah.gov/outdoor/ucore/>

F. Utah Outdoor Recreation Grant:

The Governor’s Office of Outdoor Recreation was created in 2013 to support the booming recreation industry within Utah and provides annual Outdoor Recreation Grants that range in size from \$10,000 - \$150,000. Applications for these grants must prove that they will offer economic development opportunities for the City and that the grant funding will only be used for

the building of recreation infrastructure such as trails, kiosks, trailheads, etc. The grant requires a 50-50 match for requested funds, with up to half of the match allowed to be in kind donations in the form of donated materials, volunteer labor, etc.

<https://business.utah.gov/uorg/>

G. Utah Recreation Restoration Infrastructure Grant:

Funds restoration or rehabilitation of developed recreation areas and trails so they can be safely accessed by the public. Projects help alleviate the backlog of maintenance for outdoor recreation projects on public lands. Areas that receive the highest-visitation will be prioritized, which include trails, campgrounds, day-use areas, water recreation infrastructure, etc. Grants from \$1,000 to \$150,000 are available to nonprofit organizations (501c3), local (municipal or county) or tribal governments with appropriate public lands partners. Grants are given as a 50/50 match. Up to half of the applicant match may be an in-kind match, or 25% of total project.

<https://business.utah.gov/outdoor/rri/>

H. Utah Permanent Community Impact Fund Board:

Funds available to local communities for the planning, construction, and maintenance of public facilities and provision of public services. This may include public infrastructure traditionally provided by governmental entities. Gunnison can work with Sanpete County and Six County Association of Governments staff to identify potential CIB projects.

<http://sixcounty.com/>

I. Utah State Parks OHV Program & Grant:

The Utah OHV Program coordinates OHV-related recreation throughout the state and emphasizes rider safety through its education program and efforts to provide OHV opportunities. The program produces maps and publications informing citizens of riding opportunities and events around the state, laws and regulations, natural resource use and protection, as well as riding ethics and volunteer opportunities.

The OHV Trails Program is a grant that provides funding assistance to public land management agencies to support the needs of OHV users. The OHV Trails Program provides 50/50 matching fund grants to federal, state, and local governments and to organized user groups to fund OHV-related projects in Utah.

Projects eligible for funding include trail construction, rehabilitation and maintenance, development of trailhead facilities, signage installation, education and interpretive media and programs, law enforcement/search and rescue, peer-patrolling activities, and purchase of trail maintenance equipment. Funding for the OHV Trails Program is appropriated annually by the state legislature and is received from OHV registration fees and a small percentage of Utah's motor fuel tax. The grant program generally provides about \$175,000 per year for projects statewide.

<https://stateparks.utah.gov/resources/grants/off-highway-vehicle-trails/>

List of Appendices

- A. Comments from Gunnison General Plan Public Meeting Regarding Recreation & Trails (October 3, 2018)
- B. Summary of Gunnison General Plan 2018 Visions, Goals, and Objectives
- C. Trail Development Checklist (US Center for Disease Control)
- D. Model Trail Maintenance Agreement (Weber County)
- E. Model Adopt A Trail Program Guidelines (Ogden City)
- F. Model Trail Right of Use Agreement (Pleasant Grove City)

A. Public Comments from Gunnison General Plan Update Public Meeting October 3, 2018

G Hill Area

- Lights on the G
- Extend the river walk to G hill
- Build a watchtower monument and eating area
- Desire for Mountain Bike trails
- Good now. The trail to the G is rocky.
- Add ATV, Rock crawl, walking, and bike trails.
- Recreational camping areas behind the hill.
- The trail is so rocky that you have to focus on walking rather than the view
- Add trails to the north of the hill
- Keep it open to all users
- RV Park on the north side of town
- ATV and Bike competition area
- Connect the city with trails
- Connection to 12 mile canyon
- River trail extension to the old RR depot turn
- Build RV Park over by chalk cliffs
- Extension to chalk cliffs
- Additional Park on the south end of the city
- Continue river walk east to chalk cliffs and back to the city
- ATV trails to the north

Sanpitch Riverwalk

- Add Bike lanes
- Sidewalk on 200 E so we can walk to the river walk

North and East Areas of Gunnison City

- Connect the city to the ATV trails like Arapeen
- Build ATV Trails

Suggestions for Trails Drawn on Gunnison Proposed Trails Map

- Suggested bike lane up Main Street and right at highway 89.
- Suggested trail from current G hill trail going north around the hill and coming into the town on 200 W
- Suggested trail from suggested bike lane on 89 south to the river walk on 200 E.
- Suggested trail from G hill going north of the city boundary traveling east and coming down to the east of the jail and into the Chalk Cliffs area.

B. Summary of Gunnison General Plan Visions

Goals & Strategies Related to G Hill

Chapter 2.2: Vision Statement, Goals & Strategies

Goal 3: Foster organized growth by attracting new businesses, supporting existing businesses, and creating recreational opportunities.

» Create a cohesive network of trails and outdoor recreation opportunities to promote Gunnison City as a destination.

» Investigate other opportunities for outdoor recreation and, where appropriate, capitalize upon them.

Chapter 6.6 Tourism Industry

Business Visitors: Come to the industrial park or the prison for work purposes.

High School Visitors: Usually students coming to compete against the Gunnison Valley Bulldogs. Their parents and faculty chaperone them as they compete.

Outdoor Recreationalists: The terrain surrounding Gunnison is full of hills and is home to a lot of big game, which provides for the recreation that brings people through the city and out into the mountains. The Arapteen Trail System resides not far to the east of Gunnison City. Many hunters and ATV riders drive through Gunnison City to get out into the mountains.

National Park Tourists: Gunnison City is not far from Capitol Reef and Bryce National Parks. Many tourists from the north will go through Gunnison City on their way down to these parks. They often will stop and rest in this area.

Families: Many of the posterity and relatives of current residents have moved away to other parts of the state. They will come back occasionally to visit family.

There may be other kinds of visitors not listed here. Additional research will be needed to determine who comes, how many, and how often. The Sanpete Travel & Heritage Council could become an excellent partner in gathering this data.

Chapter 6.8 Goals & Strategies:

3. Encourage tourism through community involvement events and recreational opportunities.

Chapter 10.4.2 Motorized Regional Trails:

Citizen input suggested a complete network of motorized trails to go around the town, with access to G Hill and the Chalk Cliff s. There is significant interest to better connect Gunnison City to the Arapteen Trail regional OHV trail system and Twelve Mile Pass located to the east of Gunnison City on BLM and USFS lands. Coordination with state and federal land management agencies will be necessary to facilitate the regional trail planning process. With the increased use

of G Hill by local schools and residents, careful consideration should be taken when planning for future OHV trail use of the area to limit the threat of harm to non-motorized users and damaging the trail system and G Hill area. A specific G Hill Area Plan may be explored to balance motorized access and safety in the G Hill area and see how this area fits into a regional OHV trail system.

Chapter 10.4 The G Hill Area:

G Hill, also known as Rocky Point, is among the most prominent physical landmarks in the community. The large “G” for Gunnison was whitewashed on the eastern face of the hill in the early 1930s and has become a prominent visual feature and point of pride. The “G” is painted by the freshman class at Gunnison Valley High School (GVHS) annually on “G Day”- a local day of service held each May, and the “G” is lit every year for homecoming in the fall. GVHS has a long tradition of ownership of G Hill and will continue to be a vital partner in its long term maintenance.

The area around G Hill has long been a popular recreation site for local hikers, runners, dog walkers, mountain bikers, and others. The area remains popular with OHV and motorcycle users as well. GVHS has also increased its use of the area as a training site for its athletic teams and physical education classes. Local K-12 schools have begun to explore opportunities to utilize G Hill as a way to teach local history, geology, ecology, and other topics in an outdoor class setting.

The area currently has several different informal and unmaintained trails on and around the area. Additional users and a wider array of uses has put growing pressure on the area, and a plan to formalize and maintain the area is necessary moving forward to maintain the character, safety, and pleasantness of G Hill.

Gunnison City residents provided significant input into how they would like to see G Hill developed in the future. The community appreciates the current condition and experiences on the Hill, but has shown a desire for improvements and increased amenities. Some of these suggestions include:

- » Permanent lighting for the “G” for regular celebrations, holidays, and community events.
- » Picnic tables or gathering places on the top of G Hill.
- » Improvement of existing trails and alignments, potential grading or more regular maintenance on major routes.
- » A designated and signed trail system that separates motorized and nonmotorized uses.
- » Improved trailhead facilities with bathrooms, water, maps, trash cans, etc.
- » Monuments or other memorials of community value.

- » Interpretive signing to education users on the scientific, historic, cultural, and natural elements of the area.

Since G Hill has a multitude of users, plans should be made to accommodate the community as a whole. Trails should designate user groups for a particular trail as to prevent user conflict and increase the serenity and scenic value of the area without sacrificing personal solitude and quiet. Trail designation should also be used to prevent the accelerated erosion of the area due to inappropriate uses on the hill. Furthermore, G Hill provides a unique opportunity to act as a trailhead that would link residents and downtown business directly with a regional motorized trail complex.

Chapter 10.7 Goals & Strategies:

1. Expand and improve existing motorized and nonmotorized trail systems, trailheads, and connections.

- » Complete a G Hill Area Plan to define recreational opportunities, trailhead improvements, stewardship needs, and funding opportunities.

- » Establish a Gunnison City Trails Advisory Committee to organize citizen input and support city efforts in developing and maintaining a regional trail system.

- » Expand the Sanpitch Riverwalk to connect to regional recreational amenities such as G Hill and the Chalk Cliffs.

- » Strengthen partnerships through agreements with the BLM, SITLA, and Sanpete County to expand the regional OHV trail system and connect it with existing trail.

C. Trail Development Checklist

Phase	Trail Development Step	Tasked Assigned To	Partners to Assist	Date Step Completed	Notes
Getting Started	1. Collect information and identify available resources that will help facilitate community trail development and promotion.				
	2. Begin organizing the human, material, and financial resources that you will need for trail development and promotional activities.				
	3. Engage existing partners and key stakeholders by informing them about your plans to develop a community trail and educating them about its benefits.				
	4. Bring together committed partners and stakeholders in the form of a working group to facilitate trail development and promotional activities, and begin planning for the evaluation component.				
	5. Promote your project to build community support.				
	6. Ensure that working group members understand the application and funding processes for your state's Transportation Enhancements (TE) and Recreational Trails Program (RTP) opportunities [and other grant opportunities].				
	7. Identify specific trail locations that the working group will consider and establish criteria by which to make the final selection.				
	8. Approach public agencies in your community to determine which agency is interested in sponsoring your project.				
	9. After identifying a project sponsor, find out which of its staff members will serve as your points of contact for the remainder of the project and then begin to discuss key issues with them.				

Phase	Trail Development Step	Tasked Assigned To	Partners to Assist	Date Step Completed	Notes
Getting Started	9. After identifying project sponsor, assign staff points of contact for the remainder of the project and then begin to discuss key issues with them.				
	10. Inform landowners about trail project and prioritize locations for potential trail development.				
	11. Identify all permits needed for each potential trail.				
	12. Estimate the costs of trail development for each trail.				
	13. Analyze your trail location and funding options to select the best location and to determine which funding source(s) you will apply to.				
Moving Forward	14. Apply for trail funding, continue to build community support, and wait for funding approval before proceeding with further trail development.				
	15. Collaborate with the working group to review and refine your project evaluation activities.				
	16. Once funding is approved and land use easements have been secured or properties have been acquired, ensure that all preparations for groundbreaking are complete before construction begins.				
Looking Beyond	17. Stay connected with those responsible for trail construction throughout the construction process.				
	18. Conduct promotional activities within your community during trail construction to keep residents engaged and to encourage future trail use.				
	19. Once construction is complete, organize a kick-off event and ongoing promotional activities to further encourage use.				

Source: "Facilitating Development of a Community Trail and Promoting Its Use to Increase Physical Activity Among Youth and Adults: An Action Guide." Center for Disease Control. 2008.

D. Model Trail Maintenance Agreement (Weber County)

AGREEMENT FOR CROSS COUNTRY TRACK GROOMING AT NORTH FORK PARK BY THE UTAH NORDIC ALLIANCE (Ogden Nordic)

Contract No.

WHEREAS, Weber County Corporation (County) owns and operates North Fork Park which is used for cross country skiing and snowshoeing during the appropriate season; and

WHEREAS, Ogden Nordic, Inc. (Ogden Nordic) has the desire to see the course promoted and maintained for the residents of Weber County; and

WHEREAS, Weber County Corporation finds that assistance with the grooming of this course makes the course more feasible to maintain;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the mutual promises set forth herein, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. Grooming of the Course.

A. The course through North Fork Park will be groomed by Ogden Nordic approximately five (5) times a week. However, this “average” may increase or decrease dependent on the amount of snow fall.

B. Ogden Nordic will provide and organize volunteers to groom the cross country course as needed during the ski season. Ogden Nordic agrees that it will not permit any person to operate the equipment contemplated in this Agreement unless and until the person has signed the official Weber County volunteer registration form and received volunteer training provided by Ogden Nordic. Ogden Nordic further agrees that all operators of the

equipment will be properly trained on the operation of the equipment.

C. Ogden Nordic’s Director of Trails and Grooming will coordinate volunteers to provide the best possible grooming outcome.

D. The agreed upon course for grooming is shown as an attachment to this agreement and is label Attachment A. The map shows nordic trails to be groomed by means of snowcat or snow mobile.

2. Equipment for Grooming.

A. Ogden Nordic will provide and maintain all equipment necessary to groom the trails of the cross country course. Equipment that may be needed includes, but is not limited to: skate drag, roller, track setter, snowmobile(s), snowcat(s).

B. All fuel expenses and maintenance of equipment is the sole responsibility of Ogden Nordic. If Weber County provides fuel and/or repair parts for the equipment, Weber County will be reimbursed by Ogden Nordic for the cost of the fuel/parts.

3. Park Monitoring. Weber County Parks Department will, from time to time, need to enter the park for patrol and routine checks. The Parks department will use

Ogden Nordic's Polaris Ranger or Toyota RAV4 (both with the Ginzu Groomer) to make such inspection.

4. Trail Maintenance. Weber County and Ogden Nordic will partner to keep the trails trimmed back from overgrowth for use during the ski season.

A. Ogden Nordic is responsible and authorized to remove any downfall and/or dead branches that hinder the grooming of the trails.

B. Since Weber County and Ogden Nordic have different requirements for summer growth trimming, Weber County and Ogden Nordic will coordinate responsibilities to address summer growth trimming. Approval from Weber County is necessary before summer growth trimming can be performed.

5. Signage. Weber County will have sole control over all signage posted at the Park. Any signs Ogden Nordic wishes to display must identify the Park as a Weber County facility, contain the county logo equal in size to Ogden Nordic's logo and any other logos on the sign, and be approved, in writing, by the Recreation Facilities Director prior to placement. All sign requests will be submitted in writing to the Parks Department 30 days prior to the date the sign is needed to allow for this approval.

6. Fees.

A. Ogden Nordic is allowed to collect user fees from cross country skiers and snowshoers that utilize North Fork Park for these purposes. The fees authorized by the County for the 2011-12 Season are:

1) Cross Country Skiing

- Individual visits - \$6/person or \$13/family,
- Season passes - \$80/person, \$55/student (13-18 years of age), \$140/2 person family or \$175/family

2) Back Country Skiing or Snow Shoers

- Individual visits - \$3/person or \$6/family,
- Season passes - \$50/person, \$35/student (13-18 years of age), \$90/2 person family or \$110/family

B. Changes in fee amounts must be authorized in writing by the Board of County Commissioners to be valid.

C. Fees collected by Ogden Nordic shall only be used for the purposes described in this Agreement.

D. Groups or individuals that visit the park for winter activities not related to cross country skiing or snowshoeing will not be required to pay this fee.

E. Additionally, since the collection of the fees will be done with a drop box using the honor system, users of the park who do not provide proof of payment of the fee cannot be asked to leave or caused to be removed from the park for that reason.

7. Donation Collection. In addition to the user fees that Ogden Nordic will collect, Weber County authorizes Ogden Nordic to solicit and collect donations from other sponsors, either private individuals or businesses, to help cover the operating and

capital equipment costs incurred by Ogden Nordic for the grooming of North Fork Park.

8. Events. Ogden Nordic traditionally holds promotional events, clinics and/or race series at North Fork Park. Ogden Nordic shall request in writing all event days at North Fork Park with the Parks Office. Dates must be scheduled and authorized by the Parks Office. Additionally, a \$1/person fee will apply for events. Ogden Nordic will remit payments monthly for events held. Clinics and race series dates will not be included as events for the purpose of the \$1/person fee.

9. Alterations to Park. Under no circumstances will Ogden Nordic, or any of its members, be allowed to make alterations to the Park without written permission from the Recreation Facilities Director. This includes, but is not limited to, fences, parking lots, gates, roadways or other natural traffic flows, removing trees/brush/shrubs/etc., except as described in Paragraph 4 above. Violation of this provision is cause to terminate this agreement.

10. Restroom Facilities. Currently, there are no permanent winter suitable restrooms at North Fork Park. Ogden Nordic will be required to supply and service two portable restrooms at the Park during the duration of this agreement. One to be placed at South Gate and one to be placed at Cutler Flats Gate. The restrooms will need to be serviced regularly as usage dictates, but have a once a week minimum service provided.

11. Trash Removal. Weber County agrees to leave a trash dumpster at the south gate of North Fork Park for Ogden Nordic to use for trash collection. Ogden Nordic will reimburse the Weber County on a monthly basis for the cost of the trash removal service.

12. Damage/Replacement. Ogden Nordic will be responsible to repair, or replace if necessary, any and all structures, tables, signs, dumpsters, fencing/gates, etc., that are damaged by

Ogden Nordic equipment and/or volunteers during the term of this agreement.

13. Duration. The duration of the agreement will be the ski season running November 2012 to April 2013.

14. Financial Summary. Ogden Nordic will provide Weber County with a copy of a financial summary of all revenues and expenditures that relate to the North Fork Cross Country course grooming at the end of each season. The summary will be due to the Parks Department office no later than August 15, 2013.

15. Termination of Agreement. The county may terminate this agreement at any time by providing written notice to Ogden Nordic. Upon termination of this agreement, Ogden Nordic will provide the county with the financial summary as described in Paragraph 11 within 30 days.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2012.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF WEBER
COUNTY

Craig L. Dearden, Chair

Jan Zogmaister voted

Kerry Gibson voted

ATTEST:

Ricky Hatch, CPA, Weber County Clerk/Auditor

Terry Davis, President, Ogden Nordic, Inc.

E. Model Adopt A Trail Program Guidelines (Ogden City)

Adopt-A-Trail Agreement

THIS AGREEMENT, entered into this _____ day of _____, 2018, by and between OGDEN CITY CORPORATION DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SERVICES hereinafter called the “City” and _____, hereinafter called the “Group,” recognizes the need and desirability of maintaining and enhancing the City’s trail system and are entering this Agreement to permit the Group to contribute towards the effort of maintaining and enhancing the City’s trail system.

By signing below, the Group acknowledges the potentially hazardous nature of the work and agrees to assume full responsibility in the event of an accident or other incident involving death or injury to a member of the group or others, or property damage caused as a result of negligence or intentional conduct on the part of any member or members of the Group.

Duties of each volunteer group shall consist of the following:

1. Perform at least 50 hours yearly of trail maintenance for assigned section(s) and/or trailhead(s) in accordance with the **Adopt a Trail Guidelines** packet as well as those established by your assigned Trail Coordinator.
2. Have group representatives read and follow the guidelines established in the presentation entitled “**Adopt a Trail Training- Basic Rules and Responsibilities**”.
3. Pay a one-time \$25 program fee for the Group recognition signs.

If in the sole judgment of the City it is determined that the adopting Group is not meeting the terms and conditions of this Agreement, upon thirty (30) days’ notice the City may terminate the adoption agreement and remove the Group recognition signs.

The City recognizes the Group as the adopting organization for the City Trail Section(s) and/or Trailhead(s) described as _____

Volunteers will have the option of renewing their agreement by *written notification to the Ogden City Parks Department*, subject to the approval of Ogden City and the continuation of the program. Renewal notification is required before the end of the month of each January on a yearly basis.

We certify that we have read, understood and will abide by all of the foregoing provisions of this Agreement.

Name of Group

Group Representative Signature

Group Representative (Print)

Address

City State Zip Code

Telephone Number

Email Address

OGDEN CITY CORPORATION,
a Municipal Corporation

Monte Stewart
Parks and Cemetery Manager

Adopt-A-Trail Application**Applying for the Adopt-A-Trail Program:**

- ☐ Contact the Ogden City Volunteer Coordinator (801-629-8214) to determine trail sections and/or trailhead adoption options.
- ☐ Fill-out this Application.
- ☐ Fill-out and sign the Adopt-A-Trail Agreement.
- ☐ Submit the completed Application, Agreement, and \$25 recognition sign fee by mailing, or delivering them to:

**Ogden City
Adopt-a-Trail
133 West 29th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401**

Date: _____

Contact Person: _____

Name of Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone Number: _____ Email: _____

Trail section(s) and/or Trailhead(s) that you are adopting:

Adopt-a-Trail Program Guidelines

Overview

The trails of Ogden City (overseen by the Ogden Trails Network) and Weber County (overseen by Weber Pathways) provide a wondrous and beautiful experience for all who explore them. However, to ensure the future of the trails it requires the efforts of many to protect and preserve their unique ecosystem.

Adopt-a-Trail

Taking on the stewardship of a trail is a privilege, and it is important that the adopter take the responsibilities of maintaining the trail seriously. That is why we have prepared the following requirements so that you understand the value you can bring and responsibility you are taking on. You are not alone since we are here for guidance and assistance when faced with key or larger issues. But understand adopting a trail puts you as the first line of protection of a very special and natural resource.

Adopt-a-Trail Responsibilities

- Complete and sign the Adopt-a-Trail application, including waiver and release of liability.
 - For trails primarily within Ogden City, the Ogden Trails Network (OTN) will assign a trail section and a Trails Coordinator for trail communications and special needs. They will also inform you of special projects needing your help. Trails that lie within the County or on Forest Service land will be managed by Weber Pathways (WP) or the Forest Service in a similar manner.
- Commit to a minimum of **50 hours** of trail work for the year.
- Complete the Adopt-a-Trail Training presentation (approximately 20 minutes) and confirm.
- Keep a record of volunteer hours to be returned to the Trail Coordinator.
- **Spring Startup** – Initial trip in spring before heavy traffic (Usually in April) or on Make-A-Difference Day in May
 - Clear any fallen trees, low branches or overgrown brush off the trail before the heavy traffic season. Use the 3' by 6' rule (at least a 3-foot-wide trail and 6-foot-wide brush cut back across the trail). NOTE: If fallen trees require the use of a chain saw or larger equipment, please contact your Trail Coordinator.
 - Pickup and dispose of any trash
 - Use brush to block off ghost trails or work with your Trail Coordinator
 - Clean all drainage
 - Identify any major concerns (washouts, signage, slides, fallen trees)
- Inspect your trail segment at least twice a month

- Clear brush, repair trail issues and remove trash
- Remove noxious weeds
- To report graffiti, call the **Graffiti Task Force at 801-629-8752.**
- Illegal activity- Camping, Horses (with the exception of the Beus Trail), fires, fireworks, drug, alcohol, and tobacco use is illegal along the Ogden trails network. Please report this or other illegal activity to the **Ogden Community Police at 801-629-8034.**
- For needs beyond your capabilities contact your Trail Coordinator
- Work with your Trail Coordinator on special needs for your trail segment
- Provide Monthly Update during high use months (April – Sept) to your Trail Coordinator
- **Fall Inspection** – A final inspection, usually in October-November
 - Assess trail conditions and identify improvements

Upon Partner approval the following elements of appreciation will be provided

- Trail partner name to appear on signage at each segment or at the trailhead as the “Adopt-a-Trail” partner.
- Partner to be included on posters at the annual Trails Day event.
- Partner name and contact info to be linked on the OTN and WP web and Facebook pages.
- A certificate showing, they are an “Adopt-a-Trail” partner.
- Trail partner list to be included in an annual article in the Ogden City Utility Newsletter.
- Include the names of volunteers in the bi-annual Weber Pathways Newsletter.
- Such other opportunities to show our appreciation as may arise.

F. Model Trail Right of Use Agreement (Pleasant Grove City)

When recorded return to: Pleasant Grove City Recorder
70 South 100 East
Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062

Trail Right of Use Agreement

THIS TRAIL RIGHT OF USE AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is made this _____ Day of _____, 2016, by and between _____, a Property Owner (“Grantor”) and PLEASANT GROVE CITY, a Utah municipal corporation situated in the county of Utah (“Grantee”) with reference to the following facts:

- A. Grantor owns certain real property containing a total of approximately ____ acres (collectively, the “Property”) located in Utah County, State of Utah and described in Exhibit “A” attached hereto.
- B. Grantee is a public agency desiring to provide recreational sites, facilities, and programs in and around Pleasant Grove City. Grantee has experience in managing the construction and operation of trails in areas throughout the City for use by the public.
- C. Grantee desires to construct and maintain trails and utilize temporary construction access across portions of the Property for the benefit of public recreation and enjoyment. Grantor, subject to the terms and conditions contained herein, is willing to grant Right of Use for those improvements.

NOW, THEREFORE, for good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, Grantor and Grantee agree as follows:

1. Grant of Use. Subject to the conditions set forth below, Grantor hereby grants the Grantee right of use for a trail system and temporary construction access located on the Property for the purpose hereinafter stated, which use shall be appurtenant to and for the benefit of other trails adjacent to and in the vicinity of the Property subject to this Right of Use.

1.1 Trail Right of Use Descriptions. The Trail Right of Use (i) shall be located in the approximate locations shown in Exhibit _____, (ii) shall be no greater than (20) feet with the trail portions of the Use Areas to be six (6) feet in width, three (3) feet on either side of the center line of the trail, and the remainder of the use for trail maintenance purposes and the right to cut brush and fill slope areas, (iii) May be used by motorized vehicles only for maintenance, law enforcement, and emergency response purposes and only where the trail is sufficiently wide to accommodate the

motorized vehicles, and (iv) are intended for purposes including but not limited to, use as hiking, riding and biking trails.

1.2 Temporary Construction Access Use Descriptions. The Temporary Construction Access Use (i) shall be located on Pleasant Grove City property and _____, (ii), (iii) temporary construction access uses shall be no greater than the widths specified in said Exhibits with the access portions of the Use Areas to be ten (10) 2 feet in width and the remainder of the use for cut and fill slope areas, (iii) may be used by motorized vehicles only for trail construction.

1.3 Costs Associated with Trail Right of Use. Grantee shall pay all costs associated with the Trail Use including (i) applying for and receiving any necessary approvals required with respect to the development, use, and improvement of the trails within the Trail Use Area; (ii) maintaining the trails; (iii) enforcing compliance with the restrictions and conditions contained herein and (iv) complying with all applicable county, state of federal laws and regulations.

2. Restrictions on Right of Use. The following constitute restrictions on the use of the Right of Use Areas by all users except the authorized employees and agents of Grantee:

2.1 No motorized vehicles shall be used on the Trail Right of Use Area except for trail maintenance, law enforcement, and emergency response purposes.

2.2 All use of the Trail Right of Use Areas by the public or Grantee's employees or agents shall be restricted to the hours of 6:00 am – 10:00 pm of each day; however, limited exceptions may be made at Grantee's discretion.

2.3 No firearms of any kind shall be transported on the Trail Right of Use Area except by law enforcement personnel or by members of the public in connection with hunting activities during officially designated hunting seasons.

2.4 Domesticated animals, including horses and dogs, are permitted on the Trail Right of Use Area as designated on Exhibit _____. This permission may be removed by Grantor, except for service animals, if watershed restrictions are not enforced.

2.5 Grantee shall post signs at regular intervals clearly delineating the domesticated animal restriction areas and the "through trail" directions at breaks in the trails to discourage Right of Use Areas users from leaving the trails and entering prohibited areas and private property owned by Grantor.

2.6 Grantee shall protect Grantor's adjacent property from misuse and damages arising under this Agreement if needed, first by signs, then fences, cameras, law enforcement, and other such appropriate measures.

2.7 If Grantor's property adjacent to trail is damaged from misuse arising from this Agreement or unauthorized access routes from the trail are established or the trail is washed out or damaged as a result of use of misuse under the terms of this Agreement, the affected property shall be restored by Grantee.

2.8 Grantee shall use such efforts and take such steps as are reasonably calculated to keep the area free of litter, prevent trespass upon Grantor's adjacent property, and to enforce the other conditions set forth above.

2.9 If conditions, requirements, and/or principles set forth herein are not met or adhered to, after receiving thirty (30) days written notice of the failure or breach from Grantor, the right of Use and rights granted to Grantee under this Agreement terminate and no public or private rights in the Trail Right of Use shall exist thereafter, except those of Grantor. The cost of closing the trail and of enforcing the closure will be borne by the Grantee.

2.10 Notice. Any notice required to be given pursuant to this Agreement shall be in writing and may be given by personal delivery or certified mail, postage prepared, at the following addresses:

If to Grantee: Pleasant Grove City	Attn: City Administrator 70 South 100 East Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062
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With a copy to:	70 South 100 East Pleasant Grove, Utah 84062
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If to Grantors:

2.11 Grantor agrees not to do anything to interfere with the trail use while this agreement is in effect, i.e. constructing, landscape, etc. over the trail, without prior approval from Grantee allowing appropriate time to relocate the trail to preserve the connectivity of trails throughout the Property.

3. Placement of Trails and Relocation of Right of Use Areas. Grantee shall consult with Grantor at the time of initial trail planning to determine locations of trails. If both parties agree it necessary and within reason, Grantee will relocate the trail as described in Section

1.1 above to reflect planned trail locations. Any relocation shall preserve the connectivity of trails throughout the Property, and those trails that connect with other trails on adjacent properties will continue to do so.

4. Indemnification. To the extent permitted by law, Grantor is immune from suit pursuant to U.C.A. 57-14-1 et. seq. under the state statute “Limitation of Landowner Liability – Recreation ” which provides that an owner of land who permits their property to be used for recreational purposes without charge does not assume responsibility for or incur liability for any injury to persons or property who enters upon the land

5. Successors in Interest. Grantee and any of Grantee’s successors in interest may convey an interest in the Right of Use Areas only to public agencies or nonprofit organizations intending to preserve the existence and use of the Right of Use Areas in the same manner or some other similar public recreational purpose contemplated in this Agreement.

6. Term. The term of this Agreement shall be 10 years. At least six months prior to the expiration of the term of this Agreement, the parties will discuss in good faith whether a new or renewed cooperation agreement may be in their respective interests. As used in this provision “good faith” means only that both parties will meet at reasonable times, with a view toward reaching a consensus and does not impose an obligation to act on either party in such a way that may then be contrary to that party’s own best interests as seen by that party.

7. Miscellaneous Provisions.

7.1 This Agreement executed as of the date hereof, shall take effect only upon, from and after its recording in the Office of the County Recorder of Utah County, Utah.

7.2 In the event of any controversy, claim of dispute relating to this instrument or breach thereof, the prevailing party shall be entitled to recover from the losing party court costs, expenses and reasonable attorney’s fees and costs.

7.3 The use, conditions, and covenants contained herein are intended to run with the land and automatically bind and insure to the benefit of the transferees and successors of each of the parties hereto.

7.4 This Agreement represents the entire agreement of the parties hereto, and may be amended only by written instruments duly executed by the parties hereto.

7.5 This Agreement may be executed in identical counterparts. If so executed, each such counterpart shall be deemed an original for all purposes, and all such counterparts shall collectively constitute one agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement as of the date first appearing above.

GRANTOR: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

GRANTEE:

Pleasant Grove City, a Utah municipal corporation

By: _____

Title: _____

Attest:

By: _____

Title: _____

STATE OF _____)

:SS

COUNTY OF _____)

On the ____ day of _____ 2016, personally appeared before me _____, the signer of the foregoing instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Notary Public

On the ____ day of _____ 2016, personally appeared before me _____, the signer of the foregoing instrument, who duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

Notary Public