

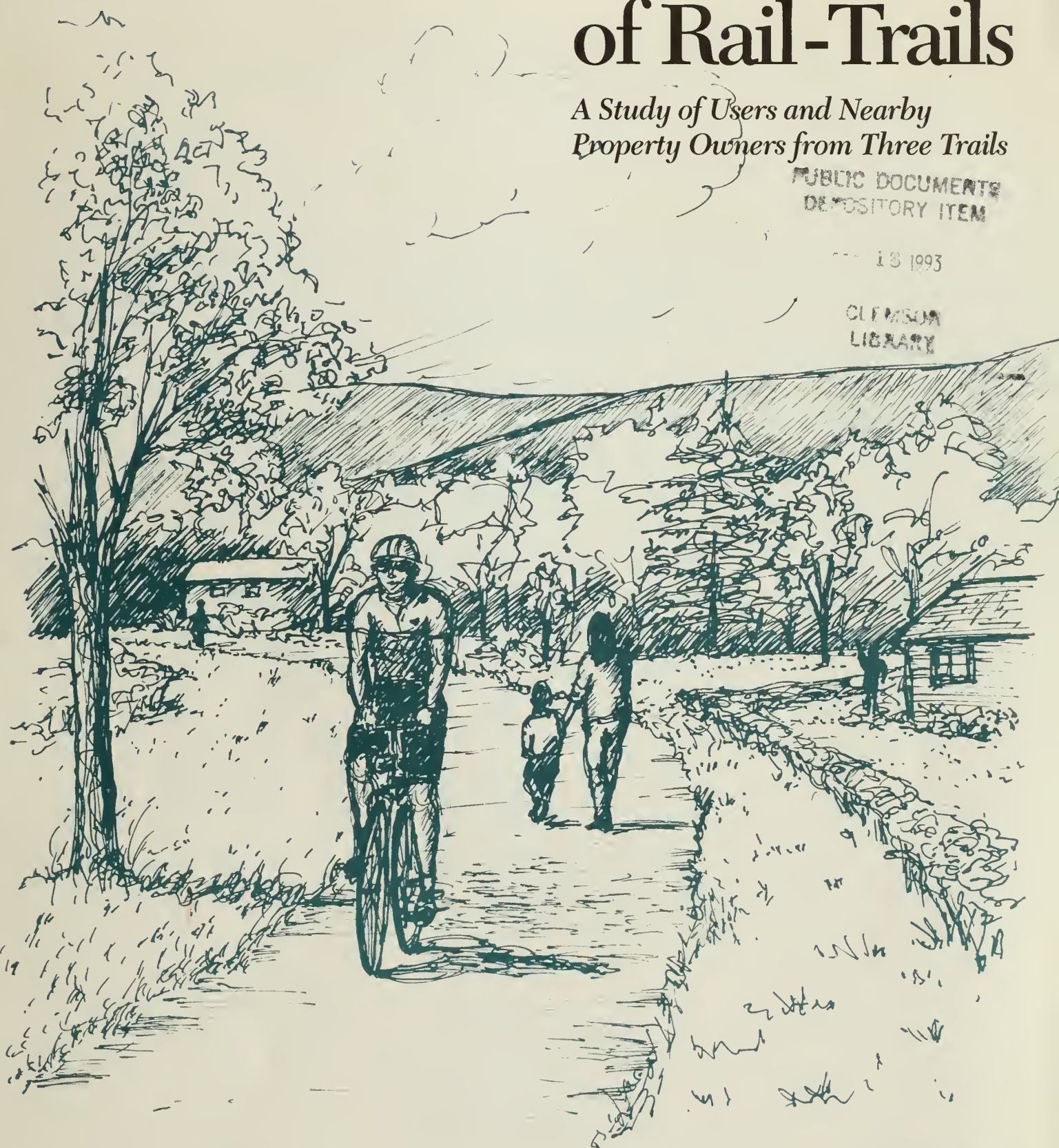
The Impacts of Rail-Trails

*A Study of Users and Nearby
Property Owners from Three Trails*

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**THE IMPACTS OF RAIL-TRAILS:
A STUDY OF THE USERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS
FROM THREE TRAILS**

BY

**RIVERS, TRAILS, AND CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.**

IN COOPERATION WITH

**LEISURE STUDIES PROGRAM
SCHOOL OF HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND RECREATION MANAGEMENT
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background and Methods

This *Impacts of Rail-Trails* study was the first extensive study to examine the benefits and impacts of rail-trails and the first, to our knowledge, to systematically examine both the trail users and nearby property owners of the same trails. It was a cooperative effort of the National Park Service and Penn State University carried out in 1990 and 1991. Its purpose was to furnish information to assist in the planning, development, and management of rail-trails, public recreation trails constructed on the beds of unused railroads rights-of-way. The study's objectives were to: 1) Explore the benefits of rail-trails to their surrounding communities and measure the total direct economic impact of trail use; 2) Examine what effects rail-trails have on adjacent and nearby property values; 3) Determine the types and extent of trail-related problems, if any, experienced by trail neighbors; and 4) Develop a profile of rail-trail users. This report summarizes the study's methods and findings.

A sample of three diverse rail-trails from across the U.S. was studied: The Heritage Trail, a 26-mile trail surfaced in crushed limestone which traverses rural farmland in eastern Iowa; the St. Marks Trail, a 16-mile paved trail beginning in the outskirts of Tallahassee, Florida and passing through small communities and forests nearly to the Gulf of Mexico; and the Lafayette/Moraga Trail, a 7.6-mile paved trail 25 miles east of San Francisco, California which travels almost exclusively through developed suburban areas. At the time of the study, the Heritage Trail was eight years old, the St. Marks two, and the Lafayette/Moraga was fourteen years old.

Users were systematically surveyed and counted on each trail from March, 1990 through February, 1991 and were then sent follow-up

mail surveys. A sample of residential landowners owning property immediately adjacent to the trails and a sample of those owning property within one-quarter mile of the trails (one-half mile in Iowa) were also surveyed by mail, and real estate professionals in communities along the trails were interviewed by phone. Usable mail surveys were obtained from 1,705 trail users and 663 property owners, and interviews with 71 realtors and appraisers were conducted. Major findings from the analysis of these responses and counts are summarized at the conclusion of this executive summary.

Study Findings

Trail Users and Use

- 1) Demographically, the samples of rail-trail users were much like the populations of the communities through which the trails passed.
- 2) The study trails were quite heavily used, with most users living nearby and visiting frequently. This pattern was most pronounced on the suburban Lafayette/Moraga Trail.
- 3) The study did not find a "typical" mix of activities that might be expected on rail-trails. Although bicycling and walking were the most common activities on all the study trails, they occurred in very different proportions on each.
- 4) Having no motorized vehicles allowed was the most desirable trail characteristic expressed by the users of each trail. Other important characteristics were: natural surroundings, quiet settings, safe road crossings, smooth trail surfaces, and good maintenance.

5) Users reported no serious complaints with any of the trails. Insufficient drinking water and restroom facilities were the biggest concerns overall, with rough trail surfaces and reckless behavior of other users reported as problems on the Lafayette/Moraga Trail.

Economic Benefits of Rail-Trails

1) Use of the sample trails generated significant levels of economic activity. These economic benefits were from two major sources: total trip-related expenditures and additional expenditures made by users on durable goods related to their trail activities.

2) Users spent an average of \$9.21, \$11.02, and \$3.97 per person per day as a result of their trail visits to the Heritage, St. Marks, and Lafayette/Moraga Trails, respectively. This resulted in a total annual economic impact of over \$1.2 million in each case. Expenditures on durable goods generated an additional \$130 to \$250 per user annually depending on the trail.

3) The amount of "new money" brought into the local trail county(s) by trail visitors from outside the county(s) was \$630,000, \$400,000 and \$294,000 annually for the Heritage, St. Marks, and Lafayette/Moraga Trails, respectively.

4) Restaurant and auto-related expenditures were the largest categories of trip-related expenses and visitors that spent at least one night in the local area were the biggest spenders. Equipment (such as bicycles) was the largest category of durable expenditure.

Landowner and Property Characteristics

1) Property size and distance from homes to trail varied from trail to trail as expected with the largest properties and distances between homes and the trail occurring along the rural Heritage

Trail and the smallest properties and those closest to the trail occurring along the suburban Lafayette/Moraga. Relatedly, it was far more likely for a landowner's property to be severed by the Heritage Trail than by the other two.

2) The vast majority of landowners were trail users and visited the trails frequently.

Problems Experienced by Landowners

1) Overall, trail neighbors had experienced relatively few problems as a result of the trails during the past twelve months, but the types and frequencies of these problems varied from trail to trail.

2) The problems reported by the most landowners were: unleashed and roaming pets, illegal motor vehicle use, and litter on or near their property. The problems that were most likely to have increased for adjacent owners since the opening of the trail were: noise from the trail, loss of privacy, and illegal motor vehicle use.

3) The majority of owners reported that there had been no increase in problems since the trails had been established, that living near the trails was better than they had expected it to be, and that living near the trails was better than living near the unused railroad lines before the trails were constructed. Although owners along the Heritage Trail were the least positive and those along the Lafayette/Moraga the most positive, the majority sampled along each trail was satisfied with having the trail as a neighbor.

Rail-Trails' Effects on Property Values

1) Landowners along all three trails reported that their proximity to the trails had not adversely affected the desirability or values of their properties, and along the suburban Lafayette/Moraga Trail, the majority of owners felt the

presence of the trail would make their properties sell more easily and at increased values.

2) Of those who purchased property along the trails after the trails had been constructed, the majority reported that the trails either had no effect on the property's appeal or added to its appeal.

3) The vast majority of real estate professionals interviewed felt the trails had no negative effect on property sales and no effect on property values adjacent to or near the trails. However, those who felt the trails increased property values outnumbered those reporting decreased values. This positive effect was most pronounced on the Lafayette/Moraga Trail and for nearby, as opposed to adjacent, property.

Other Benefits of Rail-Trails

1) Trail users and landowners alike reported that the trails benefited their communities in many ways. Health and fitness and recreation opportunities were considered to be the most important benefits of the trails by the landowners. The trail users felt the trails were most important in providing health and fitness, aesthetic beauty, and undeveloped open space.

Study Conclusions and Implications

1) Rail-trails can provide a wide range of benefits to users, local landowners, and trail communities. They are not single use, single benefit resources. Residents and visitors enjoy the benefits of trail use, aesthetic beauty, protected open space, and in some instances higher property resale values, while local communities enjoy bolstered economies and increased community pride among other benefits. These benefits should be presented as a package when discussing the merits of rail-trails with the diverse constituencies affected by proposed trails.

2) Levels of economic impact varied considerably across the three study trails. This was due principally to the fact that the Lafayette/Moraga Trail was used almost exclusively for short trips by nearby residents while the other two trails attracted more visitors from beyond the local neighborhoods. If economic benefits are an important community objective, marketing efforts should be developed aimed at attracting out-of-town visitors and getting many of them to make overnight stays.

3) The study rail-trails were found to have a dedicated core of users who visited frequently and were committed to "their" trails. This finding represents an opportunity for managers of existing trails and planners of new trails to tap into a potentially rich source of trail supporters and volunteers for assistance on a number of appropriate planning and management activities.

4) Although negative aspects of living adjacent to rail-trails were reported by some landowners, the rates of occurrence and seriousness of problems were relatively low and advantages of living near the trails were reported as well. This finding should be encouraging to trail planners and advocates. While all existing and potential problems need to be identified and addressed quickly, trail planners and advocates should not be timid about presenting the positive impacts of rail-trails to landowners along the proposed trails and putting them in contact with their peers along existing trails.

Summary and Comparison of the Study Trails

	Heritage	St. Mark's	Lafayette/Moraga
Description <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Length, miles Surface Year established Nearest Metropolitan Area Population Distance from trail Fee charged Operating agency Trail landscape 	26 Compacted limestone 1982 Dubuque, IA 62,000 2 miles \$5/year or \$1/visit Dubuque County Conservation Board Open farmland to rocky, wooded river valley	16 Asphalt paved 1988 Tallahassee, FL 82,000 Begins at city outskirts \$0 Florida Department of Natural Resources Small towns and undeveloped forest land	7.6 Asphalt paved 1976 "East Bay" Metropolitan Area 2 million in the metropolitan area \$0 East Bay Regional Park District Developed suburban areas
Trail User Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey response (%) Usable surveys Calculated yearly (visits) Major uses (%) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bicycling Walking Jogging Male/Female (%) Mean age (years) Income, under \$40,000 (%) College graduates (%) Race, white (%) Reporting a disability (%) Trail visits in last year (median) Miles from home (median) % who lived 20 miles or more from trail Time spent on trail (average minutes) 	89 329 135,000 65 29 3 56/44 46 55 40 98 7 7 7 31 150	71 600 170,000 81 9 4 51/49 38 56 66 93 7 10 8 18 141	83 776 400,000 20 63 12 43/57 50 21 68 94 7 100 1.5 4 68
Adjacent/Nearby Landowner Survey <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey response (%) Usable surveys Male/female (%) Mean age (years) Average distance from home to trail (feet) Land owned (average acres) % with properties severed by trail Trail used by household member in last year (%) Days used by household in last year (average) 	75 107 54/46 50 2434 101 20 88 47	58 226 41/59 53 1822 6 2 76 67	71 330 56/44 54 890 0.5 0 99 141
Trail Benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highest benefits perceived by trail users Highest benefits perceived by landowners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and fitness Aesthetic beauty Preserving open space Community pride Health and fitness Recreational opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and fitness Aesthetic beauty Preserving open space Recreation opportunities Health and fitness Recreation opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health and fitness Aesthetic beauty Preserving open space Community pride Health and fitness Recreation opportunities

Summary and Comparison of the Study Trails (Continued)

	Heritage	St. Mark's	Lafayette/Moraga
<i>Trail User Perceptions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most important trail characteristics • Trail characteristics perceived as problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No motorized vehicles • Good maintenance • Natural surroundings • Lack of drinking water • Lack of restrooms • Rough trail surface 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No motorized vehicles • Good maintenance • Natural surroundings • Lack of drinking water • Lack of restrooms • Lack of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No motorized vehicles • Natural surroundings • Quiet settings • Lack of drinking water • Rough trail surface • Reckless behavior of users • Lack of restrooms
<i>Landowner Perceptions</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landowner's personal support for trail when proposed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very supportive (%) - Very opposed (%) • Attitude about living near trail now compared to initial reaction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much better (%) - Much worse (%) • Current satisfaction with trail <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very satisfied (%) - Very dissatisfied (%) • Most commonly reported problems (% of all owners reporting) • Most frequently occurring problems (average times in last year for all owners) • Problems that have decreased or not changed since before trail opened (% of adjacent owners reporting improvement or no change) • Problems most likely to have increased since before trail opened (% of adjacent owners reporting more of a problem now) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17 39 27 2 27 15 • Illegal motor vehicle use (39) • Cars parked on/near property (24) • Litter (21) • Illegal motor vehicle use (2.1) • Litter (2.1) • Cars parked on/near property (2.0) • Dog manure (100) • Burglary (94) • Animals harassed (94) • Users ask to use phone, bathroom, etc. (94) • Drainage problems (94) • Loss of privacy (38) • Illegal motor vehicle use (32) • Cars parked on/near property (25) • Noise from trail (24) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47 7 33 5 47 11 • Illegal motor vehicle use (39) • Litter (21) • Loitering on/near property (20) • Cars parked on/near property (5.1) • Loss of privacy (3.9) • Illegal motor vehicle use (3.0) • Vandalism (95) • Burglary (95) • Rude users (94) • Users ask to use phone, bathroom, etc. (93) • Illegal motor vehicle use (35) • Loss of privacy (23) • Noise from trail (21) • Litter (19) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 7 28 1 54 6 • Unleashed/roaming pets (43) • Noise from trail (27) • Litter (27) • Dog manure on/near property (8.8) • Cars parked on/near property (6.5) • Noise from trail (6.0) • Animals harassed (96) • Burglary (96) • Users ask to use phone, bathroom, etc. (96) • Trespassing (95) • Illegal motor vehicle use (95) • Noise from trail (36) • Loitering on/near property (30) • Loss of privacy (25) • Cars parked on/near property (17)
<i>Economic Impact</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average trip expenditure (\$ per person per day) • Total trips/year • Total annual expenditures by users 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$9.21 135,000 \$1,243,350 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$11.02 170,000 \$1,873,400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3.97 400,000 \$1,588,000

Summary and Comparison of the Study Trails (Continued)

	Heritage	St. Mark's	Lafayette/Moraga
Additional Trip Expenditure Information			
• Accommodations used by overnight visitors			
- Hotel/Motel (%)	53	28	0
- Friends/Relatives (%)	24	39	100
- Campground (%)	15	14	0
• Major direct expenditures made by all visitors (average \$/person/day)			
- Restaurants	\$2.99	\$3.94	\$0.78
- Gas and oil	2.08	3.72	1.33
- Lodging	1.46	0.44	0.28
• % of direct expenditures made in county(s) trail is located in	66	42	41
• Major direct expenditures made in county by visitors to county (\$/person/day)			
- Restaurants	\$5.21	\$4.70	\$1.34
- Gas and oil	2.14	2.42	0.82
- Lodging	2.56	1.98	0.00
- Retail purchases	1.36	2.27	3.37
• Average total expenditures made in trail county(s) by visitors to county (\$/person/day)	\$13.22	\$15.18	\$6.86
Expenditures on Durable Goods			
• Average amount spent in last year within the county that was influenced by trail existence (\$)			
- Equipment—bikes, etc.	\$ 68.67	\$127.05	\$41.25
- Accessories	21.88	34.87	19.75
- Clothing	21.25	28.25	48.80
- Other	7.67	5.35	3.69
- Total spent in county	\$119.47	\$195.52	\$113.49
• Total amount spent in last year that was influenced by trail existence (average per person)	\$173.99	\$250.64	\$132.69
Effect on Real Estate			
• Adjacent owner's opinion about effect of trail on resale value			
- No effect (%)	73	74	44
- Increased value (%)	14	16	53
• Real estate professionals surveyed	20	25	26
• Realtors' and appraisers' conclusion about effect of the trail on adjacent residential property			
- No effect (%)	82	80	52
- Increased value (%)	12	20	24



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DATE DUE

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