

# TAC Revised

## TRAIL RANKING MATRIX

Indicates importance of the trail to the community

**TRAIL NAME:** Equinox (Alder Chute - Henderson Rd)

Criteria	Point Value	Rating
1. Mode of Use		
Multi-Use Motorized	15	15
Multi-Use Non-motorized	10	
Limited Use	5	
2. Quantity of use	0-20	10
3. Accessibility	10	
4. Loop Trail	5	5
5. Connection with Other FNSB CompPlan Trail	10	10
6. Connection to Visitor Use Facility, Parking Lot, or Destination	10	3
7. Season of Use		
Multi-Season	10	10
Single Season	5	
8. Improvements/investment	0-5	2
9. Legal Status		
Private Land w/ RTE	5	
Agency Land (RTE not required)		
Private Land w/o RTE	-5	(5)
10. Historical significance	0-10	7
<b>Equinox (Alder Chute - Henderson Rd) rail Rank Total (100pnts max):</b>		<b>57</b>
Rank Assignment:		
Rank I = 90 points or greater		
Rank II = 70 to 89 points		
Rank III = 30 to 69 points		
Rank IV = less than 30 points		

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### MATRIX CRITERIA INSTRUCTIONS

Trails should be considered as an entire unit, but longer trails starting from a visitor-use facility may be rated in segments. A visitor-use facility is defined as any developed campground, picnic, day use or visitor attraction area.

#### Definition of Criteria:

- 1 **Mode of Use:** Multi-use, non-motorized or single use.
- 2 **Quantity of Use:** Evaluation of intensity of use (subjective)
- 3 **Accessibility:** All wheelchair, sensory perception and other all-access trail.
- 4 **Loop:** Trail can be used as part of a loop hike or connects to another trail.
- 5 **FNSB Connection:** Connects to other FNSB CompPlan trails.
- 6 **Facility:** Trail that links a visitor use facility, parking lot or destination.
- 7 **Seasonality:** Season of use.
- 8 **Improvements/Investments:** Funds already invested in the trail.
- 9 **Legal Status:** Whether a Recreational Trail Easement (RTE) exists.
- 10 **Historical:** Whether the trail or destination has historical significance (subjective).



### Project Matrix Instructions

Once all the trail inventories and condition assessments are completed, trail maintenance and improvement projects need to be prioritized. Usually there are far more trail projects needed than there is the funding and time required to complete them. This project selection process can often be contentious as park staff and trail users often have personal bias when it comes to which trails should be worked on. To make the prioritization of trail projects less subjective an objective process must be followed. First trail projects should be categorized into the following deficiencies:

- 1. Visitor Safety**, trail conditions that represent a threat to the safety of park visitors usually severe enough to warrant barricades, warning signs, or temporary or permanent trail closures. Example: A step carriage and hand rail section on a coastal descent trail has failed requiring the trail users to traverse down a steep slope on unconsolidated soils with a precipitous drop off.
- 2. Resource Protection**, trail conditions that represent a threat to park natural or cultural resources usually severe enough that critical resources are being damaged by the trail. Example: The trail alignment has captured a stream and is diverting it down the trail for hundreds of feet resulting in large quantities of sediment being delivered into another stream down the trail. The stream being impacted by sediment is critical habitat for a state and federally listed Salmonid species.
- 3. Preservation of Investment**, trail structure conditions that if not repaired will result in the total replacement of the structure. Example: A bridge is beginning to experience rot in a portion of the wood decking and a handrail post. If these bridge components are not removed and replaced the rot will spread to the laminated wood stringers and the entire bridge will need to be replaced.
- 4. Visitor Convenience**, trail conditions that make it uncomfortable for trail users to hike or use the trail. Example: Brush growing into the trailway or trees fallen across the trail making it difficult or unpleasant to use the trail.
- 5. New Trail Construction**, the development of a new trail that is in addition to the existing trails. Example: A new trail is being proposed to tie two separate trails together and provide an additional hiking loop within the system.