



New River Trail State Park
176 Orphanage Drive
Foster Falls, Va. 24360

NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK MASTER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2020 UPDATE



Department of Conservation and Recreation
Division of Planning and Recreation Resources
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NEW RIVER TRAIL MASTER PLAN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2020 UPDATE

Presented for review at a public meeting on October 29, 2019, and then recommended for adoption by the Board of Conservation and Recreation on December 21, 2020 and then reviewed for 30 days by the Virginia General Assembly.

Adopted:

 /S/
Clyde E. Cristman, Director
Department of Conservation
and Recreation

March 9, 2021



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Park Purpose Statement

“The purpose of New River Trail State Park is to provide in perpetuity, a premiere non-motorized, shared-use path for pedestrians, bicyclists, and horseback riders; to facilitate access to the adjacent New River; to provide a range of supporting land and water-based outdoor recreational and educational facilities and programs; and to protect and interpret the scenic, natural, historical, and cultural resources of the New River Valley of Virginia.”

Introduction

This master plan is an update to the official unabridged development and management plan document adopted in 1991 and the 1998 master plan adopted by the Department of Conservation and Recreation (DCR) Director David G. Brickley. In 2003, the plan was updated again due to several significant land acquisitions. A citizen advisory committee reviewed the previous master plan and developed a park purpose statement and goals and objectives that set a direction for the park and identified some specific development proposals that were presented to the public. The master plan was updated again in 2011. This 2020 executive summary represents the most recent ten-year review described in §10.1-200.1 of the *Code of Virginia*. It outlines the desired future condition for New River Trail State Park when it is fully developed.

This 1,667-acre linear park traverses Pulaski, Wythe, Carroll and Grayson counties and the City of Galax in the Mount Rogers and New River Valley planning districts. The park’s expansion since Governor Baliles accepted a donation of 400 acres from Norfolk Southern in 1986 has allowed for the development of visitor services at hub sites like Foster Falls and Cliffview.

The park lies along 39 miles of the New River, and along 12 miles of Chestnut Creek, a beautiful rocky stream. Other portions of the trail border Peak Creek and the highly popular recreational lake, Claytor Lake. The trail passes beneath Interstate 81 near Pulaski; Draper is the closest access point to Interstate I-81, (about 60 miles south of Roanoke). The trail passes beneath Interstate 77 near the historic Shot Tower (about 80 miles from Winston-Salem, NC).

New River Trail State Park is Virginia’s National Millennium Legacy Trail. It has been designated a National Recreation Trail by the Secretary of the Interior. The New River, which shares the valley with the park, is one of the oldest rivers in the world and is Virginia’s only American Heritage River (see Executive Order 13061). So many accolades have been used to describe the New River and its environs that it is easy to see why over 10 million visitors have enjoyed the park over the past decade.

Park Resource Management Plan

The resource management plan consolidates all known resource information for a park and provides management direction for maintaining and enhancing those resources. The plans identify the physical, abiotic, and biotic characteristics of the park, and historic and archaeological

resources, as well as a description of the legal constraints and limitations of the property. The park is delineated into undeveloped areas based on the ecosystems found in these areas; unique management areas, which are undeveloped areas with a specific purpose or function such as caves or open fields; and developed areas where park facilities are located yet have natural and cultural resources requiring specific management. The plan has defined management objectives and action recommendations that guide resource management and allow for continuity over time.

New River Trail is located primarily in the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province, extending into the Ridge and Valley Province at the northern end of the trail. The park is approximately 1,667 acres. The narrow linear nature of the park along with larger nodes makes the identification of ecosystems challenging. Much of the acreage comprising the park has been disturbed, developed, or was previously in agriculture. The presence of invasive species is a major threat that requires constant monitoring and management.

The southern end of the park along Chestnut Creek toward Ivanhoe tends to be more wooded, less developed, and with fewer invasive species. North facing slopes tend to be in the Central Appalachian Acidic Cove ecosystem with some areas of Lower Blue Ridge Basic Mesic Forest. The dryer or southern aspects have ecosystem types that are a mix of White Pine – Oak-hickory, Oak-Heath, and Montane mixed oak – oak-hickory communities. The northern end of the park has more fields and agriculture along the Trail making the area more susceptible to invasive species. White cedar cliffs have been identified between the Indian Branch fields and Austinville. The Hoover area has oak-heath in the higher areas, while the lower portion of the track was mined and logged, leaving this area primarily as early succession. The entire trail corridor and nodes require more extensive inventory to identify the potential ecosystems that may have been present in the past and the measures needed to restore these areas.

The park has many cultural and historic resources. As an American Heritage River, the New River and its environs represent historical, economical, and cultural importance to the nation. The park abounds with history of Native Americans and earlier European settlement, and industrial development. The documented cultural resources of the park are primarily associated with the iron industry and transportation.

The Shot Tower is the most iconic historic resource on the park; it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1969 and was designated a National Historic Mechanical Engineering Landmark in 1981. The Embargo Act of 1807 ended the import of shot from Europe. This began the need for American based shot towers and led to the start of construction of the Jackson Ferry Tower in that same year. The tower manufactured shot for the firearms of frontiersman and settlers with the iron coming from local mines in Austinville. The tower is unique in that of its 150' drop, 75' was above ground with the other 75' an underground shaft. It is the oldest shot tower of its type in the country.

Many of the communities along or near the Trail have cultural significance that ties back to the railroad or iron industry. Known as the Cripple Creek Branch or North Carolina Branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway (N & W), this rail line was a primary source of transportation from 1882 to 1951 for people and the natural resources in the New River Valley of Southwest Virginia into the coalfields of southern West Virginia. The Foster Falls village was established as a result of the iron industry that flourished in the New River Valley during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The Foster Falls Mining and Manufacturing Company constructed the iron furnace in

1881. This same company built the Foster Falls Hotel. The New River Trail and Foster Falls Historic Districts were listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.

Park Visitor Experience Plan

The visitor experience plan provides a park-wide vision for the future of interpretation, education, recreation and other visitor experience opportunities. The plan addresses all elements of a park that affect visitor experiences, including personal services, media, facilities, and landscapes. It is a conceptual document that lays a foundation for subsequent phases of comprehensive interpretive planning: facility and media planning, design and production; and organization of staff and activities into annual visitor experience implementation plans.

A Visitor Experience Plan for New River Trail is in the final stages of review. During the planning process the planning team looked at both the 57 miles of trail and the communities it connects to define the essential stories and locations for interpretation.

Significant Resource/Essential Stories

Local history
Furnace/iron works/iron furnace
19th-century mining village
Mining history
Mines/Austinville mining site
Specific geological resource use history
Shot tower
Views of and access to the river
Views of river/mountains
The distinct landscape
Enclosed canopy trail by river

Best location

Foster Falls/Allisonia
Foster Falls
Foster Falls
Foster Falls/Austinville
Austinville
Foster Falls
Shot tower at Foster Falls
Foster Falls and Allisonia
Foster Falls
Various locations on the trail
Shot tower to Austinville

Current and potential *audiences* and their wants, needs and expectations are based on experiential learning by park staff, observations of partners, and review of comments and suggestions made by previous park guests. Audiences for New River Trail were grouped into residents, tourists and schools.

Interpretive *themes* are overarching ideas that relate the park's purpose, significant resources, and stewardship ethic to visitors. Themes connect the park's tangible resources to larger ideas that help guests understand and appreciate values they can personally derive from those resources. They provide guidelines for making decisions concerning interpretive stories to be told and facilities, landscapes, media and activities required for telling those stories. The primary theme is: **Forged by mountains, a river, and America's desire for progress, the 57-mile New River Trail State Park provides unparalleled opportunities for physical, intellectual, and spiritual adventures.**

A museum is under development in the railroad depot at Foster Falls. Additional audio-visual features, three-dimensional artifacts and interactive displays will complement wayside exhibits and signs that help tell the story of life along the New River and connect people to this remarkable valley. Partnerships with universities could help explore the archeology needed to study and interpret the aboriginal tribes who settled the area more than 10,000 years ago.

Master Plan

The Department of Conservation and Recreation Planners and State Park Staff conducted this master plan update in accordance with 10.1-200.1 of the Code of Virginia. This plan outlines the desired future condition of the park during a 30-year planning horizon. As required by the Code of Virginia, it must be revisited every ten years to ensure that the development objectives outlined in the plan continue to meet the recreational and conservation needs of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

A literature review, outreach to stakeholders, meetings with local governments and park staff, and several site visits provided background information for the current master plan update. A public meeting was held on October 29, 2019 at Jackson Memorial Elementary School in Austinville. Following the public meeting, the phased development plan was revised, along with older cost estimates and staffing and operational costs.

The draft 2020 executive summary and map were presented to the Board of Conservation and Recreation at their December 21, 2020 meeting and were recommended for adoption. The documents were then placed on the DCR website for a 30-day review by the Virginia General Assembly. Following that review, the updated plan was presented to the DCR Director Clyde E. Cristman for adoption. Following adoption, the updated executive summary and map were placed online <http://www.dcr.virginia.gov/recreational-planning/masterplans> for the public to access.

The trail follows the course of the abandoned North Carolina Branch of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, which was constructed from Pulaski to Galax, Virginia in the late 1800s. A spur line, added to serve the textile mill in Fries in the early 1900s, was also donated for the park. Although the majority of the 57-mile long park consists of an 80-foot wide corridor with a 12-foot wide, cinder-surfaced trail passing through it, additional sites have been acquired over the years to support visitor service and maintenance functions. Major hub sites include Hufeison Horse Complex, Horseshoe Bend, Hoover Mountain Bike Area, Foster Falls, Austinville and Cliffview.

Running north to south, trail mile markers begin at Dora Junction outside of Pulaski. The Town of Pulaski manages a spur trail that connects the park to the renovated train depot where visitor services, including a bicycle shop, are available. From Dora Junction, the trail travels through the historic railroad villages of Draper and Allisonia; past the remarkable Shot Tower; through the 19th-century mining towns of Austinville, Foster Falls, and Ivanhoe; and past the 20th-century Buck and Byllesby hydroelectric dams to Fries Junction. At this point, the trail splits, with one section branching off to follow Chestnut Creek to Galax and the other continuing along the New River to Fries.

The New River Blueway runs south to north along with the river's current, and—as captured on the 2008 USGS map-- begins south of Boone, North Carolina and runs through New River Gorge to Fayetteville, West Virginia. Along the trail, boat access points with parking are available at Fries, Byllesby Dam, Buck Dam, Ivanhoe, Austinville, Foster Falls, River Hill Road (Route 736) and Allisonia. With development in floodplains strictly curtailed by federal and state policy, canoe-in campgrounds are no longer planned on islands, but small, primitive facilities are located along the New River at Double Shoals and Foster Falls Millrace. New development will be limited to water-dependent facilities on all sites within the 100 and 500-year floodplain.

Blueway maps have been developed to assist users with trip planning (available through [DGIF](#) and [USGS](#)). Unimproved landings that lend themselves to rest stops along the blueway have been marked on the updated master plan maps. As part of dam relicensing, a recreational study is underway for completion in the fall of 2020 to identify needed improvements to portages and/or sluiceways around Buck, Byllesby and Fries dams. The study should identify ways to improve the white-water experience, since the Virginia river segments are most suited for the novice and intermediate paddler.

The park’s current headquarters is located at Foster Falls, which can be reached from the Poplar Camp exit off Interstate 77 near its intersection with Interstate 81 southwest of Roanoke. The park is divided into two management areas: a *southern management area* operated out of the Cliffview office near Galax, and a *northern management area* temporarily at Foster Falls, which will move to a site at the northern end of the trail when office space is available. A full service campground is proposed in the northern management node at Horseshoe Bend. At Foster Falls, the 1887 hotel--to be opened late in 2021--and the historic village of Foster Falls offer an attractive period hospitality center and interpretive area.

Park improvements since the 2011 update include a systematic review of all bridges to plan for periodic maintenance, renovation of the hotel at Foster Falls, acquisition and development of the Hoover Mountain Bike Area and work on the trail extension to Randolph Park. In Foster Falls, an office and shop have been added and the railroad depot has been repurposed as a gift shop and a future museum. Parking lots have been installed at regular intervals along the trail, along with access to water and improvements to bridges, gates, mileposts, trail surface, and signage. Cost estimates to repair the park’s bridges and tunnels will help with budget development for long-term maintenance needs.

Proposed improvements include development of a campground, yurts, cabins and a maintenance area at Horseshoe Bend; renovated buildings and a new bathhouse, bathroom, picnic shelter and contact station at Foster Falls; a new visitor’s center and store in Galax, a picnic shelter and restroom at Fries, and a wayside exhibit plan with gateway kiosks in each trail community. Development proposed at Austinville in the last plan update is not possible due to restrictions on hours per day of recreational use at the capped mine brownfield site.

Attendance, Economic Impact and Park Revenues

The following table depicts park attendance during the period 2009 to 2018.

Park Visitation – New River Trail State Park (Calendar Year¹)

2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
960,096	905,808	989,455	1,047,792	948,465	1,019,169	1,016,469	1,232,561	1,197,227	1,099,914

¹Note that the calendar year ends six months after the fiscal year.

New River Trail State Park visitation is increasing. The surrounding area remains mostly rural, so the park is a key feature for local and regional outdoor recreation as an anchor of green infrastructure for the region. Historical park attendance from 2009 – 2018 represents a 14.5% increase in visitation over this time period.

Economic Impact – New River Trail State Park

Economic activity is created by the park from three sources: Park visitation, the park operating budget (but only to the extent that it was not funded by park visitor revenues in order to avoid double counting), and park construction projects. The following table summarizes this economic activity for 2019:

Total Economic Activity including Visitation, Park Budget, and Construction (Adjusted to local economy)		Visitor Spending	Spending on Park Budget (excluding portion derived from visitation)*	Spending on Park Construction	State and Local Taxes Created
Dollars	Jobs	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
\$ 36.0 million	369.9	\$ 25.6 million	\$ 1.1 million	\$ 350 thousand	\$ 2.2 million

This park does not have park cabins so day use accounts for the majority of economic activity. It does have very robust day use visitation; hiking along the trail, horseback riding, or enjoying a variety of water river activities. A majority of the 369.9 jobs that are supported by the park’s economic activity are local jobs that benefit the local community including, for example, restaurants, lodging establishments, and gas stations. It is also notable that in 2019 economic activity associated with this park generated state and local taxes of approximately \$2.2 million and that park visitor spending exceeded the entire annual operating budget. Master plan recommendations designed to increase visitation and improve the visitor experience, once implemented, should have a further positive impact on the region’s economic vitality.

The following table depicts park revenue in fiscal years 2013 to 2019:

Park Revenues – New River Trail State Park

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
\$201,808	\$226,552	\$253,963	\$254,987	\$273,676	\$283,699	\$266,831

In FY 2019 Virginia State Parks generated \$24,678,607 in total revenue. New River Trail State Park contributed \$266,831 to the revenue total from parking admission, educational program fees, merchandise sales, building rental, and other sources. Revenue generated by Virginia State Parks is reinvested in the state park system to maintain and operate the parks. In FY 2019, 58% of the state park budget came from revenues generated in the parks.

Connectivity

This 2020 update emphasizes the role that gateway communities and private partners play in complementing public efforts to attract visitors to Southwest Virginia. Gateway kiosks are planned in all the communities adjacent to the trail, and a trail extension is under development to Randolph Park in Dublin. Independent of the park facility, the New River Planning District Commission is developing the Valley to Valley Trail that will connect the Roanoke River Greenway to New River Trail State Park.

An entrepreneur development program is needed to fully capitalize on the water trail as an ecotourism asset. Although New River Trail State park personnel assist with the management of access sites in partnership with American Electric Power (AEP), the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries (DGIF) and local jurisdictions, the private sector will have to offer services to fill in the gaps in water access, services and camping.

The private sector is already an important partner offering overnight accommodations and other visitor services along the trail. An RV campground in Fries, equestrian camping at Ivanhoe, and a number of rental cabins complement the New River Trail experience. Outfitters also provide a range of services including camping, shuttles, float trips, equipment rentals, food, and skill development.

Public sector partners also enhance the trail experience. The U.S. Forest Service manages the Virginia Highlands Horse Trail--a 68-mile singletrack trail that intersects New River Trail below Buck Dam--and they provide other campgrounds and cabins in the area. Many trail users would like to see the USFS New River Forest Service Campground re-opened—it has been closed since 2006. Nearby public lands include the Blue Ridge Parkway and the George Washington and Jefferson National Forest. The Appalachian Trail is nearby, and other major trails in close proximity to the park include the Huckleberry Trail, the Radford Riverway, and Interstate Bike Route 76. The park connects to several loops of the Department of Game and Inland Fisheries' Birding and Wildlife Trail.

Carroll County has designated some roadways for use by equestrians. Between these roads and the available trail network, there is great endurance riding for equestrians. Ride-in campsites are available in the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area (USFS) and at Ivanhoe (private-Jubilee Park). Horse trailers may be parked overnight at Cliffview Ranger Station, Austinville, Draper, Fries, Pulaski and Foster Falls. Because of development limitations in the floodplain, proposed improvements near I-77 may depend on future land acquisition or private partnerships.

With the TransAmerica Bicycle Route (Bike Route 76) and a network of bicycle facilities in the New River Valley, endurance riding for bicyclists is also abundant. With the park's opening of the Hoover Mountain Bike Area in the spring of 2019, singletrack is available for mountain bike enthusiasts on the northern end of the trail. Bicycle shops and rentals are available in Fries and Pulaski. Rentals are also available in Foster Falls. Partnerships should be developed with tourism officials to encourage more paddlers, hikers, equestrians and bicyclists to visit the area.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

New River Trail State Park received Federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF) in 2001 to acquire some land adjacent to the park. In compliance with the LWCF Act of 1965 and amendments thereto, the Commonwealth of Virginia is required to maintain this park for public outdoor recreation in perpetuity. Three tracts were purchased with LWCF funds: Ogle (Wythe) in 2001, Bryson (Pulaski) in 2008 and Cabbage Patch (Wythe) in 2010.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)

To the greatest extent possible, Virginia State Parks strives to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards.

Land Acquisition/Viewshed Protection

Additional land acquisition is recommended in this park to address irregularities in the park's boundary, private land crossings, as well as to enhance park offerings, buffer the park from inappropriate development or protect valued viewsheds. All proposed land acquisition, which requires General Assembly approval, will only be negotiated with willing property owners. In working cooperatively with neighboring landowners, the park will be enhanced and protected over time. An emphasis is placed on protecting lands that lie between the park and the New River.

The Virginia Outdoor Plan (VOP) identifies land conservation and outdoor recreation resources. The [VOP Mapper](#) identifies these resources both within and around state parks to encourage cross promotion, physical links and other collaborative efforts. [ConserveVirginia](#) is the Governor's strategy for prioritizing the most important targeted lands and directing limited resources toward those conservation projects that provide the greatest benefit in the most cost-effective manner.

Environmental/Design Guidance

This 2020 master plan update describes both proposed facilities and improvements to existing facilities. New facilities are sited to minimize impact to the park, and in keeping with the prescriptive management areas as defined by the Park Resource Management Plan and the guidelines of the Park Visitor Experience Plan. Facilities will be carefully sited to minimize impacts to the views in the park and of the park from adjacent lands and water bodies. Consideration will be given to eliminate excessive, misdirected or obtrusive artificial light in the park in order to maximize the dark sky effect and encourage astronomy and night-sky viewing.

Building and site design will implement green energy standards using energy-efficient and sustainable materials and process to the greatest extent possible. Green design initiatives will be considered during the design process for park renovations and new construction. Development activities will comply with requirements set forth by the Department of Environmental Quality's best management practices for erosion, sediment control and stormwater management in order to protect water quality. Trails and other water dependent facilities such as fishing stations, canoe-in campgrounds, piers, put-ins and other water-access-related facilities will be the only development permitted through DCR's waiver process within the 500-year floodplain.

Existing Facilities

Linear parks are unique in the state park system because they have more “edge” and different types and amounts of facilities. While this can be a challenge for park management, it provides more access for the community, attracting a broader range of park visitors. “The perimeter to area ratio is why linear parks have great potential to address some of our justice problems with respect to access to ecosystem services: more people are likely to live near a linear park and so be able to enjoy it.”¹ A comprehensive boundary survey of the park is needed to define and protect park property. The following list of facilities provides a glimpse into the challenges of day-to-day operations and maintenance along the New River.

2	Playgrounds	1	Storage Shed-PM Residence
1	Laid stone ditches	1	Metal Garage-1104 FF Residence
424	Culverts & culvert headwalls	1	Foster Falls Park Office-Patterson House
3	Dumpster blinds & pads	1	Wood Storage Building
349	Sign frames	5	Residences
27	Parking lots	1	Wooden Storage Shed-Gas House at FF Hotel
3.8	Park roads	1	Wash House-Hotel
61	Miles of trails	1	Boy’s Dormitory-Hotel
74	Trail stairs & steps	1	RR Depot at Foster Falls
31	Trail bridges	1	Contact Station
0	Boardwalks	1	Waste Water Treatment Plant
99	Park gates	1	Storage Shed-Wood
100	Bollards	1	Barn
12	Wells	1	Boat and Bike Livery Building
9	Water storage tanks	1	Pole Shed-Bike Storage Building
5	Sewage pump/lift stations	1	Foster Falls Well Building
31	Septic tanks	1	Outbuilding-Melton House
20	Drainfields	1	Outbuilding-1132 Residence
6	Waterline & sewage supply lines (miles)	4	Corn Cribs
11	Parking lot lights	3	Cultural Structures
38	Campsites	1	Shot Tower
29	Picnic pads	1	Shot Tower Bathroom-2 rooms
5	Shoreline erosion structures	1	Discovery Center-FF
1	Amphitheater	1	Shop-Foster Falls
13	Fishing pods	1	Pole Shed-Foster Falls
1	Car-top boat launches	1	Barn-Horseshoe
2	Trailer boat launch ramps	1	Picnic Shelter-Horseshoe
6	Boat storage racks	1	Bathroom-Horseshoe
2	Propane Tank/Concrete slab	1	Horse Arena-Ring
2	POS fuel pumps, storage tanks and fleet pumps	22	Trail Shelters
571	Parking bumpers	18	Kiosks
8	Historic structures	1	Administration Building-Austinville
2	Picnic Shelters	1	Carpenter’s Shed-Austinville
24,840	Fencing (linear feet)	1	Mine shaft access-Austinville
1	Horse stables	1	Cave
11	Decks & observation platforms	1	Cabin-Nuehoff’s
2	Erosion/storm/sediment retention basins	1	Wooden Shed Building
4	Gazebos	2	Outdoor Amphitheatres
2	Tunnels	1	Garage-Wooden
5	Park Residences	1	Concessions Stand
2	Railway Section Master Residences	1	Horse Arena Announcer’s Box
1	Foster Falls Hotel		

¹ Maddox, David. [Justice and Geometry in the Form of Linear Parks](#), 4/18/2016.

Phased Development Plan

Proposed developments for the Park are presented in priority order (three phases) that may not necessarily align with how projects get funded. Completion of all of the projects in this list represent total build-out (completion of the master plan), and cover a 30-year timeframe. The phasing costs are based on 2020 cost estimates.

PHASE I

- Foster Falls: Renovate Boy's Dormitory.
- Galax: Make site improvements, expand parking and construct replica train station for contact station/store and bike rental at Galax trailhead.
- Cliffview: Upgrade maintenance area and develop pole shed at Cliffview access.
- Foster Falls: Add a picnic shelter and restroom to the day use area at Foster Falls and extend utilities to serve this area.
- Horseshoe Bend: Demo pool, bathroom, barn and picnic shelter.
- Horseshoe Bend: Add water/septic system and develop interior road network and parking.
- Horseshoe Bend: Develop campground, yurts and bathhouse.
- Horseshoe Bend: Construct one picnic shelter.
- Horseshoe Bend: Develop a northern maintenance hub.
- Horseshoe Bend: Build contact station with office space.
- Horseshoe Bend: Develop trail system for hikers and bikers and build connector trail between Horseshoe Bend parking lot and the Trail.
- Gambetta: Develop a vault toilet.
- Hoover Mountain Bike Area: Develop a vault toilet.
- Foster Falls: Demo the Lovell house at Foster Falls if needed to make space for a contact station.
- Foster Falls: Add a contact station.
- Austinville: Demolish two existing structures.

The total cost of Phase I development is \$15,423,024.

PHASE II

- Foster Falls: Build a bathhouse near Millrace Campground and extend utilities to serve this area.
- Horseshoe Bend: Develop cabins.
- Entire Trail: Develop gateway kiosk plan and build kiosk at Foster Falls and/or Galax.
- Ivanhoe: Develop a vault toilet at Chiswell Hole/Ivanhoe River Trestle/Ogle Track.
- Hiwassee Access: Add vault toilet.
- Shot Tower: Add bike racks and repave roads and parking area.
- Shot Tower: Connect to water and sewer.
- Lone Ash: Add or connect to water.

The total cost of Phase II development is \$8,298,698.

PHASE III

- Foster Falls: Renovate Melton House (YCC bunkhouse) and develop storage space within the bunkhouse to support Foster Falls.
- Draper: Demo existing house and develop a park office; add water and sewer to serve this area
- Draper: Develop gateway kiosk.
- Austinville: Develop vault toilet and a gateway kiosk.
- Chestnut Yard: Develop vault toilet.
- Fries: Connect to water and sewer.
- Fries: Construct picnic shelter, gateway kiosk and restroom.
- Dora Junction: Develop a gateway kiosk.
- Entire Trail: Continue bridge evaluation and maintenance, decking and substructure.

The total cost of Phase III development is \$3,774,027.

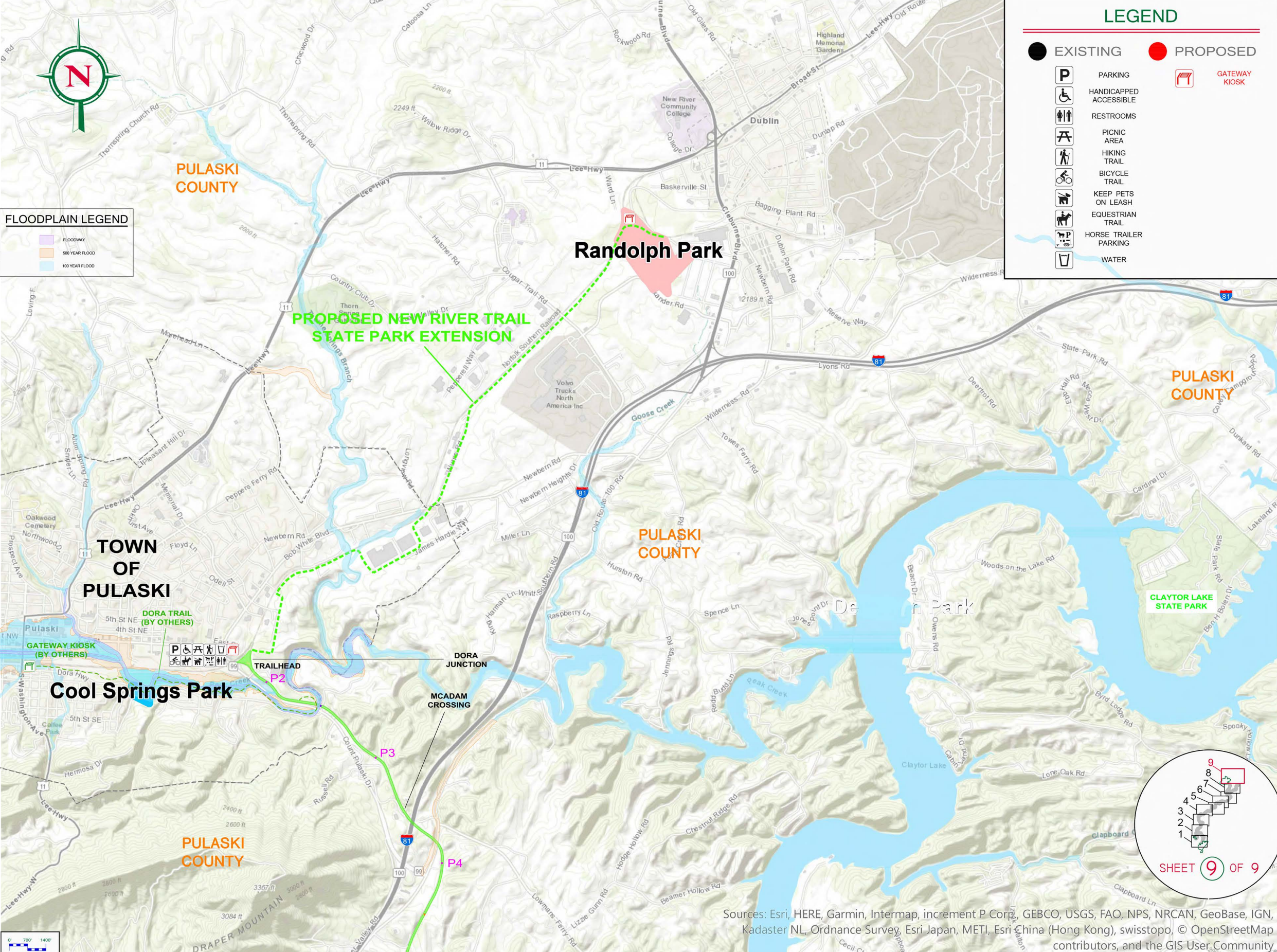
The total cost to bring New River Trail State Park to its desired future condition is \$27,495,749

Staffing and Operations

Staffing and operational costs at New River Trail State Park are presently budgeted at \$1,305,000 annually, including salaries for 9 staff positions. With the current facilities and operational requirements, the park has an identified need for 6 additional positions and \$345,000 in funding. At complete build out of the proposed 3 phases of development, 3 additional staff will be needed and an additional \$443,000 in operating funds. In order for the park to operate effectively and efficiently at full build out, the park must be provided the projected staffing costs identified in the staffing matrix and the costs for the 3 development phases. The total budget for New River Trail at full build out is projected to be \$2,093,000 with 18 staff positions.

NEW RIVER TRAIL STAFFING AND OPERATING COSTS

EXISTING (FY 20)	STAFFING MATRIX*	PHASE 1	PHASE 2	PHASE 3	FULL BUILD OUT
STAFFING					PARK STAFFING
Park Manager					Park Manager
Asst. Park Manager (2)					Asst. Park Manager (2)
Office Manager	Office Manager				Office Manager (2)
Chief Ranger (2)					Chief Ranger (2)
	Ch. Rgr. – Vis. .Exper (2)				Ch. Rgr – Vis. Exper. (2)
Park Ranger (3)	Park Ranger (2)	Park Ranger			Park Ranger (6)
	Business Manager				Business Manager
		Housekeeper	Housekeeper		Housekeeper (2)
SALARY TOTAL					SALARY TOTAL
\$552,000	\$345,000	\$102,000	\$51,000		\$1,050,000
WAGE TOTAL					WAGE TOTAL
\$400,000		\$64,000	\$65,000	\$10,000	\$539,000
OTPS TOTAL					OTPS TOTAL
\$353,000		\$59,000	\$82,000	\$10,000	\$504,000
TOTAL BUDGET (FY20 dollars)					TOTAL BUDGET (FY20 dollars)
\$1,305,000	\$345,000	\$225,000	\$198,000	\$20,000	\$2,093,000



LEGEND

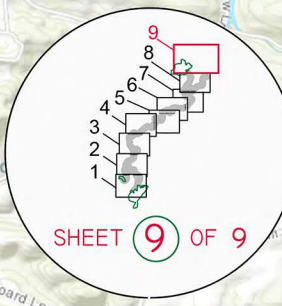
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|--|------------------------|--|---------------|
| | EXISTING | | PROPOSED |
| | PARKING | | GATEWAY KIOSK |
| | HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE | | |
| | RESTROOMS | | |
| | PICNIC AREA | | |
| | HIKING TRAIL | | |
| | BICYCLE TRAIL | | |
| | KEEP PETS ON LEASH | | |
| | EQUESTRIAN TRAIL | | |
| | HORSE TRAILER PARKING | | |
| | WATER | | |

- #### FLOODPLAIN LEGEND
- FLOODWAY
 - 500 YEAR FLOOD
 - 100 YEAR FLOOD



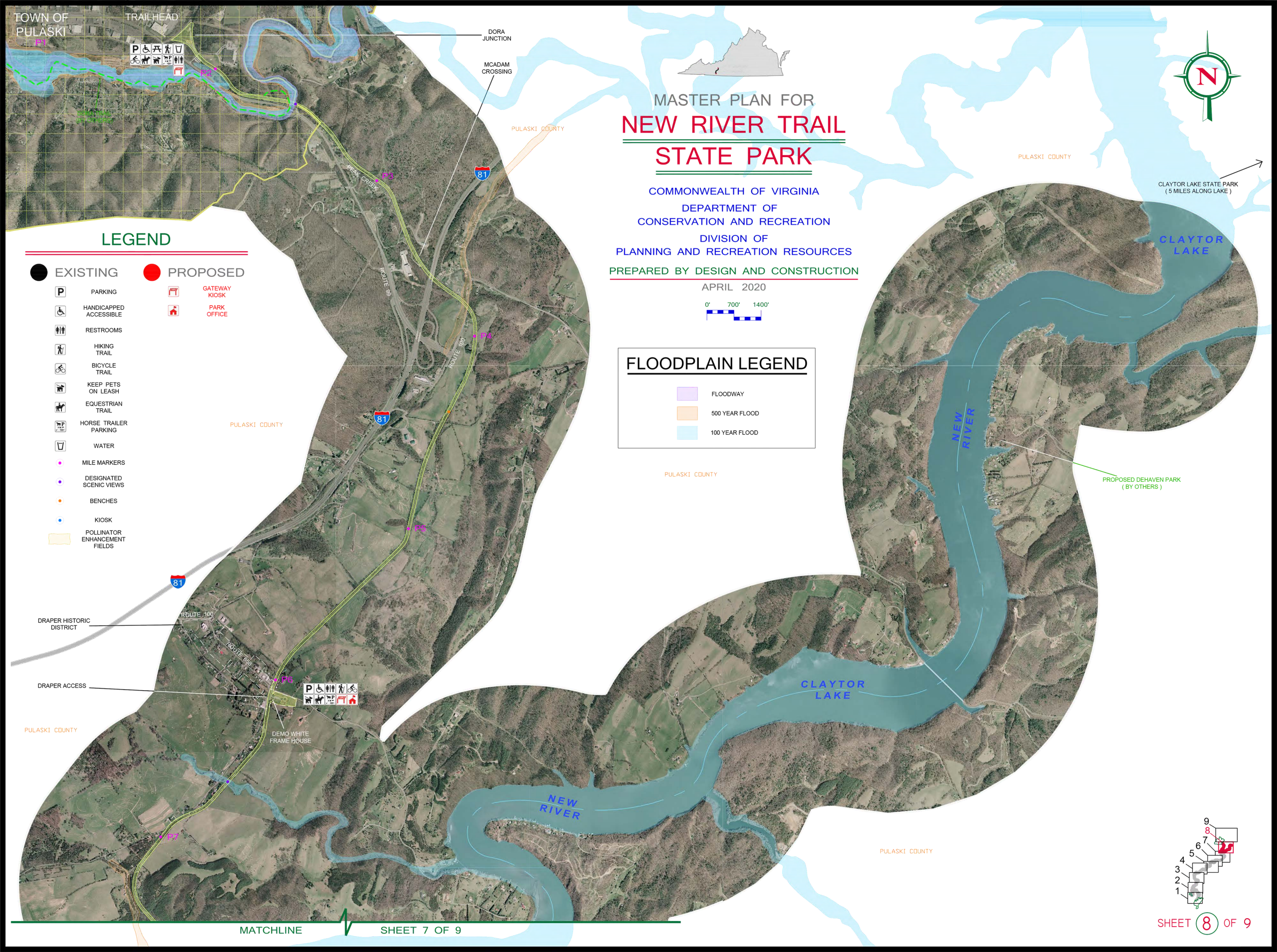
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APRIL 2020



SHEET 9 OF 9

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MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF
CONSERVATION AND RECREATION
DIVISION OF
PLANNING AND RECREATION RESOURCES
PREPARED BY DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

APRIL 2020



FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

- FLOODWAY
- 500 YEAR FLOOD
- 100 YEAR FLOOD

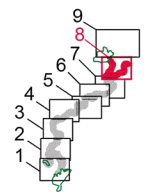
LEGEND

- | | |
|---|---|
| EXISTING | PROPOSED |
| PARKING | GATEWAY KIOSK |
| HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE | PARK OFFICE |
| RESTROOMS | |
| HIKING TRAIL | |
| BICYCLE TRAIL | |
| KEEP PETS ON LEASH | |
| EQUESTRIAN TRAIL | |
| HORSE TRAILER PARKING | |
| WATER | |
| MILE MARKERS | |
| DESIGNATED SCENIC VIEWS | |
| BENCHES | |
| KIOSK | |
| POLLINATOR ENHANCEMENT FIELDS | |



CLAYTOR LAKE STATE PARK
(5 MILES ALONG LAKE)

PROPOSED DEHAVEN PARK
(BY OTHERS)





MATCHLINE SHEET 8 OF 9

FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

- FLOODWAY
- 500 YEAR FLOOD
- 100 YEAR FLOOD

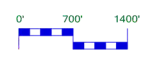
LEGEND

● EXISTING	● PROPOSED

DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR
NEW RIVER TRAIL
STATE PARK

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF
 CONSERVATION AND RECREATION
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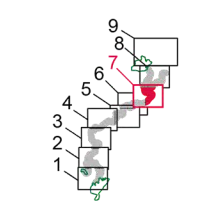
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AEP'S ALLISONIA
 RIVER ACCESS
 BIG REED ISLAND
 CONFLUENCE ACCESS


MATCHLINE SHEET 6 OF 9

- HOOVER MOUNTAIN BIKE AREA
- Hercules trail
 - Highline loop trail
 - Hoover's downhill trail
 - Miner's loop trail
 - Paint mine trail
 - Pigment trail
 - Umber trail





FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

-  FLOODWAY
-  500 YEAR FLOOD
-  100 YEAR FLOOD

LONE ASH

RIVER JUNCTION
CAMPGROUND LAUNCH
(BY OTHERS)

PULASKI COUNTY
W/ THE COUNTY

BIG REED
TRESTLE

BIG REED
ISLAND

SHEET 7 OF 9

MATCHLINE

MATCHLINE

SHEET 5 OF 9

NEW RIVER
OUTFITTER LAUNCH
(BY OTHERS)

BARREN SPRINGS
ACCESS

PULASKI COUNTY
W/ THE COUNTY

BIG REED ISLAND
CREEK













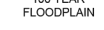
DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK

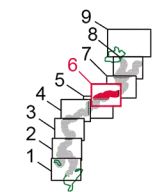
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APRIL 2020

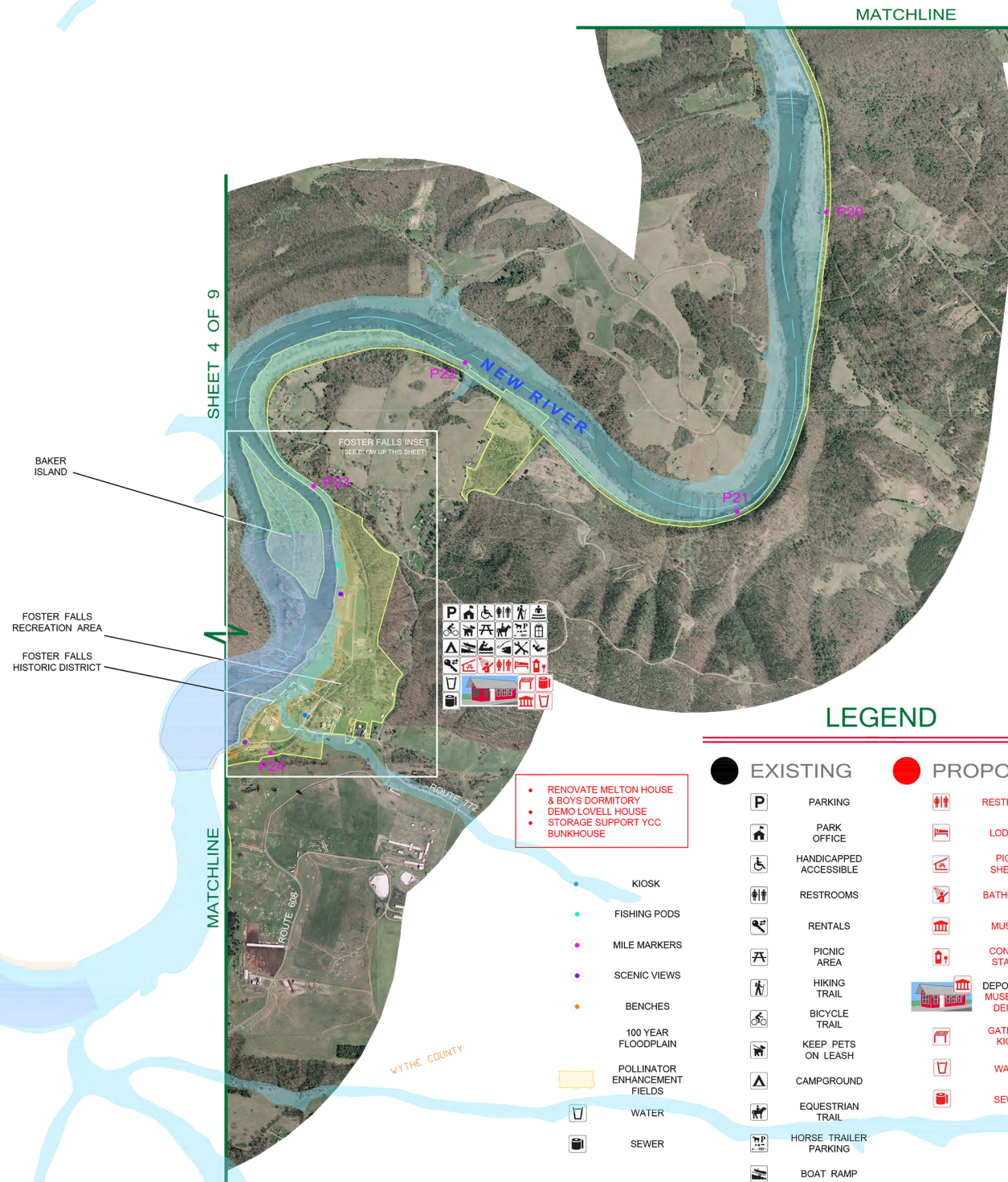


LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | EXISTING |  | PROPOSED |
|  | RESTROOMS |  | WATER |
|  | PICNIC SHELTER | | |
|  | TRAIL BRIDGE | | |
|  | MILE MARKERS | | |
|  | DESIGNATED SCENIC VIEWS | | |
|  | BENCHES | | |
|  | 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN | | |
|  | POLLINATOR ENHANCEMENT FIELDS | | |



DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK



LEGEND

- RENOVATE MELTON HOUSE & BOYS DORMITORY
- DEMO LOVELL HOUSE
- STORAGE SUPPORT YCC BUNKHOUSE

- KIOSK
- FISHING PODS
- MILE MARKERS
- SCENIC VIEWS
- BENCHES
- 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN
- POLLINATOR ENHANCEMENT FIELDS
- WATER
- SEWER

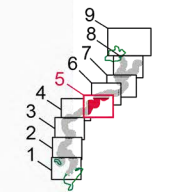
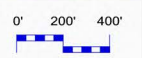
FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

	FLOODWAY
	500 YEAR FLOOD
	100 YEAR FLOOD
































EXISTING	PROPOSED
PARKING	RESTROOMS
PARK OFFICE	LODGING
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE	PICNIC SHELTER
RESTROOMS	BATHHOUSE
RENTALS	MUSEUM
PICNIC AREA	CONTACT STATION
HIKING TRAIL	DEPOT (ADD MUSEUM IN DEPOT)
BICYCLE TRAIL	GATEWAY KIOSK
KEEP PETS ON LEASH	WATER
CAMPGROUND	SEWER
EQUESTRIAN TRAIL	
HORSE TRAILER PARKING	
BOAT RAMP	
CARTOP LAUNCH	
FISHING	
PLAYGROUND	
AMPHITHEATER	
GIFT SHOP	
MAINTENANCE COMPLEX	



FOSTER FALLS BLOW UP



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|----------------------|
|  | EXISTING |  | PROPOSED |
|  | PARKING |  | WATER |
|  | HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE |  | SEWER |
|  | RESTROOMS |  | INTERPRETIVE EXHIBIT |
|  | PICNIC AREA |  | RESTROOMS |
|  | PICNIC SHELTER | | |
|  | HIKING TRAIL | | |
|  | BICYCLE TRAIL | | |
|  | KEEP PETS ON LEASH | | |
|  | EQUESTRIAN TRAIL | | |
|  | HORSE TRAILER PARKING | | |
|  | HORSE ARENA | | |
|  | BOAT RAMP | | |
|  | CARTOP LAUNCH | | |
|  | FISHING PODS | | |
|  | TRAIL BRIDGE | | |
|  | PADDLER STOP | | |
|  | WATER | | |
|  | BENCH SEATING | | |
|  | FISHING PODS | | |
|  | MILE MARKERS | | |
|  | DESIGNATED SCENIC VIEWS | | |
|  | BENCHES | | |
|  | KIOSK W/ BENCH | | |
|  | KIOSK | | |
|  | POLLINATOR ENHANCEMENT FIELDS | | |

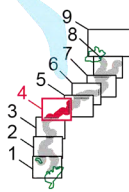
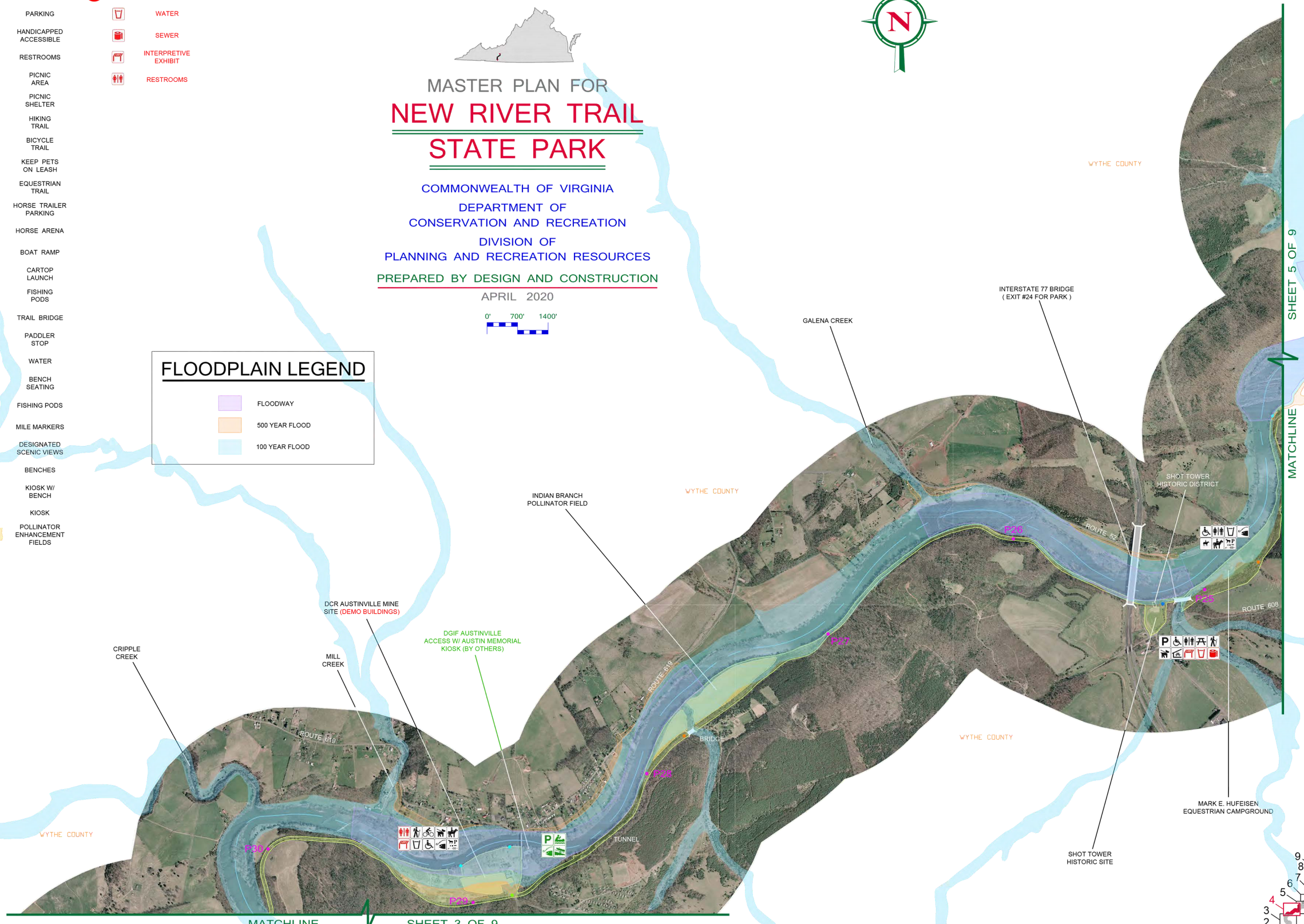
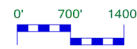
FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

	FLOODWAY
	500 YEAR FLOOD
	100 YEAR FLOOD

MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
DEPARTMENT OF
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APRIL 2020





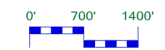
MATCHLINE

SHEET 4 OF 9

MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
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PRIVATE EQUESTRIAN CAMP
(BY OTHERS)

IVANHOE

CHISWELL HOLE (CANOE-IN ONLY)
HABITAT / POLLINATOR FIELD

WYTHE COUNTY
CARROLL COUNTY

JUBILEE PARK, IVANHOE SHOWGROUNDS AND
DGIF CARTOP LAUNCH (BY OTHERS)

LOAFER'S REST DGIF RAMP
(BY OTHERS)

AEP BUCK DAM PORTAGE.
IMPROVE PORTAGE &
FISHING ACCESS TO LAKE

AEP BUCK DAM ACCESS -
3 PARKING SPACES (BY OTHERS)

USFS NEW RIVER
RECREATION AREA (BY OTHERS)

FOWLER'S
FERRY

FOWLER'S FERRY INFORMAL
CAR TOP LAUNCH (BY OTHERS)

CONNECTION TO VIRGINIA HIGHLANDS
HORSE TRAIL W/ KIOSK (BY OTHERS)

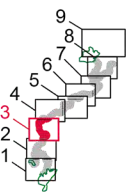
BIG BRANCH

FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

- FLOODWAY
- 500 YEAR FLOOD
- 100 YEAR FLOOD

LEGEND

EXISTING	PROPOSED
P	RESTROOMS
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE	PICNIC AREA
RESTROOMS	PICNIC SHELTER
PICNIC AREA	CARTOP LAUNCH
PICNIC SHELTER	FISHING POD
HIKING TRAIL	PADDLER STOP
BICYCLE TRAIL	
KEEP PETS ON LEASH	
EQUESTRIAN TRAIL	
HORSE TRAILER PARKING	
CARTOP LAUNCH	
TRAIL BRIDGE	
PADDLER STOP	
PORTABLE TOILETS (SEASONAL)	
WATER	
FISHING ACCESS	
MILE MARKERS	
DESIGNATED SCENIC VIEWS	
BENCHES	
KIOSK W/ BENCH	
KIOSK	
POLLINATOR ENHANCEMENT FIELDS	

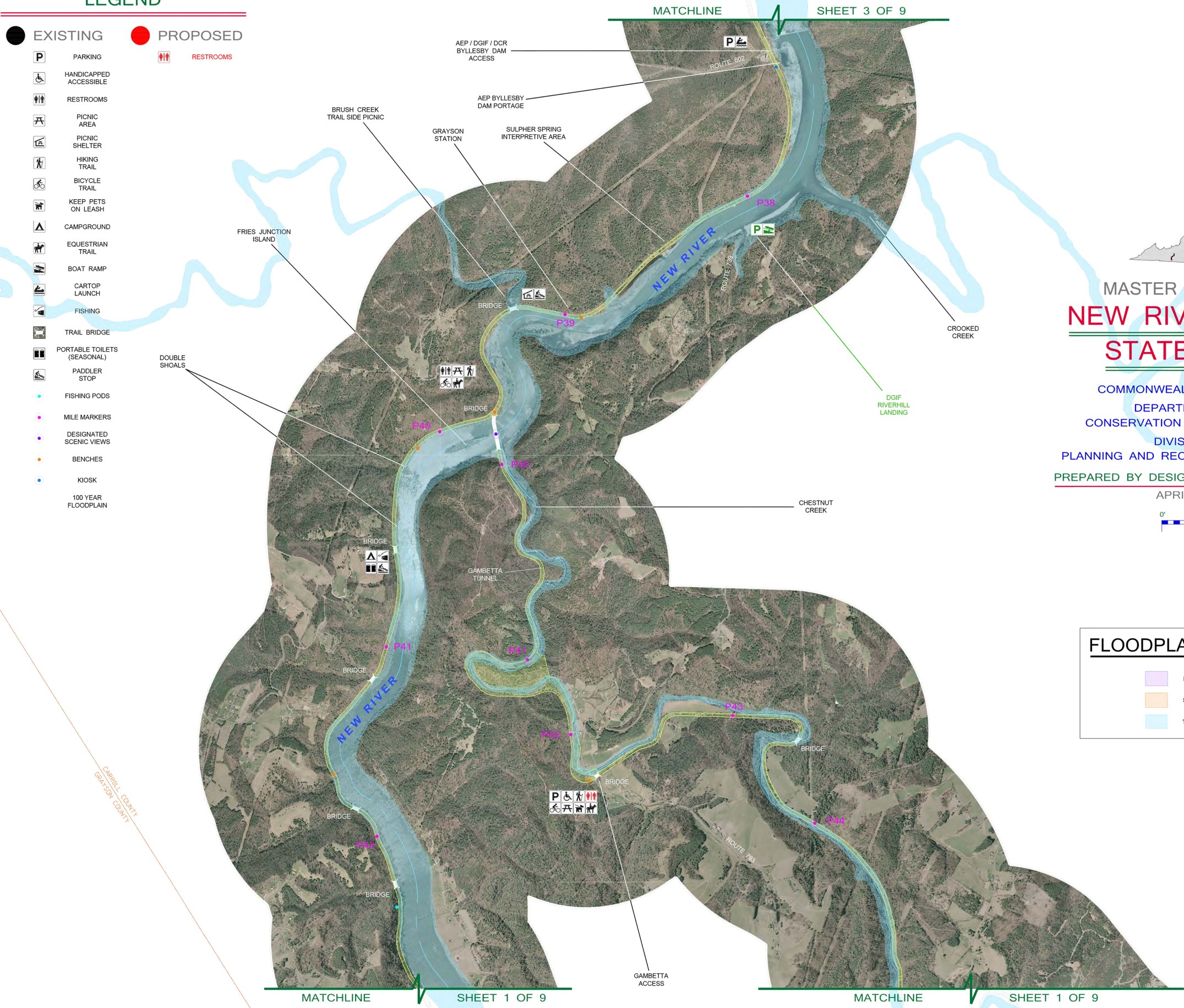


MATCHLINE

SHEET 2 OF 9

LEGEND

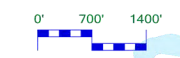
- EXISTING
- PROPOSED
- PARKING
- HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE
- RESTROOMS
- PICNIC AREA
- PICNIC SHELTER
- HIKING TRAIL
- BICYCLE TRAIL
- KEEP PETS ON LEASH
- CAMPGROUND
- EQUESTRIAN TRAIL
- BOAT RAMP
- CARTOP LAUNCH
- FISHING
- TRAIL BRIDGE
- PORTABLE TOILETS (SEASONAL)
- PADDLER STOP
- FISHING PODS
- MILE MARKERS
- DESIGNATED SCENIC VIEWS
- BENCHES
- KIOSK
- 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN



MASTER PLAN FOR
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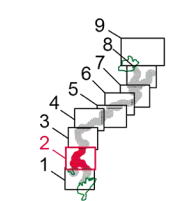
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FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

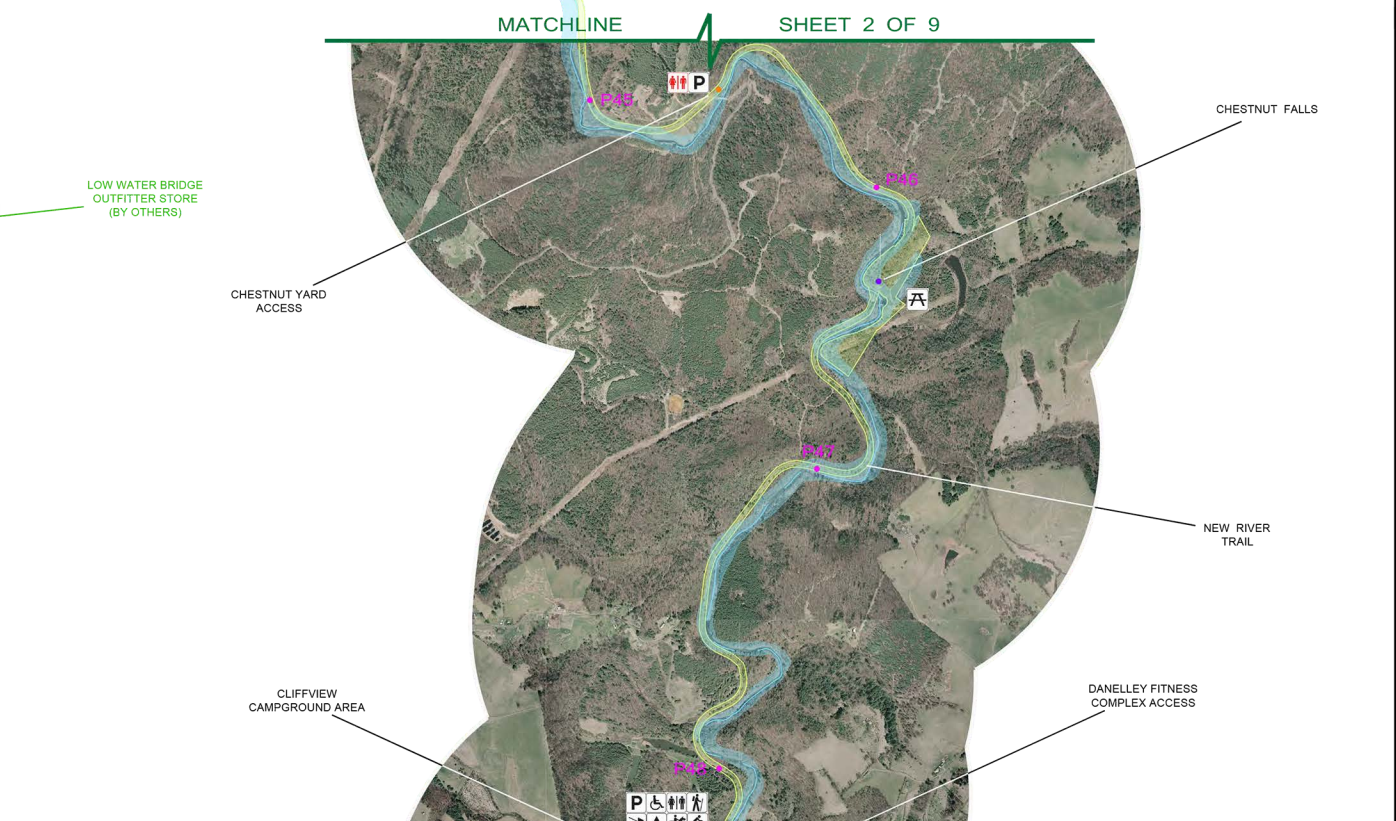
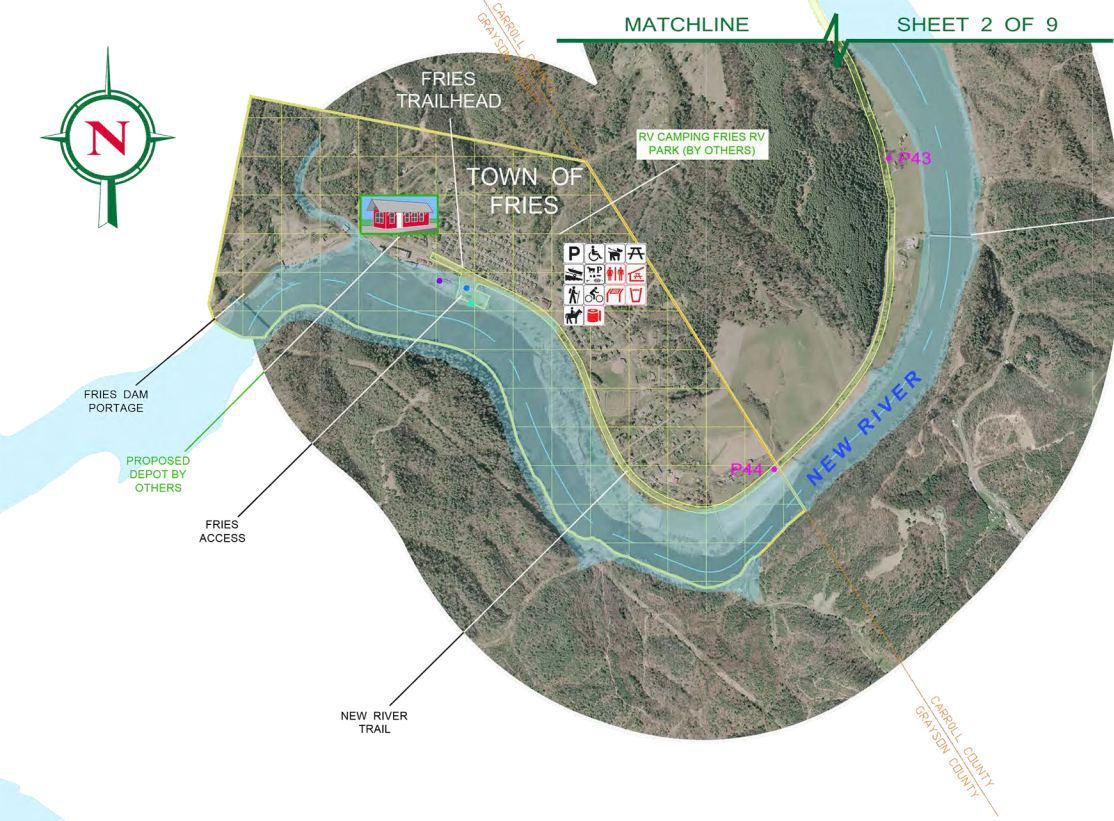
	FLOODWAY
	500 YEAR FLOOD
	100 YEAR FLOOD

CARROLL COUNTY
 GRAYSON COUNTY



MATCHLINE SHEET 1 OF 9

MATCHLINE SHEET 1 OF 9



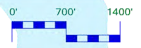
LEGEND

EXISTING	PROPOSED
PARKING	RESTROOMS
PARK OFFICE	PICNIC SHELTER
HANDICAPPED ACCESSIBLE	DEPOT
RESTROOMS	WATER
PICNIC AREA	MAINTENANCE COMPLEX
PICNIC SHELTER	PARKING
HIKING TRAIL	VISITOR CENTER
BICYCLE TRAIL	GATEWAY KIOSK
KEEP PETS ON LEASH	SEWER
CAMPGROUND	
EQUESTRIAN TRAIL	
AMPHITHEATER	
HORSE TRAILER PARKING	
BOAT RAMP	
TRAIL BRIDGE	
FISHING PODS	
MILE MARKERS	
SCENIC VIEWS	
BENCHES	
KIOSK	
URBAN AREA BOUNDARY	

DRAFT MASTER PLAN FOR NEW RIVER TRAIL STATE PARK

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FLOODPLAIN LEGEND

	FLOODWAY
	500 YEAR FLOOD
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