Introduction

Salt Lake City is located in a beautiful natural setting between the Wasatch Mountains and the Great Salt Lake. Mountain and wetland environments are part of the City. Salt Lake City was settled and planned by Utah’s first governor, Brigham Young, and the Mormons in 1847. Since then, the City has grown in its natural setting to be a major metropolitan area. The City’s growth has moved the built urban areas into the foothills and towards the wetlands. This encroachment into the natural environments detracts from the natural beauty and open space amenities of the City. An increased citizen awareness of the value of the City’s natural resource systems, the mountains, the wetlands, and adequate open space within the City reinforced the need for a comprehensive plan. Given the value of the natural setting to Salt Lake City, continued urban encroachment would be very damaging to the fragile ecosystems and scenic beauty. Salt Lake City has outstanding open space resources and amenities. These include the mountain ranges, canyon streams, the Jordan River, the wetlands bordering the Great Salt Lake and the wide variety of park and developed open space in the urban area. The mountains and foothills serve as wildlife habitat for many animal species and recreation area for the residents who enjoy the natural mountain setting. The wetlands of the Great Salt Lake and Jordan River provide a valuable wildlife habitat, an important ecosystem and recreational opportunities. The salt water ecosystem of the Great Salt Lake is very different from the fresh water wetland system of the Jordan River. These wetlands provide welcome variety in the desert environment. In addition to these natural amenities, the City has numerous city parks and recreation facilities. At present, Salt Lake City does not take full advantage of these opportunities. The City is divided by manmade barriers such as freeways, railroad, and arterial streets. The urban park system is disjointed and not related to the natural environments. The Salt Lake City Open Space Plan develops a comprehensive analysis of these conditions and defines a coherent approach to connecting the open space resources and providing a safe, and enjoyable experience of the natural features of Salt Lake City.

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Salt Lake City, on the other hand, was founded on the basis of its isolation from other metropolitan areas. Brigham Young saw the Salt Lake Valley as an arid place that would not attract other settlers. However, the valley did possess a number of valuable resources that contributed to the success of the settlement. Salt Lake City has since grown into a major city in the west and an important transportation and commercial center.

Over the years the city has grown and filled much of the valley floor. In fact, much of this development is encroaching into the foothills and the wetlands. The development in the foothills is largely residential while in the wetlands it is mostly industrial. It is critical that an open space master plan be developed to direct and control this growth.

Fortunately for Salt Lake City, open space conservation has been a recurring planning issue. The First City Plan, which was developed by Brigham Young, represents the first effort in the State of Utah to provide urban open space. This tradition has continued through the remainder of the 19th and into the 20th Century. City planners identified parks and open space as a major planning issue in the Salt Lake City Master Plan of 1957. That plan identified park and open space amenities and deficiencies including recommendations to correct short comings and build on past accomplishments. Historically, many city officials were dedicated to preserving and expanding parks and open space.

It is notable that in the 1943 plan, one of the goals was to retain the Utah State Prison grounds located in Sugar House for park development. Another goal was to develop a well rounded recreation program to work in conjunction with the neighborhood cultural and recreational centers. A need for organized recreation programs became even more apparent as congestion in more populated areas of the City began to increase. The most emphasized goal of the 1943 Master Plan was to preserve lands on the benches, mountain sides and canyons as public land. The 1967 Master Plan took a different approach and made an inventory of the existing parks and open space in each community. This plan identified deficiencies according to national standards and neighborhood needs. The 1967 plan also includes a statement identifying park needs for the communities within the City. Since development of the 1967 Master Plan, the issue of parks and open space in Salt Lake City is an important transportation and urban plan published by the City in the mid 1970's. This plan was made to fit within community level plans which have been developed for each of the city's eight communities. These plans identify park and open space opportunities for the community highlighting future needs and goals.

Currently, an increasing awareness of the value of the City's natural resources systems, the mountains, the wetlands and adequate open space within the City has become a concern of many residents and public officials regarding the need for a city-wide open space plan to augment the community level plans. The continued encroachment and pressure of the City as it impacts the vulnerable foothills and the wetlands of the Great Salt Lake make this issue even more pressing.

Given the value of the natural setting to Salt Lake City in improving the quality of life continued urban encroachment would be very damaging to the fragile ecosystems and scenic beauty.

Goals Of Open Space Plan

Given the value of Salt Lake City's natural setting and the importance of open space to the City's future as a special place to live, the following goals were established for the Open Space Plan.

- Conserve the natural environment
- Provide for open space for all citizens.
- Connect the various parts of the City to natural environments.
- Educate the citizens on proper use of open space.

Salt Lake City's natural setting is the result of the interaction of topography, the natural land forms of the Great Basin are mountains, valleys and lake basins. Rivers and streams connect the mountains with the lake basins. Water not only connects the land forms, but has been the principal natural force in the modification of those land forms. The mountains receive up to 80 inches of precipitation per year, mainly in winter. Rivers flow and overflow from the mountains and streams from the mountains, through the desert valleys (14 inches average annual precipitation) and is deposited into the lake basins. Thus, all Great Basin precipitation is eventually deposited in lake basins to either evaporate or flow into the ground to be re-used by solar warming. As the climatic cycles of varying precipitation amounts, and varying evaporation rates fluctuate, lake surface areas change dramatically. These are the hydraulic dynamics of life in the Great Basin. The concept of Open Space Planning in Salt Lake City's planning area has been based on these natural principles.

Transportation and communication facilities and systems locations soon followed with the California Trail, Pony Express trails and telegraph and railroad connections. Later, the U. S. Highway system, Interstate Highway system, and finally, the development of the International Airport and Telecommunications networks assured the urbanization of the Wasatch front.

The urbanization of the valley floor essentially obscured some of the natural waterway connections and the makings of the Great Basin environments. Urbanization also established and improved parks and intensively landscaped open areas. Regional parks such as Liberty, Sugar House and State Fair Park were developed. Neighborhood community parks and golf courses were established and now comprise extensive landscaped open areas within the urbanized valley.

The importance of the Jordan River was recognized in the early 1970's for its open space and flood plain value after initial channelization, containment and "m箍inence" treatment. The smaller streams were piped underground through the initial development phases of the urbanization of Salt Lake City. In the spring of 1983 City Creek was flooded in an effort to show the underground piping and turned City Creek into temporary river channels at tremendous public cost and inconvenience. This prompted revetmentation of piping solutions and plans to bring City Creek above ground again.

The city's overall commitment to the Open Space Plan presented the scattered location and disconnected relationship of the naturally created and human created open spaces. Examination of Map A, the 1888 map of Salt Lake City clearly shows the location and connected nature of the creeks and the Jordan River. Examination of Map B, Salt Lake City in 1992 shows these stream courses have been obscured by the development and by the street system. Recognition of the loss of connection, both physically and psychologically between the urban and natural systems was the inspiration for the development of the Open Space Plan. The plan utilizes a system of linear parks and non-motorized transportation corridors to re-establish and physically re-establish connections between the natural land forms through the urbanized areas of the City.

Map C illustrates the generalization of the Great Basin geographic land forms within the planning area. The planning area represents the north forty percent of Salt Lake City.

The three principal Great Basin land forms each comprise approximately one third of the total open space planning area. A parks and recreation area is predominately public agency-owned and managed under a well-crafted multiple use philosophy designed to protect its watershed and recreational value. The plan supports such continued protection. The lake basin land forms consists mainly of lands owned by public agencies, such as the State of Utah and Federal migration birge refuge. This land form includes the lake water area, lake islands, and all of the shore lands between 4,200 feet and 4,212 feet above mean sea level. These lands are managed for the "normal" fluctuation level of the lake water surface area. Much of the man created existing wetlands and migratory bird refuge improvements are located within this fluctuating shore area. This land form has been severely well protected by public ownership and environmentally sensitive management and access controls. The plan supports such continued protection and access controls.

The valley land form is located generally between the mountain and lake basin land form. The valley land form within the Open Space Planning Area is approximately one-half developed or urbanized. The other half is used for either low intensity
agricultural uses, or is vacant. The valley land form is split down the middle, north to south, by the urbanized portion of the farm and vacant land or vacant land in an urbanized portion located on the west. Future urbanization will likely occur to the west.

Between the principal land forms are two transitional areas. Between the mountains and the urbanized portion of the valley land form is an area called the foothills. Between the vacant and agricultural portion of the valley land form and the lake basin land form is the lake shoreline uplands area.

These two transitional areas, and the valley land form area are the subject of the focus of the policies, recommendations and land use plan portions of this Open Space Plan. The Open Space Plan concept is to focus on the transitional foothills, the transitional lakelands uplands, and the urbanized valley land form areas with specific policies, recommendations and a implementation strategy necessary to recognize and re-establish to the extent possible, the natural and man-created linkages between the mountain and lake basin land forms.

Map D, Open Space Plan for the Salt Lake City Planning Area, graphically presents this concept of the three Great Basin land forms, being connected by the natural stream bed corridors through the developed and yet to be developed valley land form. The transitional foothills and lakelands are shown located between the land forms. This map serves as the index for a series of detailed corridor maps. The concept of the stream bed corridor connections through the valley land form provide the backbone of the local and regional connection of the stream beds along the Bonneville Shoreline trail which spans the transitional foothills area. The corridor includes corridor linkages along available utility and transportation routes.

This corridor system, shown on the detailed corridor maps show the development of the Shoreline Trail which provides an edge for the urbanization of the valley land form and connecting corridors (using the waterway corridors) to the lake basin land form area.

The corridors presented on Map D are linear parks with some dominant characteristics. Many of the corridors utilize existing public property, easements and rights-of-way. The plan minimizes future property acquisitions. Where possible, the corridors follow the actual creek drainage. In other areas the corridors follow historic patterns. The Bear Creek Canal Corridor which uses existing alleys through a residential neighborhood. These alleys follow the course of the creek into developed areas such as sections of the Transvalley Corridor, the path is limited to special paving and landscaping on existing pavement.

The Shoreline Trail Corridor follows the shoreline of prehistoric Lake Bonneville which was the predecessor of the Great Salt Lake. This line is along the foothills and above the developed portion of the City. The corridors are connected to each other to form a City-wide network.

The purpose of the plan, as developed, is to provide a clear vision and understandable implementation of open space for the City. The diagram shows not only existing resources, but also extensive possibilities and serves as a guide for public and private actions to realize the goals of the plan. The plan is dependent upon the collaborative effort of the community directed towards a shared vision of possibilities for successful implementation. The plan articulates that vision. The detailed corridor maps follow the framework for implementation of the concept and are summarized briefly as follows:

Maps 1, 2, 3 - Shoreline Trail Corridor
Shoreline Trail Corridor is mapped in detail in three sections and follows the prehistoric shoreline of Lake Bonneville along the foothills at about the 5200 elevation. The Shoreline Trail is a combined pedestrian and bike path which allows controlled access to other trails into the foothills. It provides a development limit line protecting the natural foothill environment from further encroachment toward the mountain land form. The mapped route is primarily on public land owned by Salt Lake City or the U.S. Forest Service, University of Utah and Utah State Parks. Part of the Limelight expansion section follows a natural gas pipeline easement.

Map 4 - Parley’s Creek Corridor
Parley’s Creek Corridor is shown on the detailed map of this corridor and illustrates the connections of various open space resources. The corridor follows the creek from the mouth of the canyon to the Utah River where the creek is piped underground. The corridor continues to Fairmont Park and is mapped to follow the D & R K&G railroad spur when this line is abandoned with an ultimate connection to the Jordan River Parkway.

Map 5 - Emigration Creek Corridor
Emigration Creek Corridor follows the existing creek from the mouth of the canyon through residential neighborhoods and a future park site (Elegant Hollow) owned by Salt Lake City to the campus of Westminster College.

Map 6 - Red Butte Creek Corridor
Red Butte Creek Corridor connects two existing parks, Miller Park and Sunnyside Park to the Red Butte Arboretum at the mouth of Red Butte Canyon. This trail goes through the Wasatch Front mountains and follows the creek through the University of Utah Research Park.

Policy
Preserve habitat and water resources by expanding and protecting foothill open space areas, particularly natural stream channels and their resultant natural vegetation.

Issues
The foothills provide recreational opportunities for hiking, biking and wildlife observations which are desired by residents.

Policy
Establish a trail system with designated regional scale and neighborhood scale pedestrian and bicycle access, under the management, maintenance, trail standards, and an education program on proper use.

Policy
Reduce the potential risk of property damage caused by fire.

Policy
Provide a mandated pedestrian access/trespass area between foothills and the City, and accommodate fire fighting equipment access.

Policy
Human use of the foothills creates conflict between humans and wildlife.

Policy
Access to the foothills should be at designated pedestrian access points and managed in a manner consistent with the above.

Policy
Trailheads lack identity, parking and other amenities. Public inputs.

Policy
Establish trailheads at City parks to provide parking, emergency vehicle access, maintenance, sanitation and regulatory authority under existing municipal ordinances.

Policy
The foothill area involves jurisdictions and agencies in addition to Salt Lake City.

Map 7 - City Creek/Gateway
City Creek/Gateway Redevelopment Corridor brings City Creek above ground to contribute to a proposed park development at the edge of the downtown area. The creek will follow the northern edge of the LDS Church headquarters and Temple Square before becoming part of the Gateway Redevelopment Area with an ultimate connection to the Jordan River Parkway.

Maps 8 A, 8 B - Canal/McCandless Corridor
Canal/McCandless Corridor follows the path of the historic Jordan and Salt Lake Canal which shows clearly on Map A. The canal was piped underground in the early 1900s. Existing "alleys" wind through a densely developed neighborhood along the old canal route. These "alleys" form the basis for this corridor.

Map 9 - Glenlea/Liberty Corridor
Glenlea/Liberty Corridor connects Liberty Park to the Jordan River at Glenlea Park. The trail route envisions utilizing a D & R K&G railroad spur and sidewalk improvements through some residential neighborhoods. The abandoned railroad line passes under the 1-40 freeway.

Maps 10, 11, 12 - Transvalley Corridor
Transvalley Corridor provides the opportunity to connect several existing open space areas such as Rotary Glen Park, Pioneer Trails State Park, Hogle Zoo, Sunnyside Park, Liberty Park and the Jordan River and west to the Bangerter Highway (4000 West). It connects the City east to 155 to the City west of 155 and provides a pedestrian/bicycle route from the foothills, through the lake basin uplands to the lake shores. This corridor is mapped in detail in three sections.

Map 13 - Westpointe Corridor
Westpointe Corridor connects a proposed Utah State Wetlands Education Center to the Jordan River parkway and develops a trail parallel to 5201 as an amenity to adjacent residential neighborhoods and an enhanced northern "gateway" entry into Salt Lake City.

Map 14 - Northwest Corridor
Northwest Corridor provides a pedestrian/bicycle connection between the foothills and lakelands uplands transitional areas at the northern edge of the City. It is a continuation of the shoreline trail to the lakelands uplands and terminates at the wetlands education center.

Map 15 - Bailey’s Lake Corridor
Bailey’s Lake Corridor is located in the lakelands uplands and connects the shoreline trail to the lake shores of the Jordan basin. The corridor map shows carefully located paths to provide pedestrian access to the lakelands uplands transition area and the lake basin land form which contains the existing wetlands ecosystem and habitat.
Salt Lake City Open Space Corridors

Map 1 - Shoreline Trail Avenues
Map 2 - Shoreline Trail Limus Elko to Emigration Canyon
Map 3 - Shoreline Trail Emigration to Parley’s Canyon
Map 4 - Parley’s Creek
Map 5 - Emigration Creek
Map 6 - Red Butte Creek
Map 7 - City Creek/Gate Redevelopment Area
Map 8a, 8b - Canal/McClelland

Map 9 - Glendale/Liberty
Map 10 - Transalle Foothills Section
Map 11 - Transalle Urban Section
Map 12 - Transalle Wetlands Section
Map 13 - Northwest Corridor
Map 14 - Westpointe
Map 15 - Bailey’s Lake

Open Space Areas and Policies (Cont'd)

Policy: Connect the neighborhoods and isolate the barriers by developing a pedestrian/bicycle urban trail systems which transverse these barriers.

Issues: Existing parks system is disjointed and lacks connectivity to the natural environments. Additional park facilities are required.

Policy: Develop more neighborhood and regional linear parks as part of an urban park network which provides connection linkages to the mountains and lake basin land forms.

Issues: The city lacks a positive aesthetic image at the gateway to the city. Neighborhood parks lack adequate discrete, street trees, and places.

Policy: Utilize open space principles and standards to enhance gateway utilizing major park elements, as shown on Figure 4-5 at North City boundary, 140 at West Boundary. Include the use of treated sites with naturalistic plant forms on neighborhood parks with native trees and shrubs.

Issues: The Jordan River Parkway is an underutilized open space asset.

Policy: Support the Jordan River Parkway concept by promotion and regulation of Parkway parcels with city open space corridors. Support state and private enhancement of the river project, notably for some limited improvement of this corridor.

Issues: The major stream channels are an underutilized and unmanaged open space asset.

Policy: Develop networks of linear parks along major stream channels which are a part of the city’s major trail network. Stream corridors should be publicly owned, provide accessible recreational and aesthetic opportunities, as well as wildlife habitat. Identify these corridors with signs and propose to the city as open space corridors.

Issues: The river needs a strategic plan for land acquisition, parcel consolidation and disposition of open space areas.

Policy: Establish a mechanism for review and approval of land and easement acquisition, parcel consolidation and disposition. Establish administrative policies for development controls and mapping upon public ownership, environmentally sensitive lands for short-term property owners.

Lakeshore Uplands Transitional Area

The lakeshore uplands are the largely vacant and agricultural areas located between the lake basin and the forested uplands. Elevation ranges from sea level to 4,212 feet above mean sea level.

In the late 1800s, the four creeks of Salt Lake were still connected above ground directly to the Jordan River and to each other by the Jordan River and Lake Basin. The Jordan River and the Salt Lake Basin are major existing open space amenities.
Recommendations And Priorities

Excepting the established public and private ownership and preservation management strategies of the mountains and lake basin land forms, the recommendations of this plan relate mainly to the valley land form and to the foothills and lake shores upland transitional areas. The valley land form recommendations will be considered, at the time of development or reevaluation of the activities of private or public sectors, subjecting it to ongoing administration practices. Public activities of infrastructural maintenance or reconstruction will also trigger consideration of the Open Space Plan recommendations. The transitional foothills area recommendations focus on plan concept implementation including, but not limited to, the abutted mountains upland forms area from new development with compatible infill development, and improving the access transition from public streets to pedestrian/bicycle corridors and connection to the area mountain recreation opportunities. The transitional lake shores upland recommendations focus on the plan concept implementation through designated portions of this area to be used for habitat relocation mitigation improvements for displaced natural habitat within the valley land form areas providing buffering to future development of the valley land form area from the lake basins lagoon area and establishing improved and compatible access opportunities to the lake basins recreation and habitat facilities.

Prioritized General Recommendations

1. Adoption of this plan by the Salt Lake City Planning Commission and City Council.

2. Establish an Open Space Trust Entity of Salt Lake City to receive ownership of publicly and privately owned space lands and to consolidate the public ownership, promote acquirement, generate revenue, and monitor the plan.

3. Pass an administrative ordinance to incorporate the plan within the operations of the various City departments.

4. Designate a City employee as an Open Space Coordinator to monitor the implementation and actions of various City departments and coordinate private actions.

5. Establish a Corridor Keepers which are private groups to monitor and advocate for development of the various corridors and segments of the corridors. The Corridor Keepers will be a variety of organizations or a coalition of groups. Examples of possible members of the KOPE Kids, FAQ Kids, Community Councils, Red Butte Garden, the University of Utah, neighbors and property owners, or landscape architects. The Corridor Keepers will be advocates for open space.

6. Adopt a Zoning Ordinance and a hillside ordinance to protect the remaining Open Space resources of the City within the foothill transitional area.

Zoning changes related to the plan should include:
- Establish an Open Space District to preserve and protect areas of public and private open space and exerts a greater level of control over any potential redevelopment of existing open space.
- Establish a Footsteps Protection District to protect the foothills areas from intensive development in order to ensure the scenic value of these areas, view corridors and to minimize flooding and erosion.
- Establish Footsteps Residential Districts of various lot sizes to promote environmentally sensitive visually compatible development.
- Establish a Lowland Conservancy Overlay District to provide for the protection, preservation, proper maintenance, and use of Lake City watercourses, lakes, ponds, floodplain and wetland areas.
- Map appropriate zoning districts within the valley land form and the foothill transitional area and the lake shores upland transitional area to promote open space amenities and improvements.

Hillside protection ordinance recommendations include:
- Site sensitive regulations (architectural controls and aesthetics).
- Height and bulk and significant land forms protection concepts.
- Shoreline Trail used as an urban development tool.
- Amend and zone appropriately the existing prime wetland habitat areas north of the Salt Lake City boundary to the Salt Lake/Davis County boundary.
- Designate trailheads at existing and proposed major improved City parks to provide parking, vehicle access, maintenance, interpretation and sanitation support, subject to existing regulatory authority under municipal ordinances.
- Designate neighborhood scale pedestrian and bicycle access points located linearly along the length of the foothills and lake shores upland transitional areas.
- Develop a model section of a corridor park such as the Shoreline Trail from Sunnyvale Avenue to Arborcort as a demonstration project.
- Establish an annual Open Space Festival to help educate people about and generate enthusiasm for open space. These annual festivals could be coordinated by the Open Space Coordinator in conjunction with the Corridor Keepers and the Open Space Trust. The purpose is to focus on a specific area of the City, or specific idea in the plan. The festival could become a means of continued public interest funding as the plan is implemented.
- Coordinate the Open Space Plan with the Army Corps of Engineers' wetlands mitigation policies so that the Corps of Engineers required habitat replacement mitigation helps implement the Open Space Plan within the Salt Lake City Open Space planning area. Establish agreements of understanding with these entities to ensure continued cooperation and understanding.

Specific Recommendations for Each Corridor

Shoreline Trail Avenues (Map 1)
- Acquire property values for trailhead development.
- Request having a pedestrian/bicycle tunnel or overpass constructed under Victory Road during the remediation of the intersection of Beck Street and Victory Road to facilitate a no conflict pedestrian/vehicle intersection (grade separated).
- Extend the 700 North right of way west from East Capitol Boulevard to Victory Road and create a trail connection to City Creek Canyon.
- Develop the trail connection by use of trail standards.
- Develop Proprietor Park as a major trailhead with parking and support facilities.
- Maintain strict watershed management controls in City Creek Canyon.
- Negotiate the formalization of pedestrian easements over the private property for use of the historic Bonneville Boulevard route located west of Ensign Peak.

Shoreline Trail Lime Kiln to Emigration Canyon (Map 2)
- Secure agreements with appropriate State and Federal agencies to protect and develop the proposed pedestrian/bicycle routes as proposed in the plan and to insure compatible use of the mountain areas.
- Plan corridor sections to establish the exact location and routes in detail and determine cost.
- Request right of way agreements.

Shoreline Trail Emigration to Parley's Canyon (Map 3)
- Negotiate the purchase or donation of a pedestrian easement over existing drainage easement with property owners on Davenport Drive at Dinosaur Gorge to formalize public access rights.
- Negotiate a trail easement with private land owners.
- Widens the easement from Bonneville Golf Course to Hogle Zoo for a trail connection to Emigration Creek.
- Coordinate trail connections with Forest Service and neighboring jurisdictions.

Parley's Creek (Map 4)
- Develop a feasible access from the Hansen Historic Park to the Shoreline Corridor including a grade separated intersection above/below the 400 Football Drive roadways.
- Develop a connection from Hidden Hollow to Sugar House Park.
- Coordinate with UDOT and the Salt Lake Country Club to develop a trail between I-40 and the Salt Lake Country Club.
- Enhance crosswise at 1300 East to Identify and promote the corridor.
- Develop trails through Sugar House Park and Fairpark Park to connect to trail corridor.
- Secure the D&RGW Railroad spur for future open space corridor and trail uses when it becomes available through abandonment.
- Coordinate the development of the railroad corridor with the City of South Salt Lake to continue the connection to the Jordan River Parkways.
- Cross streets need to become visible identification points for the open space system. This corridor has a large number of major street crossings.
- Amends Hansen Historic Nature Park into the Salt Lake City corporate jurisdiction.

Emigration Creek (Map 5)
- Review Allen Park Subdivision Development to provide trail connection when proposed for redevelopment.
- Coordinate with Holla Back Park with the Open Space Plan.
- Coordinate Open Space Plan with the Westminster College Master Plan.
- Investigate the feasibility of pedestrian use of the Overlook Boulevard tunnel with UDOT and Flood Control.

Red Butte Creek (Map 6)
- Coordinate with the LDS Church at the 1500 East parking area to allow for dual usage and improvements.
- Improve Miller Park to reflect open space connections.
- Develop access across 800 South, Sunnyside Avenue, and Foothill Boulevard.
- Coordinate with the LDS Church on Sunnyside Avenue to promote open Space corridor.
- Coordinate the V.A. Hospital Master Plan with the corridor system.
- Coordinate development of a trail along the Red Butte Creek through Research Park.

City Creek/Gateway Redevelopment Area (Map 7)
- Promote the Gateway Park Proposal.
- Develop development under byway by using the rail corridor or 100 South.
- Develop park site at North Temple and the Jordan River.
- Expand the City Creek concept at North Temple. Construct a green corridor from downtown to the Jordan River utilizing privately maintained open space on streetscapes.

Canal/Mclelland (Maps 8A, 8B)
- Enhance Mclelland Street.
- Acquire appropriate lots for neighborhood parks along this corridor.
- Develop major street crossings. Maintain the existing right-of-way from disposition and encroachment.

Glendale/Liberty (Map 9)
- Develop the New London Railroad Track when it is abandoned to cross under I-15.
- Incorporate path into Liberty Park and the Herrman Franks Park.

Transvalley Foothills Section (Map 10)
- Revise the rights of way to expand the sidewalks and green spaces on the north side of Sunnyside Avenue. Investigate the feasibility of constructing a Class 1 bicycle path within the existing rights of way.
- Develop and improve the streetscape along the University of Utah student housing parcels.
- Expand the corridor at the MT. Olivet parcel to extend the amount of open space along the corridor.
- Begin path construction on the north side of Sunnyside Avenue.
- Coordinate the development of a trailhead with Pioneer Trails State Park, Rotary Glen Park, and Hogle Zoo utilizing existing parking facilities in a joint use agreement.
- Utilize existing parking for hike and bike time and develop intersections at open space corridors and major street crossings.

Transvalley Urban Section (Map 11)
- Development of Goosey Pond Park should be a priority.
- Acquire railroad corridor when it is abandoned.
- Develop the Gateway Redevelopment Area.
- Develop neighborhood parks.

Shoreline Trail, East Bench "H" Back

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- Acquire railroad corridor when it is abandoned.
- Develop the Gateway Redevelopment Area.
- Develop neighborhood parks.
Implementation

The Open Space Plan is a framework for action and provides the diagram to guide the process of implementation over time. The realization of the plan will occur as various components are implemented and will likely occur incrementally. The plan serves as a basis for identifying opportunities as they arise. Proposed corridors or parts of corridors can be implemented simultaneously and the completion of one corridor is not dependent upon completion of any other. The implementation addendum consists of three separate sections as follows:

- City Implementation Actions
- Private Implementation Actions
- Suggested Schedule/Time Line

City Implementation Actions

1. Establish the Open Space trust to receive and manage real property within the foothill transitional area and the lakehours upland area. The trust would also receive appropriate real property and easement interest located within the valley land form area.

2. Examine available improvement and land acquisition funding methods for use by the City as follows:
   a. Annual general fund allocation for open space land acquisition and improvements funding.
   b. Earmarked real estate transfer tax.
   c. Earmarked excise tax on recreational equipment and events.
   d. Bonding proposal for open space improvements/acquisition projects.
   e. Solicitation of gifts and annuities from benefactors for earmarked open space projects.
   f. Open space impact fees on new and infill development.
   g. Exaction policies on new development for open space improvements.
   h. User fees or entry fees/permits.
   i. Utah Code Section 63, Chapter 11A, trails construction matching funds program.
   j. Private nonprofit group fund raiser, employee/special interest group fund raising project/solicitations.
   k. Neighborhood scale specific improvement districts and special service districts to fund specific projects.
   l. Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 Transportation Enhancement Funds.

3. Examine potential construction activity alternatives as follows:
   a. Cellular Guard construction projects for training.
   b. Donated construction services by local contractors and suppliers/distributors.
   c. Donated equipment/supplies by local industry.
   d. Volunteer labor by special groups/associations.

4. Administrative mandate to all City departments to review and incorporate the Open Space Plan within City projects and maintenance programs.

5. Administrative directives and orders for the following:
   a. Development exacting policy.
   b. Departmental guide to implementation of Open Space Plan recommendations.
   c. Encroachment policy on public property.

6. Examine open space impact fees policy.

7. Establish trail and corridor alignment/survey files and inventory files/records management.

Private Implementation Actions

Major consideration in the development of the Open Space Plan was to provide opportunity for implementation by private citizen action. The plan is purposely not dependent upon official City government action for implementation. Hopefully the Corridor Keepers will be effective in bringing much of the plan to realization. General and specific citizen implementation initiatives follow:

1. Plan Actions:
   a. Identify appropriate areas of corridors for action.
   b. Obtain easements to the Open Space Trust for use.
   c. Lobby for City property purchase.
   d. Organize cleanup and construction actions.
   e. Lobby for public support and City action.

2. Community Councils:
   a. Planning Commission
   b. City Council
   c. Coordinate efforts with Open Space Coordinator and City planning staff.
   d. Fund development.

3. Corridor Actions:
   a. Shoreline Trail Avenue
   b. Investigate actual trail alignment and locate route.
   c. Lobby support of adjacent residents.
   d. Coordinate to develop trail on Victory Road.
   e. Shoreline Trail Line 01 to Emigration Canyon
   f. Determine trail alignment.
   g. Negotiate easements with various agencies of public ownership.
   h. Shoreline Trail Emigration to Parleys’ Canyon
   i. Determine trail alignment.
   j. Lobby support of adjacent residents.
   k. Negotiate easements with private property owners.
   l. Parleys’ Creek
   m. Negotiate trail easement with UDOT and Salt Lake Country Club along F15.
   n. Clean up trail area.
   o. Emigration Creek
   p. Improve Wasatch Hollow park site and corridor along Clayton Intermediate School.
   q. Negotiate with private owners for section between Wasatch Hollow Park and 1500 East.

Red Butte Creek
   a. Negotiate easements and agreements for corridor through Research Park and the VA Hospital to Sunnyside Park.
   b. Lobby and raise funds to purchase connection between Sunnyside Park and Miller Park.
   c. City Creek/Gateway Redevelopment Area
   e. Canal/McClelland
   f. Develop canal right of way trail between Wilson Avenue and Harrison Avenue.
   g. Glenndale/Liberty
   h. Develop neighborhood support for improvements between Ingledood Park to Liberty Park.
   i. Liberty Park to Jefferson Park to connect the existing parks.
   j. Lobby for proposed future park to be realized.

Transalley Foothills Section
   a. Coordinate with Pioneer Trails State Park, Salt Lake City, University Housing and the LDS Ward to connect Rotary Glen State Park to Sunnyside Park.

Transalley Valley Section
   a. Coordinate improvements with private property owners and Salt Lake City for section between Artesian Well Park to Salt Lake City Shops property.

Transalley Lakeshore Uplands Section
   a. Coordinate with Army Corps of Engineers and UPL to develop agreements for use of existing utility easements and the Surplus Canal for trails.
   b. Organize residents to clean up areas east of Redwood Road to Poplar Grove Park.

Northwest
   a. Obtain required agreements to establish corridor on frontage road west of 150 North at Redwood Park.
   b. Lobby the State to develop Wetlands Education Park.

Westpointe
   a. Coordinate with UDOT and residents to establish corridor east of I-15 between 2300 North and North Temple.
   b. Lobby the State to develop Wetlands Education Park.

Bailey’s Lake
   a. Lobby Salt Lake City to annex prime wetlands north of City boundary to county boundary.
   b. Document and define sensitive areas with respect to wildlife habitat and ecosystem.

Suggested Implementation Schedule/Time Line

2. Adoption of Open Space Master Plan by the City Council by Fall 1992.
3. City establishment of Open Space Trust of Salt Lake City as a legal ownership entity by Spring 1993.
6. City administrative mandate to all City departments by January 1993.
7. City development and adoption of Administrative orders and policies by Summer 1993.

Extravagant Peak Nature Park
Acknowledgments

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PLAN PRINTED 1996
CITY CREEK/GATEWAY REDEVELOPMENT AREA

INTRODUCTION

The City Creek/Gateway Redevelopment Area is a 600-acre area located in the heart of downtown Salt Lake City, offering a unique opportunity for urban revitalization and sustainable development. The area is bordered by 100 North, 100 South, State Street, and the Salt River Parkway.

LATTICE PARK

This area is a series of interconnected parks that provide open space and recreation opportunities. It is a central green area and the gateway to the Gateway Redevelopment Area.

SHORELINE TRAIL CONNECTION

The Shoreline Trail is a popular destination for runners, cyclists, and outdoor enthusiasts. It connects the area with other trail systems, providing access to a variety of recreational opportunities.

CONCLUSION

1. Promote the Gateway Proposal
2. Involve wetland restoration efforts
3. Align with the City Creek Greenway Plan
4. Establish a community garden
5. Promote a green corridor

NOTE: The green space connection is an essential part of the area's sustainability and will be discussed in a future report.
TRANSLAY CORRIDOR
Wetlands Section

INTRODUCTION
The Transvalley Corridor is a proposed...