

**Salt Lake City
Parks and Recreation
Recovery Action Plan**

May 15, 2001

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Introduction

Mission Statement

The purpose of Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation is to inspire, to promote physical and mental well being, to enhance the awareness of the human connection with nature and to beautify and protect the environment and aesthetics of Salt Lake City for its citizens and visitors.

Salt Lake City, the capital city of the State of Utah, is the largest city in the state and the center of a large metropolitan area that stretches nearly 150 miles along the base of the Rocky Mountains in Northern Utah. Acclaimed the "Crossroads of the West", Salt Lake City is the hub for major business, education, transportation, cultural interest and government.

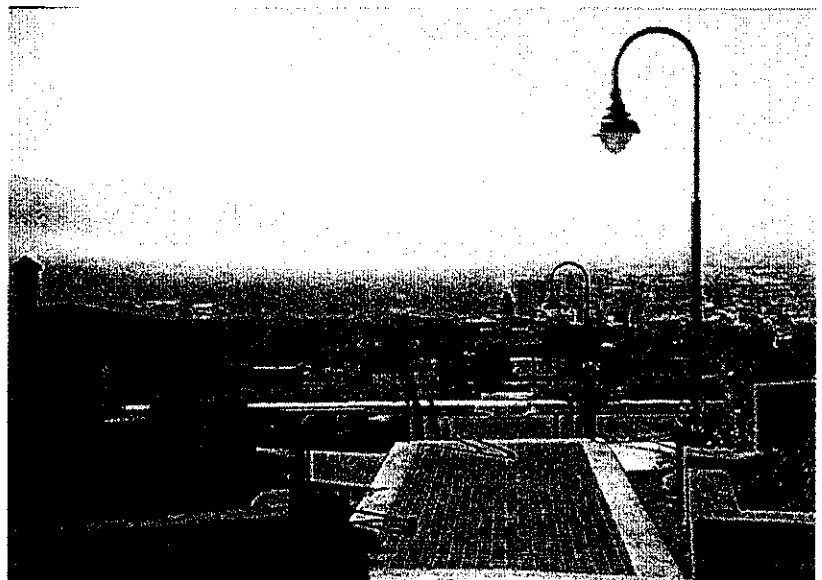
Presently the city is the focus of national attention as one of the top ten cities in America for business and economy. This interest has contributed to rapid increases in population and development and has created great concern for the city's future.

Most recently, Salt Lake City gained world wide attention as it was selected as the host city for the 2002 Winter Olympic Games.

Geography

Salt Lake City is located in the Salt Lake Valley of the Great Basin, a 756 square mile area that is bordered on three sides by mountains. To the east and south the Wasatch Range rises high above the city. To the west are the Oquirrh Mountains and to the north is the Great Salt Lake which extends its full 2,100 square miles. The city itself takes up only 90.5 square miles of the valley and lies in the northeast corner. It rests on the foothills of the mountains to the east, and spreads across the valley floor to the west.

There are numerous canyons that interface with the city and are easily accessed within a 60 minute drive from the city. Parleys, Emigration, Red Butte and City Creek are four of the major canyons that provide attractive waterways and accessibility to the mountains.



The Jordan River passes through the valley on the west side of the city and provides another important river corridor that meanders on its course to the Great Salt Lake.

The areas to the south of Salt Lake City were first developed as farming communities which stunted the physical expansion of the City proper. These communities have gradually developed into bedroom communities and residents of the adjacent communities often identify more with Salt Lake City and its resources than they do with their own communities. Within the city itself, particularly to the west, there are some areas witnessing expansion. However, more people move to the Salt Lake Valley and work in the city. The Valley's rapid population growth and the city's need for increased amenities has caused leadership in local government to seek solutions to the problems accompanying growth.

Population Growth and Associated Needs

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Utah's population reached 2,233,169 in 2000, an increase of 510,319 persons, or 29.6% from 1990. Of the entire state's 2.2 million people, nearly 75% of the population is accounted for in the northern metropolitan area of the state. Salt Lake City is the largest city of this area with a 1998 population of 174,348. This represents an increase of 14,412 persons since 1990 when the census population was 159,936. The 2000 census data for Salt Lake City was not yet completed therefore could not be used for this document.

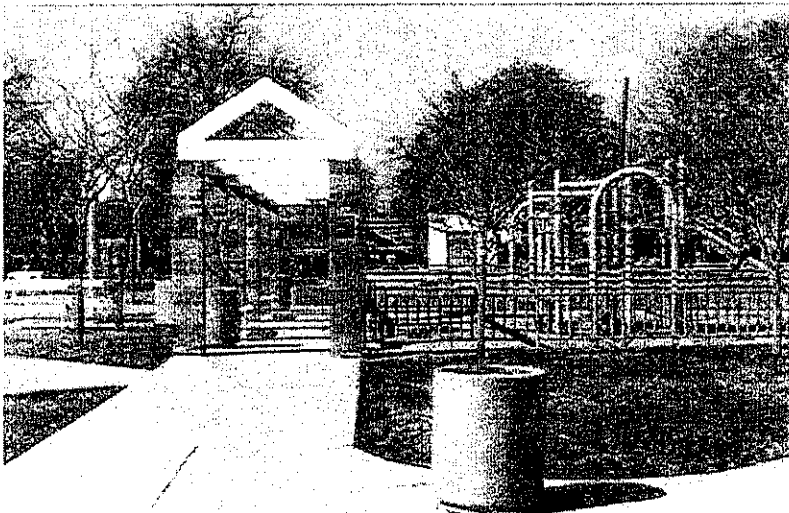
Minority Population of Salt Lake City 1990 Census

White	82%
Black	1.5%
Hispanic	9.7%
Asian	4.6%
American Indian	1.3%

From the 1990 census date, it was found that the minority population of Salt Lake City is about 18% of the total population.

Utah also has the largest average household in the nation at 3.06. Salt Lake City is slightly above that with an average size of 3.13.

Salt Lake City has a very young population. The median age in the nation is 38.4 years. In Salt Lake City in 1990, the median age was 31.0, and it is anticipated that by the year 2010, the median age in Utah will be 30.5 years. According to recent census data the state's population median age was 26.7 years and residents tend to live longer with an average lifespan of 77.7 years.



Even though the rate of growth in Salt Lake City exceeds 3%, the growth rate in the surrounding areas is even greater at 5.2%. This reflects both the high birth rate in the state and the rapid immigration into the area, and has contributed to the fact that Utah is the tenth fastest growing state in the nation.

Employment

Utah's economy performed well in 2000, with growth continuing on a moderate track. The decline in Utah's job growth rates bottomed out in the third quarter of 1999. Since 1994, the peak year of the

current cycle, the annual job growth rate has fallen gradually from 6.2% to 2.4% in 1999. This slower growth is largely due to no growth in exports, rapid escalation in housing prices, and economic improvements in other state economies. This orderly deceleration has now stabilized, and the rate of job growth increased slightly in 2000 to 2.6%, and is expected to be 2.7% in 2001. These increases are largely due to preparations for the 2002 Olympic Winter Games, and favorable growth in information technology, the heart of the "New Economy."

The most often cited advantage of doing business in the Salt Lake area, is the work force. It boasts a young labor force with a 94% literacy rate, an 85% high school graduation rate and more than 22% have college degrees. Several national companies that have located in the area have reported a 25 to 30 percent productivity advantage in their Utah facilities.

Utah's economy should continue to do well into 2001 for many of the same reasons it did well in 2000. Utah has a low cost of doing business; a pro-business regulatory environment; low business taxes; and, a solid utility, communications, education and transportation infrastructure. Utah also has numerous recreational opportunities; a youthful and educated work force; good universities; healthy lifestyles; and, a strong work ethic that should continue to favorably influence business location and expansion decisions.

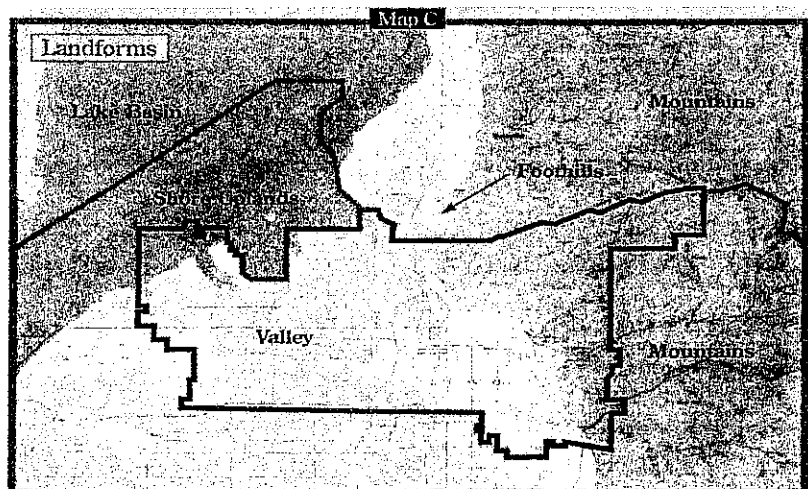
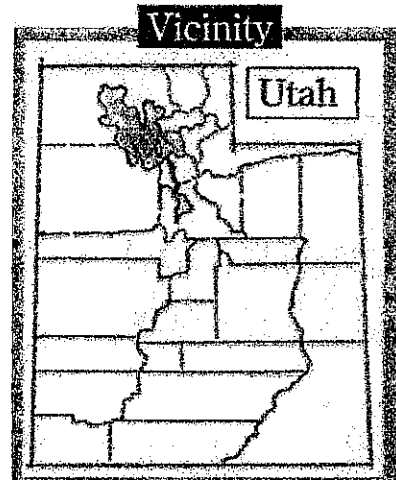
Cost of Living

Living conditions in Salt Lake City remain highly favorable in comparison to other American cities. In 1993 the first quarter reports indicated the cost of living in the city to be 3.1% below the national average. Because of this lower cost of living, ownership of family homes is common. Both existing and new homes are selling busily although home values have started to level off after several years of rapid increases.

Housing

In 2000, the value of permit-authorized construction in Utah was \$3.93 billion, less than 2% below last year's record high of \$3.97 billion. The residential sector, this past year, has not fared quite as well as the nonresidential sector. In terms of residential construction value, 2000 ranks as one of the best year's ever, recording nearly \$2.2 billion in new construction. However, when measured in terms of the number of new dwelling units, residential construction activity is down 10%. Future growth in the city will consist of infill housing and a moderate conversion of existing properties to higher-density dwellings, particularly in the central city area.

The need for additional subsidized housing is very great. There are numerous low income applicants on public housing waiting lists.



Most of them are families, but the list also includes elderly and disabled persons.

Education

Seven school districts are found in the Salt Lake Valley metropolitan area. The Salt Lake City school district is the largest with 27 elementary schools, 5 junior high or intermediate schools, and 3 high schools.

Salt Lake City is also the home of the University of Utah, a major University of approximately 27,000 students. The University of Utah Medical Center, Westminster College, Salt Lake Community College and other institutions of higher education are also located in the city.

Government

Due to the changes in the economy, population and related issues over the past few decades, government has also undergone important changes. In the late 1970's sentiment grew regarding the fact that the city's long standing Commission form of government could no longer address all the pertinent public issues. Voters selected a council/mayor form of government with the first general election held in November of 1979.

The new government functions with the mayor as the executive branch. A seven member council is selected from seven specific geographic districts with no at-large members. The parks and recreation concerns are represented by Public Services at a cabinet level within the mayor's executive branch.

The Public Services Department closely monitors its finances and initiates the planning process as it relates to its department.

Transportation

Salt Lake City, located roughly equidistant from all major Western markets, is literally at "The Crossroads". East-west and north-south interstate highways bisect the city. Three railroads and an international airport are also within its boundaries.

Within the city, the Utah Transit Authority provides an extensive bus system that operates over most of the city streets. Monthly passes are available and free fare zones are provided in some of the downtown areas. Reduced rates for students and senior citizens are also provided as well as Flextran bus service for the physically challenged. The bus system adequately serves the overall parks system in the city.

A light rail line operating from downtown Salt Lake City to the south end of the valley, along the old Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way has recently been constructed. For the transit system to be successful, however, expanded bus service and the light rail line must be integrated. A spur to the University of Utah is currently under construction and an additional spur to the Salt Lake International Airport and "commuter rail line" is being considered.

Overview of the Parks and Recreation System

Any discussion of the Parks and Recreation system of Salt Lake City must include five major functional components of the supply of Parks and Recreation services including Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, State and National Parks, non-profit organizations and private profit oriented organizations.

Salt Lake City

In the early years of the community, services provided by the city amounted to maintaining one large, tree-filled open space where the citizens could take a weekend 'buggy' ride. The early citizens, having come from an area of the country with ample rainfall and plenty of park-like forested areas, placed a premium on the establishment of open space similar to the accepted norm. This significant early open space is known as Liberty Park, a 100 acre mainstay of Salt Lake City's park system.

As the city expanded during the early part of this century the newer parks were still much like Liberty Park, with many trees and green grass. However, an increased demand for more active recreation during that time resulted in the development of ball diamonds and large treeless play spaces in these new parks.

Generally, the new sites were leftovers from other public facilities (i.e. city landfill and/or cemetery) or part of the estates of wealthy citizens. By the midpoint of this century most of the present day larger parks were in existence, even if only as green open spaces.

Over the next twenty-five years developments to parks occurred on an issue by issue basis. For instance, if an area supported a significant amount of 8-12 year old boys, there would be a request for a ball diamond. The Parks Department would select an open space in an existing park and put up a backstop.



This issue by issue development process resulted in parks with a fairly significant percentage of their total space allocated to specific activities. Unfortunately, without master planning, only cursory consideration was given to functional relationships between various uses within a given facility. Thus, passive open spaces were allowed to be cluttered with active recreational facilities.

With the change of leadership within city government in 1976, an awareness of the need to plan for the future was reintroduced. For the first time in the city's history, a Landscape Architect was added to the recently renamed Parks and Recreation Department and the Division of Parks Planning and Development was created.

In 1977 a parks and recreation master plan was adopted. Mini parks were built to provide recreation in established neighborhoods with a lack of available and significant open space.

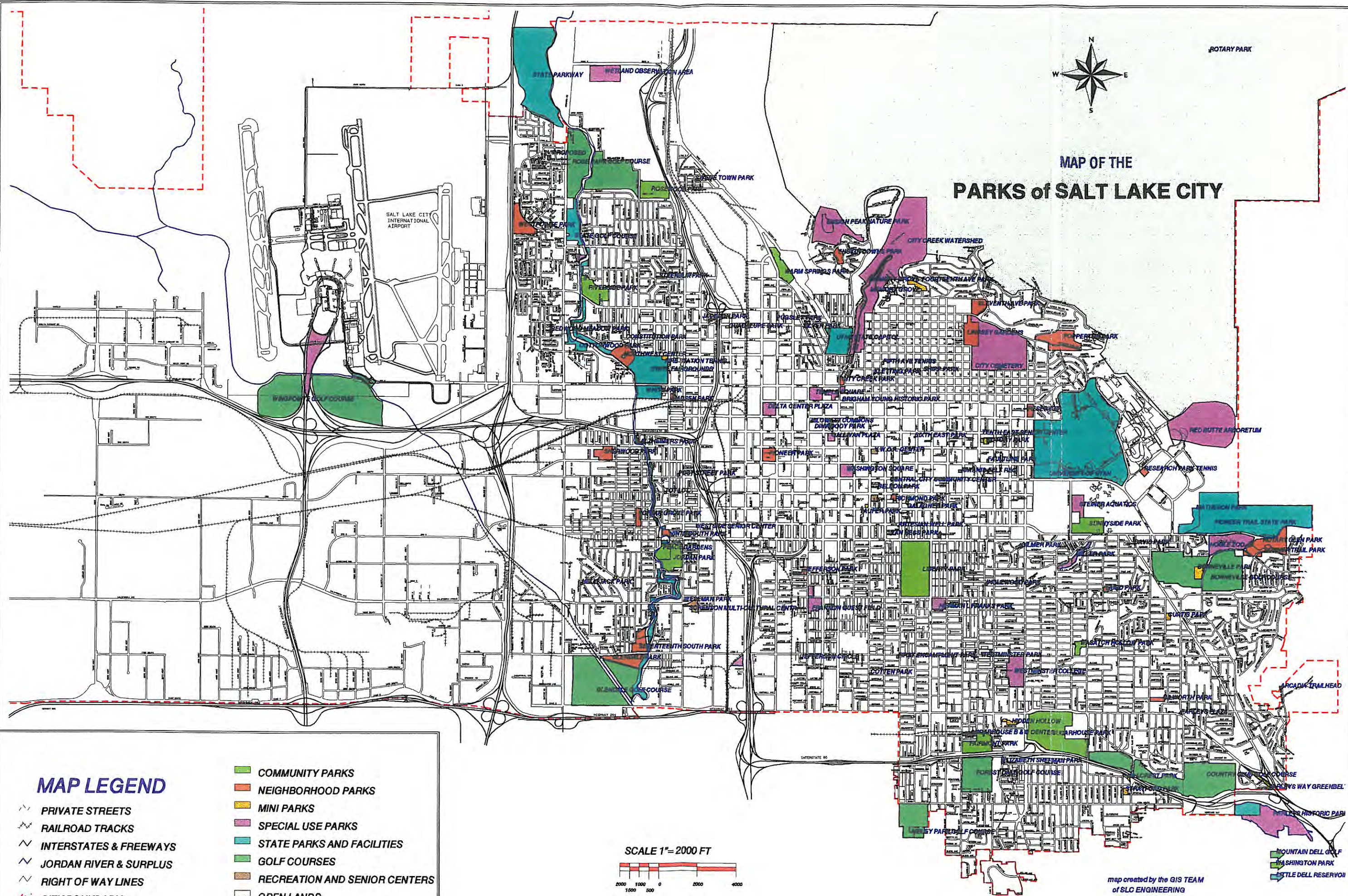
In 1980 the city introduced into its process the Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) in order to identify all necessary Capital Improvement Projects within a 5-year time frame and bring the city closer to national standards.

Recently, the city reorganized and the parks and recreation department and it is now under the direction of the Public Services Department (PSD). The Public Services Department is ultimately responsible for the baseline operations and maintenance of these parks and public lands. Three functional entities make up the parks and leisure activities for the city: park maintenance, golf operations & maintenance, and youth & family programming. Salt Lake County has recently assumed responsibility for the operation of the majority of recreation programming, recreation centers and swimming pools. This was done to avoid providing duplicate services at a higher cost to the tax payer.



There are currently 71 formally developed parks in the Salt Lake City park system totaling approximately 636.80 acres. (See Appendices 5, 6, 7, & 8). Also under the jurisdiction of the Public Services Department are approximately 47.25 acres of street scape islands, nearly 1,300 acres of informally developed open space, trails and nature preserves as well as 42.75 acres of other recreation and maintenance facilities. In addition, there are 1,164 acres of golf courses which are also maintained by the City, however, the Golf Division is enterprise funded and covers it's own operating and maintenance costs. In total, the Public Services Department is responsible for managing over 3,000 acres of property, of which only 21% is in formally developed parks, constituting less than 4% of the entire City.

The parks in Salt Lake City appear to be generally well distributed. A distribution map was created using park accessibility radiuses provided by the National Recreation & Park Association (NRPA) and can be found in Appendix 1. This map does not adequately show the physical barriers such as steep slopes, busy interstates and highways or rivers presenting problems for

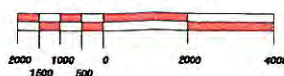


MAP LEGEND

- PRIVATE STREETS
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- INTERSTATES & FREEWAYS
- JORDAN RIVER & SURPLUS
- RIGHT OF WAY LINES
- CITY BOUNDARY

- COMMUNITY PARKS
- NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS
- MINI PARKS
- SPECIAL USE PARKS
- STATE PARKS AND FACILITIES
- GOLF COURSES
- RECREATION AND SENIOR CENTERS
- OPEN LANDS

SCALE 1" = 2000 FT



map created by the GIS TEAM
of SLC ENGINEERING
Revised 08 Feb 01

pedestrian and bicycle access. Further detail of park distribution is discussed in each to the community assessments.

Salt Lake City Community Parks and some Neighborhood Parks are often crowded on weekends due to scheduled league games and events. Play fields are often reserved for these scheduled league games as are many picnic shelters. Residents are requesting more passive open space be made available for family time, picnics, and quiet reflection without the distraction of structured games or events. However, public opinion of Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation is favorable. Currently, there is a major interest in public open space, nature preserves, skate parks, multi-purpose athletic fields, and trails that needs to be addressed.

Salt Lake County

Traditionally, the services provided by Salt Lake County within the city revolved around Multi-Purpose Centers, Senior Centers and Swimming Pools. Recently, the city and county agreed to turn over all indoor recreation facilities (excluding the Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center) and recreation programs into the capable hands of the County. Salt Lake County offers the same recreation programs to the citizens of Salt Lake City which competed with the City's programs. Eliminating the majority of Salt Lake City's recreation programs allows the City to redirect funds into other areas of youth programming making the change economical for the City and the tax payers. The County already employs adequate staff members to cover the increased number of recreation participants. The County is more experienced in managing indoor recreation facilities, swimming pools, and ice skating facilities. Salt Lake County runs twelve recreation centers, with the addition of the Central City Fitness & Recreation Center, Kiwanis Felt Recreation Center, and Northwest Recreation Center, the County will run fifteen. The Salt Lake City Sports Complex which includes the Steiner Aquatic Center and Ice Sheet Center as well as the Fairmont Natatorium will also be managed by the County when they are completed. The Recreation Centers supply the majority of indoor public facilities throughout the city. For a list of County recreation centers and programs see Appendix 2 or visit their website at www.parks-recreation.org.

The Northwest Multi-Purpose Center was funded through county sources even though it can be found within a city park. Both the Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center and Steiner Aquatic Center were partially funded with county monies, as well as the city and private investors. The county also provides several small community centers and senior centers throughout the city. However, Multi-Purpose or Recreation Centers are typically found only in those areas of the city historically eligible for federal funding, leaving the remaining areas of the city without this type of public facility.

State and National Parks

Federal lands border the City on the east and north sides allowing trail access for hiking, mountain biking, and nature exploration opportunities. Several trail heads have been developed for residents to obtain access to this great natural resource. The Wasatch National Forest has abundant resources for camping, picnicking, and hiking for those individuals who have the necessary transportation.

State Parks are also available inside and outside of Salt Lake City. The capitol grounds provide excellent passive recreation space for Capitol Hill residents and the new Governors Park being proposed will be a great asset to the East Bench Community. The Great Salt Lake and it's state managed beaches, though outside the City, provide summer recreation opportunities for all residents.

Non-profit Organizations

Beyond the normal YWCA and Boy and Girl Scout related functions there exists a system of church related activities. Many conveniently located church houses contain an indoor basketball court, small performing stages and rooms for various self-improving hobbies, crafts and meetings. Even though the church facilities are targeted for specific uses and are limited in their scope, the churches have expressed little interest in broadening the services they provide recreationally.

Private Organizations

Recently, with the expanding interest in health and fitness, there has been a significant increase in health clubs. Not coincidently, these clubs have sprung up in those more affluent communities with limited public funding allocations. The City also contains the normal allotment of bowling alleys, karate, gymnastic, and dance instruction as well as archery and gun ranges.



Relationships of Parks and Recreation to Other Functions

Salt Lake County

As outlined, the relationship between the City and County consists of recreation facilities and programs supplied and managed by the County. Many of these facilities are built on City land and City facilities are used for programmed activities. The County has the benefit of using resources provided by the Zoo, Art, and Parks Tax (ZAP). This additional funding source has already proved beneficial to Salt Lake City and County residents. The new Fairmont Natatorium was funded with ZAP monies.

In the Salt Lake County Parks and Recreation Master Plan (1993) they recognize a 258 acre shortfall on community parks and/or open space. Population and demographic indicators unquestionably bespeak the need for additional park and open space in the Salt Lake City Planning Area. The difficulty, however, is not with the perceived need but rather the reality that there are no large parcels of land available for park development.

Consequently, Salt Lake County recommends that Salt Lake City and the county cooperatively and aggressively pursue an extensive land acquisition program within the Jordan River corridor, to become part of the implementation and development of a comprehensive Jordan River parkway and trails system. This is likely the only resource still available that affords a substantial opportunity to tender an open space environment into public proprietorship.

Salt Lake School District

Area high schools represent another 73 acres of public open space, but are of limited availability to the local citizenry. Consequently, school properties were not factored into the needs assessment formula. Presently, the city and the school district are working on a plan to allow easier access of school properties for local citizens. School grounds, especially indoor school facilities, represent a vital component to the success of a comprehensive park system. School facilities could serve as a consistently strong asset to the city and county by allowing it to meet public programmed recreational needs at numerous locations. However, facility use fees currently required by the school district do not always fit within program budgets and thereby jeopardize their success.

Many cities, including Denver, Colorado, have created agreements concerning public use of school facilities, called Facility Use Agreements. These agreements allow certain non-school organizations access to facilities at no charge whose primary function is the promotion of health, safety, education or welfare of the community in general including City and County Recreation Departments, Scouting Groups, Civic and Neighborhood Improvement Associations, Urban Renewal Authorities, Civil Defense, and the Red Cross. Salt Lake City Schools would retain priority use in scheduling these facilities. This type of agreement should be evaluated by the City and School District to review the possible applications to Salt Lake City.

Approaches Used For Citizen Participation

Citizen Interaction

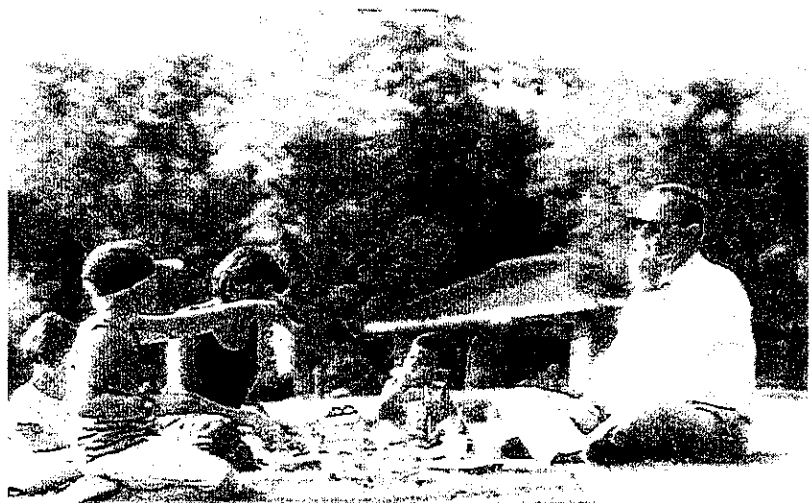
As a critical component of this planning process, meetings were held in strategic areas of the community in an attempt to establish a direct communication line between the Parks Division and citizens of the city. The meetings were advertised through the local newspaper, radio and the community councils. Many constructive comments were offered during these sessions. As a follow up to the meetings and in an effort to obtain more input, written surveys were also distributed through the community councils and local libraries. For this report, over four hundred surveys were distributed throughout the community and 82 surveys were returned to the Parks Division. In addition to the written survey, a scientific phone survey of 200 random individuals was conducted. The results of the meetings as well as the written and phone surveys provided specific information and greatly aided in the development of this report. See Appendix 4 for survey results.

Steering Committee

To facilitate continued citizen input through the planning process, a steering committee comprised of a member from all seven council districts and key city staff was organized. The group has provided key insight into the desires, concerns, and needs of the community.

Advisory Boards

The philosophy behind the Recreation Advisory Committee revolves around citizen involvement in parks and recreation development and policy issues before formal enactment. It also provides a forum for concerned citizens to interject desires during formation of development and policy proposals.



Public Resources

Overview

Of the 71 parks in the Salt Lake City Parks system, 19 can be considered neighborhood parks collectively equipped with customary playground equipment, picnic areas, baseball backstops, and drinking fountains. Nine of the 75 parks are considered community parks with several athletic fields as well as aesthetic passive open spaces. Two of the most popular parks are large urban parks, Liberty Park and Sugarhouse Park, plus eight golf courses. Several of these parks have historic and/or distinctive archeological features. See Appendices 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12 for more information.

Formerly the Recreation Division, the Youth and Family Programming Division, in spite of a small full-time staff is endeavoring to build a variety of programs to provide needed leisure programs and activities to support a vital community. The Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center is still owned and operated by Salt Lake City. They offer a number of youth recreation programs, after-school and summer programs and a technology center available to residents of all ages. The center also houses the office for Global Art Ways, which organizes art displays and programs throughout the City. Eight golf courses are still under Salt Lake City's jurisdiction and they promote lessons for adults and children at every course as well as scheduled tournaments. The Gallivan Center also offers over 300 community events annually. See Appendix 3 for programs offered by Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake County has recently assumed responsibility for all other recreation programs as well as the additional fitness and recreation centers and swimming pools. The community surveys indicated a need for additional indoor recreation opportunities. The County is currently funding the construction of the Fairmont Natatorium through the Zoo, Arts and Park (ZAP) tax. Opportunities to expand current recreation centers,



replace the Deseret Gymnasium, provide a recreation center in the sugarhouse/eastbench communities, and upgrade the Central City Community Center should be evaluated. An indoor ice sheet is also a common request by citizens and the Salt Lake City Sports Complex expansion includes two ice sheets.

Identifying Needs and Standards

There are several approaches to estimating needs for park and recreation facilities. They include the use of national standards, measurement of participation levels, input from surveys and public meetings, goal setting and participation by steering committee members.

The most recognized standards are those published by the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA). In 1983 the NRPA published a report titled "Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards" and updated the report in 1996. These standards were felt to be most useful if stated in quantifiable terms of acres or facilities per given population level, i.e., 10 acres of park per 1,000 population. The problem with using national standards is that they do not reflect local conditions. Along with other communities, Salt Lake City is attempting to establish their own standards using public input and participation as guidelines. These standards will need to be adjusted periodically to reflect recreation trends and community needs.



Large Urban Parks Inventory and Needs Assessment

Two parks stand out among the minds of Salt Lake City and County residents, Liberty Park and Sugarhouse Park. With one hundred acres or more each these two facilities are outdoor meccas for both the young and old alike.

Large urban parks are recreational areas that may serve an entire region. These are often over 100 acres in size and may include areas of natural quality suitable for outdoor recreation activities such as golfing, picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and hiking. Large urban parks may be more specialized than the community or neighborhood parks. While they sometimes contain traditional park facilities like playground structures or tennis courts, they may also be dedicated to one particular use, such as golf. Large urban parks are usually located to take advantage of unique natural or cultural features.

Liberty Park

100 ac

(600 East 1000 South)

The oldest park in the greater Salt Lake area, it was purchased by the City in 1881. Significant historical architectural features, including a former grist mill and farm home, remain. The park provides a swimming pool, a sixteen court tennis center, a covered picnic pavilion, an enclosed picnic shelter, concessions, sand volleyball and basketball courts. Also within the park boundaries are Tracy Aviary, a fresh water lake, and the Seven Canyons fountain. Liberty Park is the location for many cultural and social events attracting spectators from around the valley.

Sugarhouse Park

115 ac

(1602 East 2100 South)

This park is owned and operated by the Sugarhouse Park Authority, however Salt Lake City provides half of it's operating costs. The park is very popular and hosts many events including fireworks on the Fourth of July, Christmas Light Display, Easter Egg Hunt, etc. On an everyday basis, visitors can enjoy three volleyball courts, three baseball diamonds, picnic shelters, creek, lake, one informal diamond, one soccer field, two play structures, and a series of walking/jogging trails.

GOLF COURSES

Bonneville Golf Course

180 ac

(2140 East 1000 South)

Built in 1929, this eighteen hole golf course had the highest attendance rate in 1994. A clubhouse and driving range are also available for public use.

Salt Lake Country Club Golf Course

381 ac

(I-80 and 2300 East, lower Parleys)

This picturesque golf course has eighteen holes with the longest yardage of all the Salt Lake City public courses. Built in the 1920's at it's current location, this course also has the largest driving range and beautiful clubhouse.

Salt Lake City Large Urban Parks

Size: 100+ acres

Service Area: citywide

Typical Features:

Walking
Biking
Golf
Boating
Fishing
Swimming
Hiking
Restrooms

Existing Large Urban Park Inventory

Liberty Park	100 ac.
Sugarhouse Park	115 ac.
Total	215 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Salt Lake City

Existing Inventory:

215 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.24 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

649.40 acres

**Existing Large Urban Park
and Golf Courses
Inventory**

Liberty Park	100 ac.
Sugarhouse Park	115 ac.
Bonneville G.C.	180 ac.
Country Club G.C.	381 ac.
Forest Dale G.C.	61.11 ac.
Glendale G.C.	175.8 ac.
Mt. Dell G.C.	300 ac.
Nibley Park G.C.	50 ac.
Rose Park G.C.	120 ac.
Wingpointe G.C.	193.5 ac.
Total	1,676.41

**Recommended
Large Urban Park with
Golf Courses Standard
for Salt Lake City**

Existing Inventory:

1,676.41 acres

Existing Ratio:

9.69 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none

Forest Dale Golf Course

61.11 ac

(2375 South 900 East)

Located in the Sugarhouse Community this nine hole golf course was opened in 1935. The clubhouse has just recently been refurbished.

Glendale Golf Course

175.8 ac

(1630 West 2100 South)

The only golf course in the West Community, this eighteen hole course was opened in 1969. The driving range and clubhouse make this a well rounded course.

Mountain Dell Golf Course

300 ac

(Parleys Canyon)

The original eighteen holes were constructed in 1962. The additional eighteen were added in 1992. The course also boasts a driving range and clubhouse.

Nibley Park Golf Course

50 ac

(2780 South 700 East)

This is the smallest golf course in the city as well as the oldest, opened in 1921. A nine hole golf course which also contains a small driving range and clubhouse.

Rose Park Golf Course

120 ac

(1386 North Redwood Road)

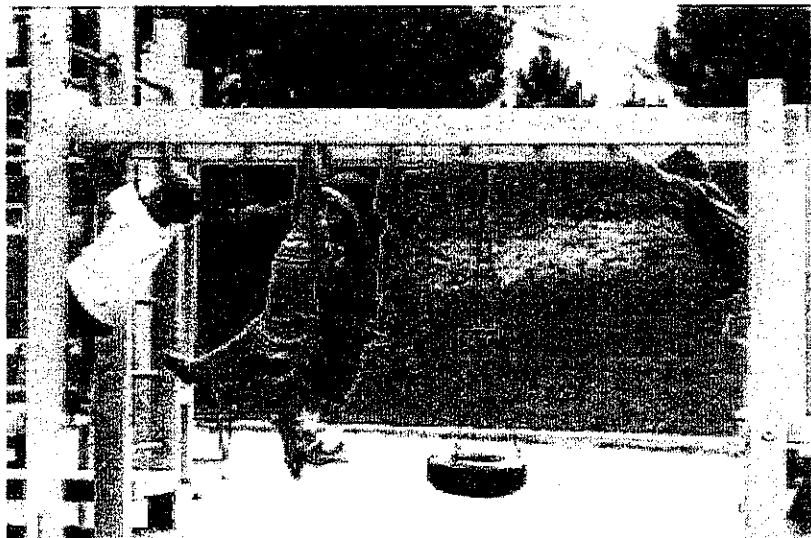
Built in 1957, this eighteen hole course has become increasingly popular. It can also boast a large driving range and clubhouse.

Wingpointe Golf Course

193.5 ac

(I-80 and 4000 West)

Located at the airport, this eighteen hole course was built in 1991. The course also has a driving range and clubhouse.



Community Parks Inventory and Needs Assessment

A community park is planned primarily to provide recreational activities and structures for young people and adults. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged. They usually exceed 15 acres in size and often have sport fields, water bodies, nature trails or similar features as the central focus of the park. They require more support facilities such as parking and restrooms than neighborhood parks.

Community parks serve a much larger area than neighborhood parks and offer more facilities. Where there are no neighborhood parks, the community park can also serve the neighborhood park function. The community park service area covers a one to two mile radius.

The total acreage of community parks in Salt Lake City is 430 acres. The matrix shown in Appendix 7 & 12 lists more completely the acreage and activities provided at these park facilities. Listed below are brief descriptions of Salt Lake City's community parks:

Eleventh Avenue Park
(11th Avenue Terrace Hills)

25 ac

This park has eight tennis courts, a volleyball court, basketball court, and a soccer/football field.

Lindsey Gardens
(9th Avenue M Street)

15.25 ac

Adjacent to Eleventh Avenue Park, Lindsey Gardens has two little league baseball fields, a regulation baseball field, two tennis courts, a covered picnic shelter and playground. These two parks provide a hub for programmed recreational activities.

Fairmont Park
(2361 South 900 East)

30 ac

Located adjacent to Interstate 80, the park possesses one soccer field,

Salt Lake City Community Parks

Size: 15+ acres

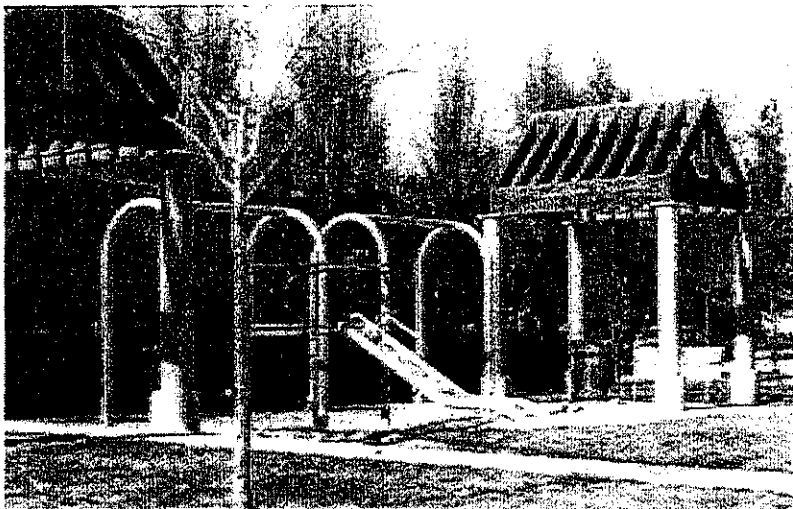
Service Area: 1 to 2 mile radius

Typical Features:

- Play structure
- Picnic facilities
- Sport fields
- Tennis courts
- Volleyball courts
- Trails
- Parking
- Restrooms

Existing Community Park Inventory

Eleventh Avenue Park	25 ac.
Lindsey Gardens	15.25 ac.
Fairmont Park	30 ac.
Jordan Park	33.5 ac.
Riverside Park	28.5 ac.
Rosewood Park	22.25 ac.
Sunnyside Park	25.5 ac.
Warm Springs Park	12 ac.
Westpoint Park	23 ac.
Total	215 ac.



**Existing Community
Park Acres from Other
Communities**

<u>City</u>	<u>Acres/1,000 Standard</u>
Boise, ID	0.5
Reno, NV	1.4
Tacoma, WA	1.9
Salt Lake City	1.24

**Recommended
Community Park
Standard for Salt Lake City**

Existing Inventory:

215 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.24 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

3 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

303.64 acres

two soccer/football fields, a little league baseball field, softball field, five tennis courts, four sand volleyball courts, two covered picnic shelters, a senior center, Sugarhouse Boys & Girls Club, a fresh water lake and creek and a swimming pool. The swimming pool includes indoor competitive/instructional pool and leisure water activities area including water slides. The park is often crowded with numerous programmed recreational activities.

Jordan Park

33.5 ac

(900 West 1000 South)

Built in the early 1920's, this park is known for its International Peace Gardens. It also has many facilities including a little league baseball field, two softball fields, two tennis courts, a volleyball court, two covered picnic shelters and an aging swimming pool. The swimming pool is scheduled for removal and will be replaced by a skateboard park which is in the design phase. Located adjacent to the Jordan River, it has the potential to be a key facility on the Jordan River Parkway.

Riverside Park

28.5 ac

(711 North 1400 West)

This park borders the Jordan River and connects two segments of the Jordan River Parkway. Some of the facilities available at this park include two soccer fields, a football field, little league baseball fields, three regulation baseball fields, four tennis courts, a basketball court, volleyball court, and two covered picnic shelters.

Rosewood Park

22.25 ac

(1200 North 1200 West)

Originally constructed in 1977, this park is being considered for expansion in order to accommodate the current programmed activities and to allow for needed neighborhood facilities such as picnic pavilions. Two soccer fields, two softball fields, a regulation baseball field, eight tennis courts, and a volleyball court are some of the facilities available.

Sunnyside Park

25.5 ac

(1600 East 800 South)

This park accommodates many programmed recreational activities and is often overcrowded with picnicking, football, soccer, baseball and softball games. Sunnyside Park is adjacent to Steiner Aquatic Center which currently offers indoor and outdoor swimming facilities and is being



studied for expansion. An Olympic sized ice sheet is currently under construction at the Steiner Aquatic Center. The University of Utah has proposed to build a baseball complex which would better connect Sunnyside Park to Steiner Aquatic Center.

Warm Springs Park

12 ac

(840 North 300 West)

This park has recently been partially renovated to be more accessible. It includes a youth soccer field and two tennis courts. The north end of the park is currently being restored to make better use of the existing wetlands as an interpretive area in conjunction with the adjacent Children's Museum.

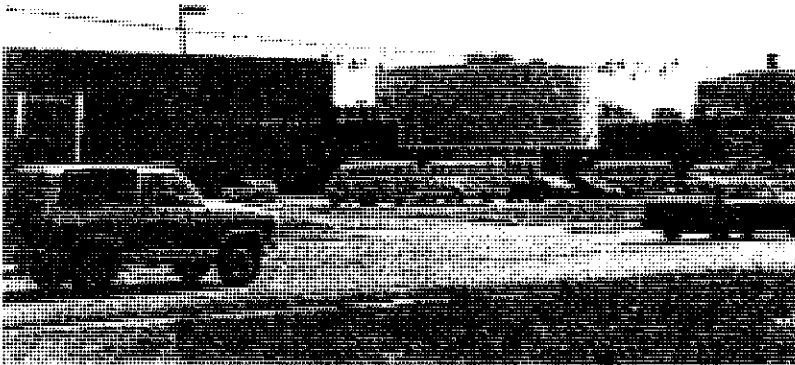
Westpoint Park

23 ac

(1100 North 2000 West)

This park has only recently been completed. The park consists of two tennis courts, one volleyball court, and one play structure. Current development includes additional sport fields, restrooms, parking, playground, and walking trail.

The NRPA standards recommend 5 to 8 acres per 1,000 population. Salt Lake City's current ratio of 1.3 acres / 1,000 is well below this standard. When compared to other communities in the region, Salt Lake City is below average. However, Liberty Park and Sugarhouse Park serve a dual purpose as both large urban and community parks, their acreage has not been added as a part of the current ratio. The service area of a community park averages about a 1 to 2 mile radius. See Appendix 1 for park distribution map. The larger multi-service community parks remain popular because they provide a wider range of activities, are easier to program and are less expensive to maintain on a per acre basis.



Neighborhood Parks Inventory and Needs Assessment

Salt Lake City Neighborhood Parks

Size: 5 to 15 acres

Service Area: 1/2 mile radius

Typical Features:

- Play structure
- Picnic facilities
- Volleyball courts
- Multi-use play fields
- Trails
- Parking
- Restrooms

Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. In addition to their recreation value, they also provide a source of open space and aesthetic quality in the neighborhood. Neighborhood parks are generally small in size (5 to 15 acres) and serve an area of approximately 1/2 mile radius. Since these parks are located within walking and bicycling distance of most users, the activities they offer become a daily pastime for neighborhood children. Typical features include play structure, picnic facilities, volleyball courts, multiuse play fields, trails, parking, and restrooms. While it is not necessarily the rule, these parks sometimes provide space for organized sporting or neighborhood events. The total amount of neighborhood park acreage is approximately 201.75 acres. See Appendix 6 & 12 for more information on neighborhood parks.

Existing Neighborhood Park Inventory

City Creek Park	4 ac.
Constitution Park	18.25 ac.
Dee Glen/Oakhills	5.25 ac.
Dilworth Park	4.5 ac.
Donner Trail Park	17 ac.
Ensign Downs Park	7 ac.
Glendale Park	6 ac.
Herman Franks Park	10 ac.
Jefferson Park	3.25 ac.
Ninth South Park	4.5 ac.
Pioneer Park	11 ac.
Poplar Grove	6.75 ac.
Popperton Park	8 ac.
Research Park	3.5 ac.
Reservoir Park	6.5 ac.
Rotary Glen Park	24.3 ac.
Seventeenth South	17 ac.
Sherwood Park	12.75 ac.
Wasatch Hollow	2 ac.
Total	171.55ac.

City Creek Park

4 ac

(2nd Avenue & State)

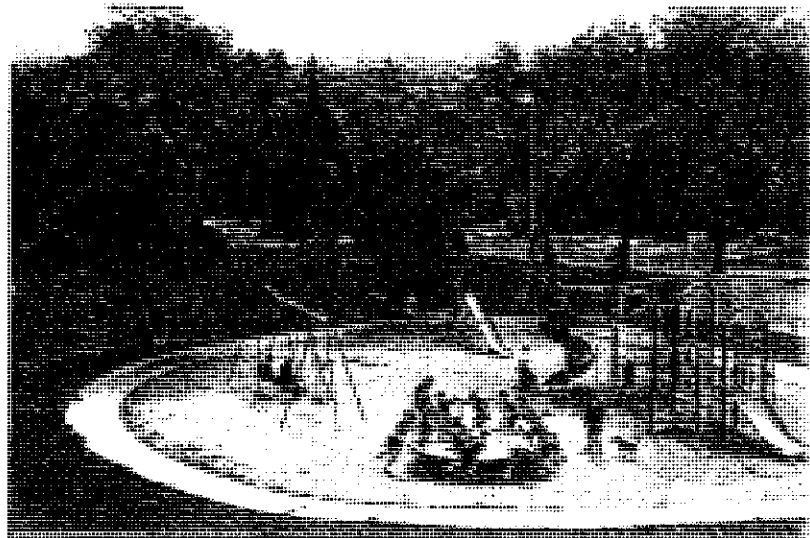
This park was developed in 1995 in order to bring City Creek to the surface again as a historic and natural feature. This downtown park is known for it's soothing water feature and serenity. Containing none of the usual park features, i.e. playgrounds, it has become popular with neighboring residents as well as tourists and the downtown working population.

Constitution Park

18.25 ac

(300 North 1300 West)

Adjacent to the State Fairgrounds and the Jordan River Parkway, this park has become a vital piece of the Jordan River Parkway. The park includes a soccer/football field, two softball fields, two tennis courts, a volleyball court, three covered picnic shelters, and swimming pool. Salt Lake County manages the Northwest Community Center located on the site.



Dee Glen Smith/Oakhills Park 5.25
(2425 East 1216 South and Wasatch Blvd. 1220 South)
These two parks are located next to each other creating a neighborhood park. Dee Glen Smith Park encompasses two baseball diamonds and Oakhills Park has eight tennis courts.

Dilworth Park 4.5 ac
(1900 South 2100 East)
Adjacent to Dilworth Elementary School, this park remains very busy during school days. The park includes two tennis courts, a little league baseball field, and regulation baseball field.

Donner Trail Park 17 ac
(2710 East 940 South)
A significant piece of property located at the future intersection of Shoreline Trail and Emigration Creek Trail. This park consists mainly of jogging and biking trails along with two play structures. It was developed by the city in 1987. The newly acquired Rotary Park adjacent to the park, includes covered picnic areas.

Ensign Downs Park 7 ac
(800 North 80 East)
Formerly owned by the school district and developed by a nearby church, the park came to the city as part of a land trade. Approximately half of the seven acres has recently been developed. The park now contains a softball field, two tennis courts and a play structure.

Glendale Park 6 ac
(1200 West 1700 South)
This park includes two little league baseball fields and eight tennis courts. It lies adjacent to the Glendale Golf Course and Raging Waters Aquatic Park.

Herman Franks Park 10 ac
(700 East 1300 South)
This park, near Liberty Park, encompasses two little league baseball fields, a small play structure, and a regulation baseball field. The park has been designated an off leash dog park.

Jefferson Park 3.25 ac
(1000 South West Temple)
This park works dually as a detention basin for storm water runoff as do many of the parks. It contains only a play structure and soccer/football field.

Ninth South River Park 4 ac
(900 South 1000 West)
Developed as part of the Jordan River Parkway this park is used mainly as a trail head with picnic facilities.

Pioneer Park 11 ac
(400 South 300 West)
This downtown park includes a tennis court, basketball court, and three volleyball courts. It has been recently renovated to include a farmers market and is on local and national historic registers.

Existing Neighborhood Park Acres from Other Communities

City	Acres/1,000 Standard
Boise, ID	1.1
Reno, NV	1.2
Tacoma, WA	1.1
Salt Lake City	1.05

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Salt Lake City

Existing Inventory:

171.55 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.1 acres/1,000

NRPA Standard:

1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000

Current Unmet Need:

45.25 acres

Poplar Grove**6.75 ac**

(1190 West 800 South)

This park includes a little league baseball field, two tennis courts, a basketball court, covered picnic shelter, and sand volleyball court. Some renovations have recently been made.

Popperton Park**38.25 ac**(1350 East 11th Avenue)

This park, of which only eight acres are developed, serves as a trail head for the Shoreline Trail. The park includes two soccer/football fields and a playground. Future plans are being discussed for walking trails, picnic areas, basketball, and restroom facilities.

Research Park**3.5 ac**

(Pollock Road Ft. Douglas)

This park was developed first as part of Fort Douglas. Research Park includes five tennis courts, a basketball court and two volleyball courts. Red Butte Creek borders the park making it a part of the proposed trail system.

Reservoir Park**6.5 ac**

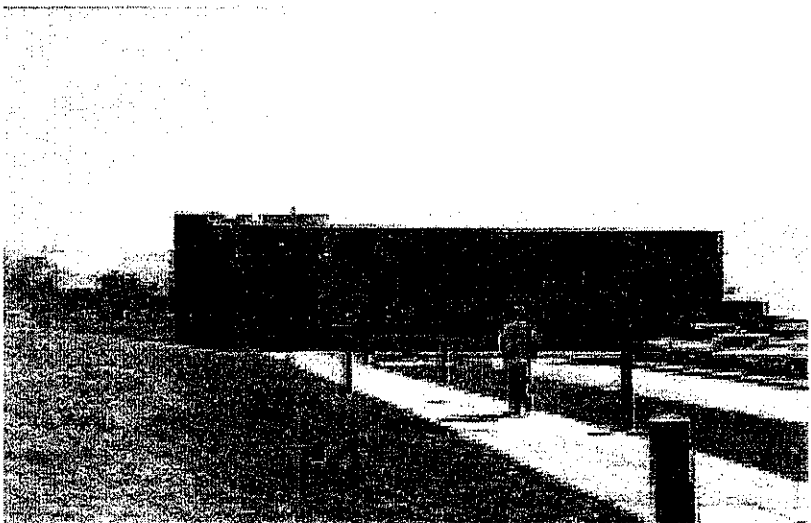
(1300 East South Temple)

A historic park, it includes the Art Barn with the Finch Lane Art Gallery, an informal baseball field and two tennis courts. The fate of the four existing tennis courts on top of the aging reservoir is uncertain. This park services many University students in addition to neighboring residents.

Rotary Glen Park**24.3 ac**

(Wasatch Dr. and Sunnyside Ave.)

Recently purchased by the city, this park is located adjacent to Parleys Creek at the base of Parleys Canyon. The park is currently used for picnicking and some organized soccer games. A master plan is being developed for this park to better coordinate activities and renovate facilities.



Seventeenth South Park
(1150 West 1700 South)

17 ac

This park was originally developed by the state as a part of the Jordan River Parkway. Bordered by the Jordan River, this park includes soccer/football fields, picnic areas, restrooms, and fitness trails.

Sherwood Park

12.75 ac

(1700 South 1500 West)

Sherwood Park contains several available facilities including a picnic facility, two regulation baseball fields, and a softball field.

Wasatch Hollow Park

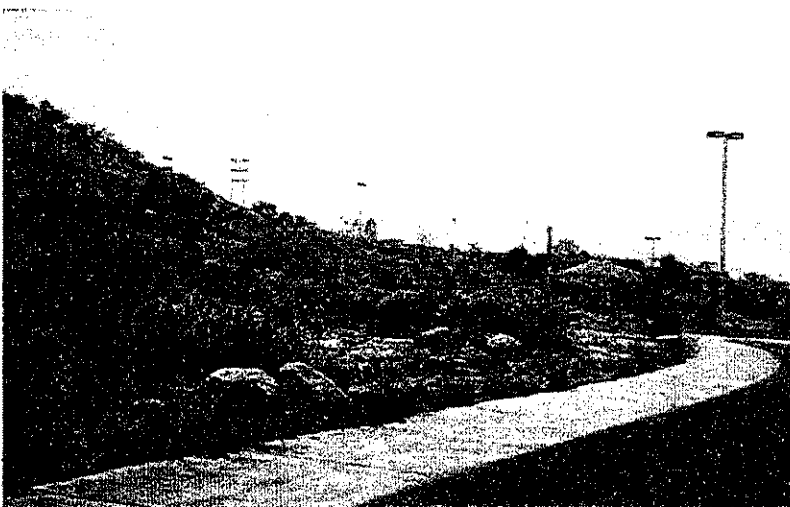
20 ac

(1700 South 1600 East)

Two acres of this park was recently developed. The outstanding feature of this park is its large accessible play structure. While most of the site will remain natural, it will eventually be a part of the Emigration Creek Trail.

The NRPA recommends 1.25 to 2.5 acres per 1,000 population. Salt Lake City's current ratio of 1.1 acres/1,000 is not within this standard. When compared to other communities in the region, it is about average. The service area of a neighborhood park is about a half mile radius. Users of a neighborhood park should not have to cross a major arterial street or other barriers, such as a river or steep slope to reach a park. See Appendix 1 for additional information on park distribution.

The number of mini parks was expanded in the City during the 1970's. Forty mini parks now exist in the City. The concept was to develop small pocket parks with a play structure and benches as the main site amenities. This approach was taken to provide parks in areas where very little land was available and to bring the parks back into the neighborhoods. On a per acre basis, they are very expensive to construct and maintain and generally serve a very limited population. Additionally, as the neighborhood grows older and parks fall into disuse an increase of criminal activity can occur. A more detailed list of the mini parks in Salt Lake City are noted in appendix 5 & 12.



Mini Parks Inventory and Needs Assessment

Salt Lake City Mini Parks

Size: 1/2 to 5 acres

Service Area: 1/4 to 1/2 mile
radius

Typical Features:

Play structure

Seating

Small grass play area

Existing Mini Park Inventory

Almond Park	0.25 ac.
Artesian Well Park	0.25 ac.
Beldon Park	0.25 ac.
Cotton Park	0.25 ac.
Curtis Park	0.25 ac.
Davis Park	0.50 ac.
Elizabeth Sherman	1.50 ac.
Faultline Park	1.00 ac.
Fifth Ave. Park	0.50 ac.
Fire Station #7 Tennis	0.50 ac.
First Encampment	0.75 ac.
Fourteenth Ave. Park	0.75 ac.
Galagher Park	0.25 ac.
Gilmer Park	0.25 ac.
Glendale Boxing Cntr.	2.00 ac.
Guadalupe Park	1.00 ac.
Hillcrest Park	0.75 ac.
Inglewood Park	0.50 ac.
Jackson Park	1.00 ac.
Kletting Park	0.25 ac.
Laird Park	1.75 ac.
Madsen Park	2.00 ac.
Miami St. Park	1.00 ac.
Nelli Jack Park	0.25 ac.
Parleys Way Park	2.75 ac.
Post Street Tot Lot	0.50 ac.
Pugsley Ouray Park	0.25 ac.
Redwood Meadows	1.25 ac.
Richmond Park	2.00 ac.
Shipp Park	0.25 ac.
Silver Park	0.25 ac.
Sixth East Park	0.25 ac.
Stanton Park	0.25 ac.
Steenblik Park	1.00 ac.
Stratford Park	2.00 ac.
Swede Town Park	0.75 ac.
Taufer Park	1.00 ac.
Tenth East Sen. Cntr.	3.00 ac.
Van Ness Tot Lot	0.25 ac.
Wesemann Park	0.25 ac.
Westminister Park	0.50 ac.
Total	35.25 ac.

Mini parks, tot lots and children's playgrounds are all small, single purpose playlots designed primarily for small children's use. Because of their size, facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground and some seating areas. Mini parks are smaller than 5 acres in size and serve the area immediately surrounding the park (1/4 to 1/2 mile radius).

No standard for this type of park is recommended. Only when no other options are available should additional mini parks be acquired or developed. This should only occur in areas that are fully developed or where vacant land is scarce.

Recommended Mini Park Standard for Salt Lake City

Existing Inventory: 31.2 acres

Existing Ratio: 0.19 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard: no standard exists

Recommended Standard: only when no other options are available should additional mini parks be acquired or developed



Linear Parks Inventory and Needs Assessment

Linear parks are open space areas, landscaped public spaces, trail systems and other land that generally follow stream corridors, abandoned railroads, canals, power line easements, ravines or other elongated features. This type of park area usually consists of open space with development being very limited. Trail systems are often a part of this type of land area. A list of linear parks can be located in Appendix 8.

Jordan River Parkway

(2100 South to North Temple) Begun in 1973, the regional parkway is a linear park system connecting Utah Lake to the Great Salt Lake with a series of trails and parks. Salt Lake City and Utah State Parks manage the portion of the trail system within the City limits.

Memory Grove

80 ac

(375 North Canyon Road)

A beautiful piece of property in City Creek Canyon, it includes 8.75 developed acres and a large area of undeveloped open space. This public park, which will largely remain undeveloped, is a tribute to Utah Veterans. The park contains the Memorial House, Veterans memorials, walking, jogging, and biking trails.

Miller Park

25 ac

(1708 East 900 South)

A nature preserve running alongside Red Butte Creek, it has walking, jogging, and nature trails which will eventually be a part of the Red Butte Creek Trail.

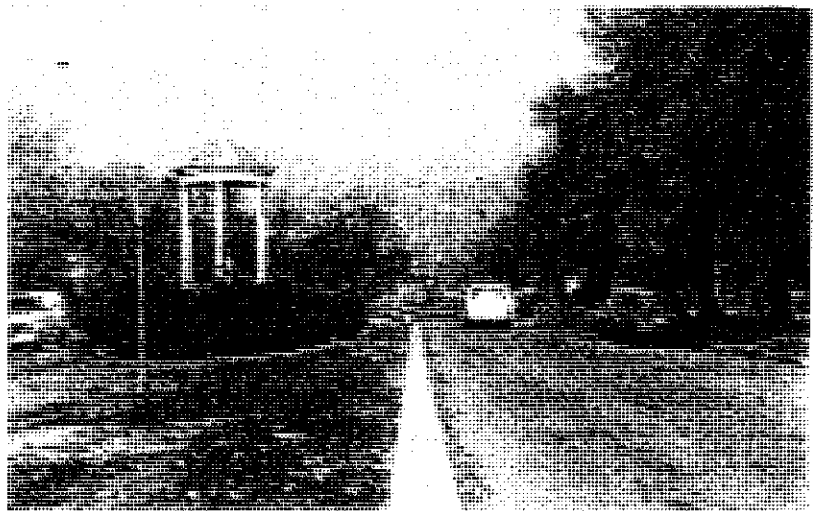
Seven Hundred East Linear Park

3.5 ac

(700 East between 1300 South and 2100 South)

This area of linear landscape was developed and is maintained by the city. This linear park was created from land "left over" from the widening of 700 East.

No standard is given for linear parks. However, additional acres of land will be needed to complete the Salt Lake City Open Space Plan.



Special Use Areas Inventory and Needs Assessment

Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas of land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include small or specialized landscaped areas, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by recreation buildings such as a senior or community center with small outdoor areas for recreation. Indoor recreation facilities appear to be deficient in accordance with the size and population of the city especially when the long, harsh winters are taken into account.

Abravanel Concert Hall

(123 West South Temple) Home to the Utah Symphony this concert hall seats 2,800 people. The hall was completed in 1978 as part of a bicentennial arts bond passed in 1975.

Capitol Theater

(50 West 200 South)

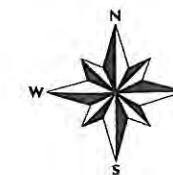
Built in 1913 the theater has been remodeled several times, the last time in 1975-78 as a part of the bicentennial arts bond. The theater seats approximately 2,000 for such events as the Utah Opera, Ballet West, Repertory Dance Theater, Ririe Woodbury Dance Co., and various productions.

Central City Community Center

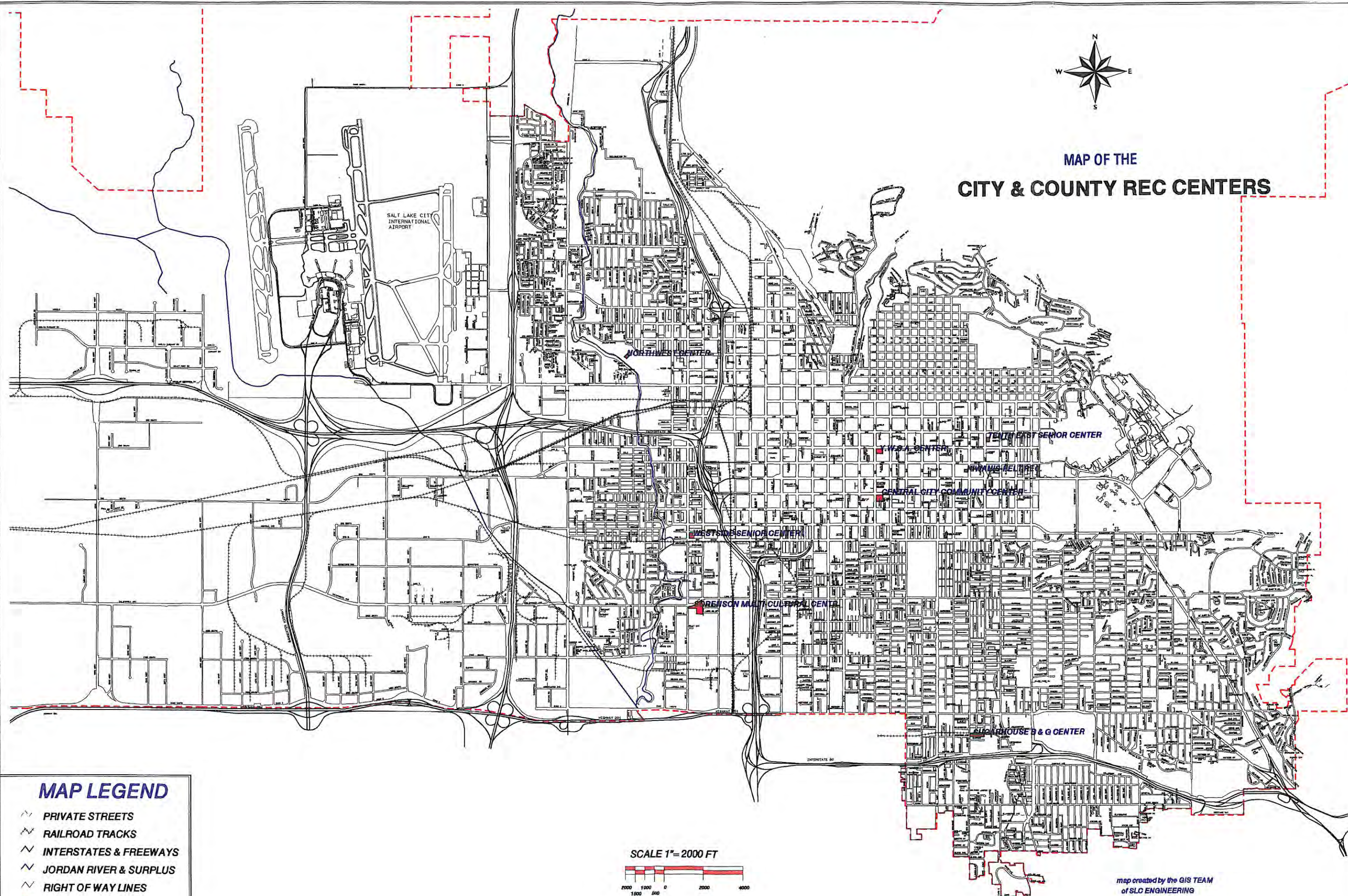
(615 South 300 East)

Built in 1968, the center houses gyms, child care facilities, game rooms, craft rooms, meeting rooms and an outdoor swimming pool. This center should be evaluated for possible expansion which is limited by the size of the lot.





MAP OF THE CITY & COUNTY REC CENTERS



MAP LEGEND

- PRIVATE STREETS
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- INTERSTATES & FREEWAYS
- JORDAN RIVER & SURPLUS
- RIGHT OF WAY LINES
- CITY BOUNDARY

SCALE 1" = 2000 FT



map created by the GIS TEAM
of SLC ENGINEERING
Revised 08 Feb 01

Central City Senior Center
(245 West 700 South)
Currently under construction.

Chase Mill
(600 East 1000 South)
The grist mill located in Liberty Park, was completed in 1852, one year before the Isaac Chase House. It is one of Salt Lake City's oldest structures. The Mill has housed many uses, but today it stands virtually empty, awaiting restoration, used only for storage.

Franklin Covey Field
(West Temple 1300 South)
The Salt Lake Stingers is the AAA affiliate of the California Angels. Franklin Quest Field is home to this baseball franchise and seats 15,500 people.

Friendly Neighborhood Senior Center
(1992 South 200 East)
This small facility provides a kitchen, exercise room, craft and sewing rooms for residents 60 years and older.

Hansen Planetarium
(15 South State)
The building was completed in 1904 and was the first Salt Lake City Library. It was renovated in 1964-65 and reopened as a planetarium. The astronomical and laser theater seats 204 people and is open to the public Monday through Saturday. Meeting and event space may be rented to host up to 500 guests.

Memorial House
(375 North Canyon Road)
Built in 1926 as a reception center, this historic structure is located in Memory Grove. The Utah Heritage Foundation is housed in the building and manages it for receptions and other gatherings.

Isaac Chase House
(600 East 1000 South)
Also located in Liberty Park, the Chase House was the original home of Isaac Chase who homesteaded the area. The City granted use of the facility to the Utah Arts Council in 1986. The council now operates the house as a museum for Utah Folk Art which has been recently renovated.

John W. Gallivan Center
(State Street 200 South)
Completed in 1993, this center is located in the heart of the Central Business District and is popular for its outdoor facilities including ice skating and an amphitheater which seats approximately 2,000. There is also a small building on the site



which houses administrative offices and conference rooms (1300 sq.ft.) which can be rented. This block wide plaza displays the work of 15 Utah artists.

Kiwanis - Felt Center

(440 South 900 East)

This multipurpose facility houses gyms, child care facilities, game rooms and craft rooms.

Northwest Multi-Purpose Center

(1300 West 300 North)

The center was built in 1970 with an addition completed in 1995 to house the senior program. The center houses an indoor swimming pool, gyms, child care facility, meeting rooms, game rooms, craft room and an exercise room. The center is located in Constitution Park which is maintained by the City.

Red Butte Garden and Arboretum

(300 Wakara Way)

The University of Utah and the State have each committed lands through an inter-local agreement for a native and introduced plant arboretum at the base of Red Butte Canyon. The arboretum has recently opened an indoor meeting area, classrooms, and interpretive center.

Salt Palace Convention Center

(100 South West Temple)

The recently completed facility has 36,000 sq.ft. of convention space, 56,000 sq.ft. of meeting rooms, and 260,000 sq.ft. of exhibition halls. The focal point and entrance hall boasts a 100 feet tall glass and steel tower.

Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center

(855 West California Ave.)

This building is one of two that is extensively programmed by Salt Lake City. The recently completed building addition includes a gym, exercise room, aquatic center, additional locker rooms, boxing center, computer center and offices. The aquatic center is the only part of the center that is managed by the County. Prior to expansion, the facility housed a gym, locker rooms, and offices. The surrounding grounds include a ball field and playground previously known as the Glendale Boxing Center.

Salt Lake City Sports Complex

(645 South Guardsman Way)

This complex has two recreational components; Steiner Aquatic Center and the Ice Sheet Center. The Steiner Aquatic Center is a 16,900 sq.ft. facility completed in 1990 and houses an indoor swimming pool, locker rooms and offices. The grounds include an additional outdoor swimming pool and a lawn area generally used for volleyball. An addition to the center, the Ice Sheet Center, was recently completed and includes two Olympic size ice sheets, expansion of the locker rooms, weight room, child care facility, aerobics room, multipurpose room and offices. The Steiner Aquatic Center was funded as a partnership between the City, School District, and private donation to fulfill the need for a Multi-Purpose type center on the east side of Salt Lake City.

Sugarhouse - Fairmont Center

(2361 South 900 East)

The facility accommodates the Neighborhood House Senior Day Program on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday providing day care facilities for those residents with Alzheimers. On Tuesday and Thursday the center is dedicated to seniors 60 years and older. The building, which is located in Fairmont Park, is a small house renovated to accommodate a kitchen, two bathrooms, and two main rooms.

Sunday Anderson Westside Senior Center

(868 West 900 South)

Built in 1978-79, this senior center houses a large multipurpose room, kitchen, pool table room, conference room, lobby, recreation room with television, sewing room, ceramics room, craft room, and wood shop.

Tenth East Senior Center

(237 South 1000 East)

Over thirty years old, this facility contains a pool table room, auditorium, conference room, lounge with television, multipurpose room, and ceramic room located adjacent to Victory Tennis facility.

This Is The Place State Park / Old Deseret Village

(2601 East Sunnyside Avenue)

Recently renovated, the park was reopened in June 1996 as part of the state's centennial celebration. This park includes newly acquired land for the Scott M. Mattheson Urban Nature Park.

Tracy Aviary

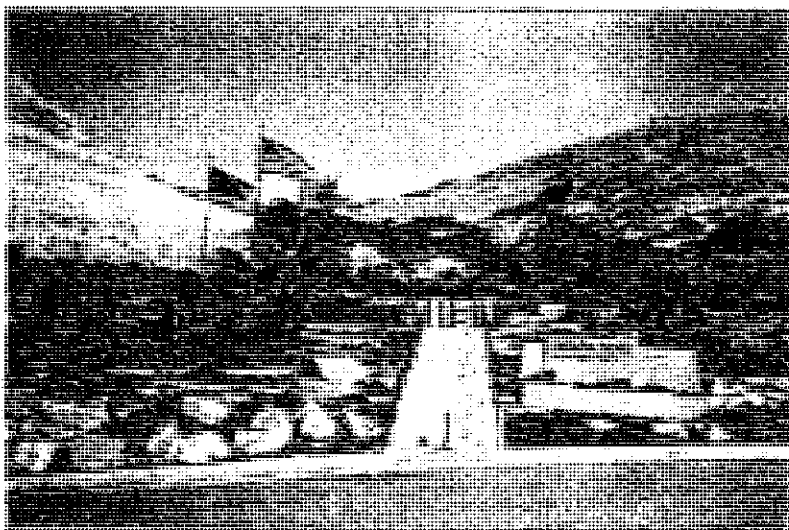
(600 East 1000 South)

Opened in 1938, this display of local and exotic birds attracts a large number of visitors each year. However, age and lack of funding have added to a decline in popularity in recent years.

University of Utah

(University 200 South)

Several recreation facilities are available to staff and students including the Field House, Health Physical Education & Recreation Bldg. (HPER), outdoor play fields, and a golf course. The Health Physical Education &



Recreation Bldg., Field House, and golf course are also open to the public for a fee. The Utah Museum of Fine Arts and the Utah Museum of Natural History, both open to the public, are also located on the campus.

Utah State Fair Park

(State Fairgrounds)

A seventy acre area in the Northwest Community, the Fair Park has been the site of the annual state fair since 1902 and is on the National Register of Historic Places. Throughout the year the Fair Park is open for different events including seminars, trade exhibits, dances, weddings, reunions, livestock shows, auctions, parties and business meetings.

Washington Square

(440 South State Street)

It surrounds the historic City and County building which was renovated in the late 1980's. Washington Square is landscaped with 100 year old trees, fountains, benches and perennial gardens. While there are no traditional playground types of facilities, this park is a gathering area for outdoor events such as the 2002 Olympic Bid Party and the Annual Living Traditions Festival.

There is no specific NRPA standard for special use areas. There were many participants in the community meetings and surveys that expressed a need for an ice skating rink, a sports field complex and indoor community centers. All of these facilities would fall under the category of special use areas.



Open Space/Nature Preserves Inventory and Needs Assessment

Open space is defined as predominately undeveloped land primarily left in its natural environment with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may have public access. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, wetlands, stream and creek corridors, or unique or endangered plant species.

City Creek Canyon

800 ac.

A road winds it's way up City Creek Canyon with a series of picnic sites with restrooms dotting the drive to the top. A large picnic shelter and restrooms are the destination. Several trails emanate from this virtually undeveloped landscape. The watershed and City Creek are an important part of Salt Lake City's trail system.

Ensign Peak Nature Park

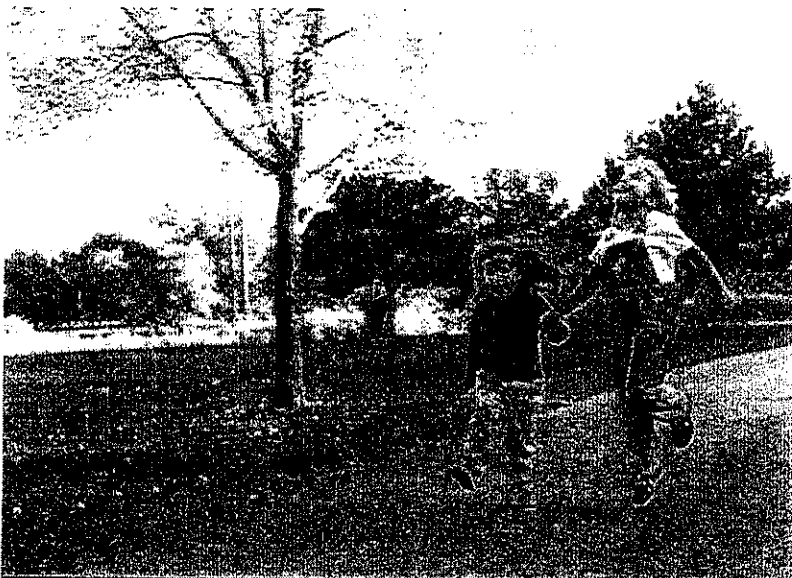
Completed in 1996, this historic city peak has been partially developed with trails and small plazas. The site conditions were deteriorating without distinct trails. Funded by the Ensign Peak Foundation and maintained by the city the revegetated site provides a foothill ecosystem for everyone's enjoyment.

Hidden Hollow Natural Area

2.8 ac

(2160 South 1255 East)

Hidden Hollow was once the original Sugar House Park. Through the efforts of Salt Lake City schoolchildren known as the Kids Organized to Protect our Environment (KOPE Kids), the park was restored as an outdoor classroom where students may study Utah plants and animals.



Parleys Historic Nature Park

(2760 South 2750 East)

70 ac

A nature park that encompasses a portion of Parleys Creek. Trails and native habitat make this park a unique addition for Salt Lake City's urban environment.

Scott M. Matheson Urban Nature Park

14 ac

(2601 East Sunnyside Ave.)

Located at the base of Emigration Canyon, next to This Is The Place Heritage Park, the park represents the natural foothill environment. This park is being considered as a site for tree groves honoring past Utah governors.

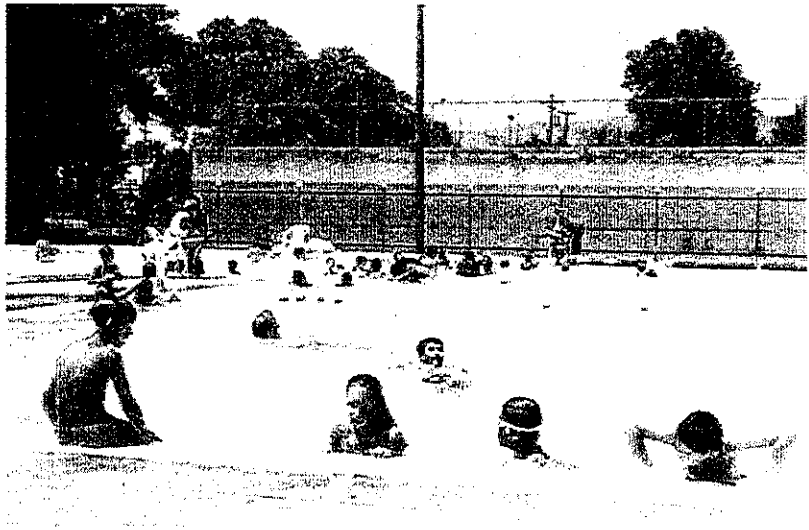
Washington Park

20 ac

(Parley's Canyon)

This park is built within Mountain Dell Golf Course, located adjacent to Mountain Dell Reservoir, in Parleys Canyon. It is not within any neighborhood or community. It is a popular park with two softball fields, two volleyball courts, and two covered picnic shelters. However, it is not used for programmed activities. The Pony Express and Historic Mormon Trail run through this area, and funding is being sought to open this trail for public use.

While the definition of open space varies widely between communities, Salt Lake City falls in the middle although the ratios vary considerably. No standard for open space is given. However, in large urban areas there has become a greater awareness of the value of open space.



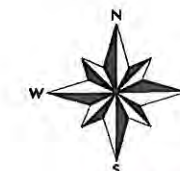
Northwest Quadrant Assessment

The Northwest Quadrant was annexed by Salt Lake City in 1983. The property is located west and north of the original Salt Lake City boundaries and should not be confused with the existing Northwest Community. The Northwest Quadrant borders Northwest and West Salt Lake Communities. The City is currently trying to allocate funds to prepare a master plan for this area.

Currently, no infrastructure has been completed for this area. Utilities, roads, schools, and parks would need to be built if this area were developed. Impact and development fees would be recognized to offset the cost of construction.

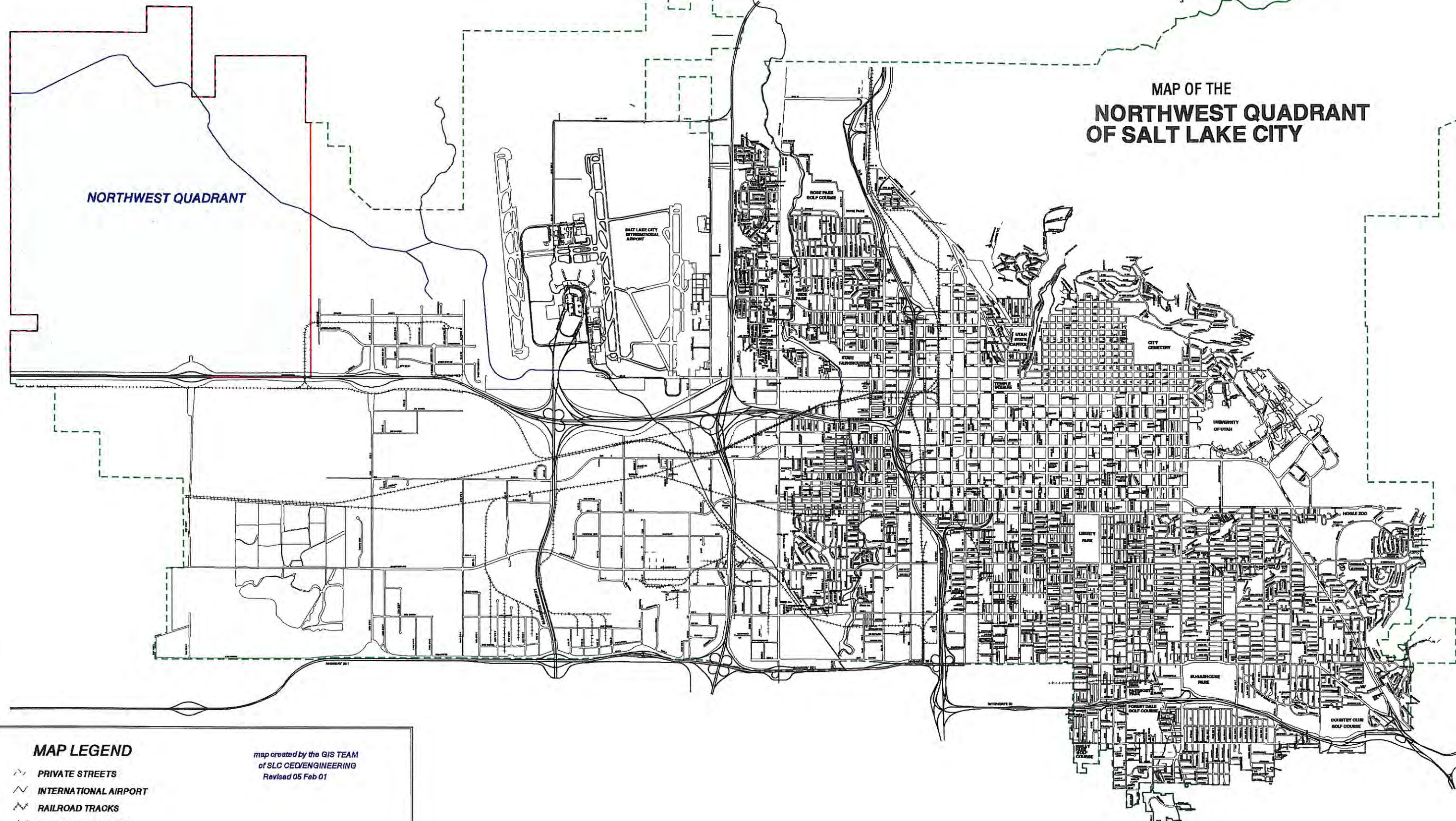
Sensitive ecological areas exist within the quadrant which would require specific guidelines to be developed. The shore level of the Great Salt Lake fluctuates between 4190 and 4212 feet with an additional five feet of floodplain to 4217 feet. The Great Salt Lake shoreline has extensive wetland and waterbird habitat and the entire northwest quadrant also has a significant amount of wetland habitat as well as important upland habitat for birds. It has been recommended that the area between 4210 and 4220 feet be labeled a transition zone between the flat valley and the lake. This transition zone would be permanent open space and could encompass a trail system and even formally developed park space as well as agricultural uplands which are necessary for migratory birds. However, it should be recognized that human encroachment of trails would negatively impact wildlife and that nearby housing would result in significant disturbance by humans and their pets. Overall, it would be impossible to "do no harm" to the significant wildlife in the area if development in the Northwest Quadrant occurred. This study would seek to determine the level of acceptable development while minimizing the impacts to wildlife by working with the major landowners in the area who are already utilizing their lands primarily for wildlife such as the National Audubon Society Gillmor Sanctuary, The Mitigation Commission, The Kennecott Copper Inland Sea Shorebird Reserve, the south shore duck clubs and the airport mitigation site.

Opportunities should be explored for possible development in the Northwest Quadrant while working closely with the wildlife values that already are part of and surround the area, particularly to the north and west.



MAP OF THE NORTHWEST QUADRANT OF SALT LAKE CITY

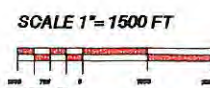
NORTHWEST QUADRANT



MAP LEGEND

- PRIVATE STREETS
- INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- RIGHT OF WAYS LINES
- INTERSTATES & FREEWAYS
- CITY BOUNDARY

map created by the GIS TEAM
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Revised 05 Feb 01



Plazas and Street Trees

The Public Services Department maintains a number of small landscaped areas throughout the City. These sites have no playground equipment but are visual in nature. Some of these sites are as much as an acre in size, but most are smaller, oddly shaped parcels created by intersecting street grids and rights-of-way.

There are also landscaped grounds, community centers, City libraries, and other municipal facilities which are designed and maintained to reflect well upon the City.

The Public Services Department is also responsible for maintaining vegetation on specified significant primary arterials, selected secondary arterials, and in the Central Business District. Street trees have been planted on a number of those streets over the past thirty years as part of street improvement or beautification projects. A total of 47.25 acres of landscaped boulevards and streetscapes as well as 71,255 street and park trees which are assigned to city maintenance, which includes mowing and/or weeding as well as tree maintenance. The trees in parks and urban areas need to be regularly inspected and properly maintained to retain the aesthetic value of park trees and avoid decline therefore escalating the maintenance costs, city exposure, and risks to public safety. Salt Lake City's urban forest is much more than a collection of trees. The urban forest directly influences environmental quality, public safety, and City revenues. Despite its strategic importance to the quality of life in Salt Lake City, less than 1% of the City's operating budget is allocated for its care and renewal. This funding is used to provide tree pruning, tree and stump removal, tree planting, tree spraying, and emergency assistance related to tree failures.

The Urban Forest Management Plan was developed in 1993 (revised 1998) with the hope of contributing to the stewardship of the City's trees while facilitating the partnerships and providing the information needed to ensure their future. Improvement of services, sustainability, public safety, and environmental quality are the Plan's focus and the principle criteria upon which its performance will likely be measured.



Libraries

Salt Lake City's Library system is known for its city-wide distribution and is widely used by the population. In addition to customary library functions, they provide exhibits, conference rooms, a record/tape music library, formal instruction and group study programs. A new main library is currently under construction in downtown Salt Lake City which will provide better library assistance as well as an outdoor event area. The Library system includes:

Salt Lake City Public Library:

Main Branch

(209 East 500 South)

Central Community

The library is located in the Civic Center area of downtown Salt Lake City and is scheduled for replacement. A new main library is currently under construction and will include an outdoor event area to be known as the Library Plaza.

Anderson-Foothill Branch

(1135 South 2100 East)

East Bench Community

Avenues Branch/Sweet Library

(455 North F Street)

Avenues Community

Chapman Branch

(577 South 900 West)

West Salt Lake Community

Day-Riverside Branch

(1575 West 1000 North)

Northwest Community, located on the Jordan River Parkway. It's unique landscape and location make it a trailhead and center for environmental education along the northern stretch of the parkway.

Sprague Branch

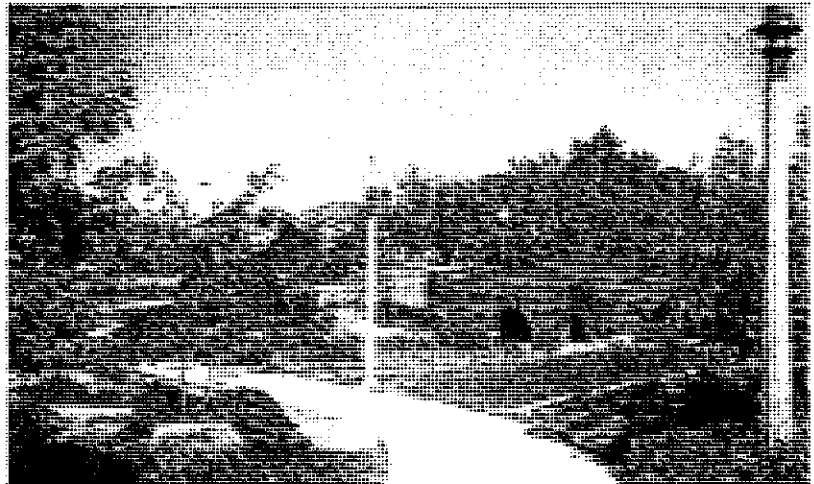
(2131 South 1100 East)

Sugarhouse Community



Salt Lake School District

The school district operates twenty-seven elementary schools, five middle schools, and three senior high schools plus the Salt Lake Community High School and Garfield Alternative High School. There are recreational facilities at all schools, and most outdoor facilities are available to the general public during non-school hours. There are gyms and athletic fields at every school. Each elementary school has a playground area and hard surface, multipurpose courts. There are four to six tennis courts and a weight room at each of the senior high schools. Athletic fields at the middle schools and senior high schools are the most extensively used. Appendix 11 lists the schools and their open space acreage.



Additional Resources

Salt Lake County

The County manages several facilities within the Salt Lake valley including fitness and recreation centers, senior centers, parks, and swimming pools. Several of these facilities are located within the boundaries of Salt Lake City and provide the majority of the indoor public facilities for city residents. Salt Lake County is also responsible for providing recreation sport programs and events to the citizens of Salt Lake City and County.

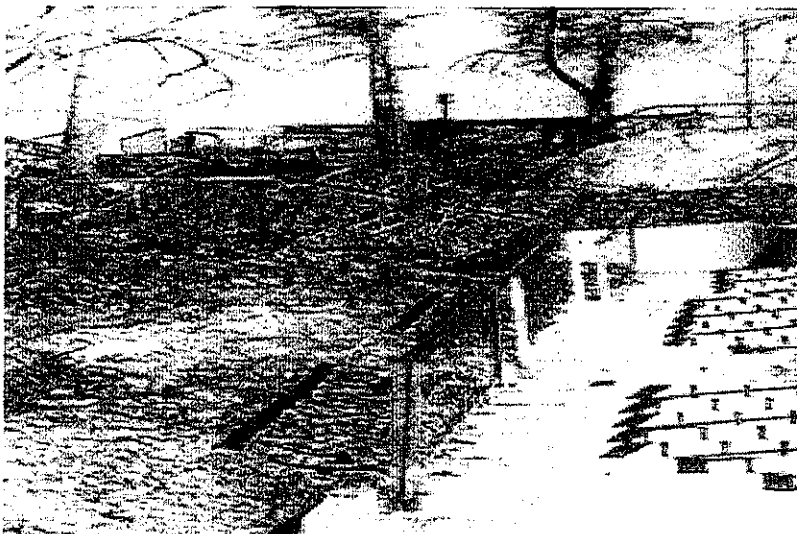
Natural Resources

The mountains to the east provide four season recreational opportunities. There are numerous ski resorts, the 2002 Winter Olympics Winter Sports Park, national forests, environmental centers, major national parks, campgrounds, and wildlife refuges all within one hour's drive.

Although there are few natural lakes for water recreation, State parks provide boating, fishing, swimming, and water-skiing on several nearby reservoirs. The new Little Dell Reservoir will provide limited water recreation, picnic opportunities, etc. just minutes from central Salt Lake City. Just outside the City limits to the northwest lies the Great Salt Lake a popular place for sailing and wind surfing.

The eastern half of Salt Lake County is National Forest and Salt Lake City water shed lands which provide areas for camping, hunting, fishing, rock climbing, hiking, and biking in the summer months and ski touring, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling in the winter. There are over four million visitors per year to these convenient public lands.

Due to these extensive natural resources available to the citizens of Salt Lake City the park standards can be adjusted to a lower rate than other areas of the country.



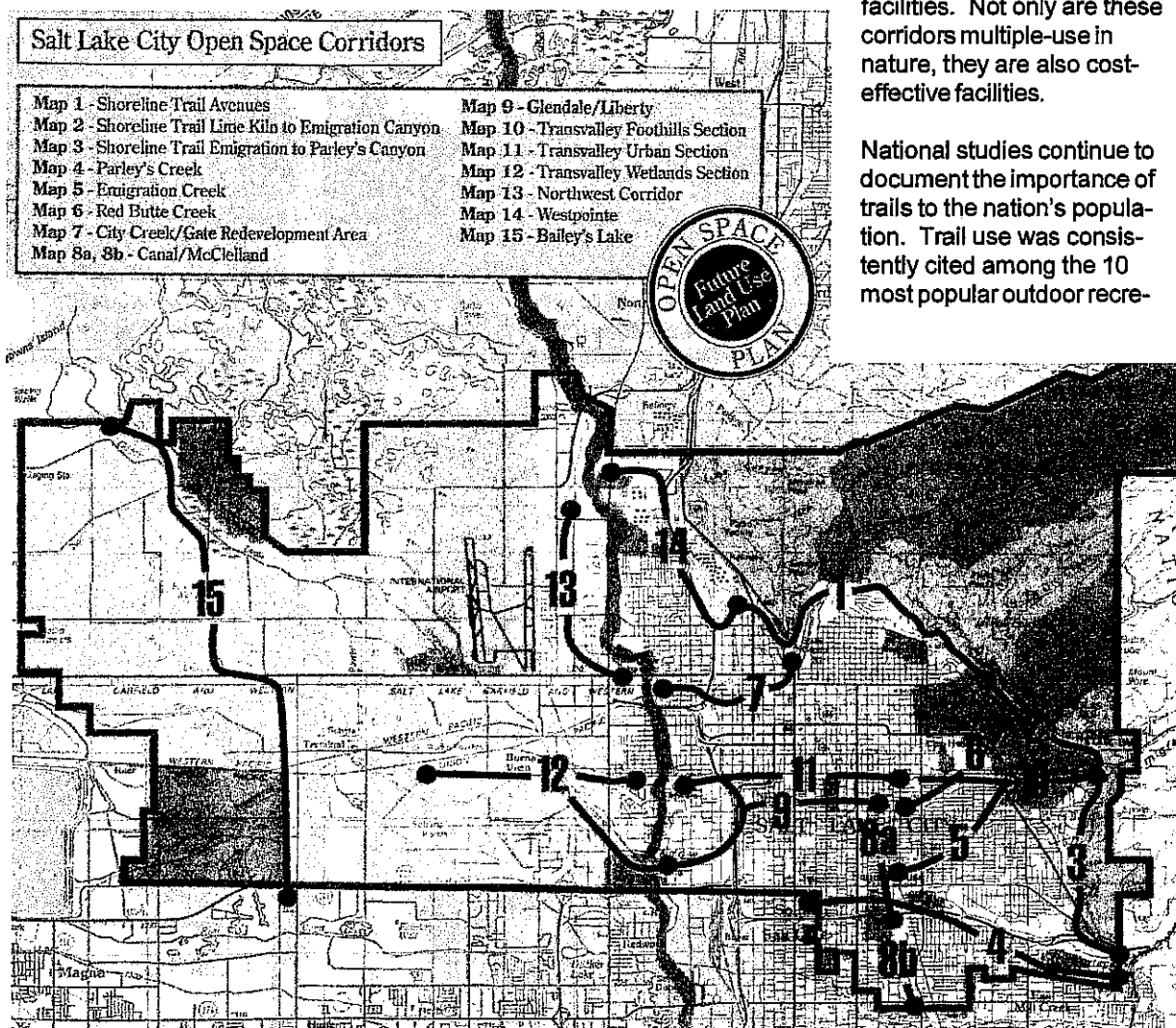
Open Space Plan and Corridors

The Salt Lake City Open Space Plan was formally adopted in 1992 for the development of a network of greenbelt parks and open space corridors linking the existing parks together. The trails are envisioned to function as class I pedestrian and bike trails which can function as alternate transportation and allow recreational access to regional trail systems, foothills, forest service lands, and canyons. Such a network of trails was endorsed in 1987 by the President's Commission on American Outdoors, when it called for a nationwide system of green-ways within easy access of all Americans.

Trails and green-ways can satisfy the needs of a great number of people. They provide more recreation alternatives than a single parcel of land. Trails connect people with natural and community resources, and provide safe scenic routes from home to shopping areas, schools, business

centers, and recreation facilities. Not only are these corridors multiple-use in nature, they are also cost-effective facilities.

National studies continue to document the importance of trails to the nation's population. Trail use was consistently cited among the 10 most popular outdoor recre-



ation activities in 13 national surveys conducted in the past twenty years. Walking for pleasure was reported as the most widespread activity.

The Utah State Legislature has responded to the growing urgency for statewide trail development by appropriating financial aid for development programs supporting trails planning and construction. Three legislative programs which can directly benefit trail development in Salt Lake City are:

- "Utah Non-Motorized Recreation Trails Act", which provides funds for trail development on a yearly basis,
- "River-way Enhancement Program", which grants funding for improving the State's river corridors by developing trails, recreational facilities and riparian zone improvements, and
- "Rails to Trails Act", where the State of Utah has been able to acquire the use of abandoned railroad right of ways to develop trail corridors.

The Salt Lake City Open Space Plan highlights four goals which must vigorously be pursued before the opportunity is forfeited to develop meaningful open space:

- *Conserve* the natural environment,
- *Enhance* open space amenities for all citizens,
- *Connect* the various parts of the City to natural environments, and
- *Educate* the citizens on proper use of open space.

Bonneville Shoreline Trail

The Bonneville Shoreline Trail conceptually follows a natural bench created by prehistoric Lake Bonneville along the foothills of the Wasatch Mountain range. These west facing slopes receive ample sun exposure throughout much of the day and into the evening. Of all the proposed regional trails, the Bonneville Shoreline Trail traverses the highest elevations. Originating at the Davis County line, the trail travels south along the foothills benches of the Wasatch Mountains through Salt Lake City. At times the trail enters National Forest Lands due to obstructions and streets which interfere with the trail at lower elevations. The course of the trail continues on past Parley's Canyon to Bell's Canyon and south to the Utah County line. The trail corridor is approximately 38 miles in length.

Jordan River Parkway Trail

A walk, run, or cycle ride along the proposed parkway trail will reveal a diverse, serene landscape hidden away beside the Jordan River. Each segment of the parkway will afford different recreational opportunities and aesthetic experiences. The trail will be the thread that ties together all the diverse activities planned along the parkway and will be the "Spine" of the regional trails system. The Jordan River Trail parallels a considerable length of the east bank and portions of the west bank of the meandering Jordan River from the Great Salt Lake, south through the Northwest and West Salt Lake Communities and continues to the Utah County boarder. The approximate length of this trail is 33 miles. The trail can be accessed from Riverside Park, Rose Park Golf Course, Cottonwood Park, Constitution Park, State Fair Park, Alzheimer Park, Jordan Park, Ninth South Park, Seventeenth South Park, Glendale Park, and Glendale Golf Course.

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. The trail goes through the Veterans Administration Hospital campus and follows the creek through the University of Utah Research Park and will connect to This Is The Place Heritage Park.

Emigration Creek Corridor

Emigration Creek Corridor follows the existing creek from the mouth of Emigration Canyon through residential neighborhoods and several existing parks, then to the Westminster College campus.

City Creek Corridor

City Creek Corridor has been highlighted for the City Creek/Gateway Redevelopment Corridor proposed in the Open Space Plan. The corridor brings City Creek above ground to contribute to two recently developed parks at the edge of the downtown area. The creek will follow the northern edge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints headquarters and Temple Square before becoming part of the Gateway Redevelopment Corridor with an ultimate connection to the Jordan River Parkway.

Glendale / Liberty Corridor

Glendale/Liberty Corridor will connect Liberty Park to the Jordan River at Glendale Park. The trail utilizes a D&RGW railroad spur and sidewalk improvements through some residential neighborhoods.

Jordan Canal / McClelland Corridor

The Jordan Canal/McClelland Corridor is proposed to follow the path of the historic Jordan and Salt Lake Canal. Existing alleyways wind through a densely developed neighborhood along the old canal route and provide opportunities for access.

Northwest Corridor

The proposed Northwest Corridor begins at City Creek Canyon, providing a pedestrian/ bicycle link between the foothills and wetlands at the northwest edge of the city. It is a continuation of the Shoreline Trail to the proposed Wetlands Education Center.

Parleys Creek / Southern Pacific Trail

The Parley's Creek / Southern Pacific Trails lies within the Interstate 80 transportation corridor and begins at the mouth of Parley's Canyon. The trail starts on the north side of Interstate 80 continuing west through Sugarhouse Park and Hidden Hollow. Because of physical obstacles, the trail traverses from the north to the south side of Interstate 80 at 500 East. Continuing westward, the trail remains on the south side of Interstate 80 until it terminates at the Jordan River Trail. The approximate length of this trail is 8 miles.

West Point Corridor

The West Point Corridor begins at the proposed Wetlands Education Center and connects to the Jordan River Parkway. It suggests a trail parallel to Interstate 215 as an amenity to the adjacent residential neighborhoods.

Transvalley Corridor

The proposed Transvalley Corridor begins in the West Salt Lake Community and provides the opportunity to connect several existing open space amenities such as the Jordan River, Liberty Park, and Sunnyside Park. It would connect the city east and west of Interstate 15 and provide a route from the wetlands, through the urban area, and into the foothills.

Future Regional Trail Alignments:

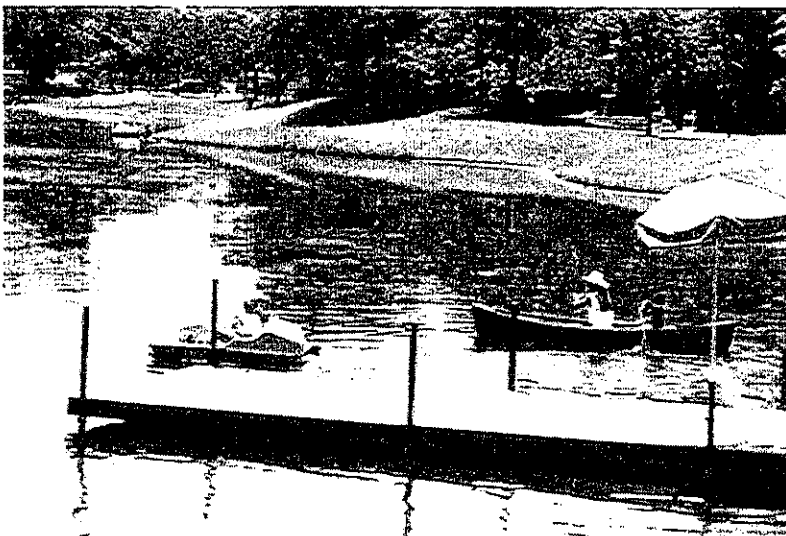
UTA Trail

This corridor follows the south bound Union Pacific Railroad right of way from the Union Pacific Train Station in downtown Salt Lake City south to the Utah County line. The Utah Transit Authority has purchased this corridor and constructed a light rail commuter system called TRAX. The recreation trail will be an integral part of the light rail corridor and will run parallel to the commuter rail tracks.

UP&L - Kearns River Pipeline Trail

This trail emanates from an area near the Off Highway Vehicle Park in the north quadrant of Salt Lake City. The trail alignment takes advantage of the southbound linear open space corridor created by two utility companies, Utah Power & Light and the Kearns River Pipeline. A major segment of the trail traverses along 6000 West until it exists Salt Lake City limits and continues south to 11000 South.

Prioritizing trail development will not be the rational used by Salt Lake City to determine the timing or sequence of trail development. The philosophy that will drive trail development will be based upon opportunism and the progression of events which make it favorable for trail implementation. In other words, trail development will be initiated as funding sources become available, as agreements for right of ways and land acquisitions are consummated, as resources are made available, and as joint efforts between Cities, State, Counties, and private industry produce fortuitous environments for development.

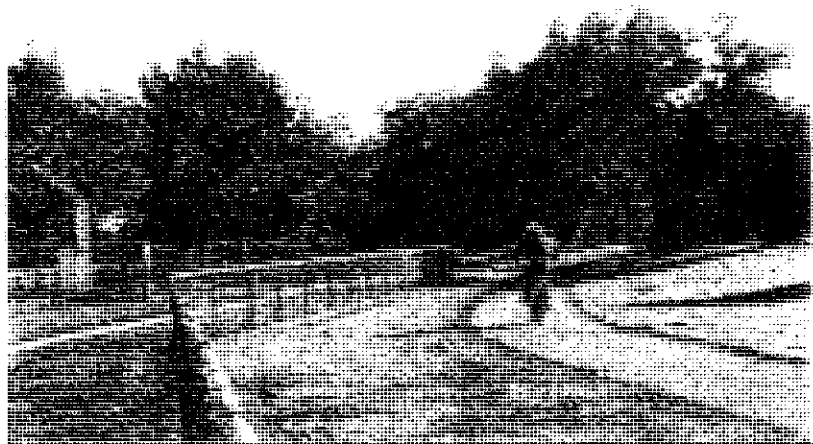


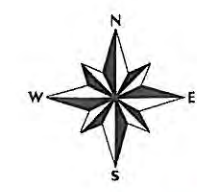
Bicycle Paths and Urban Trails

The resurgence of bicycling, notably as a recreational activity, has increased the demand for bikeways and has increased concern for bicycle safety. Salt Lake City encourages alternative transportation modes such as bicycling. However, bicycling is not as popular in the City as it could be owing largely to the lack of safe bicycle routes and cyclist amenities. A bikeway is a specially planned and designed surface for bicyclists. There are three classes of bikeways:

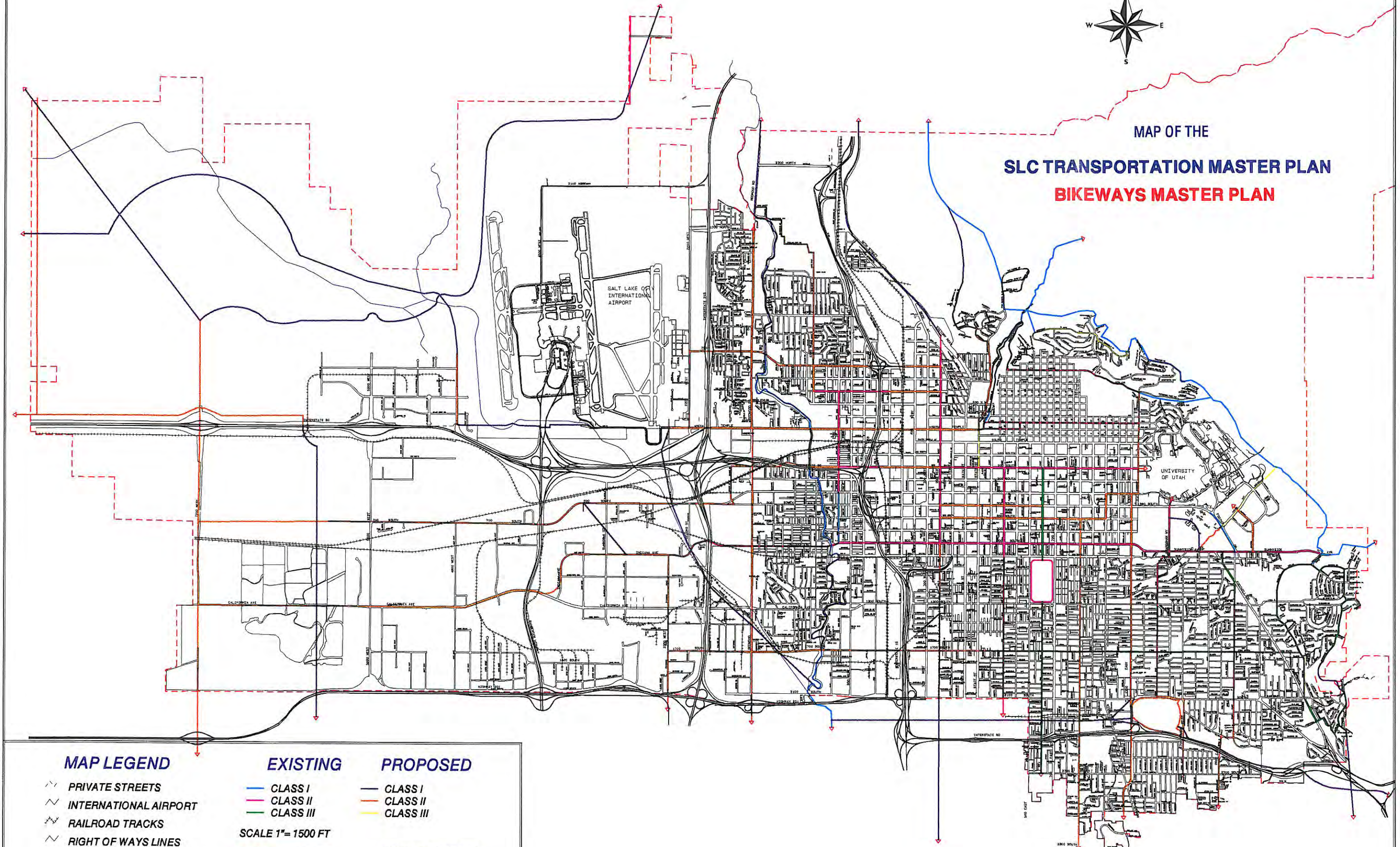
"Class I" - exclusive right-of-way separated from automobile traffic,
"Class II" - shared right-of-way with automobiles but physically separated from automobile traffic,
"Class III" - shared roadway with automobile traffic, but designated by special signs and pavement markings.

The Salt Lake City Bikeways Master Plan establishes three long-term goals for cycling in the city: (1) develop a continuous bikeway system for inter- and intra-city travel; (2) make bicycling safer in the city; and (3) encourage the use of bicycles as an alternate form of transportation. The Plan also establishes high standards for bike route design and maintenance. In addition, it sets forth an implementation strategy to accomplish the stated goals and proposed route network. Each Community Council will be asked for their approval before any bike routes are implemented in their areas as prioritized in the plan. The combination of the Bikeways Master Plan and the Open Space Master Plan will greatly enhance the recreation opportunities and aesthetic appearance of the city once implemented.





MAP OF THE
SLC TRANSPORTATION MASTER PLAN
BIKEWAYS MASTER PLAN



MAP LEGEND

- PRIVATE STREETS
- INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- RAILROAD TRACKS
- RIGHT OF WAYS LINES
- INTERSTATES & FREEWAYS
- CITY BOUNDARY

EXISTING

- CLASS I
- CLASS II
- CLASS III

PROPOSED

- CLASS I
- CLASS II
- CLASS III

SCALE 1"= 1500 FT



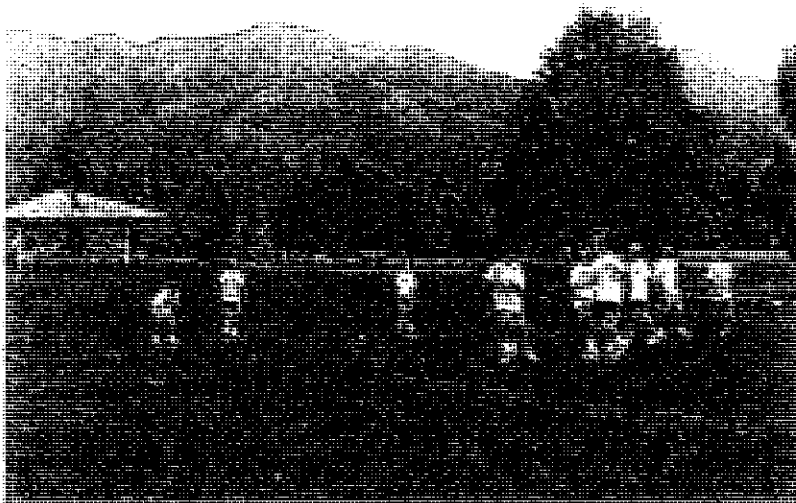
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Park Standards

Salt Lake City has generally chosen to use the National Parks and Recreation standards as a reference guide while taking into account the extensive natural resources available. However, a study of several similar cities in the United States, as far as population and additional natural recreational opportunities, has indicated that Salt Lake City is deficient in several areas by comparison. The areas where the City is noticeably deficient are swimming pools, trail activities, field sports, and indoor activities. See Appendix 12 for city facility comparisons.

Park Distribution

According to National Recreation and Park Association standards community parks have a 1 to 2 mile service radius, neighborhood parks service 1/2 to 1 mile, and mini parks 1/4 to 1/2 mile. Based on National standards, park distribution in the Northwest and West Salt Lake Communities, appear to be adequate. The Capitol Hill, Avenues, and Central Communities of the City also appear to show adequate distribution, although the coverage is accomplished by a few large parks and several mini parks and does not properly take into account the steepness of the terrain or busy cross streets. This type of coverage does not provide the play fields needed by these communities. The Capitol Hill and Avenues Communities also have the added disadvantage of severe changes in topography making it difficult for park users to walk or bike to parks that appear close in proximity. The Sugarhouse and East Bench Communities show fairly adequate distribution except in a few areas which need to be addressed. See Appendix 1 for park distribution map and community assessments.



Rehabilitation Issues

Facilities Needing Rehabilitation in Existing Parks

Play structures replaced	39%
Picnic shelters repaired	39%
Restrooms ADA accessible	70%
Table/benches resurfaced/ replaced	80%
Sidewalks repaired/replaced	85%
Drinking fountains repaired/ replaced	30%
Irrigations systems updated	30%
BBQ/Cooking stands repaired/ replaced	70%
Baseball fields rebuilt	40%
Tennis court renovation/ replacement	64%

There is an ever increasing demand on the city for services and facilities to accommodate population growth and diversification. Relative priorities, competition for funding, and increased interest in the use of park facilities have resulted in increasing deterioration of the system and exposure to it's limitations.

Parks that are located in pre 1950 residential neighborhoods, those in newer residential neighborhoods in older sections of the city, and parks in the Central Business District need rehabilitation. These are the parks that are generally more vandalized, littered, and require disproportionate maintenance attention.

Management

Due largely to static annual budget allocations, increasing operating costs, diminishing staff, and progressively greater maintenance demands, the existing facilities within the park system are declining and falling into disrepair. A ten year renovation and maintenance plan needs to be established to address the most pressing issues with the funding available.

Facilities

Without exception, every park that has been impacted by active use is in need of rehabilitation. All of the parks need continuous monitoring and/or maintenance of playground equipment. Thirty nine percent of the existing play structures need to be replaced. Seventy percent of the toilet facilities need to be made ADA accessible. Sheltered picnic facilities vary from fair to good condition. Thirty nine percent need some type of repair. Most of the table/bench fixtures need to be resurfaced or replaced. BBQ/cooking stands, where available, are in poor to fair condition. Virtually all sidewalks within the parks system are in fair to poor condition. Drinking fountains are in fair condition. Several parks need accessible fountains or need drinking fountains added. Over 30% of the parks irrigation systems



need to be updated for cost efficiency. Other park amenities (benches, lighting, garbage cans, etc.) are in need of repair or replacement. These conditions are due in large part to the high vandalism within the parks system and not to lack of care and maintenance on the part of the parks staff. See Appendix 20 for individual park status.

Forty percent of the baseball fields need to be rebuilt to insure proper field dimensions, lighting, seating, playable infields and backstop fencing. The remaining 60% in the park system vary in condition from fair to good. Problems that exist are due to the orientation of the fields and the condition of the playing surface.

There are tennis court facilities at 23 parks which vary in condition from poor to excellent. Forty percent of the tennis courts need renovations or replacement. A study of these facilities was completed in 1995 and can be found in Appendix 19.

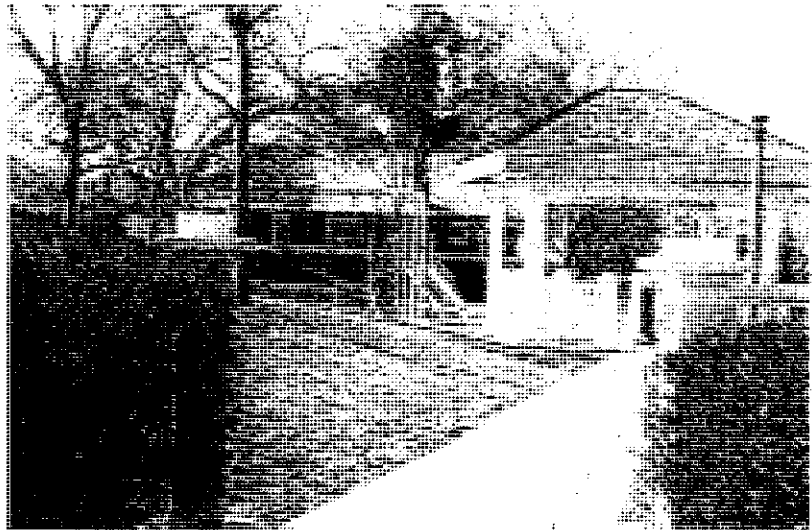
Summary

In summary, the city is in a period of transition. Additional parks are needed in the areas identified by the distribution program and the recommended standards. Emphasis needs to be placed on the creation of larger and more flexible parks which are linked by the comprehensive trail system. As new parks are added the maintenance staff and equipment needs to be increased to ensure the level of upkeep desired by the citizens. Several of the existing parks are in need of rehabilitation including some of the most valued parks like Liberty Park. Concern remains high over health and safety issues and over the ability to respond to mandated requirements for public facilities.

There are a limited number of other activities or developments with which a parks and recreation rehabilitation program could be integrated. Most of the city's infrastructure is being evaluated for needed improvements, including transportation, utilities, etc. As discussed earlier, there have been, and will continue to be, developments in the business district and industrial areas.

Cooperation between government agencies and opportunities for public private partnerships should be actively sought to expand capabilities and resources.

Management strategies should continue to be examined as well as development standards to take advantage of emerging technology, conservation of energy, and preservation of resources.



East Bench Community Assessment

East Bench Large Urban Parks

Bonneville Golf Course	180 ac.
Total	180 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for East Bench

Existing Inventory:

180 acres

Existing Ratio:

7.3 acres/1,000

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none

East Bench Community Parks

Sunnyside Park	25.50 ac.
Total	25.50 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for East Bench

Existing Inventory:

25.50 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.03 acres/1,000

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

3 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

48.3 acres

General Overview

The East Bench Community is considered one of the most desirable residential areas of Salt Lake City. Neighborhoods are attractive, and elevated bench areas provide panoramic views of the valley, mountains, and the Great Salt Lake. Virtually all housing in the East Bench Community is in good condition. There are few serious structural problems or visual blight.

In addition to housing, the East Bench Community contains numerous major public institutions. The University of Utah, University Medical Center, Research Park, Fort Douglas, and the Veteran's Administration Hospital are all located in the East Bench Community.

Development in the foothill areas has been limited, due to unavailable open space curbing population growth in this community. See Figure 1 for community layout.

Parks and Recreation

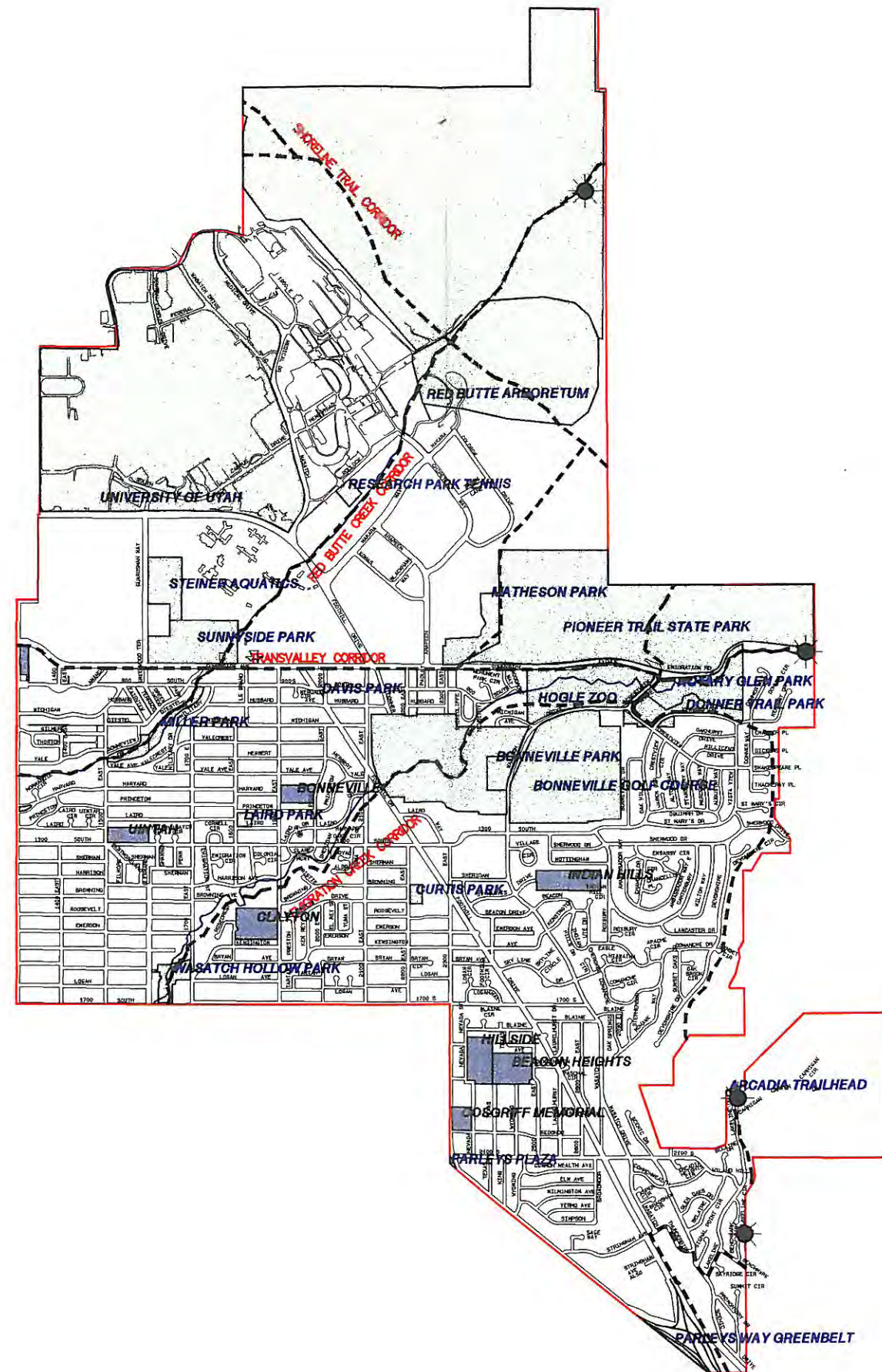
Compared to national distribution standards, a deficiency in neighborhood park coverage exists in this community even though the neighborhood park acreage standard is met. A few areas have no neighborhood parks within the distribution radius. The city should work with adjacent neighborhoods to determine the desirability and feasibility of developing parks where there is available land.

Citizens participating in the planning process endorse the development of parks along the foothills that would provide view vistas and access to foothill trails. High property values and limited suitable property will likely prohibit development of numerous parks, but the city should strive to develop the one in the deficient area.





A comprehensive trail network penetrating the Wasatch Foothills would be a very desirable amenity for city residents. The East Bench Community Master Plan identifies established trails and trail system expansion. The trails generally follow ridges and canyon bottoms.

Only one community park is found in the East Bench community, Sunnyside Park. Sunnyside Park is extremely popular and heavily used. Plans are being studied to further develop the park by upgrading play fields and parking as well as enhancing the Red Butte Creek. However, many renovations need to be made to the existing park. Drainage problems need to be addressed. The play structure needs to be renovated for ADA accessibility. Backstops, picnic pavilion, and tennis courts are in poor condition. New restrooms, parking and automatic irrigation have been funded.

Wasatch Hollow Park, a neighborhood park, was developed in 1994 and meets ADA standards. Much of the site is still undeveloped and is presently used as a storm water detention basin.



MAP LEGEND

-  EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
-  SCHOOLS
-  PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS
-  FOREST ACCESS POINTS

**EAST BENCH COMMUNITY
FIGURE 1**

Miller Park is a nature preserve along the Emigration Creek riparian corridor. Not a traditional park, the site is very popular for walking and jogging. Due to the steep terrain, it is marginally ADA accessible by utilizing the western access over private property. An attempt to incorporate ADA standards should be investigated. Pathways need to be improved.

Donner Trail Park is a neighborhood park that was recently joined with Rotary Glen Park. Few renovations are required except for the play structures which do not meet ADA standards. An ADA drinking fountain has been requested.

Rotary Glen Park, a neighborhood park is currently being master planned to determine its' uses and direction.

Research Park Tennis neighborhood park is in need of some minor restoration. The track around the tennis courts needs to be resurfaced. The drainage problems need to be addressed and more trees have been requested. ADA access is also needed from the parking lot to the park. The parking lot needs to be enlarged if the park is to be used as a trail head.

The East Bench Community has fairly good park distribution except in the southeast corner which has been earmarked for at least one neighborhood park. The ratio of acreage per 1,000 people falls within the suggested acreage by national standards (Appendix 13). The proposed open space corridors will increase the park acreage as well as potential future park sites which should be inventoried and documented.

A "Mountain Recreation Area" designation should be established for all publicly-owned property on the Wasatch Front between Emigration and Parley's Canyons. This designation will acknowledge and reinforce the policy of preserving public lands along the Wasatch Front for public recreation use.

The majority of the East Bench parks are in generally good condition. Although, some upgrades on irrigation systems and ADA accessibility are needed, the major focus has been on the development of the open space Mountain Range foothills.

East Bench Neighborhood Parks

Dee Glen Smith/Oakhills	5.25 ac.
Donner Trail Park	17.00 ac.
Research Park Tennis	3.50 ac.
Rotary Glen Park	24.25 ac.
Wasatch Hollow Park	7.00 ac.
Total	57.00 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for East Bench

Existing Inventory:

57 acres

Existing Ratio:

2.3 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none



Avenues Community Assessment

Avenues Large Urban Parks

none
Total 0 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Avenues

Existing Inventory:

0 acres

Existing Ratio:

0 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

General Overview

The original plan for the Avenues adopted by the early settlers established a grid system of two and one half acre blocks, each with four lots. The lots were designed for occupancy by the merchants and businessmen of early Salt Lake City.

Multiple family dwellings including apartments, boarding and lodging houses clustered in the south and west portion of the community are the predominant land use. Single family dwellings are a close second and are the majority in the north and east portion of the community. Population estimates for the community have shown a decline over the last thirty years. However, the area remains popular due to it's unique historic architecture, atmosphere and its close proximity to the City's center. See Figure 2 for community layout.

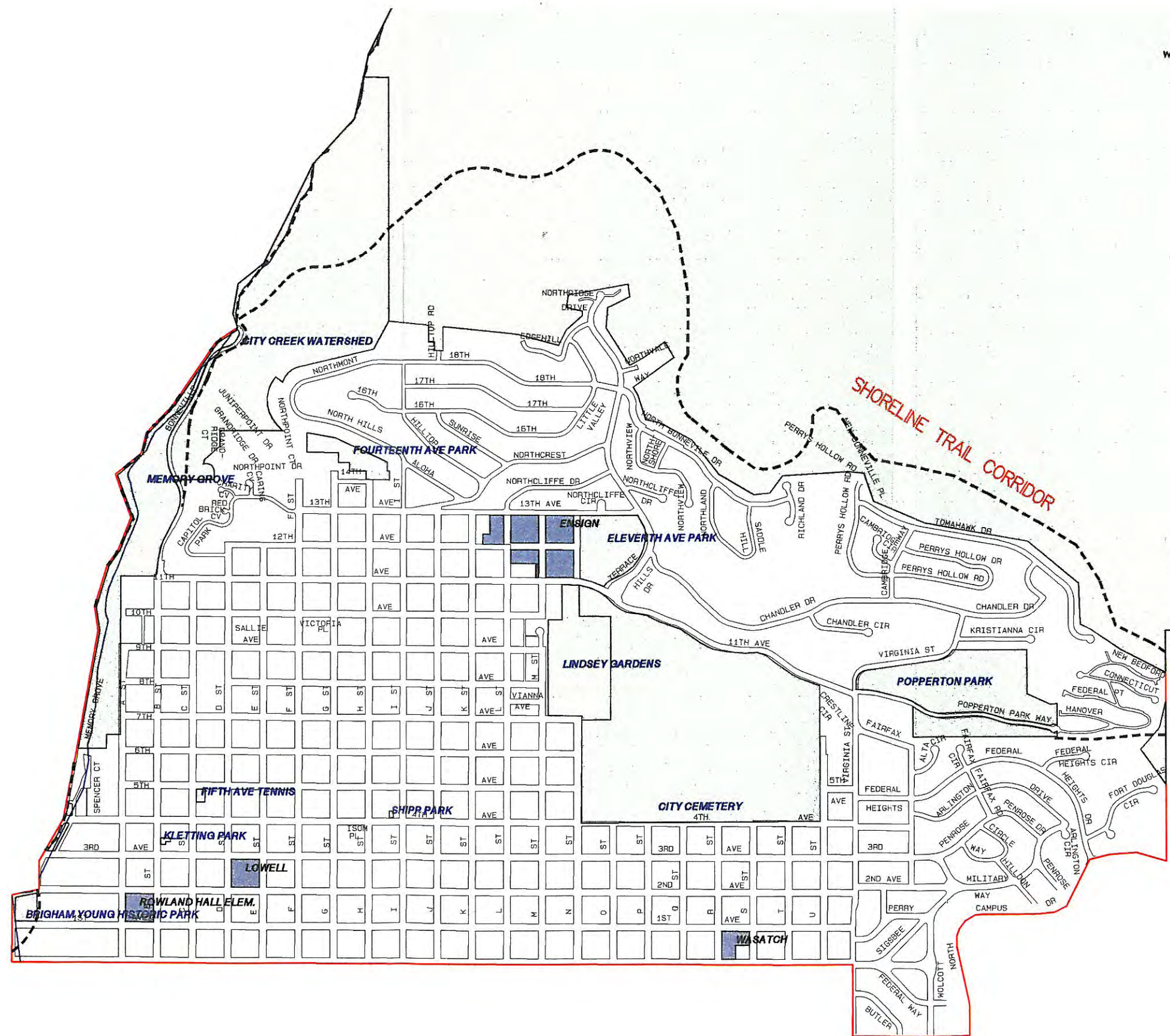
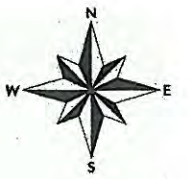
Parks and Recreation

Because of its topographical setting and small lot size, recreation acreage has been difficult to obtain. Much of the existing recreation in the Avenues is concentrated in one area, Lindsey Gardens and the Eleventh Avenue Park.

Lindsey Gardens, a picturesque park, is beginning to show signs of age. The tennis courts are in poor condition and are in need of replacement. The ball fields need improvements to the backstops, bleachers and to the infield. The parking lot requires resurfacing. Recently, the irrigation system was upgraded.

Eleventh Avenue Park is a large community park and detention basin also in need of rehabilitation. Several springs have increased flows around the tennis courts and play fields causing many drainage problems. The entire





MAP LEGEND

- EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- SCHOOLS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS

**AVENUES COMMUNITY
FIGURE 2**

park needs to be analyzed as to how it can meet ADA standards. No restrooms currently exist at the park and development of these facilities should be considered. The parking lot is in poor condition and needs to be resurfaced, and the park needs to be evaluated for the possibility of additional parking opportunities and a new playground structure.

Memory Grove, on the western boundary, remains a passive memorial with eighty acres of land along scenic City Creek to the north, connecting into City Creek Canyon watershed and picnic areas. City Creek Canyon will be given special status with 'City Creek Preserve' as the suggested name. The south end of Memory Grove has undergone some development in connection with the new City Creek Park, however existing formal recreation activities and facilities in Memory Grove Park will evolve into less formal activities and watershed protection are paramount.

Memory Grove, a linear park, itself is in need of some renovation. The interior road system which functions as a parking area for special events is in poor condition and needs to be resurfaced. The sandstone curb and gutter has been recently refurbished. Hillside stabilization is needed to decrease erosion. Irrigation systems need to be repaired and updated. An ADA drinking fountain has been requested. New restrooms have been recently constructed and walkway lighting is needed. There are also some drainage problems that need to be addressed. Restoration of damaged areas due to the 1999 tornado are underway.

The topography limits the use of Memory Grove and City Creek Canyon to access by car or bike/walk for those individuals who can withstand the steep hill climbs. This access problem makes these areas difficult for traditional individual and family use.

Popperton Park, a relatively new park for the Avenues Community, is in fairly good repair. However, restrooms with a drinking fountain have been requested. There are some erosion problems on existing slopes and there has been some discussion on expanding the walking paths. Future plans for the park include adding picnic facilities and possibly outdoor basketball courts. However, the majority of the site will remain undeveloped or as a nature park.

The Avenues Community can boast good park distribution, although the ratio of acres per 1,000 people found in Appendix 13 falls short of the national standards. With the development of the open space trail system, the amount of park acreage will increase, but the community's needs will not be alleviated. The need for a neighborhood park has been suggested for the north end of the Avenues Community in combination with the Shoreline Trail. The community also has the added recreational opportunities provided by the adjacent open space of the Wasatch Mountain Range foothills.

Avenues Community Parks

Eleventh Avenue Park	25.00 ac.
Lindsey Gardens	15.25 ac.
Total	40.25 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for Avenues

Existing inventory:	40.25 acres
Existing Ratio:	2.5 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:	5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.
Recommended Standard:	3 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:	8.65 acres

Avenues Neighborhood Parks

Popperton Park	8.00 ac.
Total	8.00 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Avenues

Existing Inventory:	8 acres
Existing Ratio:	0.5 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:	1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000
Recommended Standard:	1.25 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:	12.37 acres

Capitol Hill Community Assessment

Capitol Hill Large Urban Parks

none
Total 0 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Capitol Hill

Existing Inventory:
0 acres
Existing Ratio:
0 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:
5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.
Recommended Standard:
5 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:
36.8 acres

Capitol Hill Community Parks

Warm Springs Park 12.00 ac.
Total 12.00 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for Capitol Hill

Existing Inventory:
12 acres
Existing Ratio:
1.6 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:
5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.
Recommended Standard:
3 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:
10.05 acres

General Overview

The dominant architectural feature of the Capitol Hill community is the State Capitol Building, an imposing structure surrounded by beautiful landscaping. Within the community boundaries there exists not only old and historically significant areas, but also the new Ensign Downs Subdivision. Recent years have witnessed a proliferation of apartment and condominium dwellings in the Capitol Hill area resulting in mixed densities and residents ranging from retired persons to young families with children.

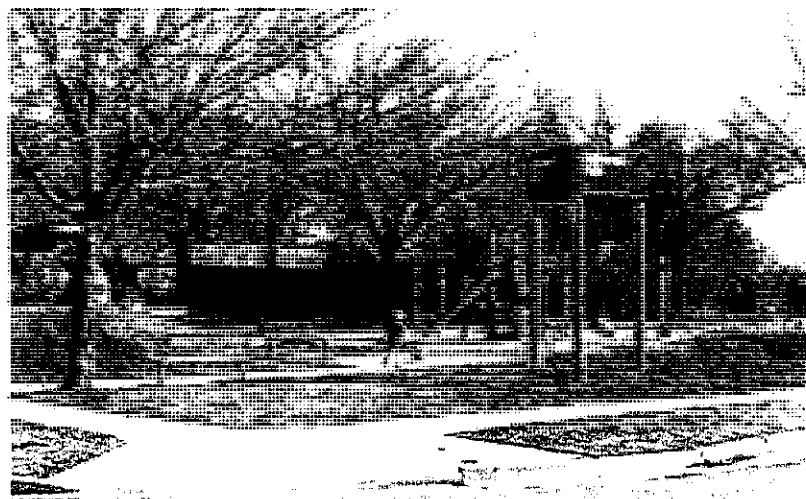
It includes part of the business and government center of Salt Lake City and the state of Utah which increases the daytime population by thousands. The northwest end of the Capitol Hill Community is defined by a large industrial area. This area known as the North Gateway District, is currently undergoing a master plan study. Many trail system connections and future open space opportunities are being looked at. See Figure 3 for community layout.

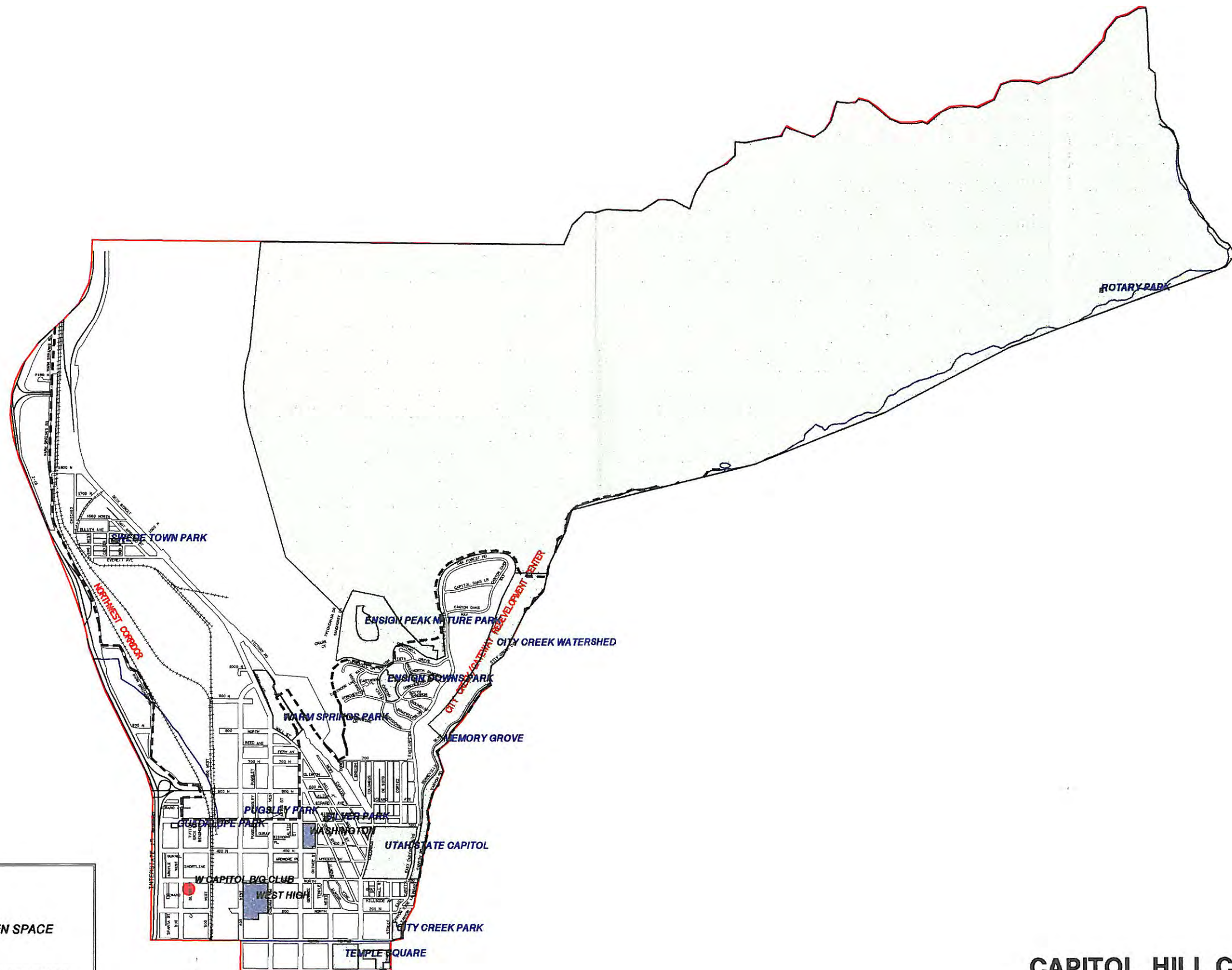
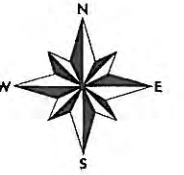
Parks and Recreation

Excluding the large industrial areas, park distribution is fairly good in the community. However, several of the parks lack the amenities requested by the community.

Ensign Downs Park has been enlarged to accommodate an additional informal play field and tennis courts. Ensign Peak, located just north of the park, has recently undergone development. A private foundation has funded the construction of trails, signage, an amphitheater, and historical markers on the site. Salt Lake City will maintain the historical site.

The Capitol West Boys and Girls Club is attempting to acquire land for a





MAP LEGEND

- EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- SCHOOLS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS
- RECREATION CENTERS

CAPITOL HILL COMMUNITY
FIGURE 3

play field/ green space. The organization has outgrown the existing parks in the area.

Capitol Hill has the lowest park acreage per 1,000 people in Salt Lake City. Although the addition of the proposed trail system will boost the ratio, an additional neighborhood park or the expansion of existing parks should be pursued.

The only existing community park in the area is Warm Springs Park which includes the Children's Museum. The park is currently under rehabilitation. The concrete walks and curbing have recently been replaced and made ADA accessible. The tennis courts were resurfaced as well. However, work remains to be done at the park including renovating the restrooms and making them ADA accessible. Hillside stabilization problems also need to be addressed. Safety needs to be continually evaluated in order to provide an inviting atmosphere.

The north end of Warm Springs Park, which was not previously developed, has been made into a wetland/ meadow interpretive area in conjunction with the Children's Museum. Additional parking east of the museum has been added to provide the necessary stalls for the expanded facility.

The topography limits the use of Warm Springs Park, City Creek Park, and Ensign Downs Park to access by car or bike/walk for those individuals who can withstand the steep hill climbs. This access problem makes these areas difficult for traditional individual and family use.

The Children's Museum has recently decided to combine efforts with the Hansen Planetarium and move to the new Gateway Project being developed. The future of the historic building which will remain in Warm Springs Park has been heavily discussed. A grant has been sought to look at the possibility of housing a recreation center at this location.

The Capitol Hill Community has the added recreational opportunities provided by the adjacent open space of the Wasatch Mountain Range foothills. Biking, hiking, and picnicking are often enjoyed in this natural environment. Upper City Creek Canyon, operated by the Salt Lake City Public Utilities Department as a City watershed, is a haven for city residents. Also located up City Creek Canyon is a Rotary Club sponsored park, which offers picnicking and family activities, a paved road exists for biking and jogging. Motorized vehicles have limited access.

Capitol Hill Neighborhood Parks

City Creek Park	4.00 ac.
Ensign Downs Park	7.00 ac.
Total	11.00 ac.

Rcommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Capitol Hill

Existing Inventory:

11 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.5 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none



Northwest Community Assessment

Northwest Large Urban Parks

Rose Park Course	120 ac.
Wingpoint G.C.	193.5 ac.
Total	313.5 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Northwest

Existing Inventory:

313.5 acres

Existing Ratio:

14.1 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none

Northwest Community Parks

Riverside Park	28.50 ac.
Rosewood Park	22.25 ac.
Westpoint Park	23.00 ac.
Total	73.75 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for Northwest

Existing Inventory:

73.75 acres

Existing Ratio:

3.32 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

3 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none

General Overview

Bounded by the major north-south freeway (Interstate 15) on the east, city limits to the north, major east-west freeway (Interstate 80) to the south and the airport to the west, the Northwest Community is divided into two areas of residential development.

As the population increases in the Northwest Community, new recreational facilities will be needed along with improvements to existing facilities. See Figure 4 for community layout.

Parks and Recreation

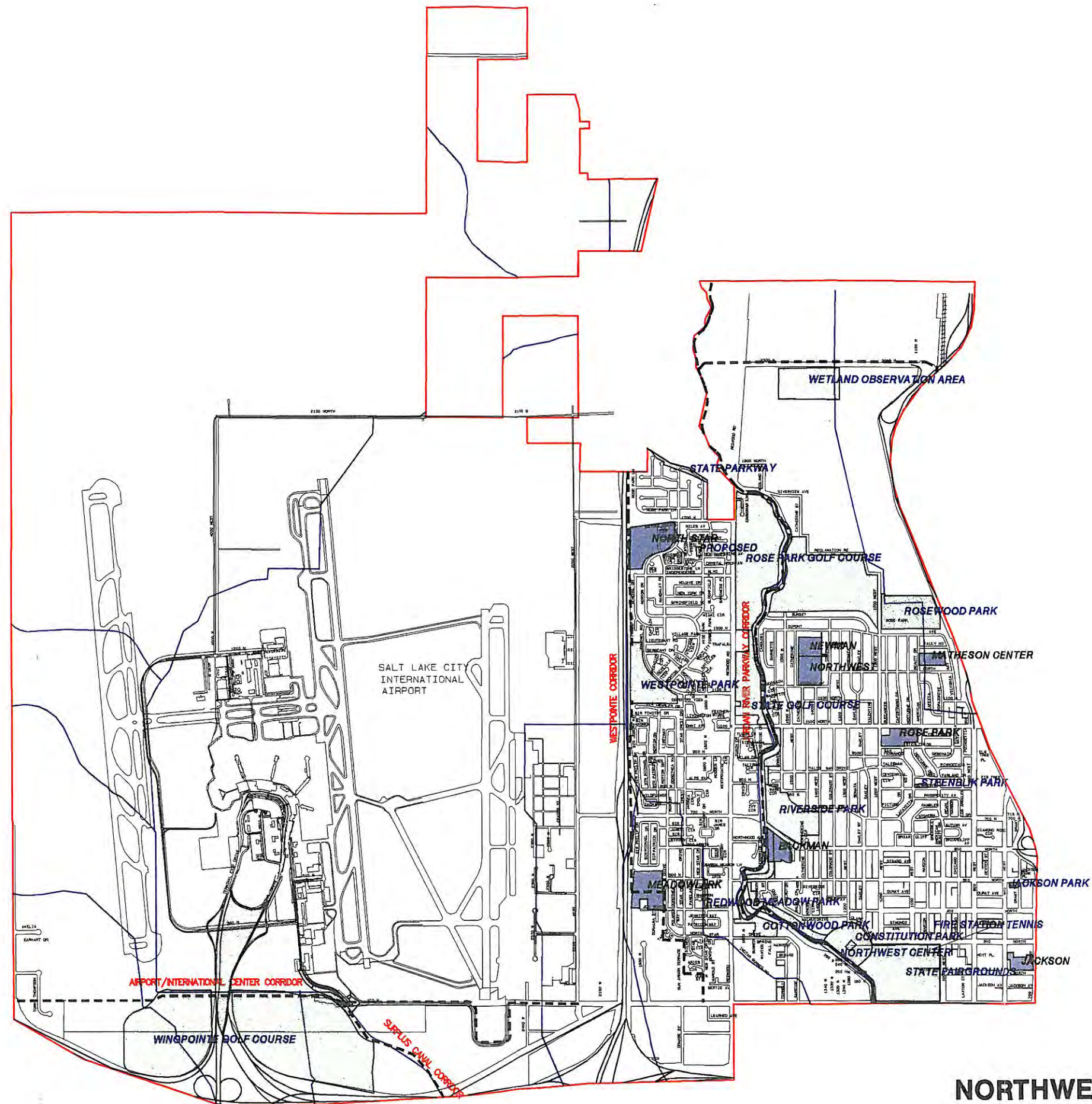
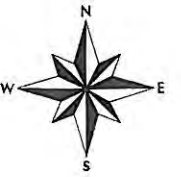
The Jordan River creates a natural barrier in spots but represents what can become a fabulous greenway corridor. The river prevents easy access to the eastern parks. However, an increase in east-west access points, as the trail and open space plan develops, will help alleviate the problem. In 1973, the State Legislature established the Provo Jordan River State Parkway Authority as an alternative to channelization for flood control on the Jordan River. For years the Parkway Authority has coordinated development and acquisition of property along the river. The Parkway Authority has since been disbanded. A great deal of work has been done along the river in the Northwest Community, which in turn helps connect the east and west sides of the river with bridges, etc. However, development of park facilities on the west side of the river have been sparse.

Of the three community parks, Riverside and Rosewood Park were developed in the last twenty to thirty years. Both are in need of improvements to achieve maximum recreational potential. The newer Westpoint Park consists of 23 acres.

Rosewood Park is essential to the organized sports program of the Northwest Community. However, several needs exist with its continued popularity, including resurfacing the parking lot and providing additional parking. Lighting, ADA access to the ball fields, renovation of the existing restrooms, and evaluation of the drainage problems on the play fields are additional needs. Also voiced is a need to expand the park to the north where there may be available land. There is interest in acquiring the available land to the east, next to the interstate, for park expansion and for beautification to the entrance into the city.

Concern from adjacent residents has been voiced about continual use of the play fields and the noise and parking problems associated with the games at Rosewood. The park is being reviewed for expansion/modification in an effort to relocate the sports fields away from the adjacent residents and develop more neighborhood amenities such as picnic facilities and passive open space in their place.

Riverside Park is the oldest community park in the Northwest Community. It has been partially rehabilitated a few times over the years yet its age is



MAP LEGEND

- EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- SCHOOLS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS

**NORTHWEST COMMUNITY
FIGURE 4**

again showing. The east pavilion was rebuilt ten years ago and needs reshingling. The west pavilion needs to be repaired. However, the tennis courts were recently refurbished. The concession stand and restrooms for the south ball fields were recently renovated, and the horseshoe pits and basketball courts need to be rebuilt. Walkways need to be made accessible and the irrigation system needs to be updated.

The newest community park in the Northwest Community is Westpointe Park. At 23 acres, it will assist in balancing the parks in the community and meeting the needs of the population on the west side of Redwood Road.

Constitution Park, a neighborhood park, lies next to the State Fair Grounds and encompasses the Northwest Community Center. The picnic pavilions and playground are not ADA accessible and need to be brought up to federal standards. The parking lot is in poor condition. Drainage problems need to be resolved and the parking lot needs resurfacing. The tennis courts need resurfacing and the irrigation controls need to be updated.

The Salt Lake City Department of Public Utilities has chosen to establish a year-round wetlands park on a 30 acre site north of the Department's 56 million gallon per day wastewater treatment facility. Wetlands will be enhanced by using one to five million gallons per day of secondary treated wastewater to provide a water fowl habitat. The project will also create an educational and scientific demonstration facility.

With the addition of the proposed trail system the park acres per 1,000 people in the northwest community will be close to the national standards. However this community, Figure 4, is still growing and needs to be monitored for future park sites in newly developed areas.

Northwest Neighborhood Parks

Constitution Park	18.25 ac.
Total	18.25 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Northwest

Existing inventory:

18.25 acres

Existing Ratio:

0.82 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

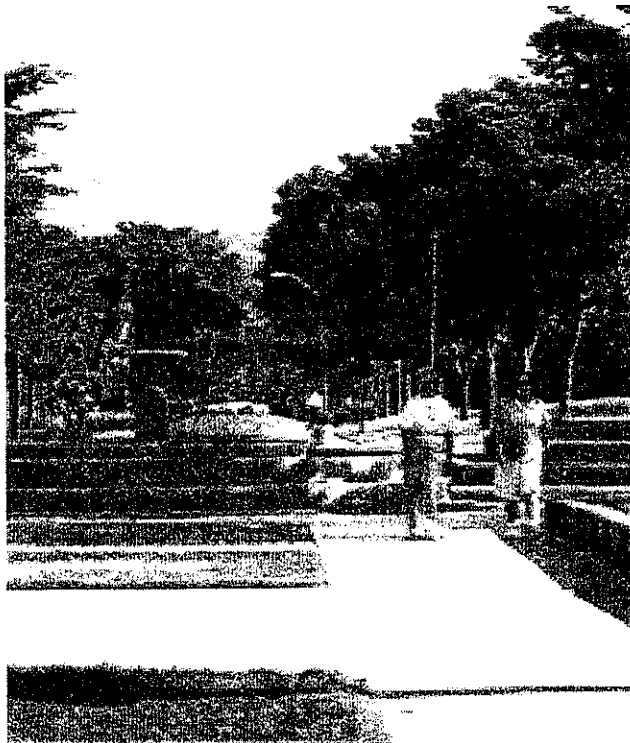
1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

9.5 acres



West Salt Lake Community Assessment

West Salt Lake Large Urban Park

Glendale Golf Course	175.8 ac.
Total	175.8 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for West Salt Lake

Existing Inventory:	175.8 acres
Existing Ratio:	10.3 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:	5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.
Recommended Standard:	5 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:	none

West Salt Lake Community Parks

Jordan Park	33.50 ac.
Total	33.50 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for West Salt Lake

Existing Inventory:	33.5 acres
Existing Ratio:	1.96 acres/1,000 pop.
NRPA Standard:	5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.
Recommended Standard:	3 acres/1,000 pop.
Current Unmet Need:	17.65 acres

General Overview

This community includes Poplar Grove and Glendale and has long provided an excellent living area and a strong work force for Salt Lake City. Although isolated by physical barriers, it demonstrates considerable social cohesiveness with active community council groups. See Figure 5 for community layout.

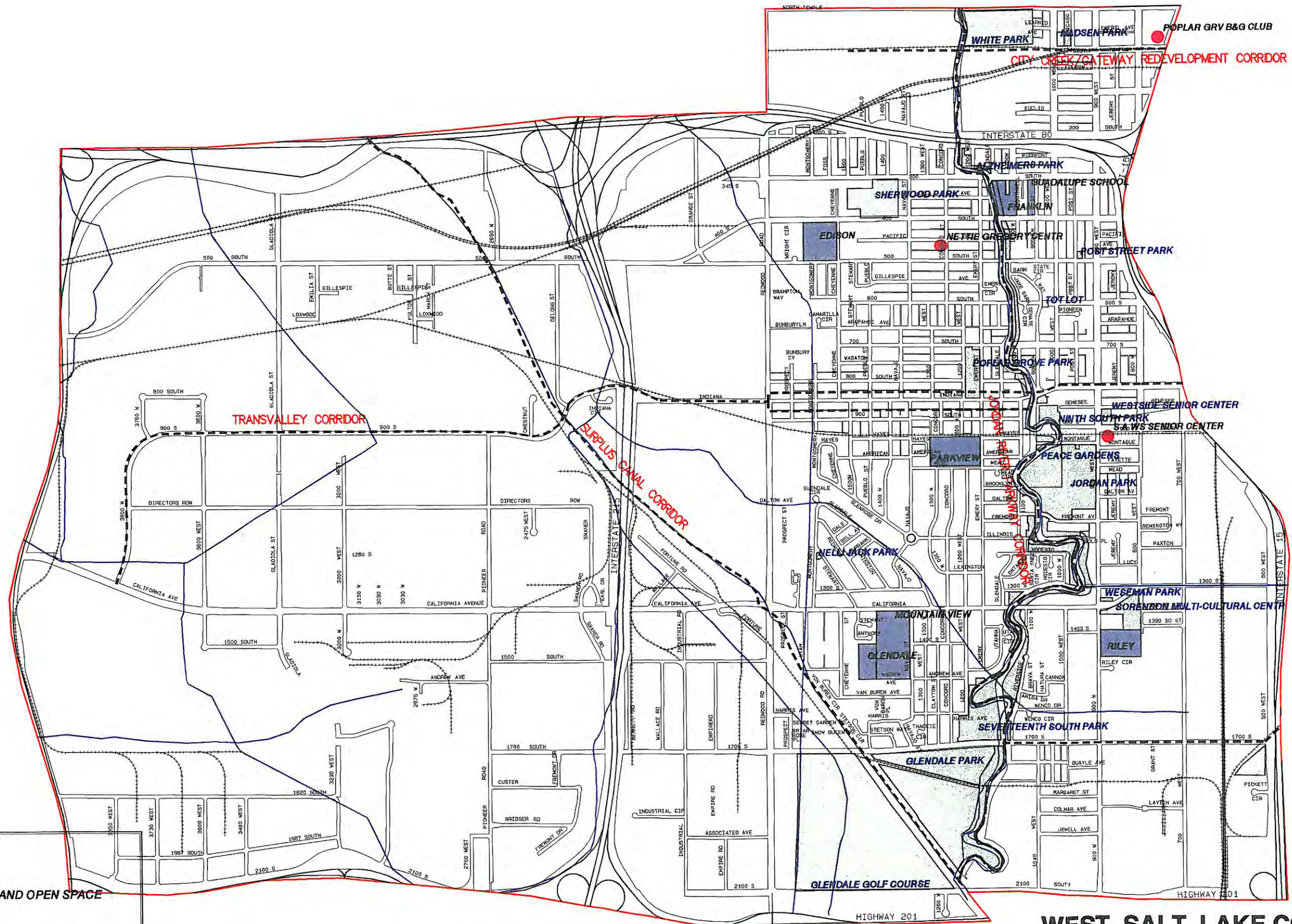
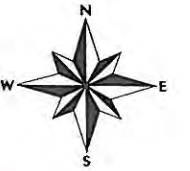
Parks and Recreation

Several attractive parks adorn the West Salt Lake Community, with Jordan Park and the International Peace Gardens at the top of the popularity list. Jordan Park serves as the only community park in the area and is one of the oldest in the city. Many elements of the park are deteriorating and need immediate attention. The swimming pool, picnic pavilion, horseshoe pits, and some playground equipment need attention. Due to the addition of the Steiner West swimming pool at the Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center, the pool at Jordan Park has been scheduled to be removed and a skateboard park is currently being designed to take its place. The softball field storage building should be replaced. Tennis courts and the volleyball court have been resurfaced. The parking lot is breaking up and needs to be repaired or replaced. The International Peace Gardens are also showing signs of age and abuse. The entry walk, trash receptacles, benches, and existing fencing are in poor condition and may need to be replaced. New lighting has been installed and has helped with security problems. The manual irrigation system is showing many problems and needs to be updated.

The five neighborhood parks in the West Salt Lake Community are distributed fairly evenly throughout the community. Sherwood Park is the farthest north. Renovations to the park should include the picnic pavilions, playground equipment, parking lots, ball field bleachers, and lighting. The irrigation system has been recently updated.

Poplar Grove Park lies almost in the middle of the community and is the closest to Jordan Park. Several problems exist including deteriorating picnic shelter and horseshoe pits. The play structure needs to be made ADA accessible and an ADA drinking fountain should be added. The ballfield backstop, bleachers and tennis courts have recently been renovated.

Glendale Park just north of the Glendale Golf Course is the southernmost park in the West Salt Lake Community. It is the newest of the community parks in West Salt Lake, developed in early 1970's. Glendale Park incorporated the new Wave Tek Automated swimming pool which became Raging Waters Aquatic Park. It is privately operated under an agreement with Salt Lake City. However, time has taken its toll and the park is in need of several renovations. The infields on the ball diamond need to be refurbished. A wind buffer of some type is needed on the north side of the ball field and an ADA drinking fountain should be added. The play structure needs to be made ADA accessible and may need to be replaced.



MAP LEGEND

- EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- SCHOOLS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS
- RECREATION CENTERS

WEST SALT LAKE COMMUNITY
FIGURE 5

Vandalism of restrooms needs to be addressed, a photocell / timer sensor is needed for the park lights.

Ninth South River Park was developed in conjunction with the Jordan River Parkway. This park is used mainly as a trail head and picnic area. The restrooms need to be made ADA accessible and a drinking fountain has been requested. There is no play structure at this park. Some problems were discovered with the hydraulic irrigation system but they have recently been repaired.

Seventeenth South River Park is another Jordan River Parkway trail head used mainly by picnickers. There is a soccer/ football field at this park and another has been requested. A proposal to remove the landscape berms on the park and install an additional soccer field is being reviewed. More picnic tables are needed for the concrete pads already in place. The introduction of a play structure to the park needs to be considered. Many irrigation problems have been discovered and the system needs to be upgraded.

The Parks and Recreation Administration Facility located at 1965 West 500 South encompasses an 80 acre site bordered by 500 South, Interstate 215, 900 South, and approximately 1900 West. The area was designated in the 1967 Parks Master Plan as a proposed park location. Because of its distance from the nearest residential development, the site could be utilized for evening activities, such as baseball, softball or soccer, or developed as a regional park. This park could help to alleviate the pressure of activities on Rosewood Park.

The Jordan River bisects the West Salt Lake Community making access across the river difficult except where bridges have been provided through the Jordan River Parkway plan and at street crossings. This section of the Jordan River State Park is being maintained and developed by Salt Lake City. The parkway provides a link between formal parks, open space, and neighborhoods. Much of the river environment has not changed and remains in its natural state with a trail system traversing its length.

West Salt Lake Neighborhood Parks

Glendale Park	6.00 ac.
Ninth South Park	4.00 ac.
Poplar Grove Park	6.75 ac.
Seventeenth South	7.00 ac.
Sherwood Park	12.75 ac.
Total	36.50 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for West Salt Lake

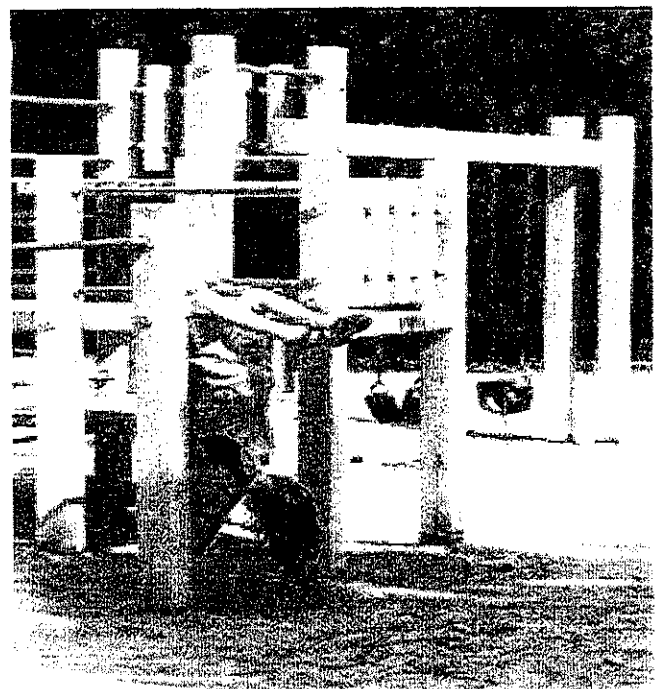
Existing Inventory:
36.50 acres

Existing Ratio:
2.14 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:
1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:
1.25 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:
none



Central Community Assessment

Central Large Urban Parks

Liberty Park	100 ac.
Total	100 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Central

Existing Inventory:

100 acres

Existing Ratio:

2.2 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

Central Community Parks

none	
Total	0 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for Central

Existing Inventory:

0 acres

Existing Ratio:

0 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

3 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

134.88 acres

General Overview

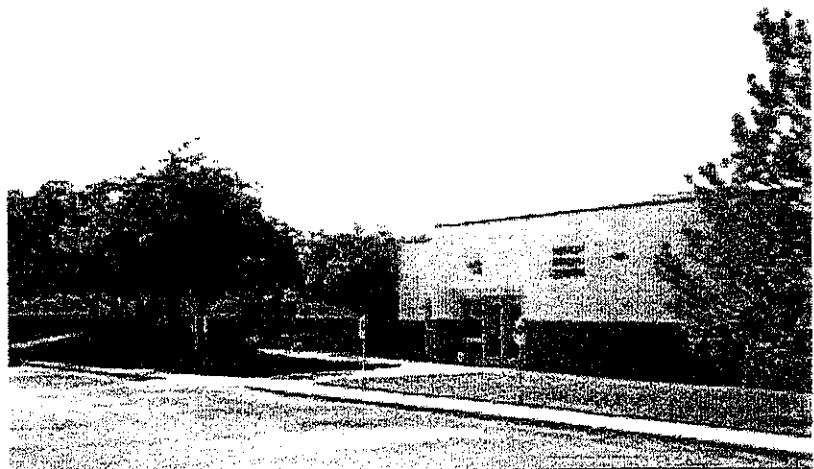
As the oldest urban area in the state, the Central Community is a complex mixture of old and new residential areas and is the center of business and industry for the state and region. Deterioration, together with declining family size, have resulted in minor population growth in this area. In an attempt to revitalize these deteriorated or fragmented neighborhoods, inner block redevelopment projects, including parks projects were initiated in the Central Community. See Figure 6 for community layout.

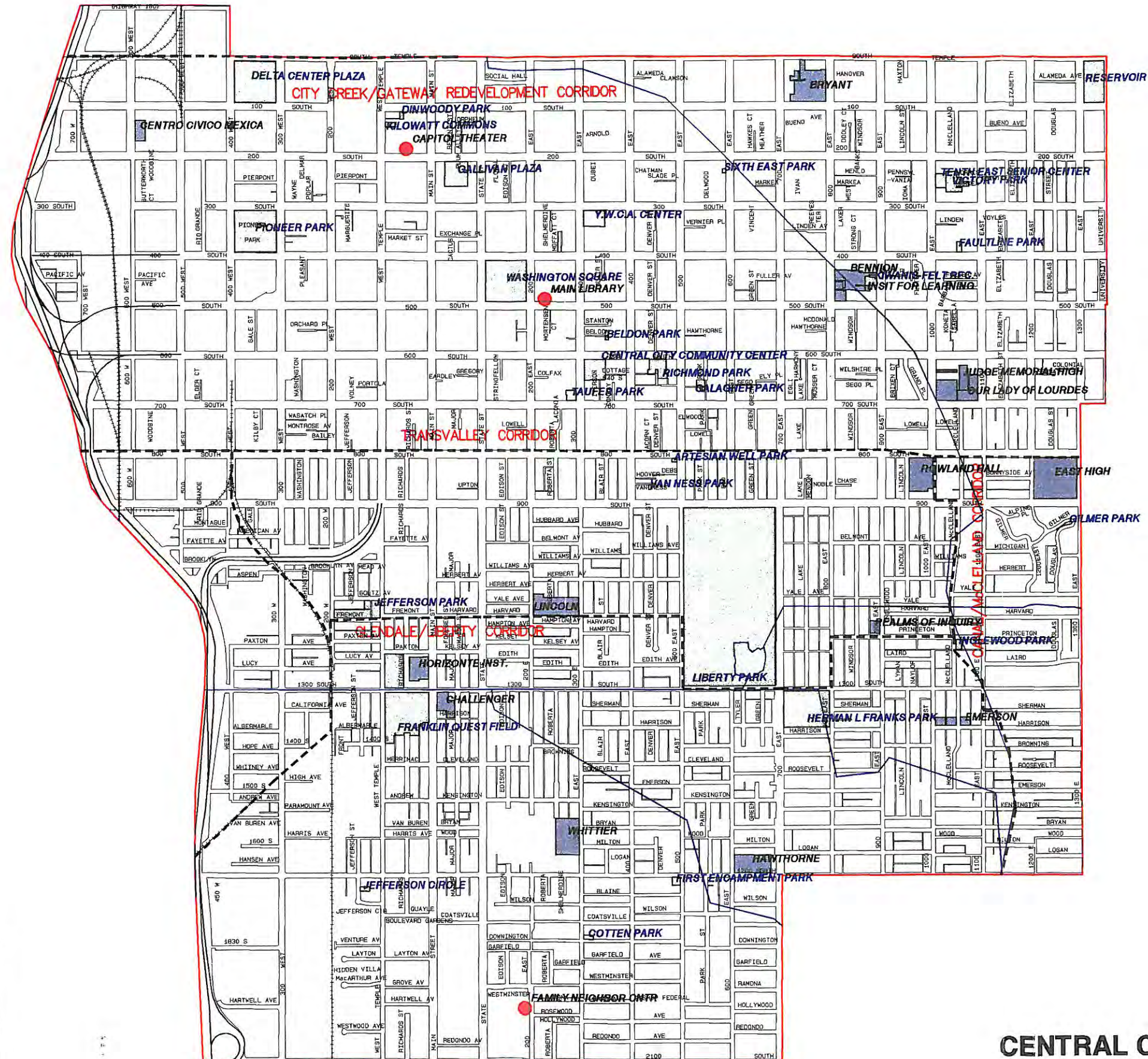
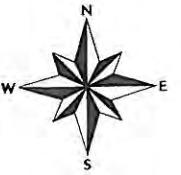
Parks and Recreation

There is little undeveloped and affordable land available, allowing for only small specialized parks in this area. When secured, they must be utilized as efficiently as possible. Also due to the high cost of acquisition, many older parks, such as Liberty Park, need to be studied for their ability to accommodate current users as well as the potential to handle more users in the future. At 100 acres, Liberty contains many specialized functions as well as large open and semi-open passive or undefined areas.





Founded in the tradition of great central parks, Liberty serves not only the Central Community but also the entire city and beyond. Since its beginning in 1882, Liberty Park has been a favorite nature retreat and recreation site for thousands of people and is listed on the National Historic Register. Isaac Chase, the first settler on the land, built the grist mill between 1848-1852 and finished the farm home in the early 1850's. Sold to the City in 1881, the former farm was made into the first of the city's public parks. The Chase House and Mill still stand at Liberty Park and are two of the oldest structures in the Salt Lake Valley.

The house was constructed in the Greek revival style of adobe bricks manufactured on the site, but additions and modifications have altered its appearance substantially from Isaac Chases' day. Nevertheless, its





MAP LEGEND

-  EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
-  SCHOOLS
-  PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS
-  RECREATION CENTERS

**CENTRAL COMMUNITY
FIGURE 6**

significance, both historically and architecturally, warrants its continued preservation.

Tracy Aviary in Liberty Park opened its gates in 1938 allowing an estimated 60,000 people to enjoy the exhibit in the first year. The Aviary was an instant success and continued to grow in size and species diversity for the first ten years. However, age and neglect, due to lack of funding, have added to a decline in popularity in recent years.

The Liberty Park irrigation system needs to be updated to allow more efficient maintenance. The picnic pavilions, merry-go-round building, concession stand and horseshoe pits need to be renovated. The arbors, two restrooms and two parking lots were recently refurbished. Additional restrooms, benches and trees have been requested. The pond needs to be dredged and enhanced to allow for better water circulation. A pedestrian circulation plan is needed to resolve conflicts between skaters, cyclists, joggers, walkers, etc. Existing walkways need to be repaired. Several drainage problems need to be addressed including the tennis courts. The existing maintenance yard needs to be reviewed for spatial requirements and screened from public view. In recent years, initial renovations were accomplished that brought more families back into the park. However, continued renovations and implementation of the Liberty Park Masterplan are required.

The two neighborhood parks in the Central Community, Pioneer Park and Reservoir Park are both historically significant in Salt Lake City's past.

Pioneer park has recently undergone renovation including lighting upgrades, introduction of a farmers market and enhancement of its restrooms and general appearance. The renovations are an attempt to attract patrons back to the park.

Reservoir Park, has not undergone recent renovations with the exception of the tennis courts and Art Barn building. The walkways, fence, and play equipment need to be refurbished. More lighting, benches, picnic tables, and trees have been requested. The whole park needs to be evaluated for ADA accessibility. Restrooms are absent in this park and a drinking fountain has been requested. The fate of the aging reservoir is uncertain at this time, however recent discussions have lead to analyzing the idea of removing the reservoir completely.

Gilgal Park, currently a privately owned garden, it has recently been purchased by the City. This park is highly revered by the community and has added much needed public open space to this area.

Completion of the Visionary Gateway Plan in 1994 and the Rail Consolidation Plan in 1997 laid the groundwork for the current plan, and created the momentum necessary to make the ideas a reality. The purpose of the Gateway District Land Use and Development Master Plan is to establish policy and give guidance to the development of what is known as the Gateway District. The district's significance is derived from its location at the most important entrance to downtown Salt Lake City, its nearness to the Central Business District and several neighborhoods, and its incredible development and redevelopment potential. The plan defines the character of the area and a vision for its future development; it integrates existing uses and businesses while acknowledging that change is inevitable and welcome; and it recommends certain policy and administra-

Central Neighborhood Parks

Herman Franks Park	10.00 ac.
Jefferson Park	3.25 ac.
Pioneer Park	11.00 ac.
Reservoir Park	6.50 ac.
Total	30.75 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Central

Existing Inventory:

30.75 acres

Existing Ratio:

0.68 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

25.45 acres

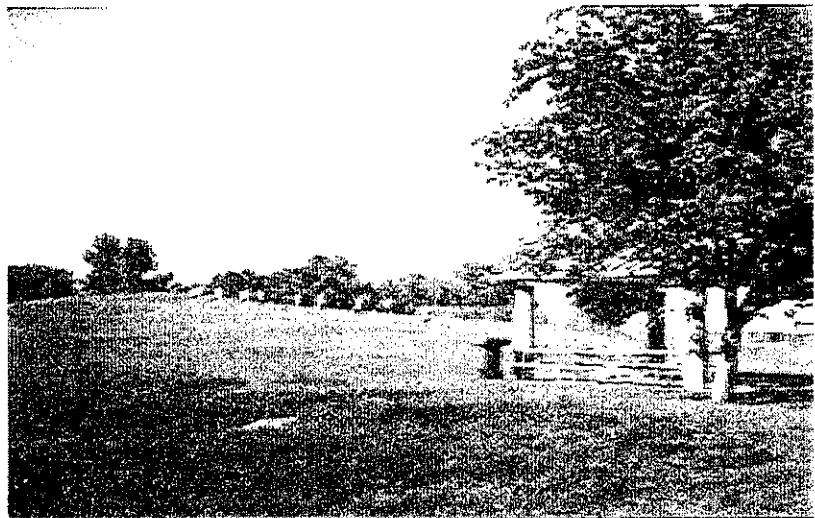
tive measures necessary to implement the ideas.

Green spaces, urban trails and creek corridors dominate this mix-use pattern, but even here retail and commercial uses which complement recreation opportunities or provide recreation opportunities can be included. Such uses may include a fly-fishing shop that offers casting classes and demo-equipment recreation opportunities or an equipment rental shop with skates and bikes could be included. Community recreation facilities and sports facilities such as fields, pools, open play areas and trails are also possibilities. Public plazas and spaces, the linear park along 500 West, bringing City Creek to the surface, and the trail connection on the south are integral parts of other focus land uses.

The 500 West Gateway Islands will house special events such as a farmers market and the arts festival. Two blocks long and 100 feet wide the area will provide much needed space to the downtown area and is in the planning process.

The library Plaza will also be a major open space feature of downtown Salt Lake City. Currently in the design phase, the new library and plaza are scheduled for completion in 2003. The four acre site will be developed to house special events but will generally be used as passive open space. The plaza will be easily accessible once the east-west UTA Trax line is constructed.

The planned future greenbelt corridors would greatly enhance the Central Community and add much needed open space acreage to the area. The Central Community has a low ratio of park acreage per 1,000 people and shows one of the lowest park distributions in Salt Lake City. (see Appendix 1 & 13) All available land acquisition opportunities should be studied in order to increase park and open space sites within the Central Community.



Sugarhouse Community Assessment

General Overview

Attempts to describe the Sugarhouse Community result in expressions like stable, constant, firm, sound and established, etc. Available information indicates that the next ten years will essentially find the population the same as today. See Figure 7 for community layout.

Parks and Recreation

Sugarhouse Park is a regional facility and serves multitudes of people from both within and outside community boundaries. This park is managed by an independent Park Authority funded through sources including Salt Lake City Corporation. Sugarhouse Park consists of large passive recreational spaces, plentiful picnic facilities and fields for soccer, little league and Babe Ruth baseball.

Many members of the community have recently expressed concern over a loss of passive open space as a result of introduction of additional organized recreational facilities within the park.

The Sugarhouse Park Authority Board is currently preparing a management plan for the park to address the park's present use and ultimate capacity. A concentrated effort should be made to develop a park master plan in order to ensure the needs and desires of the community.

Fairmont, an older park, is one of the most heavily used in the city and is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain. Renovations needed include continued updating of the irrigation system, stabilization and regrading of the pond and stream edges, resurfacing the parking lots, and replacing the tennis courts. The picnic pavilions, senior citizen center, curb and gutter, walkways, and bridges also need to be renovated. More restrooms and drinking fountains have been planned. Salt Lake County is funding to



Sugarhouse Large Urban Parks

Country Club G. C.	381 ac.
Forest Dale G. C.	61.11 ac.
Nibley Golf Course	50 ac.
Sugarhouse Park	115 ac.
Total	607.1 ac.

Recommended Large Urban Park Standard for Sugarhouse

Existing Inventory:

607.1 acres

Existing Ratio:

22.1 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

5 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

none

Sugarhouse Community Parks

Fairmont Park	30.00 ac.
Total	30.00 ac.

Recommended Community Park Standard for Sugarhouse

Existing Inventory:

30 acres

Existing Ratio:

1.09 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

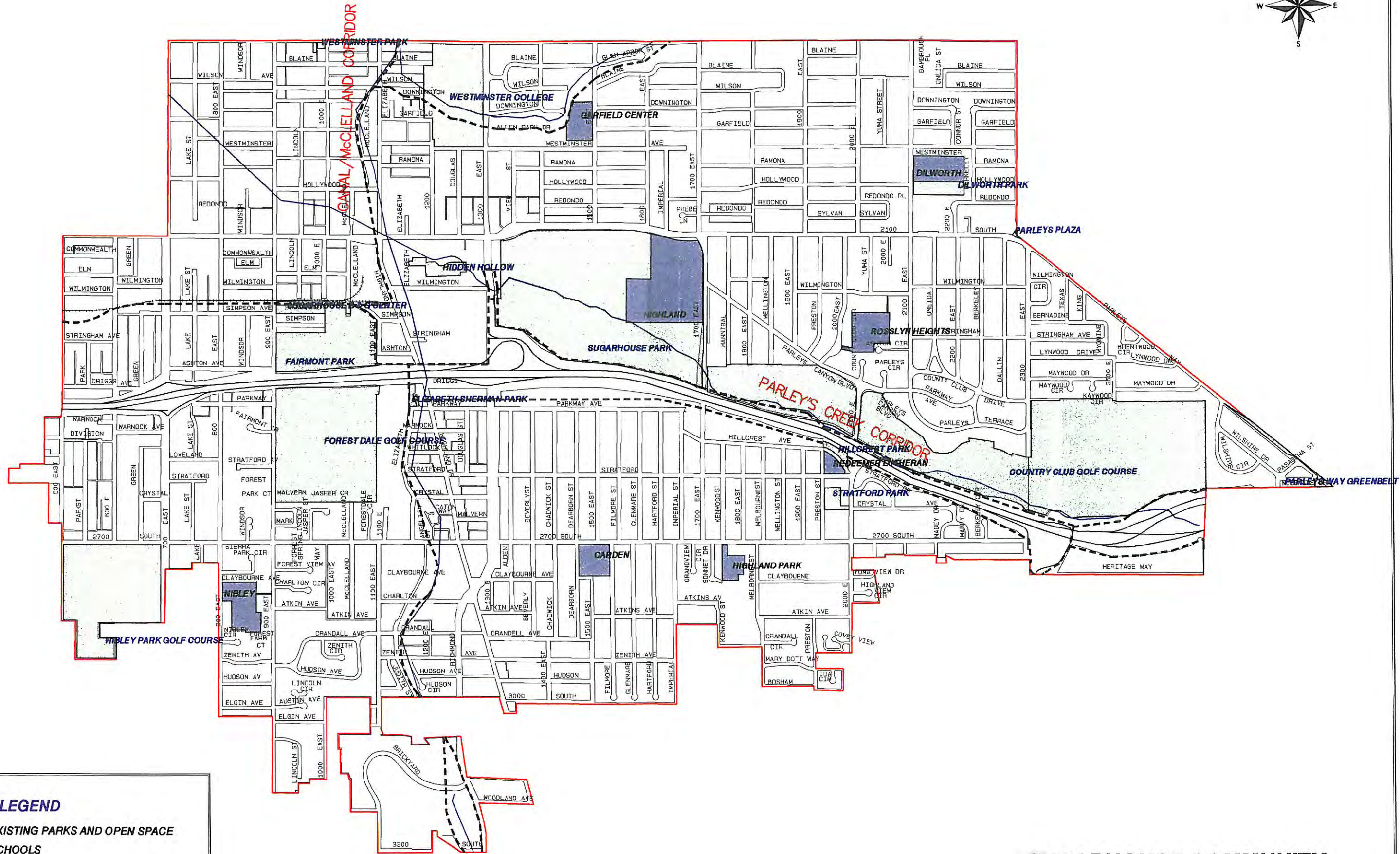
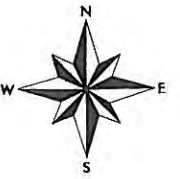
5 to 8 acres/1,000 pop.

Recommended Standard:

3 acres/1,000 pop.

Current Unmet Need:

52.2 acres



MAP LEGEND

- EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE
- SCHOOLS
- PROPOSED OPEN SPACE CORRIDORS

SUGARHOUSE COMMUNITY
FIGURE 7

Sugarhouse Neighborhood Parks

Dilworth Park	4.50 ac.
Tanner Park	15.00 ac.
Total	19.50 ac.

Recommended Neighborhood Park Standard for Sugarhouse

Existing Inventory:

19.50 acres

Existing Ratio:

0.71 acres/1,000 pop.

NRPA Standard:

1.25 to 2.5 acres/1,000

Recommended Standard:

1.25 acres/1,000pop.

Current Unmet Need:

14.75 acres

the construction of the new Fairmont Natatorium which is scheduled for completion in Summer 2001. The indoor facility will contain an Olympic size lap pool and a leisure pool with water toys and slides.

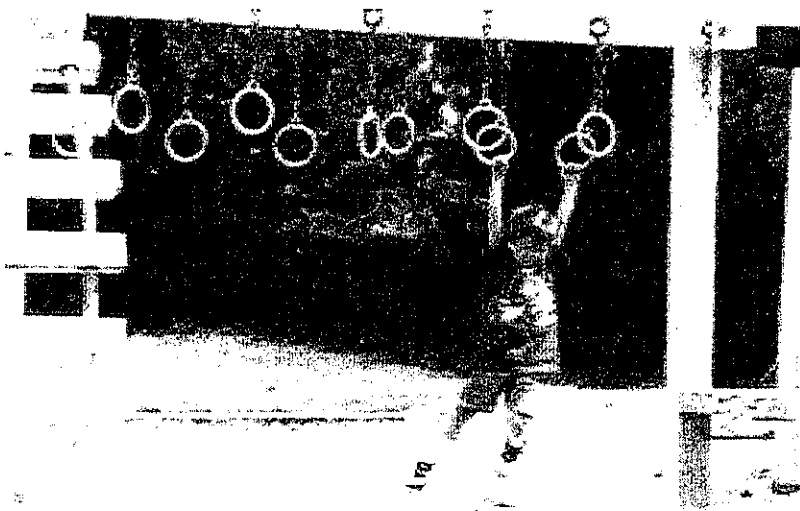
Located next to Mountain Dell Golf Course in Parleys Canyon, Washington Park has always been one of the City's most popular parks. However, it does not fulfill many of the community's needs. Due to the park's location, it is not available for recreation programs and is too far detached from the City for most individuals to walk or bike to. The parking lot should be resurfaced and analysis of ADA accessibility into the park should be a priority. The irrigation system also needs to be updated and new restrooms are needed in addition to, play grounds and sand volleyball pits. Sites for additional neighborhood facilities are currently being identified and evaluated for suitability as parks. The ratio of parks to population in this area exceeds the suggested minimum by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and is second highest in Salt Lake City, see Appendix 13. If the open space corridors are developed, the community would lead the city in park acreage.

There are only two neighborhood parks in the Sugarhouse Community: Dilworth and Tanner Parks. Dilworth Park lies adjacent to Dilworth Elementary School and has heavy usage. The ball field infields need to be refurbished. An update of the irrigation system and an ADA drinking fountain have been requested.

Tanner Park was developed in conjunction with the community. The park has recently been purchased by Salt Lake County and has not been included in the park assessment.

Parleys Historic Nature Park is a special facility with need of some minor repairs. Trail and bridge improvements have been noted, as well as stream bank erosion control.

The ratio of parks to population in this area exceeds the suggested minimum by the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA) and is second highest in Salt Lake City, see Appendix 13. If the open space corridors are developed, the community would lead the city in park acreage.



City Recreation

As mentioned previously Salt Lake City has negotiated for Salt Lake County to assume responsibility of the majority of the recreation programs, indoor facilities, and swimming pools.

The Sorenson Multi-cultural Center and the John W. Gallivan Center are the only two remaining city run facilities. The Youth and Family Programming Division, formerly the Recreation Division, provides a number of opportunities to area residents through these facilities.

The Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center has a boxing program designed to provide basic fitness and boxing skills to youth, 8 to 18 years of age. Weightlifting and boxing equipment are available for adults during open access times. Youth sports programs are also available including Jr. Jazz Basketball, Fall Baseball, Girls Softball, Tee Ball, and Flag Football. The center also provides after school programs, summer programs, and special events. Sorenson Technology Center's Computer Classroom and lab provide public access and basic training on computer operation, software applications, and the Internet. Global Artways is also housed at the center and promotes parent and child dance, art, and music classes.

Key programs associated with the six city golf courses include youth and adult golf lessons, tournaments, and junior golf-clinics.

Community

Community Events include the Salt Lake City Classic, a combination dinner (Taste of Utah), run/walk, and concert. In June, the Utah Arts Festival is a popular urban event. The Million Dollar Hole in One is new to the roster and is played at the Glendale Golf Course. Arts in the Parks, a hands on craft and art show, is held in July at Liberty Park. The 24th of



July fireworks are also a popular annual event provided by Salt Lake City.

In addition to these efforts, the division oversees several special events such as summer concerts at the Gallivan Center, including Come Alive after Five on Wednesdays, Twilight Concert Series on Thursdays, and Sundance Movies on Monday nights. Several festivals are held at the Gallivan Center. Celtic Festival, Hispanic Festival, Brewers Festival, to a few. Currently the Youth and Family Programming Division relies heavily on sponsorship donations to run many of its community events. These sponsors, who include local and nationally recognized businesses, provide only a portion of the funds necessary with the remainder generated from entry fees.

Other Programs

Outside of the city sponsored programs, there are many other non-profit recreation organizations which sponsor events such as the American Youth Soccer Organization, the Northern Utah Adult Soccer Association, the MOTT Tennis Association and Youth Tackle Football. The University of Utah also offers a number of recreation opportunities to its students and faculty.

Commercially, several activities are offered including dancing school, karate lessons, roller skating and golf. For the patrons who choose to join numerous athletic clubs and fitness spas are available.

Salt Lake County's recreation program serves a broad spectrum of age groups and ranges from child care programs to senior centers. The child care program is available in all County run community centers. The program includes care for preschool, kindergarten, and school age children before and after school. Day camps are also available during the summer for children of all ages.

At the County run Central City Center, a teen program has been started called Youth at Risk. The program includes several activities, including sports, dance and martial arts.

A County youth sports program is also available. The programs are



County wide and utilize school gyms and play fields as well as city park play fields. Some of the available activities are basketball, indoor soccer, volleyball, T-ball, track, flag football, and tennis. See Appendix 2 or visit their website at www.parks-recreation.org for more information.

Adult county sports programs include basketball, volleyball, and tennis.

Six Senior Centers are located within the City limits for residents over sixty. Noon meals, arts and crafts, and special activities are available.

Needs

Many diverse activities are available for use from spring through fall. The winter, however, is effectively four months long with basketball, and snow sports including, skiing and snowboarding being the primary recreational activities. Ice skating is limited, especially indoor, due to lack of facilities. Any effective process for providing Parks and Recreation service to the residents of Salt Lake City is currently being addressed by the county on the issue of winter activities and indoor activities.

Public and Private Coordination

Opportunities for linking public and private recreation services exist throughout the system including the volunteer efforts of the citizens, business, industry and civic groups. The Jordan River cleanup project, for example, is held annually in the Northwest and West Salt Lake Communities, and demonstrates great volunteer commitment with limited funds.



Management Issues

Policy Development

The Director of Public Services is ultimately responsible for the baseline operation and maintenance of the parks throughout the City. Fleet Services, Streets, Parks, Youth & Family Programming, and Golf are also divisions under the authority of the Director of Public Services.

Changes in maintenance procedures have resulted in a current maintenance format targeted to insure better monitoring of facilities. The city parks have been broken down into two sections with a separate section for the city cemetery, and a supervisor to oversee and manage all parks within their appropriate section. It is the supervisor's responsibility to set a routine maintenance schedule and monitor its' effectiveness. All repairs are handled through a "work order" system, initiated through the maintenance workers.

Personnel Information

Personnel are grouped according to four functional/ organizational entities; Youth & Family Programming, Park Maintenance, Golf, Park Planning and Development (Engineering). The Golf Division is enterprise funded, therefore it's maintenance and upkeep are covered by course revenue.

Salt Lake City coordinates a volunteer program which has experienced tremendous success to help with the beautification and development of the parks. There is also volunteer assistance when the Youth & Family Programming Division works with the citizens to cosponsor a public event.

The majority of essential operations and maintenance are conducted by city personnel. There is some maintenance that has been contracted out on a trial basis. Large jobs and jobs that require specialized equipment,



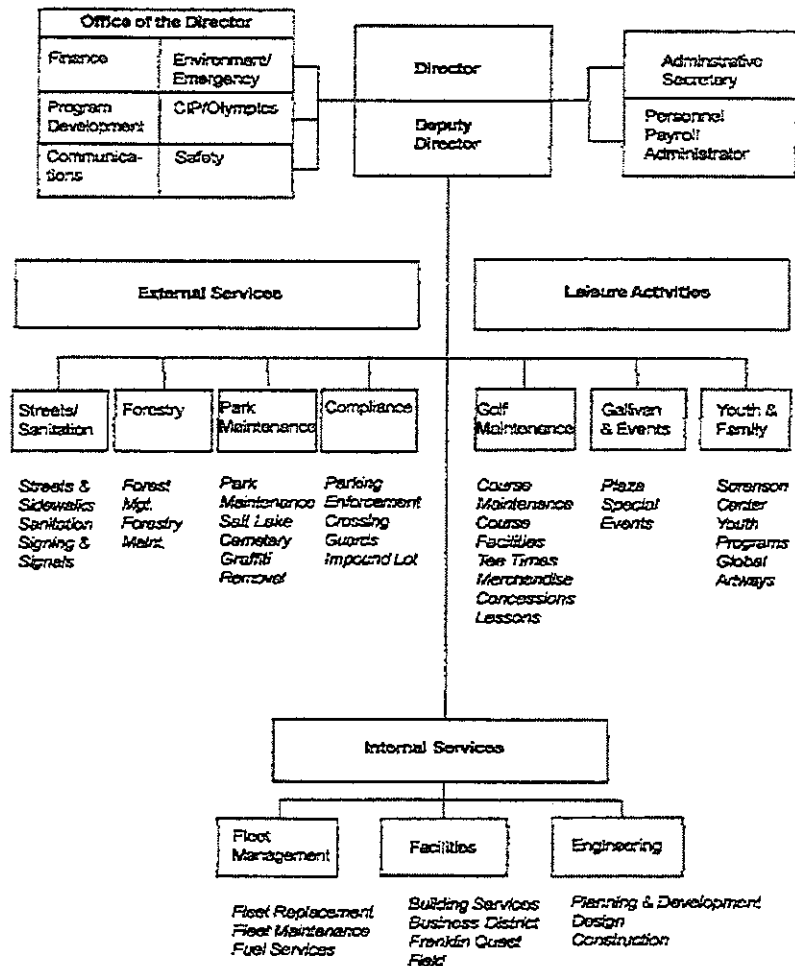
such as paving, are contracted out. Contracting is managed by the City's Finance Department on a bid basis. Large scale "maintenance" items are sometimes deferred and addressed as capital improvement projects and implemented by the City Engineering Division.

Budget Information

Expenditures for the operation and maintenance of the city park and recreation system have not kept up with it's needs and demands. Static budgets, fueled by inflation and expanding inventory are a major factor in the declining condition of the existing facilities. Any new park development policy will have an impact on development costs.

Larger parks, such as neighborhood and community parks, are needed within the park system. These parks are less expensive to develop per acre and are less expensive to maintain. The smaller open spaces require more setup and cleanup time due to the number of parks and greenbelt/islands, plus smaller equipment is used to maintain these areas. As indicated in Appendix 14 and 16, greenbelt/islands and mini parks together represent 11 percent of total developed acreage but consume 37 percent of the maintenance budget. By contrast, the larger neighborhood and community parks represent 66 percent of total developed acreage but require only 41 percent of the maintenance budget.

It is interesting to note that in the past ten years the number of park maintenance personnel has decreased while the number of park acreage that require maintenance has steadily increased. Innovative management practices have helped to keep maintenance standards acceptable, however the continuous addition of new parks and open space will require adjustments to maintenance personnel.



Conclusions and Issues

Salt Lake City is in a period of transition in both its population and economy. There is an ever increasing demand on the City for services while at the present time the population is increasing. Relative priorities, competing uses for the tax dollar, and increased public use have caused gradual deterioration of the parks and limitations on the services the system can provide. Recovery efforts include continued redevelopment of both the business district and residential areas within Salt Lake City.

Expenditures for the operation and maintenance for the City's parks and recreation system have not kept up with the needs and demands on the same. The deterioration has been caused by deferred budget requests for facilities and inflation which has raised the cost of salaries and supplies.

Funding

Salt Lake City has identified extensive park facilities needs with a significant cost impact. This type of comprehensive development and renovation will require multiple years for completion and will require the use of multiple sources of funding. The City will need to be sensitive to funding opportunities as they develop and will also need to be proactive in developing funding sources. To be sensitive to the funding opportunities, the following sources should be considered and approached for development funds:

Federal Funding Sources

- *Heritage (Land and Water) Conservation Fund*

This is a Federal (parks and recreation) funding trust, which currently has over four billion dollars in assets. This fund is not currently active but is still in existence (50% matching grants).

- *Community Development Block Grants.*

This fund is annual money, allocated to larger communities under H.U.D., for development of community projects. Parks would need to compete with other community needs.

- *E.D.A.*

The Economic Development Agency (depending on Congressional funding) has periodic funds that are available for community projects which result in economic stimulation. Park and recreation projects are often key elements.

- *The F.A.A., U.D.O.T., B.O.R., Corps of Engineers*

As various federal agencies are involved with federally funded projects in the Tooele area, funding for mitigation of impacts associated with these projects is often included. These include mitigation of wetlands, environmental impact mitigation, replacement of green belts, open space, and economic impact mitigation.

State Funding

•State Parks and Recreation

Periodic state monies become available together with State Park facilities or through state grant programs. National Endowment for the Arts grants are funded through the State.

•Utah Olympics Sport Authority

The potential of local grants to communities for aesthetic improvements exists if excess revenue from the Olympic Games revenue is generated.

Local Government Funding

•Salt Lake City General Fund

One consideration is a reexamination of the City-wide budget priorities and allocating parks and recreation a higher share. Recently the Parks and Recreation budget has decreased from about 12% of the overall City budget in 1983 to 8% in 1990.

•Development Fees / Dedicated Funding

The need for park and recreation facilities is directly impacted by community growth. Park development fees and dedicated funding sources from community growth should be analyzed to insure that they cover the growth needs identified in this Study.

•Redevelopment Authority Projects

As the Salt Lake City RDA evaluate projects funded from RDA bonding. The impact from economic growth will have a direct correlation to parks and recreation needs. Funding for Parks and Recreation projects should be included in all RDA bonds.

•School District

The City should continue their joint use facilities projects with the school district. This will be critical to funding the Community Recreation facilities.

•General Obligation Bonds

These bonds require voter approval and dedicate a portion of the community's property tax base to retire the bond debt. These funds are normally used on community-wide projects (such as a recreation center) which have wide base public support.

•Revenue Bonds

These bonds require a fixed asset facility that can be pledged as collateral to the bonds. They also require that the asset generates sufficient revenue to retire the bond. Golf courses often use this bonding mechanism.

•County Funds / Adjacent Cities / Private Developers

Often park and recreation facilities serve a wider area than a fixed city boundary. Regional facilities should develop funding with other users that benefit from the development of facilities. At some facilities the users may be private developers that benefit from the addition of park or recreation facilities. Funding should consider these sources as development is proposed.

•*Private Financing*

This area includes private donations, private foundations, utility corporations (using public lands), and environmental preservation groups. Private financing can also be developed by leasing applicable facilities and/or advertising use of facilities has also been used to develop financing of facilities.

•*Volunteer Assistance*

There is, secondly, a potential to increase volunteer assistance through the city's volunteer program. Partnering with communities in the construction and/or maintenance of parks could prove beneficial for both. However, community partnerships can prove expensive due to the coordination efforts required. This area should be explored further.

•*Tax Increase*

Increasing the tax rate has been discussed but is not a popular option.

•*Community Development Block Grants*

Community Development Block Grants funds should continue to be available, some of which offer potential for continued support in the replacement or rehabilitation of deteriorated park facilities.

There are also funding opportunities specifically for trail development provided through State grants including the Utah Non-motorized Recreational Trail Program and the Riverway Enhancement Program, Federal Grants such as the Land and Water Conservation Program, Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act, Symms National Recreational Trails Act and the Rails to Trails Act through HUD, FHA, or LWCF Programs.

Needs

The greatest need is to comply with mandated regulations for the city parks including the American Disabilities Act (ADA) standards and to equip them adequately according to the needs of the community. Park distribution represents a problem in communities such as the East Bench and Avenues and solutions need to be found to solve inadequacies which exist. A fund of available money needs to be set up to allow for the

purchase of available open space when the opportunity arises. Emphasis needs to be placed on the creation of larger and more flexible parks which are linked by the comprehensive trail system. Improving coordination between the various city divisions and departments has proved beneficial and should continue to be implemented such as establishing guidelines that can be counted upon for future planning, developing, and maintenance. There is also a need to develop better park facilities with the physically challenged in mind.



Goals for the System

In an effort to provide Salt Lake City Parks and Recreation Divisions planning direction for existing and future park facilities and programs concerns, the following goals are proposed.

ALL COMMUNITIES TO HAVE ADEQUATE PARK AND OPEN SPACE ACCESS

Strategy: Future park sites need to fill the gaps in park distribution. (see appendix 1)

- Identify existing undeveloped land potentially suitable for park development.
- Focus new park site acquisition and development in areas where existing expandable facilities do not exist.
- Coordinate with city planning sources to anticipate areas of future growth and identify size, type, and location of possible park facilities.
- Develop a long range capital improvement program to satisfy deficiencies in the system including land acquisition.
- Establish a method to require land developers to allocate space for future park sites, i.e. impact fees.

Strategy: The open space/trail system should unite the parks/recreation areas.

- Continue implementation and regular review of the Salt Lake City Open Space Plan linking larger recreational use areas.
- Develop a continuous bikeway system for inter- and intra- city travel for recreation as well as alternative transportation.
- Adopt the Bikeways Master Plan as an official planning document by the Salt Lake City Planning Commission and City Council.
- Incorporate the Bikeways Master Plan into the Transportation Improvement Plan and Long Range Transportation Plan.
- Identify unique geographic areas worthy of preservation as public open space. (Open Space Plan)
- Utilize the Utah State Trail Grant and Riverways Grant Program to augment local funding.

Strategy: Protect significant historical or prominent open spaces and/or natural amenities.

- Investigate and modify zoning changes as necessary.

A BEAUTIFIED AND ENHANCED URBAN APPEARANCE AND ENVIRONMENT

Strategy: Gateways into the City must create a good first impression.

- Develop and preserve the City's gateways to provide a good first impression including all Interstate interchanges and entrances into the

City and key entrances to communities / neighborhoods.

- Continue to cooperate with Public Utilities when developing green belts utilizing rights - of - way.
- Stress the importance of street tree conservation and replanting of street right-of-way areas with approved street trees.

Strategy: Key entrances to communities / neighborhoods should be aesthetically pleasing.

Strategy: Greenbelts to connect key areas and provide open space continuity.

Strategy: Develop concept plans for new and to be renovated parks.

- Emphasize that beauty must not be sacrificed for other considerations.

Strategy: Continue to seek innovative and high quality design for parks.

- Collaboration with community in design.
- Use park standards but promote park uniqueness to create and preserve park identity.

ALL PARKS TO PROVIDE CITIZENS WITH SAFE, COST EFFECTIVE, FUNCTIONAL AND DESIRED FACILITIES.

Strategy: Parks must meet the needs of individuals, user groups and the community.

- Create or maintain a unique identity for each park.
- Maintain existing balance between active and passive park use.
- Continue implementing the Parks Division ADA transition plan.
- Work with the County to develop a concentration of specifically designed facilities for the aged in conjunction with the Senior Centers.
- Evaluate play structures for age groups and insure that challenges for all age groups are available.
- Review surveys and retain citizen contact for input on individual neighborhood needs and implement as possible.
- Examine the needs and use of Recreation Leagues facilities.

Strategy: Existing park facilities to be upgraded to appropriate standards.

- Review all City maintained irrigation systems and maintenance routines in order to insure adequate coverage and efficient water use.
- Identify parks in need of security and safety measures and provide workable solutions such as lighting and vandal proof features.
- Minimize potential crime by using established park design methods such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
- Create or increase park activities for natural surveillance.
- Work closely with neighborhoods and the police department and implement reasonable recommendations for each park facility.

Strategy: Parks department to provide cost effective and energy efficient equipment and labor.

- Use more fuel efficient trucks and equipment.
- Promote energy conservation.
- Seek efficient maintenance equipment and techniques for all facilities.
- Continue and enhance maintenance employee education program and training.
- Coordinate proximity of maintenance facilities to park locations such as satellite locations or shared services where practical.
- Implement a computerized irrigation system proposed by the Parks Division for all new and existing parks.

Strategy: Future park facilities to be built to appropriate standards.

- Develop a set of guidelines and standards for new park development which includes:
 - A. Conform to ADA mandates in all new park development.
 - B. Develop each park in a safe, functional, and aesthetic manner.
 - C. Minimize potential for crime including vandalism in park design by using established sources such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design and (CPTED).
 - D. Develop new parks in conjunction with maintenance considerations.
- Establish costs to maintain new facilities and adjust the maintenance budget accordingly to prevent further erosion of maintenance standards.
- Work with maintenance staff when new parks are added and take appropriate steps to make sure park maintenance does not fall below national standards.

Strategy: Maintenance must insure public safety and continued park usage in a cost effective manner.

- Determine the best way to implement a forestry management plan to •
Examine all materials existing and proposed in park renovations for safety, vandalism, and life cycle funding.
- Evaluate all City maintained areas for ease of maintenance.
- Examine all possible changes in park design or maintenance techniques and implement those contributing to this goal.
- Comply with applicable national standards for maintenance in parks.
- Encourage cleanliness and a pick-it-up attitude among all park users with appropriate encouragement from the volunteer neighborhood groups. Special attention should be given to pet clean up efforts.

ACHIEVING ADEQUATE RESOURCES FOR PARKS AND RECREATION

Strategy: Seek out available resources to achieve goals.

- Encourage the mayor and city council to increase the park and recreation budget.
- Investigate Land and Water Conservation Funding monies available for land acquisition and development of new parks.
- Investigate available Community Development Block Grant funds for renovations to existing as well as new park facilities.
- Review / seek federal revenue sharing programs to strengthen system upgrading.

- Seek donations from private resources and look for opportunities for public/private partnerships.
- Identify renovation costs and budget for functional improvement through the renovation of existing parks.
- Explore innovative funding strategies.
- Investigate county funding created for recreation purposes; Zoo, Art, and Park (ZAP) Tax available through 2007.
- Continue pursuing State trails and waterway enhancement grant opportunities.
- Solicit Federal Funding for drainage way enhancement.

Strategy: Encourage citizen participation and volunteerism.

- Enlist more volunteer groups through community councils, mayors office, local businesses, clubs, churches, etc.
- Recognize volunteers who are actively helping out in the park.
- Encourage competition between volunteer park groups for having the "best" park. A similar competition between maintenance divisions could be implemented.
- Implement park watch programs to identify and stop vandalism.
- Continue a public awareness program to decrease litter, vandalism, and park abuse, this program could be implemented by the City Police Department.
- Recycle where possible.
- Adopt a plant a tree program for City parks.

Strategy: Encourage the continuation of the ZAP, Zoo, Art, and Parks (ZAP) tax after life-span.

- Rejuvenate interest in tax towards end of life-span.

EFFECTIVE COORDINATION AMONG ALL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES.

Strategy: Seek out working relationships with Salt Lake City School Board and Salt Lake County.

- Continue coordinating City parks and recreation plans with the school board, i.e. shared services, lease agreements, and shared facilities.



- Foster city and school district relationships where a viable relationship is logical or already in motion.
- Investigate and insure that the City is receiving it's share of non-city funds to provide an equitable distribution of all facilities and programs.
- Analyze, compare, and develop a plan to eliminate in City and County recreation program overlaps and deficiencies.

Strategy: Build Relationships with Related Agencies.

- Develop expanded relationships between agencies such as: Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, State Parks and Recreation Division and Utah Department of Transportation.

RECREATION PROGRAMS WHICH ADEQUATELY MEET THE NEEDS OF SLC USERS

Strategy: Provide adequate recreation facilities for needed programs.

- Explore opportunities to develop a softball complex for tournaments and organized games.
- Investigate the possibility of adding a recreation center in the Central, Capitol Hill, and Sugarhouse communities.
- Monitor and expand upon the existing Recreation Division newsletter for the public.

Strategy: Inform the public of programs and activities available.

- Maintain relationships with civic groups representing youth, the aged, the physically challenged and minority groups who may be interested in the parks and recreation system.
- Test the effectiveness of using bulletin boards in selected parks, suggestion boxes, and/or electronic communication at libraries or on-line computer linkage, the city cable channel, web sites and the Internet.
- Keep the telephone numbers of appropriate emergency services and the Parks and Recreation offices posted in a prominent place in all developed parks.
- Work with local news media to promote local Parks and Recreation activities and information.
- Monitor existing citizen input program and take advantage of new technology.
- Maintain relationship with Community Councils and coordinate with council planning efforts.

Recommendations

Organization and Management

Salt Lake City is in a period of transition. There is an ever increasing demand on the city for services to accommodate population growth and diversification. Relative priorities, competition for funding, and increased interest in and use of park facilities have resulted in increasing deterioration of the system and exposure of it's limitations.

Expenditures for the operation and maintenance of the city park and leisure system have not kept up with it's needs and demands. Static budgets, fueled by inflation and expanding inventory are a major factor in the declining condition of the existing facilities.

Management strategies should continue to be examined as well as development standards to take advantage of emerging technology, conservation of energy, and preservation of resources.

Recreation Program

The recent shift in management of recreation programs from the City to the County will hopefully eliminate the problems with limited personnel and facilities. The County previously provided recreation programs to the community but will now expand those activities offered to accommodate the increased number of participants. The City will continue to monitor the programs provided by the County to insure that Salt Lake City residents are happy with their recreational opportunities.

Formerly the Recreation Division, the Youth and Family Programming Division, in spite of a small full-time staff is endeavoring to build a variety of programs, activities, and special events not provided by the County to support a vital community.

Recreation Facilities

As stated previously, park distribution represents a problem in communities such as the East Bench, Avenues, and Central communities and opportunities need to be found to solve inadequacies which exist. Emphasis needs to be placed on the creation of larger and more flexible parks which are linked by the comprehensive trail system.

The written and telephone surveys conducted for this plan communicate a need for additional passive walking trails and active recreational fields. In 1992 the Utah SCORP (State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreational Plan) called for additional shade, flexible open spaces, and access to water features. Recent federal studies indicate that the lack of shade in urban environments result in an increased heating effect and overall increase in urban temperature.

Concern about health and safety issues remains high and the City is now required to follow mandated requirements for public facilities. All facilities must conform to the American Disabilities Act (ADA).

Potential crime situations should be taken into account in the design of new facilities and the redesign of existing parks. Working with the Salt Lake City Police Force and using CPTED principles will help to alleviate some of the crime situations.

Open Space Corridor and Plan

The Open Space Plan for Salt Lake City was adopted in 1995 and is an excellent example of the direction of future open space and trail development that should be implemented. The trails are envisioned to function as class I pedestrian and bike trails which can function as alternative transportation and allow recreational access to regional trail systems, foothills, forest service lands, and canyons.

The existing wastewater treatment plant to the north of Rosewood Park next to the Jordan River is visible when entering the City. The thirty acre site is classified as wetlands by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, lending itself as a needed site for a Wetlands Education Center. Located on the Jordan River Parkway and future trail systems, this facility will become a wonderful prototype for shared use facilities.

As a result of the 1987 amendments to the Clean Water Act, the Environmental Protection Agency is developing regulations requiring the treatment of storm water discharges. This treated water might then be used for irrigation of expansions to Rosewood Park and/or plantings along the Interstate for the beautification of the entrance into the City.

Gateways

At the convergence of three major vehicular connections into downtown Salt Lake City, the Gateway District (North Temple to 900 South and 300 West to I-15) is a place of arrival and departure where image setting elements are critical to the area. The Gateway Development Plan encourages attractive streetscapes, new viaduct design, and rezoning adjacent blocks. The area has also been approved for an Intermodal Transportation Hub increasing the focus of the area as a place of welcoming.

Other entrances to the city should also be analyzed for improvements for the visitors first impression including Beck Street, North Temple, 700 East off-ramp, and 2100 South off-ramp.

Finance and Budget

As pointed out in the Assessment, the City's parks and recreation functions have been receiving a declining share of the budget in recent years. Although the 'actual' dollar amounts show a significant increase during the same period, this has been offset by increased areas of responsibility, and inflation. The result is a parks and recreation organization with insufficient resources to meet its responsibilities, and a parks system badly in need of rehabilitation.

Refined management practices can do much to create a more effective parks and recreation system but will not take care of everything. The system needs resources for rehabilitation, and growth before it can be expected to meet most of the public demands for recreation facilities and services. It also needs a stable budget from year to year in order to

maintain itself at a reasonable level.

The city needs to make a concentrated effort to establish the needed funds for the installation and maintenance of park facilities and programs. Additional funds, outside of the city budget, will need to be sought for many of the park projects outlined in this document.

Public Relations and Government Coordination

Some of the objectives are a function of good public relations and coordination with other government agencies which need to be initiated by city government. In order to achieve these objectives it will be necessary for the Public Services Director to manage an effective public relations effort and maintain a continuing finger on the public pulse. The Director will need to work closely with several elements of City Government, the Recreation Advisory Board, a host of public and private organizations and potential financial partners. They will need the assistance of active citizens and cooperation between City parks the recreation division and outside agencies.

While it is recognized that not all public services rendered are appreciated by the public, there is a great opportunity to establish and maintain good public relations. In this report, two types of coordination are referred to: internal and external.

A parks and recreation system must effectively work with other city departments in order to ensure appropriate support of the system. Other elements of government must help educate the public about the framework or atmosphere within which the parks and recreation system can operate effectively.

The second type of coordination mentioned involves elements outside the immediate city government such as the Salt Lake City School District.

The Salt Lake City School District is a major factor influencing the city's parks and recreation system and should be considered. Presently the city and the school district are exploring expanded possibilities to allow access to both indoor and outdoor facilities.

The Mayor and the City Council, should continue their close contact with civic groups, such as the Community Councils and the Parent Teacher Association, and solicit their input, cooperation, and support for the parks and recreation system. The surveys conducted for this master plan suggest periodic updates on the park facilities and programs might be included with utility bills for example, to inform the general public of community activities.

Physical Facilities Development and Rehabilitation

- Rehabilitate Liberty Park.
- Develop a comprehensive Master Plan for the Northwest Quadrant of Salt Lake City.
- Work in conjunction with the Sugarhouse Park Authority to develop a working Master Plan for Sugarhouse Park.
- Rehabilitate all existing community parks.
- Rehabilitate all existing neighborhood parks.

- Exhaust currently owned, feasible undeveloped city property as sites for park and recreational development.
- Development of Field Sports Complex.
- Construct indoor multi-use facilities in communities shown as deficient.
- Continued development of open space/trail plan.
- For every four dollars spent on development, spend one dollar on acquisition of recreational sites.
- Attain barrier free parks and recreation system by 2010.
- Develop community parks in the East Bench Community, Capitol Hill community, West Salt Lake Community.
- Develop neighborhood parks in the Avenues Community, Northwest community, Central Community, and Sugarhouse Community to eliminate deficiencies.
- Expand Wasatch Hollow Park and Popperton Park.
- Rehabilitation of tennis facilities.
- Replacement of antiquated unsafe play equipment.
- Convert Rosewood Park to neighborhood park facility.

Programs and Activities

- Continue and expand on current Arts-in-Park and Global Artways Programs.
- Continue to expand junior and seniors golf programs.
- Continue to evaluate Salt Lake County's recreation programs to insure residents of Salt Lake City are accommodated.
- Expand present programming at Tracy Aviary.

Management

- Establish open space acquisition fund.
- Incorporate computer capabilities in park maintenance, planning and development, and administration.
- Complete automation of city irrigation system including investigation of secondary water systems.
- Develop formula to determine need for additional maintenance staff members as acreage is added.
- Develop standards of maintenance for nature parks and open lands including master plans for Washington Park and Parley's Historic Nature Park.

Program Priorities and Implementation Schedule

To a certain degree, development of improvements will be tied to funding availability. Health and safety issues can also alter priority lists. Legislative action such as the "Americans with Disabilities Act" law also alters priorities. The five-year capital improvements list presented in Appendix 21 currently shows the anticipated funding and critical needs evaluation. The plan beyond five years is not very realistic due to community growth changes, funding source changes, and changes in public demands. Future parks, except for the Community Recreation Centers, are not in this 5 year projection due to long-term planning required for these facilities plus the community growth and funding source development needed to instigate this development. Some projects such as trail systems, renovation of deteriorating facilities, and handicap access and use development should be on-going projects and not related to a defined time period or priority. The total projected costs for improvements is \$35,688,356. (See appendix 21)

Funding will always be the critical issue relative to maintenance of facilities; renovation of existing facilities to account for normal wear, deferred maintenance and abuse; and expansion of infrastructure.

Recently, for example, Liberty Park was studied for needed improvements with estimates exceeding \$16 million. Improvements noted included roadway/parking improvements, lighting, restrooms, tree rehabilitation, path/walkway improvements, building/monument renovations, automatic irrigation, bandstand, and ice skating. Some of these improvements have been completed but the majority of these renovations remain to be funded.

Like Liberty, most parks in the city system are in need of some level of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation needs must be addressed while correcting deficiencies identified through this planning process. City wide, the largest disparity in the park system is primarily the lack of community and neighborhood parks.

Selecting priorities is always a difficult task yet projects presented for funding should always be considered based on the following criteria for funding submittals:

- health and safety
- mandated requirements
- time sensitive opportunities
- positive cost benefit projects
- coordination with other master plans

Projects which have been identified as high priority include:

- Rehabilitation of Liberty Park
- Development of Field Sports Complex
- Construction of two new community recreation centers
- Expansion of Central City Community Center
- Completion of Jordan River Parkway

- Complete automation of city irrigation system including investigation of secondary water systems
- Continued development of open space/trail plan
- Rehabilitation of tennis facilities
- Replacement of antiquated unsafe play equipment
- Convert Rosewood Park to neighborhood park facility
- Conduct comprehensive master planning for Jordan, Fairmont, Warm Springs, and Riverside Parks
- Develop standards of maintenance for nature parks and open lands including master plans for Washington Park and Parley's Historic Nature Park
- Renovate or replace deteriorated structures including picnic terraces and restrooms
- Acquire land and develop community and neighborhood parks to eliminate deficiencies
- Continued improvements to existing park facilities to insure accessibility and accommodation to all users.
- Work in conjunction with the Sugarhouse Park Authority to develop a working Master Plan for Sugarhouse Park.
- Develop a comprehensive Masterplan for the Northwest Quadrant of Salt Lake City.

Evaluation and Updating of Action Programs

Federal guidelines require currently approved Recovery Action Plans to qualify for U.P.A.R.R. funding. The Parks and Recreation Divisions will prepare regular updates of this Recovery program. It is recommended that this document, prepared to fulfill Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Action Plan (U.P.A.R.R.) requirements, be updated as recommended by the National Park Service. The updated documents will involve citizen input and review by appropriate advisory boards. They will be forwarded to the Planning Commission and City Council for adoption. The adopted Recovery program will be forwarded to the National Park Service.

APPENDIX 1
Distribution Map

APPENDIX 2

Salt Lake County Sports and Recreation

The mission of the Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Division is to enhance the quality of life of county residents by providing them with diverse leisure-time opportunities through its parks facilities and recreation programs. The division is chartered to provide parks, facilities, and leisure-time activities to meet citizen needs for all ages, interests, and abilities.

Reasonable accommodations (including auxiliary communicative aids/services) for individuals with disabilities may be provided upon receipt of a request with three working days notice. For assistance, call 801-468-2351 or TDD 801-468-3600. Or visit their web site at www.parks-recreation.org.

Recreation facilities that are italicized are located within Salt Lake City boundaries:

RECREATION CENTERS

Big Cottonwood Fitness & Aquatic (1661 E Murray-Holladay Rd., 801-468-2560)
Central City Fitness & Recreation (615 S 300 East, 801-538-2062)
Copperview Fitness & Recreation (8446 S Harrison (255 W), 801-561-0075)
Dimple Dell Fitness & Recreation (10670 S 1000 East, 801-495-1480)
East Millcreek Fitness & Recreation (2230 Evergreen Ave., 801-272-2243)
Gene Fullmer Fitness & Recreation (8000 S 2200 West, 801-569-5090)
Kearns Recreation (5670 S 4800 West, 801-967-4404)
Kiwanis Felt Recreation (440 S 900 East, 801-538-2064)
Magna Fitness & Recreation (2941 S 9150 West, 801-250-2194)
Marv Jensen Fitness & Recreation (10300 S Redwood Rd., 801-253-4404)
Northwest Recreation (1300 W 300 North, 801-596-0072)
Redwood Racquetball & Recreation (3060 S Lester St., 801-974-6923)

RECREATION OFFICES

Adult & Youth Sports Office (5177 S State St., 801-270-7260)
Cottonwood Heights Recreation (7500 S 2700 East, 801-943-9673)
Park Operations (3383 S 300 East, 801-483-5473)

SPECIAL SERVICE DISTRICTS

Alta Canyon Sports Center (9565 Highland Dr., 801-942-ALTA)
Cottonwood Heights Rec Center (7500 S 2700 East, 801-943-3190)
Kearns Oquirrh Park Fitness Center (5624 S 4800 West, 801-966-5555)

BASEBALL

Youth Instructional Baseball (801-561-0075)
 Tee Ball (Ages 5-8)
 Machine Pitch Baseball (Ages 8-10)
Youth Competitive Baseball (801-270-7260)
 Boys AAU Baseball (Ages 9-15)
 Automotive Baseball (Ages 15-16)
 Spring Baseball (Ages 13-14 & 15-16)
 Fall Baseball (Senior & Junior Varsity)
Adult Competitive Baseball (801-468-2560)
 Adult Baseball (Ages 21 & older)
 Over 30 Baseball (Ages 30 & older)

BASKETBALL

Men's Recreational & Competitive Leagues (801-270-7260)
3-on-3 Basketball
Slam Dunk Leagues

BASKETBALL

Youth Instructional & Recreational Leagues (801-270-7260)
Jr. Jazz Winter Leagues
Jr. Jazz Summer Leagues
Summer & Fall Leagues
Year-Round 3-on-3 Leagues
Women's Leagues (801-468-2560)
Jr. Starzz Leagues

BMX TRACK

Regular Activities (801-964-6502)
Races
Practice Time
Special Events
Utah BMX State Championships
Great Salt Lake National Championships

COUNTY FAIR

Salt Lake County Event Center & Fairgrounds (10800 S 2072 West, 801-468-2560, or www.slcoevents.com)
The fair is held the third week of August

EQUESTRIAN PARK

Salt Lake County Event Center & Fairgrounds (10800 S 2072 West, 801-254-0106)

FLAG FOOTBALL

Youth Instructional & Recreational Leagues

FRISBEE

Ultimate Frisbee (801-270-7260)
Frisbee Golf (Creekside park, 4800 S 1664 East)

FITNESS

Dance, Gymnastics, Tumbling, & Cheer Classes
Martial Arts
Aerobic Classes
Cardiovascular & Strength-Training Equipment

GOLF

Tournaments and Special Events
Driving Ranges, Golf Equipment & Supplies
Men's and Ladies Golf Association
Adult Lessons
Adult Clinics
Salt Lake County Golf Courses:
Meadowbrook Golf Course (4197 S 1300 West, 801-266-0971)
Mick Riley Golf Course (421 E Vine St., 801-266-8185)
Mountain View Golf Course (8660 S 2400 West, 801-255-9211)
Old Mill Golf Course (6080 S Wasatch Blvd., 801-424-1302)
Riverbend Golf Course (12765 S 1100 West, 801-253-3673)
South Mountain Golf Course (1247 E Rambling Rd., 801-495-0500)
Junior Golf Clinics
Junior Golf Camps
Junior Golf Leagues
Special Programs

HOCKEY

Ice Hockey
Roller Hockey
Salt Lake County Ice Facilities & Programs
County Ice Center (5177 S Murray Park Ln., 801-270-7280)
West Valley Acord Ice Center (5353 W 3100 South, 801-966-0223)
Cottonwood Heights Ice Sheet (7500 S 2700 East, 801-943-3190)
Kearns Oquirrh Park Speed-Skating Oval (5624 S 4800 West, 801-966-5555)

RACQUETBALL

Leagues
Juniors
Tournaments
Racquetball Facilities
Marv Jenson Fitness & Recreation Center (10300 S Redwood Rd., 801-253-4404)
Redwood Recreation Center (3100 S Redwood Rd., 801-974-6923)
Cottonwood Heights Recreation Center (7500 S 2700 East, 801-943-3190)
Alta Canyon Sports Center (9565 S Highland Dr., 801-942-ALTA)

ROAD RACES

Salt Lake County Fun Runs, Triathlons & Road Races (www.slcoevents.com)
Valentines Duet (801-596-0072)
April Fools 5K Fun Run (801-538-2062)
South County Triathlon (801-253-4404)
West Fest 5K Fun Run (801-955-4017)
July 4th Fun Run (801-272-2243)
Riverton Triathlon (801-253-4404)
Marathon, 10K & 5K Walk (801-468-2560)
Dash-N-Splash (801-538-2062)
Fitness Fair 5K (801-253-4404)
Halloween 5K (801-272-2243)

SKATE, SKI, SNOWBOARD

Downhill Ski & Snowboard
Ice Skating
Ice Hockey
Men's Check & Noncheck Leagues
Youth/Adult Instructional & Recreational
Youth Instructional & Recreational
Speed Skating

SOCCER

Youth Indoor & Outdoor Soccer
Men's Outdoor Soccer

SPORTS CAMPS

Day Camps
Sports Camps & Clinics (Youth Sports Office, 801-270-7260)

Band	Drill Team	Tennis
Baseball	Football	Track & Field
Basketball	Music	Volleyball
Cheerleading	Soccer	Weightlifting
Dance	Softball	Wrestling

SOFTBALL

Girl's Fastpitch Leagues
Youth Coed Leagues

SOFTBALL

Adult Men's Leagues
Adult Coed Leagues
Adult Women's Leagues
Softball Tourneys

SWIMMING POOLS

Indoor Pools:

Big Cottonwood Lap/Leisure Pools (1661 E Murray-Holladay Rd., 801-272-2243)
Dimple Dell Lap & Leisure Pools (10670 S 1000 East, 801-495-1480)
Gene Fullmer Lap & Leisure Pools (657 Vestry Rd., 801-569-5090)
Marv Jensen Indoor Pool (10300 S Redwood Rd., 801-253-4404)
Northwest Indoor Pool (1300 W 300 North, 801-596-0072)
Steiner East Aquatic Center (645 S Guardsman Way, 801-583-9713)
Steiner West Indoor Pool (855 W California Ave., 801-974-2420)
Fairmont Natatorium (1044 E Sugarmont Dr., under construction)

Outdoor Pools:

Central City (615 S 300 East, 801-538-2062)
Crestwood (1700 Siesta Dr., 801-943-9673)
Draper (657 Vestry Rd., 801-495-1480)
Magna (3250 S 8400 West, 801-250-0241)
Liberty Park (900 S 650 East, 801-538-2062)
Redwood (3100 S Redwood Rd., 801-974-6930)
South County (12765 S 1125 West, 801-253-4404)
Steiner East Aquatic Center (645 S Guardsman Way, 801-583-9713)
Taylorsville (4915 S 2700 West, 801-967-5006)
West Jordan (8125 S 2200 West, 801-569-5090)
West Valley (8100 S 5600 West, 801-955-4017)

Aquatic Activities

Open Plunge
Water Aerobics
Lap Swim
Swim Lessons
Swim Team
Lifeguard Training
Therapeutic Exercise

TENNIS

Youth Learn to Play
Youth Team Tennis
Youth & Adult Lessons

TRACK & FIELD

Southeast Utah Flames Track Club
Kearns/Taylorsville Track Club
Mt. Olympus Track Club
Cottonwood heights Track Club
Brighton Track Club
Oquirrh Mountain Track Club
South Valley Track Club
West Jordan Jets Track Club
West Valley Track Club
Adapted Track Club

VOLLEYBALL

Instructional, Recreational & Competitive Leagues
Youth Tournaments

VOLLEYBALL

Women's Leagues

Men's Leagues

Men's, Women's, & Coed Tournaments

Coed Leagues

APPENDIX 3

Salt Lake City Youth & Family Services Programs

Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center: a community-based recreation center providing indoor and outdoor recreation programs for youth.

Gallivan Utah Center: Salt Lake City's "outdoor living room", this plaza in downtown Salt Lake supports a wide range of activities including concerts, ice skating and festive activities.

APPENDIX 4

Salt Lake City Compiled Survey

As a part of this master plan a city-wide survey was completed to determine the views of the population. A written survey distributed through the Community Councils and Libraries was distributed with an 11% return. Then a random phone survey was completed, the location of the individuals surveyed was determined by their zip code.

Salt Lake City

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 211 City Parks and Recreation (32%)
- 111 School (17%)
- 87 Commercial Facilities (13%)
- 185 Personal (i.e. jogging) (28%)
- 59 Other (9%)
- 11 Don't Know (2%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

See individual communities.

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

- 153 Picnics (26%)
- 154 Quiet Walks (27%)
- 104 Sports (18%)
- 82 Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (14%)
- 51 Family Reunions (9%)
- 31 Other (5%)
- 3 Don't Know (0.5%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

- 132 Car (58%)
- 19 Bike (8%)
- 74 On Foot (32%)
- 4 Other (2%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

- 40 Excellent (16%)
- 147 Satisfactory (61%)
- 41 Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (17%)
- 5 Poor (2%)
- 9 Not acquainted with parks (4%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

- 11 Less than one year (4%)
- 29 One to three years (12%)
- 22 Three to five years (9%)
- 26 Five to ten years (11%)
- 155 Over ten years (64%)

Please indicate your age range?

- 10 18-20 (4%)
- 64 21-30 (27%)
- 55 31-40 (23%)
- 39 41-50 (16%)
- 32 51-60 (13%)
- 40 Over 60 (17%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

- 40 Totally satisfied (17%)
- 134 Moderately satisfied (56%)
- 17 Moderately dissatisfied (7%)
- 5 Totally dissatisfied (2%)
- 45 Not acquainted with programs (19%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

- 38 Totally satisfied (16%)
- 151 Moderately satisfied (62%)
- 25 Moderately dissatisfied (10%)
- 8 Totally dissatisfied (3%)
- 21 Not acquainted with facilities (9%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 104 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (42%)
- 55 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (22%)
- 10 Flyers distributed through the schools (4%)
- 60 Mass media, papers, radio, television (24%)
- 16 Other (6%)
- 1 Don't Know (0.4%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 143 Very necessary (62%)
- 65 Somewhat (28%)
- 17 Not at all (7%)
- 6 Don't Know (3%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

See individual communities.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 54 Existing city taxes (21%)
- 38 Special tax (Bond Issue) (15%)
- 52 Recreational Center program fees and charges (21%)
- 92 A combination of the above (36%)
- 16 Other (6%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 150 Essential (62%)
- 65 Desirable (27%)
- 1 Undesirable (0.4%)
- 24 No opinion (10%)
- 1 Don't Know (0.4%)

East Bench Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 29 City Parks and Recreation (30%)
- 21 School (22%)
- 12 Commercial Facilities (12%)
- 27 Personal (i.e. jogging) (29%)
- 7 Other (7%)
- 1 Don't Know (1%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

19	Sugarhouse Park	2	University of Utah
11	Liberty Park	1	Millcreek Canyon
6	Sunnyside Park	1	Emigration Canyon
3	Donner Park	1	Fairmont Park
3	This Is The Place Park	1	Canyons
2	Laird Park	1	City Creek Canyon
2	Fort Douglas Park	1	Gallivan Center
2	Elementary Schools		

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

20	Picnics (23%)
21	Quiet Walks (24%)
20	Sports (23%)
14	Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (16%)
7	Family Reunions (8%)
4	Other (5%)
0	Don't Know (0%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

18	Car (53%)
4	Bike (12%)
12	On Foot (35%)
0	Other (0%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

4	Excellent (12%)
25	Satisfactory (73%)
4	Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (12%)
0	Poor (0%)
1	Not acquainted with parks (3%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

1	Less than one year (3%)
7	One to three years (20%)
6	Three to five years (18%)
1	Five to ten years (3%)
19	Over ten years (56%)

Please indicate your age range?

1	18-20 (3%)
11	21-30 (31%)
6	31-40 (17%)
8	41-50 (23%)
5	51-60 (14%)
4	Over 60 (11%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

6	Totally satisfied (18%)
20	Moderately satisfied (59%)
4	Moderately dissatisfied (12%)
0	Totally dissatisfied (0%)
4	Not acquainted with programs (12%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

6	Totally satisfied (18%)
---	-------------------------

- 20 Moderately satisfied (59%)
- 5 Moderately dissatisfied (15%)
- 0 Totally dissatisfied (0%)
- 3 Not acquainted with facilities (12%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 11 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (32%)
- 7 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (21%)
- 3 Flyers distributed through the schools (9%)
- 10 Mass media, papers, radio, television (29%)
- 3 Other (9%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 20 Very necessary (61%)
- 9 Somewhat (27%)
- 4 Not at all (12%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

More trails for walkers and joggers. A jungle gym for toddlers. They have a lot for bikers.
 Need another soccer and softball/baseball diamond.
 Better playground equipment and a refreshment stand.
 More sand volleyball courts including indoor courts and basketball courts, more open court time for indoor volleyball/basketball.
 Need ice skating areas.
 More natural open spaces.
 More ice rinks.
 More bike trails and running paths. More open green space.
 More small parks distributed around.
 More ice rinks.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 6 Existing city taxes (17%)
- 4 Special tax (Bond Issue) (11%)
- 9 Recreational Center program fees and charges (25%)
- 17 A combination of the above (47%)
- 0 Other (0%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 19 Essential (56%)
- 9 Desirable (26%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 6 No opinion (18%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

Avenues Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 22 City Parks and Recreation (33%)
- 10 School (15%)
- 8 Commercial Facilities (12%)
- 19 Personal (i.e. jogging) (29%)
- 7 Other (11%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

12	Liberty Park	2	Millcreek Canyon
7	Sugarhouse Park	2	Eleventh Ave. Park
5	City Creek Canyon	2	Red Butte Gardens
4	Memory Grove	1	Rotary Park
4	Lindsey Park	1	Brigham Young Historic Park
3	Ensign Park	1	Lowell School
2	Popperton Park	1	University of Utah
2	City Creek Park		

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

14	Picnics (24%)
19	Quiet Walks (33%)
6	Sports (10%)
11	Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (19%)
3	Family Reunions (5%)
5	Other (9%)
0	Don't Know (0%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

13	Car (56%)
1	Bike (4%)
8	On Foot (35%)
1	Other (4%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

1	Excellent (4%)
15	Satisfactory (68%)
5	Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (23%)
1	Poor (4%)
0	Not acquainted with parks (0%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

1	Less than one year (4%)
2	One to three years (9%)
1	Three to five years (4%)
4	Five to ten years (18%)
14	Over ten years (64%)

Please indicate your age range?

2	18-20 (9%)
3	21-30 (14%)
4	31-40 (18%)
8	41-50 (36%)
3	51-60 (14%)
2	Over 60 (9%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

3	Totally satisfied (14%)
12	Moderately satisfied (57%)
3	Moderately dissatisfied (14%)
0	Totally dissatisfied (0%)
3	Not acquainted with programs (14%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

3	Totally satisfied (14%)
15	Moderately satisfied (68%)

- 3 Moderately dissatisfied (14%)
- 1 Totally dissatisfied (4%)
- 0 Not acquainted with facilities (0%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 11 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (48%)
- 6 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (26%)
- 0 Flyers distributed through the schools (0%)
- 5 Mass media, papers, radio, television (22%)
- 1 Other (4%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 13 Very necessary (65%)
- 5 Somewhat (25%)
- 2 Not at all (10%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

Need more bike trails.
 More ice skating sheets, amount of parks marginal for current population.
 More trails and open space.
 Better basketball and tennis nets.
 More ice skating and swimming pools.
 Need to connect bike trails. More water sports, swimming pools and swimming programs.
 More swimming pools.
 More benches and fishing areas.
 Horseback riding facilities around valley.
 Need ice skating rinks and swimming pools.
 New playground at Liberty Park for toddlers, more restrooms.
 More volleyball courts.
 Use prisoners for park clean up.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 4 Existing city taxes (17%)
- 7 Special tax (Bond Issue) (29%)
- 6 Recreational Center program fees and charges (25%)
- 6 A combination of the above (25%)
- 1 Other (4%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 17 Essential (81%)
- 4 Desirable (19%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 0 No opinion (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

Capitol Hill Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 5 City Parks and Recreation (26%)
- 3 School (16%)
- 2 Commercial Facilities (10%)
- 6 Personal (i.e. jogging) (32%)
- 3 Other (16%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

3	City Creek Canyon	1	Sugarhouse Park
2	Liberty Park	1	Emigration Canyon
2	Warm Springs Park	1	Victory Gardens
1	Memory Grove	1	West High School

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

4	Picnics (27%)
6	Quiet Walks (40%)
3	Sports (20%)
0	Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (0%)
1	Family Reunions (7%)
1	Other (7%)
0	Don't Know (0%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

1	Car (17%)
2	Bike (33%)
3	On Foot (50%)
0	Other (0%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

1	Excellent (14%)
4	Satisfactory (57%)
2	Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (29%)
0	Poor (0%)
0	Not acquainted with parks (0%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

0	Less than one year (0%)
1	One to three years (14%)
0	Three to five years (0%)
1	Five to ten years (14%)
5	Over ten years (71%)

Please indicate your age range?

0	18-20 (0%)
1	21-30 (14%)
3	31-40 (43%)
2	41-50 (29%)
0	51-60 (0%)
1	Over 60 (14%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

0	Totally satisfied (0%)
3	Moderately satisfied (50%)
0	Moderately dissatisfied (0%)
0	Totally dissatisfied (0%)
3	Not acquainted with programs (50%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

0	Totally satisfied (0%)
6	Moderately satisfied (86%)
1	Moderately dissatisfied (14%)
0	Totally dissatisfied (0%)
0	Not acquainted with facilities (0%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 4 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (57%)
- 0 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (0%)
- 0 Flyers distributed through the schools (0%)
- 3 Mass media, papers, radio, television (43%)
- 0 Other (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 6 Very necessary (86%)
- 0 Somewhat (0%)
- 1 Not at all (14%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

More usable tennis courts.

Year round youth sports program.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 1 Existing city taxes (14%)
- 0 Special tax (Bond Issue) (0%)
- 0 Recreational Center program fees and charges (0%)
- 5 A combination of the above (71%)
- 1 Other (14%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 6 Essential (86%)
- 0 Desirable (0%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 1 No opinion (14%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

Northwest Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 18 City Parks and Recreation (30%)
- 9 School (15%)
- 7 Commercial Facilities (12%)
- 16 Personal (i.e. jogging) (27%)
- 7 Other (12%)
- 3 Don't Know (5%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 5 | Jordan Park | 1 | City Creek Canyon |
| 5 | Liberty Park | 1 | Schools |
| 4 | Riverside Park | 1 | Steenblik Park |
| 2 | Sugarhouse Park | 1 | Lindsey Park |
| 2 | Rosewood Park | 1 | Sherwood Park |
| 2 | Westpointe Park | | |

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

- 12 Picnics (29%)
- 10 Quiet Walks (24%)
- 9 Sports (21%)
- 2 Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (5%)

- 7 Family Reunions (17%)
- 2 Other (5%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

- 11 Car (61%)
- 1 Bike (6%)
- 5 On Foot (28%)
- 1 Other (6%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

- 3 Excellent (14%)
- 7 Satisfactory (32%)
- 9 Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (41%)
- 2 Poor (9%)
- 1 Not acquainted with parks (4%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

- 0 Less than one year (0%)
- 2 One to three years (9%)
- 2 Three to five years (9%)
- 3 Five to ten years (14%)
- 15 Over ten years (68%)

Please indicate your age range?

- 1 18-20 (4%)
- 2 21-30 (9%)
- 2 31-40 (9%)
- 5 41-50 (23%)
- 4 51-60 (18%)
- 8 Over 60 (36%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

- 2 Totally satisfied (9%)
- 14 Moderately satisfied (64%)
- 1 Moderately dissatisfied (4%)
- 1 Totally dissatisfied (4%)
- 4 Not acquainted with programs (18%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

- 2 Totally satisfied (9%)
- 14 Moderately satisfied (64%)
- 2 Moderately dissatisfied (9%)
- 2 Totally dissatisfied (9%)
- 2 Not acquainted with facilities (9%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 10 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (45%)
- 4 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (18%)
- 0 Flyers distributed through the schools (0%)
- 6 Mass media, papers, radio, television (27%)
- 2 Other (9%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 10 Very necessary (48%)
- 8 Somewhat (38%)
- 2 Not at all (9%)
- 1 Don't Know (5%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

More walking trails.

Good playground equipment is missing. Something for the teenagers besides making out.

Safety is missing, too much crime.

Better maintenance, clean up. More safety, too much gang activity.

More horseback riding areas.

More archery facilities.

More horseshoe pits.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 4 Existing city taxes (17%)
- 5 Special tax (Bond Issue) (22%)
- 6 Recreational Center program fees and charges (26%)
- 5 A combination of the above (22%)
- 3 Other (13%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 13 Essential (59%)
- 5 Desirable (23%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 4 No opinion (18%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

West Salt Lake Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 3 City Parks and Recreation (33%)
- 3 School (33%)
- 0 Commercial Facilities (0%)
- 3 Personal (i.e. jogging) (33%)
- 0 Other (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| 3 | Jordan Park | 1 | Jordan River Parkway |
| 3 | Liberty Park | 1 | Glendale Park |
| 2 | Sugarhouse Park | 1 | Cottonwood Canyon |
| 1 | Poplar Grove | 1 | Riverside Park |

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

- 1 Picnics (20%)
- 1 Quiet Walks (20%)
- 1 Sports (20%)
- 2 Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (40%)
- 0 Family Reunions (0%)
- 0 Other (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

- 2 Car (67%)
- 0 Bike (0%)
- 1 On Foot (33%)
- 0 Other (0%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

- 1 Excellent (33%)
- 2 Satisfactory (67%)
- 0 Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (0%)
- 0 Poor (0%)
- 0 Not acquainted with parks (0%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

- 0 Less than one year (0%)
- 0 One to three years (0%)
- 0 Three to five years (0%)
- 2 Five to ten years (67%)
- 1 Over ten years (33%)

Please indicate your age range?

- 1 18-20 (33%)
- 2 21-30 (67%)
- 0 31-40 (0%)
- 0 41-50 (0%)
- 0 51-60 (0%)
- 0 Over 60 (0%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

- 1 Totally satisfied (33%)
- 1 Moderately satisfied (33%)
- 0 Moderately dissatisfied (0%)
- 0 Totally dissatisfied (0%)
- 1 Not acquainted with programs (33%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

- 0 Totally satisfied (0%)
- 3 Moderately satisfied (100%)
- 0 Moderately dissatisfied (0%)
- 0 Totally dissatisfied (0%)
- 0 Not acquainted with facilities (0%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 2 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (67%)
- 1 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (33%)
- 0 Flyers distributed through the schools (0%)
- 0 Mass media, papers, radio, television (0%)
- 0 Other (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 0 Very necessary (0%)
- 3 Somewhat (100%)
- 0 Not at all (0%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

More youth programs and toddler programs.

More security.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 1 Existing city taxes (33%)
- 0 Special tax (Bond Issue) (0%)
- 0 Recreational Center program fees and charges (0%)
- 2 A combination of the above (67%)
- 0 Other (0%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 0 Essential (0%)
- 3 Desirable (100%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 0 No opinion (0%) 0 Don't know (0%)

Central Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

- 78 City Parks and Recreation (33%)
- 34 School (14%)
- 35 Commercial Facilities (15%)
- 61 Personal (i.e. jogging) (26%)
- 22 Other (9%)
- 5 Don't Know (2%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 56 | Liberty Park | 1 | Red Butte Gardens |
| 31 | Sugarhouse Park | 1 | Hiking trails in foothills |
| 8 | Fairmont Park | 1 | Ensign Park |
| 5 | Gallivan Center | 1 | Memory Grove |
| 5 | City Creek Canyon | 1 | Murray City Park |
| 4 | Faultline Park | 1 | Bonneville Park |
| 3 | Memory Grove | 1 | Shoreline Trail |
| 3 | Golf Courses | 1 | Senior Center |
| 3 | University of Utah | 1 | Jordan River Parkway |
| 2 | Canyons | 1 | Dimple Dell |
| 2 | East High School | 1 | Pioneer Trail |
| 2 | Jordan Park | 1 | City Creek Park |
| 2 | Lindsey Park | 1 | Laird Park |
| 2 | Reservoir Park | 1 | Archery Park |
| 1 | State Fair Park | 1 | Millcreek Canyon |
| 1 | Research Park | 1 | Tanner Park |
| 1 | Canyon Rim Park | | |

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

- 61 Picnics (28%)
- 64 Quiet Walks (29%)
- 36 Sports (16%)
- 29 Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (13%)
- 17 Family Reunions (8%)
- 11 Other (5%)
- 1 Don't Know (0.4%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

- 46 Car (53%)
- 9 Bike (10%)
- 29 On Foot (34%)
- 2 Other (2%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

- 15 Excellent (17%)
- 56 Satisfactory (62%)
- 13 Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (14%)
- 1 Poor (1%)
- 5 Not acquainted with parks (5%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

- 7 Less than one year (8%)
- 12 One to three years (13%)
- 8 Three to five years (9%)
- 7 Five to ten years (8%)
- 57 Over ten years (63%)

Please indicate your age range?

- 3 18-20 (3%)
- 29 21-30 (32%)
- 23 31-40 (25%)
- 8 41-50 (9%)
- 14 51-60 (15%)
- 13 Over 60 (14%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

- 15 Totally satisfied (16%)
- 52 Moderately satisfied (57%)
- 6 Moderately dissatisfied (7%)
- 2 Totally dissatisfied (2%)
- 16 Not acquainted with programs (18%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

- 14 Totally satisfied (15%)
- 55 Moderately satisfied (60%)
- 9 Moderately dissatisfied (10%)
- 2 Totally dissatisfied (2%)
- 11 Not acquainted with facilities (12%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 36 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (39%)
- 22 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (24%)
- 6 Flyers distributed through the schools (6%)
- 21 Mass media, papers, radio, television (23%)
- 7 Other (8%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 56 Very necessary (64%)
- 25 Somewhat (29%)
- 3 Not at all (3%)
- 3 Don't Know (3%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

Not enough tennis courts and volleyball courts.

Definitely need bike trails, city wide.

Need more for the children. More than swings.

They don't let you know about recreational classes.

More bike trails.

More walking facilities.

More bike trails and bike access around the city.

More swimming pools.

Better park access, distribution and more information about activities in the park.

More bike trails.

Better park distribution and access for open space. Traffic and crime barriers between kids and parks. More small parks and safer access, more security for kids and open space.

More basketball courts. More open space, more area for the children to play. More picnic areas. Security by police to take care of gangs and drugs, more lighting.

More basketball courts.

Better communication with the public.

Upgrade archery facilities with restrooms.

More security at Liberty Park, all parks.

More winter recreation, ice skating.

More winter activities. Better park facility access even if you don't have reservations. Clean up gang activity.

More jogging trails, indoor basketball courts, and hiking and camping areas.

More walking and hiking trails.

More bike trails and walking trails.

More open space.

More mountain bike trails.

More off-road vehicle areas.

More senior activities.

Need racquetball courts and swimming pools.

More walking and hiking trails.

More playgrounds for all age groups, small parks.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

23 Existing city taxes (25%)

12 Special tax (Bond Issue) (13%)

22 Recreational Center program fees and charges (24%)

29 A combination of the above (31%)

7 Other (7%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

53 Essential (58%)

29 Desirable (32%)

1 Undesirable (1%)

7 No opinion (8%)

1 Don't Know (1%)

Sugarhouse Community

Which of the following types of park or recreation options do you prefer to use most often?

56 City Parks and Recreation (31%)

31 School (17%)

23 Commercial Facilities (13%)

53 Personal (i.e. jogging) (30%)

13 Other (7%)

2 Don't Know (1%)

What Salt Lake City parks or open spaces do you use in your area?

43	Sugarhouse Park	2	Westminister
19	Liberty Park	1	Glen Weaver Park
14	Fairmont Park	1	Memorial Park
9	Tanner Park	1	Sunnyside Park
4	Evergreen Park	1	Red Butte Gardens
3	Canyon Rim Park	1	City Creek Canyon
3	Dilworth Park	1	Gallivan Center
3	Canyons	1	Mount Olympus Park
2	Murray City Park	1	Laird Park
2	Millcreek Canyon	1	Elizabeth Sherman Park

Which of the following activities would you say is your main use of the Salt Lake City parks?

41	Picnics (27%)
33	Quiet Walks (22%)
29	Sports (19%)
24	Play apparatus (i.e. playgrounds) (16%)
16	Family Reunions (10%)
8	Other (5%)
2	Don't Know (1%)

How do you primarily get to the parks you use?

41	Car (69%)
2	Bike (3%)
16	On Foot (27%)
0	Other (0%)

What is your opinion of the condition of Salt Lake City parks?

15	Excellent (23%)
38	Satisfactory (59%)
8	Less than Satisfactory / Needs Improvement (12%)
1	Poor (2%)
2	Not acquainted with parks (3%)

How long have you been a resident of Salt Lake City?

2	Less than one year (3%)
5	One to three years (8%)
5	Three to five years (8%)
8	Five to ten years (12%)
44	Over ten years (69%)

Please indicate your age range?

2	18-20 (3%)
18	21-30 (29%)
17	31-40 (27%)
8	41-50 (13%)
6	51-60 (9%)
12	Over 60 (19%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation programs?

13	Totally satisfied (20%)
32	Moderately satisfied (50%)
3	Moderately dissatisfied (5%)
2	Totally dissatisfied (3%)
14	Not acquainted with programs (22%)

What is your satisfaction with Salt Lake City recreation facilities?

- 13 Totally satisfied (20%)
- 38 Moderately satisfied (59%)
- 5 Moderately dissatisfied (8%)
- 3 Totally dissatisfied (5%)
- 5 Not acquainted with facilities (8%)

What would be the best way to reach you to let you know about Salt Lake City recreational programs, facilities and services?

- 30 Brochures mailed with the utility bill (46%)
- 15 Brochures home delivered with newspaper (23%)
- 1 Flyers distributed through the schools (1%)
- 15 Mass media, papers, radio, television (23%)
- 3 Other (5%)
- 1 Don't Know (1%)

How necessary do you consider trails to be to a successful park and open space system?

- 38 Very necessary (63%)
- 15 Somewhat (25%)
- 5 Not at all (8%)
- 2 Don't Know (3%)

What recreational activities do you feel are missing, if any, in the current provision of recreational services in the city and/or valley?

Limitations on four wheel drive areas, need more.

Need more bike trails.

Sugarhouse Park needs a bike route.

More evening programs, volleyball games and we need more swimming pools.

More trails to jog and bike on with easy access.

More open space and trees, plus more trails.

More organized sports programs for children, intramural. Better maintenance.

More bike trails.

More bike trails.

More security, being safe.

More volleyball nets, individual picnic areas, improved playgrounds, and more facilities for the kids.

Better maintenance, don't cut programs or maintenance.

More bike trails not on street.

Something for in-line skaters.

Sugarhouse Park needs a baseball diamond and a paved jogging/biking trail.

More horseback riding trails in valley.

More bike routes.

Sturdy benches, more benches on trails and keep up good maintenance.

Adequate lighting, especially Fairmont Park.

Windsurfing, horseback riding areas. Canyons are over crowded.

More winter sports, ice rink. More bike trails and walking trails.

More ice skating opportunities.

More small parks, bike trails.

More swimming pools and winter sports activities.

More softball fields, tennis courts, ice skating, and swimming pools.

Ice sheet at Steiner.

More bike trails.

More small parks and connecting trails.

More bike trails.

Ice skating and trails.

If new park and recreation facilities were built, what funding methods would you prefer?

- 15 Existing city taxes (23%)
- 10 Special tax (Bond Issue) (15%)
- 9 Recreational Center program fees and charges (14%)
- 28 A combination of the above (42%)
- 4 Other (6%)

How do you rate parks/open spaces in the ability to impact the quality of life in Salt Lake City?

- 42 Essential (67%)
- 15 Desirable (24%)
- 0 Undesirable (0%)
- 6 No opinion (9%)
- 0 Don't Know (0%)

APPENDIX 5

List of Mini Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present mini parks inventory. Mini parks, tot lots, and children's playgrounds are all small single purpose playlots designed primarily for small children's use. Because of their size, facilities are usually limited to a small open grass area, a children's playground and some seating areas.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

MINI PARK ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres	Developed Acres
East Bench Community			
Curtis Park	1430 S 2300 E	0.25	0.25
Davis Park	1980 E 950 S	0.50	0.50
Laird Park	1200 S 1800 E	1.75	1.75
Avenues Community			
Fifth Avenue Park	5th Ave & "C" Street	0.50	0.50
Fourteenth Avenue Park	14th Ave & "H" Street	0.75	0.75
Kletting Park	170 N & "B" Street	0.25	0.25
Shipp Park	579 4th Ave	0.25	0.25
Capitol Hill Community			
Guadalupe Park	619 W 500 N	1.00	1.00
Pugsley Ouray Park	340 W 500 N	0.25	0.25
Silver Park	500 N Center Street	0.25	0.25
Swede Town Park	1500 N 800 W	0.75	0.75
Northwest Community			
Almond Park	1000W 350 N	0.25	0.25
Fire Station #7 Tennis	1015 W 300 N	0.50	0.50
Jackson Park	500 N Grand Street	1.00	1.00
Miami Street Park	1780 W 1565 N	1.00	1.00
Redwood Meadows Park	1780 W 400 N	1.25	1.25
Steenblik Park	1069 W 800 N	1.00	1.00
West Salt Lake Community			
Glendale Boxing Center	922 S 700 E	2.00	2.00
Madsen Park	Chicago St. South Temple	2.00	2.00
Nelli Jack Park	1195 S 1500 W	0.25	0.25
Post Street Tot Lot	950 W 500 S	0.50	0.50
Wesemann Park	900 W 1325 S	0.25	0.25
Central Community			
Artesian Well Park	800 S 500 E	0.25	0.25
Beldon Park	359 E 560 S	0.25	0.25
Cotton Park	300 E Downington	0.25	0.25
Faultline Park	1050 E 400 S	1.00	1.00
First Encampment Park	1700 S 500 E	0.75	0.75
Galagher Park	650 S 560 E	0.25	0.25
Gilmer Park	1250 E 1000 S	0.25	0.25
Inglewood Park	1125 S 1040 E	0.50	0.50
Richmond Park	450 E 600 S	2.00	2.00

Sixth East Park	215 S 600 E	0.25	0.25
Stanton Park	360 E 540 S	0.25	0.25
Taufer Park	700 S 300 E	1.00	1.00
Van Ness Tot Lot	860 S 430 E	0.25	0.25
Tenth East Senior Center	1000 E 250 S	3.00	3.00
Sugarhouse Community			
Elizabeth Sherman Park	2400 S Highland Dr.	1.50	1.50
Hillcrest Park	2250 S 2000 E	0.75	0.75
Parley's Way Park	2810 E 2400 S	2.75	2.75
Stratford Park	2600 S 2000 E	2.00	2.00
Westminster Park	990 E 1700 S	0.50	0.50

MINI PARK ACREAGE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1998 Population	1998 Needs .25 ac./1,000	Existing Developed	Excess or Shortfall	2010 Population	2010 Needs .25ac./1,000	Total Acres	Excess or Shortfall
172,880	43.22 acres	35.25	-7.97 acres	195,000	48.75 acres	35.25 acres	-13.5 acres

* undeveloped park

APPENDIX 6

List of Neighborhood Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present neighborhood parks inventory. Neighborhood parks are a combination playground and park designed primarily for non-supervised, non-organized recreation activities. In addition to their recreation value, they also provide a source of open space and aesthetic quality in the neighborhood. They are usually small in size (about 4-20 acres) and serve an area of approximately one half mile to a mile radius. While it is not necessarily the rule, these parks sometimes provide space for organized sports activities or neighborhood events.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres	Developed
East Bench Community			
Dee Glen Smith/Oakhills Park	2425 E 1216 S	5.25	5.25
Donner Trail Park	2710 E 940 S	17.00	17.00
Research Park Tennis	Pollock Road Ft. Douglas	3.50	3.50
Rotary Glen Park	2770 E 800 S	24.30	24.30
Wasatch Hollow Park	1700 S 1700 E	20.00	2.00
Avenues Community			
Popperton Park	1350 E 11th Ave	38.25	8.00
Capitol Hill Community			
City Creek Park	N. Temple & State	4.00	7.00
Ensign Downs Park	800 N 80 E	7.00	4.00
Northwest Community			
Constitution Park	300 N 1300 W	18.25	18.25
West Salt Lake Community			
Glendale Park	1200 West 1700 South	6.00	6.00
Ninth South Park	900 S 1000 W	4.50	4.50
Poplar Grove Park	1190 W 800 S	6.75	6.75
Seventeenth South Park	1150 W 1700 S	17.00	17.00
Sherwood Park	400 S 1500 W	12.75	12.75
Central Community			
Herman Franks Park	700 E 1300 S	10.00	10.00
Jefferson Park	1000 S West Temple	3.25	3.25
Pioneer Park	350 S 300 W	11.00	11.00
Reservoir Park	1300 E South Temple	6.50	6.50
Sugarhouse Community			
Dilworth Park	1900 S 2100 E	4.50	4.50

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK ACREAGE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1998 Population	1998 Needs 1.25 ac./1,000	Existing Developed	Excess or Shortfall	2010 Population	2010 Needs 1.25 ac./1,000	Total Acres	Excess or Shortfall
172,880	216.10 acres	171.55 acres	-44.55 acres	195,000	243.75 acres	219.80 acres	-23.95 acres

APPENDIX 7

List of Community Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present community parks inventory. Community parks are recreation areas that serve a portion of a community and are planned primarily to provide active and structured recreation opportunities for young people and adults. In general, community park facilities are designed for organized activities and sports, although individual and family activities are also encouraged.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

COMMUNITY PARK ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres	Developed
East Bench Community			
Sunnyside Park	1600 E 800 S	25.50	25.50
Avenues Community			
Eleventh Avenue Park	11th Ave Terrace Hills	25.00	25.00
Lindsey Gardens Park	9th Ave & "M" Street	16.5	15.25
Capitol Hill Community			
Warm Springs Park	840 N 300 W	12.00	12.00
Northwest Community			
Riverside Park	711 N 1400 W	28.50	28.50
Rosewood Park	1400 N 1200 W	22.25	22.25
Westpoint Park	1100 N 2000 W	23.00	23.00
West Salt Lake Community			
Jordan Park	900 W 1000 S	33.50	33.50
Central Community			
None			
Sugarhouse Community			
Fairmont Park	2361 S 900 E	30.00	30.00

COMMUNITY PARK ACREAGE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1998 Population	1998 Needs 3 ac./1,000	Existing Developed	Excess or Shortfall	2010 Population	2010 Needs 3 ac./1,000	Total Acres	Excess or Shortfall
172,880	518.65 acres	215.00	-303.65 acres	195,000	585 acres	216.25 acres	-368.75 acres

APPENDIX 8

List of Large Urban Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present parks inventory. Large urban parks are recreational areas that serve an entire region. These are often over 100 acres in size and may include areas of natural quality suitable for outdoor recreational activities such as golfing, picnicking, boating, fishing, swimming, camping and hiking. Large urban parks may be more specialized than the community or neighborhood parks. While they sometimes contain traditional park facilities like play structures or tennis courts, they may also be dedicated to one particular use, such as golf. The National Recreation and Parks Association recommend that there be 5 to 8 acres of park per 1,000 people, however Salt Lake City has adjusted this number to 3 acres per 1,000 people due to the enormous amount of recreational opportunities in the surrounding mountains and foothills.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

LARGE URBAN PARK ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres	Developed
East Bench Community			
Bonneville Golf Course	2140 East 1000 South	180	180
Avenues Community			
None			
Capitol Hill Community			
None			
Northwest Community			
Rose Park Golf Course	1386 North Redwood Rd.	120	120
Wingpoint Golf Course	I-80 and 4000 West	193.5	193.5
West Salt Lake Community			
Glendale Golf Course	1630 West 2100 South	175.8	178.8
Central Community			
Liberty Park	600 East 1000 South	100	100
Sugarhouse Community			
Country Club Golf Course	I-80 and 2300 East	381	381
Forest Dale Golf Course	2375 South 900 East	61.11	61.11
Nibley Golf Course	2780 South 700 East	50	50
Sugarhouse Park	1602 East 2100 South	115	115
Outside Communities			
Mountain Dell Golf Course	Parleys Canyon	300	300

LARGE URBAN PARK ACREAGE NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1998 Population	1998 Needs 5 ac./1,000	Existing Developed	Excess or Shortfall	2010 Population	2010 Needs 5 ac./1,000	Total Acres	Excess or Shortfall
172,880	864.4 acres	1676.4 acres	+812.0 acres	195,000	975 acres	1676.4 acres	+701.4 acres

APPENDIX 9

List of Linear Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present parks inventory. Linear parks are open space areas, landscaped public spaces, trail systems and other land that generally follow stream corridors, abandoned railroads, canals, power line easements, ravines or other elongated features. This type of park area usually consists of open space with development being very limited. Trail systems are often a part of this type of land area.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

LINEAR PARK ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres
East Bench Community Shoreline Trail		
Avenues Community Memory Grove/City Creek Canyon Shoreline Trail	485 N Canyon Road	815
Capitol Hill Community None		
Northwest Community Jordan River State Park	1200 North Redwood Road	429
West Salt Lake Community Jordan River State Park	1200 North Redwood Road	429
Central Community None		
Sugarhouse Community Pioneer Trail State Park	2601 E Sunnyside Avenue	466

APPENDIX 10

List of Special Use Parks and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present parks inventory. Special use areas are miscellaneous public recreation areas of land occupied by a specialized facility. Some of the uses that fall into this classification include small or specialized landscaped areas, community gardens, single purpose sites used for field sports or sites occupied by recreation buildings such as a senior or community center with small outdoor areas for recreation. There is no specific NRPA standard for special use areas.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

SPECIAL USE AREA ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address
East Bench Community	
Arcadia Trailhead	1825 S Lakeline Dr. (2950 E)
Red Butte Garden and Arboretum	300 Wakara Way
Steiner Aquatic Center	645 South Guardsman Way
This Is The Place Heritage Park	2601 East Sunnyside Ave.
University of Utah	University 200 South
Avenues Community	
Memorial House	375 North Canyon Rd.
Capitol Hill Community	
None	
Northwest Community	
Northwest Multi-Purpose Center	1300 West 300 North
Utah State Fair Park	State Fairgrounds
West Salt Lake Community	
Sorenson Multi-Cultural Center	855 West California Ave.
Sunday Anderson Westside Senior Center	868 West 900 South
Central Community	
Abravanel Concert Hall	123 West South Temple
Capitol Theater	50 West 200 South
Central City Community Center	615 South 300 East
Central City Senior Center	245 West 700 South
Chase Mill	West Temple 1300 South
Dinwoody Park	100 S 45 W
Gallivan Center	200 S State St
Hansen Planetarium	15 South State
Isaac Chase House	600 East 1000 South
John W. Gallivan Center	State Street 200 South
Kiwanis-Felt Center	440 South 900 East
Library Plaza (undeveloped)	500 S 200 E
Salt Palace Convention Center	100 South West Temple
Tenth East Senior Center	237 South 1000 East
Tracy Aviary	600 East 1000 South
Washington Square	440 South State St.
Sugarhouse Community	
Sugarhouse-Fairmont Center	2361 South 900 East

APPENDIX 11

List of Open Space/Nature Preserves and Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present parks inventory. Open space is defined as predominately undeveloped land primarily left in its natural environment with recreation uses as a secondary objective. It is usually owned or managed by a governmental agency and may have public access. In some cases, environmentally sensitive areas are considered as open space and can include wildlife habitats, wetlands, stream and creek corridors, or unique or endangered plant species.

SALT LAKE CITY PLANNING AREA - DATA SUMMARY

NATURE PRESERVE ACREAGE INVENTORY

Park Name	Address	Total Acres	Developed
East Bench Community			
Scott M. Matheson Urban Nature Park	2601 E Sunnyside Ave	14	*
Avenues Community			
Memory Grove	375 N Canyon Rd	848.75	8.75
Capitol Hill Community			
Ensign Peak Nature Park			
Northwest Community			
None			
West Salt Lake Community			
None			
Central Community			
None			
Sugarhouse Community			
Hidden Hollow Park	2160 S 1255 E	2.00	2.00
Parley's Historic Park	2760 S 2750 E	70	*
Washington Park	Parleys Canyon	20.00	16.50

APPENDIX 12

List of Public Schools with Acreage

The following charts provide a summary of the present parks inventory, future needs and deficiencies, and an inventory of other public areas that provide open space on a limited use basis. In addition the charts report numerically on the current recreational facilities inventory as well as project future needs and deficiencies.

SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

Park / Facility Name	Address	Total Acres
East Bench Community		
Beacon Heights Elem. School	1850 S 2500 E	6.1
Bonneville Elem. School	1145 S 1900 E	4.7
Indian Hills Elem. School	2496 E St. Mary's Drive	10.1
Uintah Elem. School	1227 S 1500 E	5
Clayton Intermediate School	1471 S 1800 E	10.2
Hillside Intermediated School	2375 E Garfield Avenue	12.9
Avenues Community		
Ensign Elem. School	775 E Twelfth Ave.	
Lowell Elem. School	134 North "D" Street	2.5
Wasatch Elem. School	30 North "R" Street	5.2
Capitol Hill Community		
Washington Elem. School	420 N 200 W	4.9
West High Elem. School	241 N 300 W	24.8
Northwest Community		
Backman Elem. School	1450 W 600 N	10.7
Jackson Elem. School	750 W 200 N	10
Meadowlark Elem. School	497 North Morton Drive	16.4
Newman Elem. School	1269 Colorado Street	8.9
Rose Park Elem. School	1130 W Stirling Drive	8.1
Northwest Intermediate School	1400 Goodwin Avenue	8.8
West Salt Lake Community		
Edison Elem. School	466 South Cheyenne	10.3
Franklin Elem. School	1100 W 400 S	6.2
Mountain View Elem. School	1415 California Avenue	9.2
Parkview Elem. School	1250 Mead Avenue	12
Riley Elem. School	1431 S 900 W	8.4
Glendale Intermediate School	1430 West Andrew Avenue	14.5
Central Community		
Bennion Elem. School	429 S 800 E	4.3
Emerson Elem. School	1017 Harrison Avenue	4.1
Hawthorne Elem. School	1675 S 600 E	4.8
Lincoln Elem. School	1090 Roberta Street	5
Whittier Elem. School	1568 S 300 E	5.4
Bryant Intermediate School	40 S 800 E	6.5
East High School	840 S 1300 E	18.4

Sugarhouse Community

Dilworth Elem. School	1953 S 2100 E	10.2
Highland Park Elem. School	1738 E 2700 S	10.5
Nibley Park Elem. School	2785 S 800 E	7.9
Rossllyn Heights Elem. School	2291 S 2000 E	7.4
Highland High School	5166 S 1700 E	29.4

APPENDIX 13

Recreation Facility Resource Inventory

The following charts report numerically on the current recreational facilities inventory and an inventory of other public areas that provide open space on a limited use basis.

Legend:

TC=Tennis Courts	BC=Basketball Courts	VC=Volleyball Courts	BD=Baseball Diamonds
SD=Softball Diamonds	S/F=Soccer/Football Fields	GY=Gymnasiums	
PL=Play Structures	HR=Horseshoes	TR=Walking/Jogging Trails	SP=Swimming Pools
PS=Picnic Shelter	RS=Restrooms		

RECREATION FACILITY RESOURCE INVENTORY

Facilities Ident.	TC	BC	VC	BD	SD	S/F	GY	PL	HR	TR	SP	PS	RS
LARGE URBAN PARKS													
Central Community:													
Liberty Park	16	1	4	*	*	*	*	3	12	Y	1	2	2
Sugarhouse Community:													
Sugarhouse Park	*	*	3	4	*	1	*	2	*	Y	*	2	Y
COMMUNITY PARKS													
East Bench Community:													
Sunnyside Park	2	1	1	2	3	6	*	1	*	*	*	1	1
Avenues Community:													
Eleventh Avenue Park	8	1	*	*	*	2	*	1	*	Y	*	*	*
Lindsey Gardens	2	*	*	2	1	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	1
Capitol Hill Community:													
Warm Springs Park	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	Y	*	*	1
Northwest Community:													
Riverside Park	5	*	1	*	*	*	*	2	*	Y	*	2	3
Rosewood Park	8	*	*	1	2	2	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Westpoint Park	2	*	1	*	1	2	*	1	*	*	*	1	2
West Salt Lake Community:													
Jordan Park	2	*	2	*	3	*	*	3	4	Y	1	2	2
Central Community:													
None													
Sugarhouse Community:													
Fairmont Park	5	1	3	2	1	1/2	*	2	*	*	1	4	1
NEIGHBORHOOD PARKS													
East Bench Community:													
Dee Glen/Oakhills Park	8	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Donner Trail Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	*	*	*
Research Park Tennis	5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Rotary Glen Park	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	1
Wasatch Hollow	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Avenues Community:													
Popperton Park	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	1	*	Y	*	*	N
Capitol Hill Community:													
City Creek Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	*	*	N
Ensign Downs Park	2	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	Y	*	*	N

Facilities Ident.	TC	BC	VC	BD	SD	S/F	GY	PL	HR	TR	SP	PS	RS
Northwest Community:													
Constitution Park	2	*	*	*	1	1	*	1	4	Y	*	3	N
West Salt Lake Community:													
Glendale Park	8	*	*	2	1	*	*	1	4	*	*	*	1
Ninth South Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	*	*	1
Poplar Grove Park	2	*	1	2	*	*	*	1	4	*	*	1	1
Seventeenth South	*	*	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	Y	*	*	1
Sherwood Park	*	*	1	2	1	*	*	2	*	*	*	2	1
Central Community:													
Herman L. Franks Park	*	*	*	3	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	2
Jefferson Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Pioneer Park	1	1	2	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1
Reservoir Park	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Sugarhouse Community:													
Dilworth Park	2	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
MINI PARKS													
East Bench Community:													
Curtis Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Davis Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Laird Park	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Avenues Community:													
Fifth Ave. Park	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Fourteenth Ave. Park	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Ketting Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Shipp Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Capitol Hills Community:													
Guadalupe Park	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Pugsley Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Silver Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Swede Town Park	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Northwest Community:													
Fire Station Tennis	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Jackson Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Redwood Meadow Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Steenblik Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
West Salt Lake Community:													
Madsen Park	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Nelli Jack Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Post St. Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Wesemann Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Central Community:													
Arelsian Well Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Beldon Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Cotton Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	N
Dinwoody Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Elks Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
First Encampment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Gilmer Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Faultline Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Gallagher Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Inglewood Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Richmond Park	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Sixth East Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N

Facilities Ident.	TC	BC	VC	BD	SD	S/F	GY	PL	HR	TR	SP	PS	RS
Stanton Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Taufer Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Van Ness Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Victory Tennis	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Sugarhouse Community:													
Elizabeth Sherman	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Y	*	*	N
Hillcrest Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N
Parley's Way Greenbelt	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Stratford Park	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Westminister Park	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	N
Bonneville Park	8	*	*	2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	N

LINEAR PARKS

East Bench Community:

Miller Park

* * * * * * * * * * Y * *

Avenues Community:

Memory Grove

* * * * * * * * * * Y * 1

Northwest Community:

Jordan River Park

1 * 1 * * 1 * * * * Y * *

West Salt Lake Community:

Jordan River Park

1 * 1 * * 1 * * * * Y * *

Central Community:

Seven Hundred East

* * * * * * * * * * Y * *

SPECIAL USE AREAS

Central City Rec. Ctr.

* * * * * * 1 * * * 1 1

Glendale Youth Center

* * * * * * 1 * * * * 1

Kiwanis - Felt R. Ctr.

* * * * * * 1 * * * * 1

Nowest. Rec. Ctr./Prk

2 * * * 2 * 1 * * Y 2 1

Steiner Aquatic Ctr.

* * * * * * * * * * 1 *

Sugarhouse Youth Ctr

* * * * * * 1 * * * * 1

Washington Square

* * * * * * * * * * *

SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT

East Bench Community:

Beacon Heights School

* 1 * * * * * 1 * * * *

Bonneville School

* 3 * * * * * 1 * * * *

Indian Hills School

* 3 * * * 2 * 1 * * * *

Unitah School

* 2 * * * 2 * 1 * * * *

Clayton Intrmed. Sch.

* * * * * * 1 * * * * *

Hillside Intrmed. Sch.

* * * * * * 1 * * * * *

Avenues Community:

Ensign School

* 2 * * * 1 * 1 * * * *

Lowell School

* 2 * * * 1 * 1 * * * *

Wasatch School

* 2 * * * * * 1 * * * *

Capitol Hill Community:

Washington School

* * * * * * * 1 * * * *

West High School

4 * * 1 * 3 2 * * Y * *

Northwest Community:

Backman School

* 3 * * * 3 * 1 * * * *

Jackson School

* 2 * * * 1 * 1 * * * *

Meadowlark School

* 3 * * * 1 * 1 * * * *

Newman School

* 2 * * * 1 * 1 * * * *

Rose Park School

* 2 * * * 2 * 1 * * * *

No.west Intrmed. Sch.

* 2 * * * 1 1 * * * *

| Facilities Ident. | TC | BC | VC | BD | SD | S/F | GY | PL | HR | TR | SP | PS | RS |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| West Salt Lake Community: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edison School | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Franklin School | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Mountain View School | * | 4 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Parkview School | * | 3 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Riley School | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Glendale Intrmed. Sch. | * | 2 | * | * | * | 2 | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | |
| Central Community: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bennion School | * | 3 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Emerson School | * | 3 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Hawthorne School | * | 4 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Lincoln School | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Whittier school | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Bryant Intrmed. Sch. | * | * | * | * | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | * | * | |
| East High School | 3 | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | 2 | * | * | Y | * | * | |
| Sugarhouse Community: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dilworth School | * | 4 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Highland Park School | * | 4 | * | * | * | 2 | 1 | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Nibley Park School | * | 2 | * | * | * | 1 | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Rosslyn Heights School | * | 2 | * | * | * | * | * | 1 | * | * | * | * | |
| Highland High School | 4 | * | * | 1 | * | 2 | 3 | * | * | Y | * | * | |
| NPA TOTALS | 114 | 78 | 20 | 33 | 10 | 59 | 18 | 24 | * | 3 | 6 | 6 | * |

APPENDIX 14

Acres and Amenities per capita in each Salt Lake City Community

Population source from the 1998 Wasatch Front Regional Council; compiled by the Salt Lake City Economic and Demographic Resource Center.

ACRES AND AMENITIES PER CAPITA Including Non City-owned Parks (Acres/1000 population)

| East Bench
Community
(pop. 25,340) | Existing
Inventory | Existing
Ratio | Recommended
Standard | Current
Unmet
Need |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 2.50 acres | 0.10 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 52.05 acres | 2.1 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Community Parks | 25.5 acres | 1.0 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -48.3 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 180 acres | 7.1 ac/1000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Total Parks | 260.05 acres | 10.26 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 17 courts | 1 court/1,450 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 3 diamonds | 1 diam./8,214 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 1 |
| Youth Baseball | 5 diamonds | 1 diam./4,928 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 2 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./24,642 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 1 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/24,642 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 1 |
| Multi-use Fields | 4 fields | 1 field/6,160 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 5 |
| Swimming Pools | 2 pools | 1 pool/12,320 | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 0 |
| Volleyball Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/6,160 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 0 |
| Basketball Courts | 2 courts | 1 court/12,320 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 8 |
| Playgrounds | 7 play areas | 1 area/3,520 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 2 |
| Picnic Areas | 3 picnic areas | 1 area/8,214 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 4 |
| Avenues
Community
(pop. 16,699) | | | | |
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 1.75 acres | 0.10 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 8.0 acres | 0.48 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | -12.87 acres |
| Community Parks | 40.25 acres | 2.4 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -9.85 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 0 acres | 0 ac/1000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | -83.50 acres |
| Total Parks | 50.0 acres | 2.99 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | -83.59 acres |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 12 courts | 1 court/1,358 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 0 diamonds | - | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 2 |
| Youth Baseball | 3 diamonds | 1 diam./5,432 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 2 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./16,297 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 1 |
| Gymnasiums | 0 gyms | - | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 2 |
| Multi-use Fields | 4 fields | 1 field/4,074 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 0 pools | - | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 1 |

| | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Volleyball Courts | 1 courts | 1 court/16,297 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 2 |
| Basketball Courts | 1 courts | 1 court/16,297 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 5 |
| Playgrounds | 5 play areas | 1 area/3,259 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 2 |
| Picnic Areas | 5 picnic areas | 1 area/3,259 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 0 |
| Capitol Hill Community (pop. 7,813) | Existing Inventory | Existing Ratio | Recommended Standard | Current Unmet Need |
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 2.25 acres | 0.29 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 11.0 acres | 1.4 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Community Parks | 12.0 acres | 1.5 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -11.44 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 0 acres | 0 ac/1000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | -39.06 acres |
| Total Parks | 25.25 acres | 3.23 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | -37.25 acres |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/1,839 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./7,356 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 0 |
| Youth Baseball | 0 diamonds | — | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 2 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 0 diamonds | — | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 1 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/7,356 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 0 |
| Multi-use Fields | 1 fields | 1 field/7,356 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 0 pools | — | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 1 |
| Volleyball Courts | 0 courts | — | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 2 |
| Basketball Courts | 3 courts | 1 court/2,452 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 0 |
| Playgrounds | 6 play areas | 1 area/1,226 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 0 |
| Picnic Areas | 2 picnic areas | 1 area/3,678 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 1 |
| Northwest Community (pop. 24,075) | Existing Inventory | Existing Ratio | Recommended Standard | Current Unmet Need |
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 6.00 acres | 0.25 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 18.25 acres | 0.76 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | -11.84 acres |
| Community Parks | 73.75 acres | 3.06 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Large Urban Parks | 313.5 acres | 13.0 ac/1000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Total Parks | 411.5 acres | 17.09ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 18 courts | 1 court/1,234 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 4 diamonds | 1 diam./5,554 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 0 |
| Youth Baseball | 5 diamonds | 1 diam./4,443 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 2 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 4 diamonds | 1 diam./5,554 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 0 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/22,217 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 2 |
| Multi-use Fields | 6 fields | 1 field/3,702 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 2 pools | 1 pool/11,108 | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 0 |
| Volleyball Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/5,554 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 0 |
| Basketball Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/5,554 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 5 |
| Playgrounds | 9 play areas | 1 area/2,468 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 1 |
| Picnic Areas | 10 picnic areas | 1 area/2,221 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 0 |

| West Salt Lake Community (pop. 17,769) | Existing Inventory | Existing Ratio | Recommended Standard | Current Unmet Need |
|---|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 5.0 acres | 0.28 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 47.00 acres | 2.6 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Community Parks | 33.5 acres | 1.9 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -19.81 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 175.8 acres | 9.9 ac/1000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Total Parks | 261.3 acres | 14.7 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 12 courts | 1 court/1,420 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 4 diamonds | 1 diam./4,262 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 0 |
| Youth Baseball | 6 diamonds | 1 diam./2,841 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 0 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./17,050 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 1 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/17,050 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 1 |
| Multi-use Fields | 4 fields | 1 field/4,262 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 2 pools | 1 pool/8,525 | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 0 |
| Volleyball Courts | 2 courts | 1 court/8,525 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 1 |
| Basketball Courts | 2 courts | 1 court/8,525 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 5 |
| Playgrounds | 9 play areas | 1 area/1,894 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 0 |
| Picnic Areas | 9 picnic areas | 1 area/1,894 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 0 |
| Central Community (pop. 46,542) | | | | |
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 10.25 acres | 0.22 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 30.75 acres | 0.66 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | -27.43 acres |
| Community Parks | 0 acres | 0 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -139.63 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 100 acres | 2.15 ac/1,000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | -132.71 acres |
| Total Parks | 141 acres | 3.03 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | -231.34 acres |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 25 courts | 1 court/1,798 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 0 diamonds | — | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 6 |
| Youth Baseball | 3 diamonds | 1 diam./14,987 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 10 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./44,961 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 3 |
| Gymnasiums | 2 gyms | 1 gym/22,480 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 3 |
| Multi-use Fields | 3 fields | 1 field/14,987 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 12 |
| Swimming Pools | 2 pools | 1 pool/22,480 | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 1 |
| Volleyball Courts | 7 courts | 1 court/6,423 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 1 |
| Basketball Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/11,240 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 14 |
| Playgrounds | 15 play areas | 1 area/2,997 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 4 |
| Picnic Areas | 6 picnic areas | 1 area/7,493 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 6 |

| Sugarhouse Community
(pop. 27,572) | Existing Inventory | Existing Ratio | Recommended Standard | Current Unmet Need |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 7.50 acres | 0.27 ac/1000pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 4.5 acres | 0.16 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | -29.97 acres |
| Community Parks | 30.0 acres | 1.09 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -52.72 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 607.1 acres | 22.0 ac/1,000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Total Parks | 649.1 acres | 23.54 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 9 courts | 1 court/3,045 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 5 |
| Softball Diamonds | 3 diamonds | 1 diam./9,137 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 1 |
| Youth Baseball | 3 diamonds | 1 diam./9,137 | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 5 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./27,413 | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 2 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/27,413 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 2 |
| Multi-use Fields | 7 fields | 1 field/3,916 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 1 pool | 1 pool/27,413 | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 1 |
| Volleyball Courts | 6 courts | 1 court/4,568 | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 0 |
| Basketball Courts | 1 court | 1 court/27,413 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 10 |
| Playgrounds | 6 play areas | 1 area/4,568 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 5 |
| Picnic Areas | 10 picnic areas | 1 area/2,741 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 0 |
| Salt Lake City Community
(pop. 172,880) | | | | |
| Parks | | | | |
| Mini Parks | 31.2 acres | 0.19 ac/1000 pop. | NA | NA |
| Neighborhood Parks | 171.5 acres | 0.99 ac/1000 pop. | 1.25 ac/1000 pop. | -44.55 acres |
| Community Parks | 215.0 acres | 1.24 ac/1000 pop. | 3.0 ac/1000 pop. | -303.65 acres |
| Large Urban Parks | 1376.4 acres | 7.96 ac/1,000 pop. | 5.0 ac/1,000 pop. | NA |
| Total Parks | 1794.1 acres | 10.38 ac/1000 pop. | 8.0 ac/1000 pop. | NA |
| Recreation Facilities | | | | |
| Tennis Courts | 4 courts | 1 court/1,839 | 1 court/2,000 pop. | 0 |
| Softball Diamonds | 1 diamonds | 1 diam./7,356 | 1 diamond/7,500 pop. | 0 |
| Youth Baseball | 0 diamonds | — | 1 diamond/3,500 pop. | 2 |
| Baseball Diamonds | 0 diamonds | — | 1 diamond/11,000 pop. | 1 |
| Gymnasiums | 1 gyms | 1 gym/7,356 | 1 gym/10,000 pop. | 0 |
| Multi-use Fields | 1 fields | 1 field/7,356 | 1 field/3,000 pop. | 2 |
| Swimming Pools | 0 pools | — | 1 pool/20,000 pop. | 1 |
| Volleyball Courts | 0 courts | — | 1 court/6,000 pop. | 2 |
| Basketball Courts | 3 courts | 1 court/2,452 | 1 court/2,500 pop. | 0 |
| Playgrounds | 6 play areas | 1 area/1,226 | 1 area/2,400 pop. | 0 |
| Picnic Areas | 2 picnic areas | 1 area/3,678 | 1 area/3,500 pop. | 1 |

APPENDIX 15

Cost Estimates by Park Type

| Type of Park | Average
Development
Cost/Acre | Average
Maintenance
Cost/Acre |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Greenbelt/islands | \$250,000.00 | \$15,000.00 |
| Mini parks | 152,399.00 | 22,100.00 |
| Neighborhood parks | 69,130.00 | 4,300.00 |
| Community parks | 26,368.00 | 2,800.00 |
| Regional (Liberty) | N/A | 4,500.00 |
| Misc. Facilities | N/A | <u>5,500.00</u> |
| TOTAL | | \$ 5,100.00 |

APPENDIX 16

MAINTENANCE BUDGET

FY 85-86 VS. FY 90-91

| | FY 85-86 | FY 90-91 | Difference | % Difference |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Maint. Budget | \$3,290,600 | \$3,093,000 | (\$197,600) | -6% |
| Acreage | 552 | 603 | 51 | 9% |
| Cost/Acre | \$6,000 | \$5,100 | (\$900) | -15% |

APPENDIX 17

MAINTENANCE COSTS BY PARK TYPE

FY 00-01

| Type of Park | # of
Acres | Maint.
Budget | Average
Cost/Acre |
|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Greenbelt/island | 36.75 | \$966,655 | \$26,000 |
| Mini parks | 27.75 | 766,603 | 27,600 |
| Neighborhood parks | 128.5 | 624,978 | 4,900 |
| Community parks | 416 | 1,249,499 | 3,000 |
| Regional | 100 | 670,207 | 6,700 |
| Misc. Facilities | <u>30.75</u> | <u>300,611</u> | <u>9,800</u> |
| TOTAL | 739.75 | \$4,568,553 | \$6,200 |

APPENDIX 18

DEVELOPMENT COSTS BY PARK TYPE

For 51 Newly Developed Acres
1985-1990

| Type of Park | # of
Units | # of
Acres | % of
New Acres | Average
Cost/Acre |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Greenbelt/island | 4 | 4 | 8% | \$250,000 |
| Mini parks | 8 | 6 | 12% | 150,399 |
| Neighborhood parks | 1 | 8 | 16% | 69,130 |
| Community parks | 2 | 20 | 39% | 26,368 |
| Misc. Facilities | 2 | 13 | 25% | Not Calculated |
| TOTAL | 17 | 51 | | |

APPENDIX 19

Definitions of Park Types

Mini Parks (0-3 acres; 3-20 acres)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Space: | not applicable |
| Accessibility: | 1/4 - 1/2 mile radius |
| Population: | The neighborhood, as delineated by natural or developed urban boundaries |

Neighborhood Parks (5-15 acres)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Space: | 1.25 developed acres per 1,000 population. |
| Accessibility: | 1/2 - 1 mile radius |
| Population: | 5,000 to 10,000 |

Community Parks (15-100 acres)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Space: | 3 developed acres per 1,000 population |
| Accessibility: | 1 - 2 mile radius |
| Population: | 10,000 to 50,000 |

Large Urban Parks (100+ acres)

| | |
|----------------|--|
| Space: | 3 developed acres per 1,000 population |
| Accessibility: | citywide |
| Population: | 50,000+ |

APPENDIX 20

Tennis Court Evaluation Results

FAIRMONT PARK

COURTS - (Five)

New-post tension

includes removal of old courts
includes post
includes Fence pole and repairs

220 S 900 E

APPROX. COST ALL COURTS

\$134,600.00

New-asphalt

includes removal of old courts
includes posts
includes Fence pole and repair
includes curb wall

\$104,600.00

TOTAL \$239,200.00

TANNER PARK

COURTS - (both courts)

Overlay \$34,500.00

Petromatt Fabric

Cracks routed out and filled

2" of Asphalt

includes french drain

2700 S 2100 E

APPROX. COST

Remove & replace w/asphalt

Includes french drain

includes concrete curb

includes new chain link

\$44,500.00

Remove & replace w/ post tension

Includes french drain

includes new chain link

\$65,000.00

French drain-18 inches wide by 3 feet deep of gravel around perimeter of courts

TOTAL \$144,000.00

BONNEVILLE

COURTS - (both courts)

Sidewalk

Fencing

Tree removal

Remove asphalt

Replace with concrete

Standard resurface

Includes new posts

1250 S WASATCH DR.

APPROX. COST

\$3,500.00

\$300.00

\$5,000.00

\$2,500.00

\$14,000.00

\$6,000.00

TOTAL \$31,300.00

RESEARCH PARK**COURTS - (both courts)**

Sandblast
Standard resurface
Post cranks and center anchors

TOTAL \$33,625.00

LINDSEY GARDENS**COURTS - (both courts)**

Tree removal
Subsurface conditioning
 Remove Existing
 Base
Retaining wall and drainage
Asphalt \$48,000.00

ASPHALT TOTAL

Post tensioned concrete

POST TENSIONED COURTS TOTAL

ROSEWOOD PARK**COURTS - (both courts)**

Power wash and standard resurface
Net posts repaired
Center tie down anchors
Bolts-cut off

TOTAL \$23,700.00

LIBERTY SOUTH**COURTS - (both courts)**

Standard resurface

LIBERTY S MIDDLE**COURTS - (both courts)**

Standard resurface

LIBERTY N MIDDLE**COURTS - (both courts)**

Fencing \$1,500.00
Remove asphalt
Replace with concrete
Standard resurface
Stripping concrete

TOTAL \$52,500.00

LIBERTY NORTH**COURTS - (both courts)**

Drainage remodel
Remove asphalt
Replace with concrete
Standard resurface
Stripping concrete

500 S FOOTHILL BLVD.**APPROX. COST**

\$7,000.00
\$26,250.00
\$375.00

7TH AVE & N ST**APPROX. COST**

\$10,000.00

\$5,000.00
\$3,600.00
\$100,000.00

\$166,600.00

\$60,000.00

\$178,600.00

1200 W 1300 N**APPROX. COST**

\$22,400.00
\$500.00
\$600.00
\$200.00

600 E 1000 S**APPROX. COST**

\$2,800.00

600 E 1000 S**APPROX. COST**

\$2,800.00

600, 1000 S**APPROX. COST**

\$5,000.00
\$28,000.00
\$12,000.00
\$6,000.00

600 E 1000 S**APPROX. COST**

\$3,000.00
\$5,000.00
\$28,000.00
\$12,000.00
\$6,000.00

Fencing repair

\$500.00

TOTAL \$54,500.00

*** For more detailed information regarding the Tennis Court Study, refer to the Tennis Court Study Document for Salt Lake City Parks fall of 1995.**

Appendix 21

Cost Estimate and Prioritization Schedule

Immediate concerns include those which affect the safety of the users, possible liability for Salt Lake City, saving the City money, and those areas which are necessary in complying with the American Disabilities Act.

Park Improvements Cost Estimate

| East Bench Facilities | Immediate | Future |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Sunnyside Community Park (1600 E 800 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$203,150 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$76,590 | \$48,800 |
| Demolition | \$15,500 | |
| Grading & Repairs | \$38,700 | \$22,800 |
| Construct Restrooms/Concessions | | \$250,000 |
| New ADA Play Structure | \$120,000 | |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | \$12,000 | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$400,000 | |
| Renovate Tennis Courts | \$25,000 | |
| Additional Trees (40) | | \$13,000 |
| Replace Basketball Court | | \$17,000 |
| Upgrade Volleyball Court | \$19,800 | |
| Upgrade Horseshoes | | \$28,500 |
| New Bleachers w/Pads | | \$152,000 |
| Picnic Pavilion Repairs | \$35,500 | |
| Concession Stand Repairs | \$35,500 | |
| New Parking | | \$85,000 |
| Restripe Parking | \$1,800 | |
| Replace Drinking Fountain | | \$6,500 |
| Additional Concrete Walks | | \$15,500 |
| Add ADA Access Ramp | \$2,400 | |
| New Backstops w/Mow Strip | \$32,500 | |
| Replace Walks | \$72,500 | |
| Rebuild Soccer Fields | \$90,000 | |
| Add Additional Parking | \$25,000 | |
| Add Lighting | \$42,000 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$7,500 | |
| Add Bicycle Racks | \$1,500 | |
| Total | \$1,237,140 | \$658,900 |
| Wasatch Hollow Community Park (1700 S 1600 E): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | | \$81,960 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$50,590 |
| Demolition & Grading | | \$72,200 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | | \$25,000 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$45,000 |
| Add Landscaping | | \$270,260 |
| Add Bridge | | \$82,000 |
| Add Lighting | | \$38,000 |
| Picnic Pavilion | | \$100,000 |
| Total | | \$765,010 |

Dee Glen Smith/Oakhills Park (2425 E 1216 S):

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Planning/Arch./Eng. | \$125,400 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$17,570 | \$59,850 |
| Demolition | \$6,200 | \$28,000 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$15,500 | \$25,000 |
| Additional Parking | \$45,000 | |
| Add Storm Sewer | \$18,900 | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$84,000 | |
| Landscape Tennis Courts | | \$26,000 |
| Upgrade Baseball Fields | \$52,800 | |
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Add ADA Ramps | | \$5,200 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$32,900 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | | \$8,200 |
| Tennis Center | | \$250,000 |
| Rebuild Tennis Courts | | \$320,000 |
| Total | \$362,570 | \$807,950 |

Donner Trail Neighborhood Park (2710 E 940 S):

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mobilization & Repairs | \$5,000 | \$5,000 |
| Replace Play Structures -ADA | \$50,000 | \$50,000 |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | | \$6,500 |
| Total | \$55,000 | \$61,500 |

Miller Nature Park (1708 E 900 S):

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$17,680 |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$10,910 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$6,500 |
| Add ADA Access Ramp (west end) | \$2,400 |
| Add Concrete Walks | \$22,500 |
| Upgrade Walks | \$105,000 |
| Total | \$164,990 |

Research Park Tennis (Pollock Rd Fort Douglas):

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$57,010 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$9,530 | \$25,660 |
| Demolition | \$6,800 | \$12,500 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$22,250 | \$28,750 |
| Add Curb & Gutter w/ADA Access | \$9,500 | |
| Renovate Track Around Courts | \$15,800 | |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | \$8,300 | |
| Add Picnic Pavilion & Pad | | \$117,800 |
| Additional Trees (20) | | \$7,500 |
| Renovate Tennis Courts | \$38,000 | |
| Add (2) Sand Volleyball Courts | | \$48,000 |
| Upgrade Nature Areas | | \$68,200 |
| Add Small ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Add Drinking Fountain | \$6,500 | |
| Total | \$185,690 | \$346,410 |

Davis Mini Park (1980 E 950 S):

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$9,600 |
| Demolition & Mobilization | \$8,750 |
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$15,000 |
| Add Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 |

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Bonneville Blvd. (1000 S Foothill Dr): | | |
| Demolition & Mobilization | \$20,250 | \$2,500 |
| Replace Curb & Gutter | \$90,000 | |
| Expand Landscaped Area | | \$45,600 |
| Laird Circle (1925 E 1210 S): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Laird Mini Park (1800 E 1200 S): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$27,000 | |
| Ninth South Island (1400 E 900 S): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Additional Trees(20) | \$7,500 | |
| Normandy Island (1350 E 1345 S): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Parleys Way Mini Park (2810 E 2400 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | | \$24,180 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$14,930 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$7,300 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$34,800 | |
| Add Picnic Pavilion | | \$100,000 |
| Add Landscape Planting | \$9,500 | |
| Extend ADA Access | | \$15,000 |
| Renovate Play Structure - ADA | | \$20,000 |
| Research Park Islands (400 S 2000 E): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$64,900 | |
| Seventh East Islands (700 E 1300 S): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$57,200 | |
| Modify Walkway | \$15,000 | |
| Thirteenth South Fifteenth East Island (1300 S 1500 E): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Yalecrest Island (1020 S 1600 E): | | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$8,200 | |
| Total-East Bench Mini Parks | \$397,900 | \$273,810 |
| East Bench Community Total | \$2,403,290 | \$2,913,580 |
| Avenues Facilities | Immediate | Future |
| Eleventh Ave. Community Park (11th Ave Terrace Hills): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$136,640 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$45,870 | \$38,470 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$6,200 | \$28,600 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | \$32,000 | |
| Add ADA Restrooms & Drinking Ftn. | \$155,500 | |
| Install Picnic Shelter | \$128,500 | |
| Resurface Parking Lot | \$18,000 | |
| Add Additional Parking (25 stalls) | | \$28,800 |
| Add Storm Sewer | \$26,300 | \$21,600 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$38,600 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$188,400 | \$250,000 |
| Renovate Tennis Courts | \$46,000 | |
| Landscape Planting Hillsides | \$18,500 | \$15,600 |
| Add Lighting | | \$48,000 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$3,750 |
| Total | \$755,910 | \$473,420 |

Lindsey Community Park (9th Ave M St):

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$77,630 |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$47,920 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$8,500 |
| Resurface Parking Lot | \$18,000 |
| Add Storm Sewer | \$34,800 |
| Upgrade Baseball Fields | \$48,960 |
| Add Concrete Walks - ADA | \$45,000 |
| Construct New Tennis Courts | \$185,000 |
| Add ADA Fountain | \$6,500 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$3,000 |
| Total | \$475,310 |

Memory Grove Park (375 N Canyon Rd):

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$43,730 |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$27,000 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$10,650 |
| Replace Curb & Gutter | \$36,900 |
| Erosion Control Stabilization | \$56,000 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$142,900 |
| Add Concrete Walks - ADA | \$45,000 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | \$12,000 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$6,000 |
| Monument Restoration | \$28,000 |
| Total | \$408,180 |

Popperton Neighborhood Park (1350 E 11th Ave):

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$97,640 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$21,830 | \$38,440 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$26,800 | \$35,500 |
| Add ADA Restrooms & Fountain | \$121,500 | |
| Add Trails and Walkways | | \$122,000 |
| Add Picnic Pavilion | | \$110,000 |
| Add Additional Parking | \$68,400 | |
| Expand Landscaped Areas | | \$60,000 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$67,500 |
| Walkway Lighting | | \$50,000 |
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$55,000 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Add Bike Racks | \$1,200 | |
| Add Signage | | \$28,000 |
| Total | \$392,370 | \$518,940 |

Federal Heights Islands (1450 E South Temple):

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$8,200 |
|--------------------------|---------|

Fifth Avenue Mini Park (5th Ave C St):

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Replace Tennis Court Fence | \$15,200 |
| Reconstruct Tennis Court | \$34,000 |

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| Add ADA Ramp | \$2,800 | |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$14,250 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$8,200 | |

Fourteenth Avenue Mini Park (14th Ave H St):

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|----------|
| arch./Eng. | \$5,400 | |
| Mobilization | \$1,200 | \$4,600 |
| Grading & Repair | | \$12,500 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$12,300 | |
| Repair Entrance Drive | \$8,900 | |
| Add Trees (15) | \$5,800 | |
| Add Play Structure | | \$50,000 |

Jackson Mini Park (500 N Grand St):

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$11,550 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$2,200 | \$3,800 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$5,750 |
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 | |
| Add Security Lighting | \$28,000 | |

Kletting Mini Park (170 N B St):

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--|
| Mobilization | \$3,400 | |
| Renovate Play Structure | \$60,000 | |

Thirteenth Ave Island (13th Ave J St):

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Total - Avenues Mini Parks | \$218,950 | \$140,100 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Avenues Community Total | \$2,250,720 | \$1,132,460 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

| Capitol Hill Facilities | Immediate | Future |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|

Warm Springs Community Park (840 N 300 W):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$39,760 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$13,660 | \$10,890 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$12,600 |
| Add Picnic Shelter | | \$98,500 |
| Replace Restrooms | \$128,700 | |
| Erosion Control/Stabilization | \$42,000 | |
| Total | \$346,110 | \$146,990 |

Fourth Avenue Stairs (4th Ave Canyon Rd):

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$20,040 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$12,370 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$12,500 |
| Demolition | | \$14,200 |
| Update Irrigation System | \$4,500 | |
| Replace Retaining Walls | \$52,500 | |
| Add Lighting | | \$42,000 |
| Update Landscape Planting | | \$28,900 |

Guadeloupe Mini Park (619 W 500 N):

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|--|
| Mobilization | \$2,200 | |
| Demolition | \$2,500 | |
| Renovate Play Structure | \$50,000 | |

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Add Additional Parking (50 stalls) | | \$78,800 |
| Add Storm Sewer | | \$28,900 |
| Renovate Restrooms | \$85,800 | |
| Add ADA Access Ramp | \$2,500 | |
| Update & Adjust Irrigation | \$245,500 | |
| Additional Planting | | \$60,000 |
| Add Picnic Pavilion | | \$122,000 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Add Picnic Tables w/Pads | | \$12,750 |
| Add Bike Racks | \$1,500 | |
| Add Lighting | | \$52,000 |
| Add Drinking Ftn. | | \$6,500 |
| Total | \$613,280 | \$481,410 |

Constitution Neighborhood Park (1300 W 300 N):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$68,890 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$13,700 | \$28,820 |
| Demolition | \$4,600 | \$3,500 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$8,800 | \$8,100 |
| Update Irrigation | \$298,200 | |
| Resurface Parking Lot | \$32,000 | |
| Upgrade Storm Sewer | \$28,900 | |
| Renovate Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Resurface Tennis Courts | \$32,000 | |
| Additional ADA Concrete Walks | \$28,500 | |
| Add Sand to Volleyball | \$18,500 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$6,000 |
| New Picnic Tables | | \$9,000 |
| Repair Drinking Ftn. | | \$3,500 |
| Total | \$584,090 | \$58,920 |

Boy Scout Drive (1000 N 1200 W):

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|
| Curb Cuts for Accessibility | \$5,500 | |
|-----------------------------|---------|--|

Fire Street Mini Park (1015 W 300 N):

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$4,500 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$4,400 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$6,200 |
| Add Retaining Wall | | \$28,000 |
| Resurface Tennis Courts | \$32,000 | |
| Add Drinking Ftn. | | \$6,500 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |

Redwood Meadows Mini Park (1780 W 400 N):

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|--|
| Graffiti Proof Wall | \$7,500 | |
| Replace Lighting | \$38,400 | |

Steenblik Mini Park (1069 W 800 N):

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Mobilization | \$3,700 | \$2,800 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$1,800 | \$4,250 |
| Demolition | \$2,500 | \$8,600 |
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Replace Basketball w/Landscaping | | \$12,000 |
| Total - Northwest Mini Parks | \$141,400 | \$84,750 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Northwest Community Total | \$2,496,940 | \$965,490 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|

| West Facilities | Immediate | Future |
|---|--------------------|------------------|
| Jordan Community Park (900 W 1000 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$178,450 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$45,720 | \$64,430 |
| Demolition | \$18,600 | \$8,600 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$28,100 | \$14,800 |
| Stabilize River Bank | \$16,500 | |
| Renovate Pavilions | | \$73,000 |
| Renovate Press Box & Bleachers | \$68,200 | |
| Resurface Parking Lots | \$32,000 | |
| Pool Renovation | \$214,600 | |
| Renovate Play Structure (ADA) | \$75,000 | |
| Renovate Horseshoe Pits | | \$56,200 |
| Additional Trees(25) | | \$9,500 |
| Replace Fence for Peace Gardens | \$47,500 | |
| Add Concrete Walkways | \$45,000 | |
| Update Irrigation | \$548,300 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$12,000 |
| Add Bike Racks | \$3,000 | |
| Total | \$1,320,970 | \$238,530 |
| Glendale Neighborhood Park (1200 W 1700 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$32,310 | |
| Mobilization | \$15,100 | \$4,850 |
| Demolition | | \$4,300 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$18,700 | \$8,500 |
| Renovate Play Structure | \$60,000 | |
| Add Concrete Walks | \$32,000 | |
| Renovate Ball Fields | | \$42,000 |
| Additional Trees (15) | | \$5,800 |
| Renovate Restrooms | \$78,000 | |
| Total | \$236,110 | \$65,450 |
| Ninth South Neighborhood Park (900 S 1000 W): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$53,340 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$22,300 | \$10,630 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$28,700 | \$8,100 |
| Demolition | \$8,200 | \$3,200 |
| Add ADA Restrooms | \$145,000 | |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 | |
| Add Picnic Pavilion | | \$85,000 |
| Add Additional Trees (20) | | \$7,500 |
| Add Picnic Tables | | \$4,500 |
| Add Concrete Walks | \$25,000 | \$20,000 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$4,500 |
| Total | \$289,040 | \$143,430 |
| Poplar Grove Neighborhood Park (1190 W 800 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | | \$23,860 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$14,730 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$16,500 |
| Demolition | | \$7,800 |
| Renovate Pavilion | | \$78,000 |
| Renovate Horseshoe Pits | | \$26,000 |

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| Additional Concrete Walks | \$23,800 |
| Resurface Parking Lot | \$32,000 |
| Total | \$222,690 |

Seventeenth South Neighborhood Park (1150 W 1700 S):

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$94,520 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$54,640 |
| Demolition | | \$12,800 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$26,200 |
| Update Irrigation | | \$228,700 |
| Add Soccer Field | | \$38,000 |
| Add Restrooms | | \$121,500 |
| Add Bridge | | \$45,000 |
| Add Picnic Tables | | \$4,500 |
| Add Picnic Pads & Shelters | | \$124,800 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$67,500 |
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Add Drinking Fountain | | \$6,500 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Total | \$50,000 | \$832,160 |

Sherwood Neighborhood Park (1150 W 1700 S):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$78,620 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$48,530 |
| Demolition | | \$10,400 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$22,800 |
| Update Irrigation | | \$209,100 |
| Renovate Pavilions | | \$76,500 |
| Construct New Play Structures | | \$115,000 |
| Resurface Parking Lots | | \$32,000 |
| Replace Bleachers | | \$23,000 |
| Add Concrete Pads | | \$3,100 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$46,200 |
| Additional Lighting | | \$45,000 |
| Add Sand Volleyball | | \$16,000 |
| Add Benches & Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Total | | \$733,750 |

Eight West (800 W 900 S):

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$58,900 |
| Curb Cut for Mowers | \$3,500 |

Glendale Circle (1350 W 1150 S):

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$9,900 |
| Replace Curb & Gutter | \$4,800 |

Post Street Mini Park (950 W 500 S):

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 |
| Total - West Mini Parks | \$133,600 |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| West Community Total | \$2,029,720 | \$2,236,010 |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

| Central Facilities | Immediate | Future |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Liberty Community Park (600 E 1000 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | \$461,800 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$223,700 | \$356,400 |
| Demolition | \$58,900 | \$10,200 |
| Replace Irrigation System | \$263,100 | \$1,972,600 |
| Renovate Tennis Courts | | \$150,000 |
| Replace Curb & Gutter | \$300,800 | \$184,800 |
| Additional Restrooms | \$105,400 | |
| Renovate Horseshoe Pits | \$67,500 | |
| Additional Concrete Walks | | \$154,400 |
| Additional Landscaping | \$328,800 | \$395,000 |
| Tree Replacement | \$50,000 | |
| Tree Trimming | \$192,000 | |
| Dredge & Enhance Pond | \$100,000 | |
| Renovate North Shelter | \$50,000 | \$100,000 |
| Pavilion/Swimming Center | | \$20,000 |
| Renovate Chase Mill | \$250,000 | \$550,000 |
| Renovate Merry-go-round | | \$40,000 |
| Renovate Greenhouse | \$50,000 | \$227,000 |
| Addition to Greenhouse | \$140,000 | |
| Addition to Tennis Building | \$40,000 | |
| Renovate Concessions/Restaurant | \$22,260 | |
| Add Park Headquarters | | \$357,300 |
| Add Kiosks | | \$24,000 |
| Add Bandstand/Amphitheater | | \$450,000 |
| Add Signage & Striping | | \$19,100 |
| Add Play Structures | \$103,000 | |
| Repair Monuments | \$54,000 | |
| Exterior Aviary Repairs | | \$100,000 |
| Mechanical System - Ice Rink | | \$400,000 |
| Add Gazebo | | \$25,000 |
| Add Bridge | | \$30,000 |
| Additional Lighting | \$1,300,000 | \$39,600 |
| Additional Utilities | \$217,300 | |
| Repair Stone Fireplace | \$9,000 | |
| Add Basketball Court | \$15,000 | |
| Add Bike Racks | \$5,000 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$112,500 | |
| Add Picnic Tables w/Pads | \$20,000 | |
| Add Drinking Ftns. | \$13,000 | |
| Add Stone Bollards | \$11,250 | |
| Add Gates | \$20,000 | |
| Total | \$4,584,310 | \$5,605,400 |
| Herman Franks Neighborhood Park (700 E 1300 S): | | |
| Arch./Eng. | | \$54,540 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$29,960 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$14,500 |
| Demolition | | \$8,900 |
| Update Irrigation | \$130,800 | |
| Renovate Ball Fields | | \$68,000 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | | \$26,000 |
| Additional Parking | | \$32,800 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$37,500 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |
| Add Lighting | | \$42,000 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Add Drinking Ftn. | | \$6,500 |
| Total | \$180,800 | \$328,200 |

Jefferson Neighborhood Park (1000 S West Temple):

| | | |
|---------------------------|--|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$21,140 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$13,050 |
| Demolition | | \$3,200 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$6,800 |
| Add Additional Trees (15) | | \$5,700 |
| Add Soccer Field | | \$60,000 |
| Add Basketball Court | | \$18,500 |
| Add Lighting | | \$38,900 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$22,500 |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$7,500 |
| Total | | \$197,290 |

Reservoir Neighborhood Park (1300 E South Temple):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Arch./Eng. | \$60,190 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$37,150 | |
| Demolition | \$12,800 | |
| Grading & Repairs | \$16,200 | |
| Update Irrigation System | \$106,200 | |
| Additional Trees (20) | \$7,500 | |
| Renovate Walkways | \$32,000 | |
| Renovate Play Structure (ADA) | \$50,000 | |
| Add ADA Restrooms | \$160,000 | |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$7,500 | |
| New Lighting | \$46,800 | |
| Replace Backstop | \$18,900 | |
| Total | \$561,740 | |

Cotton Mini Park (300 E Downington):

| | |
|---------------------------|---------|
| Replace ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 |
| Add Barrier Along Street | \$5,000 |

Eight East Island (800 E South Temple):

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Curb Cuts for Mowers | \$3,500 |
|----------------------|---------|

Faultline Mini Park (1050 E 400 S):

| | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Repair Drinking Ftn. (ADA) | \$6,500 |
| Repair Lighting | \$8,000 |
| Upgrade Play Structure (ADA) | \$50,000 |

Galagher Mini Park (560 E 650 S):

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Replace Benches | \$3,000 |
| Add Security Lighting | \$28,000 |

Inglewood Mini Park (1040 E 1125 S):

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 |

Sixth East Island (600 E South Temple):

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$36,000 |
|--------------------------|----------|

Taufer Mini Park (300 E 700 S):

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Add Barrier along Street | \$6,800 |
| Upgrade Security Lighting | \$42,000 |
| Repair Drinking Ftn. (ADA) | \$6,500 |

Tenth East Senior Center (1000 E 250 S):

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$39,200 |
|--------------------------|----------|

Twelfth East Island (1200 E South Temple):

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| Update Irrigation System | \$32,700 |
| Replace Curb & Gutter | \$6,800 |

Van Ness Mini Park (430 E 850 S):

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Replace Play Structure | \$50,000 |
| Total - Central Mini Parks | \$487,000 |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Central Community Total | \$5,813,850 | \$6,130,890 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Sugarhouse Facilities | Immediate | Future |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------|

Fairmont Community Park (2361 S 900 E):

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$288,130 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$159,300 | \$45,470 |
| Demolition | \$15,000 | \$8,500 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$38,200 | \$10,800 |
| Update Irrigation | | \$490,100 |
| Add ADA Restroom | \$121,500 | |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 | |
| Stabilize & Landscape Creek | \$35,000 | |
| Resurface Parking Lots | \$48,000 | |
| Replace Tennis Courts | \$135,000 | |
| Renovate Concrete Walks | \$15,800 | |
| Replace Asphalt Walks W/Conc. | | \$22,500 |
| Widen Conc. Walks for Service | \$40,000 | |
| Replace Bleachers | | \$18,000 |
| Renovate Senior Center | \$205,500 | |
| New ADA Play Structure | \$65,000 | |
| Add Sand to Volleyball | \$12,800 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | | \$10,500 |
| Add Bike Racks | \$3,000 | |
| Total | \$1,188,730 | \$605,870 |

Washington Community Park (Parleys Canyon):

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Arch./Eng. | \$71,000 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$25,200 | \$7,800 |
| Demolition | \$12,100 | \$8,200 |
| Grading & Repairs | \$14,800 | \$12,500 |
| Add ADA Restrooms | \$131,500 | |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | \$6,500 | |
| Reconstruct Parking Lot | \$38,000 | |
| Additional Concrete Walks (ADA) | | \$37,500 |
| Update Irrigation | \$269,500 | |

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Replace Backstops | | \$136,000 |
| Add Sand Volleyball | | \$12,000 |
| Total | \$548,600 | \$114,000 |

Dilworth Neighborhood Park (2100 E 1900 S):

| | | |
|-----------------------|----------|------------------|
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$10,600 |
| Update Irrigation | \$73,500 | |
| Renovate Ball Fields | | \$54,000 |
| Add ADA Drinking Ftn. | | \$6,500 |
| Renovate Parking Lot | | \$28,000 |
| Total | | \$172,600 |

Tanner Neighborhood Park (2760 S 2400 E):

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| Arch./Eng. | | \$31,400 |
| Survey & Mobilization | | \$14,850 |
| Grading & Repairs | | \$12,500 |
| Renovate Ball Fields | | \$54,000 |
| Add Concrete Walks | | \$37,500 |
| Construct New Play Structure (ADA) | | \$50,000 |
| Renovate Pavilions & Overlook | | \$95,000 |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | | \$8,000 |
| Total | | \$293,250 |

Hillcrest Mini Park (2250 S 2000 E):

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| Arch./Eng. | \$8,600 | |
| Survey & Mobilization | \$5,300 | |
| Grading & Demolition | \$8,700 | |
| Alleviate Drainage Problems | \$8,900 | |
| Add Benches & Trash Recp. | \$7,500 | |
| Additional Landscaping | \$8,700 | |
| Additional Lighting | \$32,500 | |
| Add Concrete Walks | \$22,500 | |

Oneida Island (2170 E 2350 S):

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| Update Irrigation System | \$12,300 | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|

Prison Islands (1325 E 2100 S):

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|--|
| Update Irrigation System | \$8,200 | |
|--------------------------|---------|--|

Stratford Mini Park (2000 E 2600 S):

| | | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|
| Update Irrigation System | \$32,700 | |
| Add ADA Play Structure | \$50,000 | |

Westminster Mini Park (990 E 1700 S):

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|--|
| Renovate Play Structure (ADA) | \$50,000 | |
| Total - Sugarhouse Mini Parks | \$255,900 | |

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sugarhouse Community Total | \$1,993,230 | \$1,185,720 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| TOTAL | \$17,486,160.00 | \$14,957,800.00 |
| 10% CONTINGENCY | \$1,748,616.00 | \$1,495,780.00 |

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| GRAND TOTAL | \$19,234,776.00 | \$16,453,580.00 |
|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|

\$35,688,356.00

APPENDIX 22

Assessment of Passive Open Space in Parks

Assessment is based on approximate acreage minus the square footage of the various activity areas in each park including swimming pools, tennis courts, parking lots, basketball courts, volleyball courts, soccer/football fields, informal diamonds, softball diamonds, baseball diamonds, restrooms, play structures, picnic shelters and horseshoe pits.

EAST BENCH COMMUNITY:

Sunnyside Community Park:

1,110,780 sq ft total developed
515,530 sq ft passive (46%)

Dee Glen Smith/Oakhills Neighborhood Park:

159,750 sq ft developed
119,812 sq ft passive (75%)

Donner Trail Neighborhood Park:

740,520 sq ft developed
735,520 sq ft passive (99%)

Research Park Tennis:

152,460 sq ft developed
82,380 sq ft passive (54%)

Rotary Glen Neighborhood Park:

159,750 sq ft developed
266,250 sq ft passive (60%)

Wasatch Hollow Neighborhood Park:

304,920 sq ft developed
294,420 sq ft passive (96%)

AVENUES COMMUNITY:

Eleventh Ave. Community Park:

1,089,000 sq ft developed
869,970 sq ft passive (79%)

Lindsey Community Park:

664,290 sq ft developed
323,980 sq ft passive (49%)

Popperton Neighborhood Park:

348,480 sq ft developed
270,480 sq ft passive (78%)

CAPITOL HILL COMMUNITY:

Warm Springs Community Park:

392,040 sq ft developed
371,180 sq ft passive (95%)

City Creek Neighborhood Park:
381,150 sq ft developed
368,650 sq ft passive (78%)

Ensign Downs Neighborhood Park:
304,920 sq ft developed
187,910 sq ft passive (62%)

NORTHWEST COMMUNITY:

Riverside Community Park:
1,241,460 sq ft developed
673,050 sq ft passive (54%)

Rosewood Community Park:
969,210 sq ft developed
364,780 sq ft passive (38%)

Westpointe Community Park:
261,300 sq ft developed
137,200 sq ft passive (52%)

Constitution Neighborhood Park:
794,970 sq ft developed
549,070 sq ft passive (69%)

WEST SALT LAKE COMMUNITY:

Jordan Community Park:
1,459,260 sq ft developed
1,110,710 sq ft passive (76%)

Glendale Neighborhood Park
261,360 sq ft developed
14,880 sq ft passive (6%)

Ninth South Neighborhood Park:
174,240 sq ft developed
171,740 sq ft passive (98%)

Poplar Grove Neighborhood Park:
294,030 sq ft developed
168,940 sq ft passive (57%)

Seventeenth South Neighborhood Park
609,840 sq ft developed
473,840 sq ft passive (77%)

Sherwood Neighborhood Park
555,390 sq ft developed
209,200 sq ft passive (38%)

CENTRAL COMMUNITY:

Liberty Large Urban Park:
3,920,400 sq ft developed
3,490,400 sq ft passive (89%)

Herman Franks Neighborhood Park:
135,600 sq ft developed
64,150 sq ft passive (15%)

Jefferson Neighborhood Park:
141,570 sq ft developed
103,550 sq ft passive (63%)

Pioneer Neighborhood Park:
479,160 sq ft developed
404,450 sq ft passive (84%)

Reservoir Neighborhood Park:
283,140 sq ft developed
179,550 sq ft passive (63%)

SUGARHOUSE COMMUNITY:

Fairmont Community Park:
1,306,800 sq ft developed
905,180 sq ft passive (69%)

Dilworth Neighborhood Park:
196,202 sq ft developed
17,860 sq ft passive (9%)

Tanner Neighborhood Park:
653,400 sq ft developed
517,390 sq ft passive (79%)

COMMUNITY TOTALS:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| Total square feet of developed area: | 21,186,092 |
| Total square feet of passive area: | 15,350,500 (72%) |

APPENDIX 23

Source Guide

Avenues Community Master Plan Update, 1987

Capitol Hill Community Master Plan, 1981

Economic Report to the Governor, 2001

East Bench Community Master Plan, 1987

East Central Neighborhood Plan, 1984

Gateway District Land Use & Development Master Plan

Isaac Chase House Condition Analysis Report, 1995

Liberty Park - A Thirty Year Master Plan, 1989

Northwest Community Master Plan, 1992

Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce, Life in the Valley, 1994

Salt Lake City Bikeways Master Plan

Salt Lake City Open Space Plan, 1992

Salt Lake City's Urban Forest Management Plan, 1998 version

Salt Lake County Parks & Recreation Master Plan, 1993

Salt Lake County Regional Trails Plan, 1994

Salt Lake County Sports & Recreation Guide, 2000

Sugarhouse Community Master Plan

West Capitol Hill Target Area Plan

West Salt Lake Community Master Plan, 1993 version

Westside Neighborhood Land Use Plan