

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan



Salt Lake City, Utah
May 2022



Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	VI
INTRODUCTION	1
SITE CONTEXT AND ANALYSIS	5
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT	25
THE VISION.....	39
IMPLEMENTATION.....	57
APPENDICES	77



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Team Intro

Planning, Design
& Storytelling

Design Workshop



UTAH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Operations,
Maintenance &
Programming

Agora Partners



TITLETOWN, GREEN BAY, WI

Community
Outreach

David Evans + Assoc.



PIONEER PARK: YOUR DOWNTOWN PARK

Ecology and
Restoration

River Restoration



OGDEN RIVER RESTORATION

Executive Summary



Glendale Regional Park Process Overview

Project Background

Salt Lake City Public Lands (SLC Public Lands) has been presented with the opportunity to redevelop the former Raging Waters/Seven Peaks water park site to better serve the community by providing needed park space and amenities. The water park, defunct and in a state of decay, has no prospective operators and it has become unfeasible to revitalize the once-loved space. Public Lands needs to fulfill a directive, established by the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to provide publicly accessible outdoor recreation to the community by 2024.

The chance to develop the park is significant as the Salt Lake City Public Land's Master Plan identifies a need for investment in Westside parks and enhancing park spaces along the Jordan River. The master plan specifically calls for the Glendale Regional Park to be improved to create a regional attraction with characteristics that celebrate and preserve community culture and diversity and make water recreation accessible to more people. This document, the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan, shares the planning process, research and analysis, community engagement and resulting recommendations to achieve these goals.

Site Context

Glendale Regional Park is a part of Salt Lake City's Westside neighborhoods. The park is a major link in a long chain of parks and open space which are all connected by the Jordan River Parkway, which positions the park to become a key recreation destination along the Jordan River Parkway Trail along with the nearby Glendale Golf Course, 1700 S Park and Glendale Neighborhood Park. The park location also presents an opportunity to increase access to water recreation and improve essential riparian habitat along the Jordan River.

Engagement

A top goal for SLC Public Lands was to create a park that is a community park first, and a regional destination as well. The planning team wanted to be sure they received robust input on community needs and desires from members of the local neighborhood and also gather insights on park needs from the larger pool of city-wide residents. A series of engagement activities were conducted from October 2021 to May 2022 including:

- Neighborhood and Stakeholder Engagement:
 - Glendale Neighborhood Events: 3 events, 110 participants
 - Youth Engagement: Glendale Middle School and Mountain View Elementary School, 128 participants
 - Community Advisory Committee Meetings: 3 meetings including 14 participating members
 - “Plan Sharing” Glendale Community Council: 15 participants
- Citywide Engagement:
 - “Plan Your Park” Open House: 150 attendees
 - Public Online Survey: 1361 participants

Key takeaways from public input included the need for a neighborhood park-like experience with lots of amenities, the need for increased safety, and opportunities for free and affordable activities. Other themes included the desire to have water play in the park in the form of a water feature or outdoor pool, a preference for bright and colorful park features and a desire for

inclusive play features that all ages and all abilities can enjoy. Community gathering with opportunities for food and local performances was also important feedback that was shared.

The Vision

The Glendale Park Master Plan was created through a process of verifying park features and design concepts with the community. Park ideas were refined from initial ideas down to two concept plan alternatives, which were then refined into a final park plan.

The final design strategy seeks to create a park that celebrates community gathering and active recreation with programs and activities that are community-driven. The park will be a hub for sharing local food, art and culture with family, friends and neighbors.

The park will also be a place to explore nature through hillside trails, along the restored riparian landscapes and through enhanced access to the Jordan River.

The park design strengthens regional connectivity, connecting Glendale Park to the larger park system with a proposed bridge connection to the Jordan River Parkway Trail, improved connections to 1700 South Park such as road narrowing and an at-grade pedestrian crossing, and a recommended multi-use trail connection to the future Surplus Canal Trail.

To view the final park plan and park features see pages 42-43.

Implementation

The park will be constructed in a series of phases. According to the requirements set by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, outdoor recreation amenities in the park must be available to the public by spring of 2024. This expedited schedule requires that Phase I park features are easily implemented, meet a rapid construction timeline and fit within the current budget allocated for the park. Park features that are most desired by the community and can meet this criteria are being given top priority for inclusion in Phase I.

Next Steps

To meet the rapid timeline required to open the park with publicly accessible recreation, Phase I design will proceed concurrent to Master Plan adoption. Programming opportunities with community partners will continue to be developed to ensure that the park remains an active space upon opening.

The project team will also begin to rehabilitate the site with riparian and native vegetation to fulfill the park goals of enhancing environmental quality and improving environmental justice for the Glendale neighborhood. To support these goals, it is recommended that the project team pursue certification in a sustainability program such as SITES or another comparable program. This would ensure sustainable practices are adhered to and would highlight the City's investment in restorative landscapes, climate resiliency and equitable environmental investment. During the master planning process, a

SITES pre-score assessment, confirmed that the Glendale Park project meets the qualifications to pursue SITES certification. Details of the SITES prescore can be found on pages 69-70 and in Appendix A.

Park Mission Statement & Goals

Throughout the process, a Community Advisory Committee comprised of local community members and leaders helped guide the plan to align with the needs and desires of the Glendale community. This committee helped to form a mission statement and goals for the park. For full goal statements, see page 4.

Park Mission Statement:

Glendale Regional Park will be an iconic neighborhood park that celebrates and preserves community, culture, and diversity. It will also be a regional destination connecting to the Jordan River and Salt Lake City’s park network. Making nature and recreation within an arm’s reach, the park will improve the natural resources and quality of lives for current and future generations of Westside residents.

Park Goals

- **Community-Led**
- **Community Services & Programming**
- **Park Activation & Safety**
- **Regional Connection**
- **Access to Nature**
- **Environmental Quality**
- **Environmental Justice**



Introduction



Introduction

Goals for the park include creating an active and communal space that embodies natural elements of the Jordan River and provides new opportunities for recreation, activities and events.

A New Park for the Glendale Neighborhood

Salt Lake City Public Lands has been presented with the opportunity to redevelop the former Raging Waters/Seven Peaks water park site to better serve the community by providing needed park space and amenities. The water park, defunct and in a state of decay, has no prospective operators and it has become unfeasible to revitalize the once-loved space. Public Lands needs to fulfill a directive, established by the site funding requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to provide publicly accessible outdoor recreation to the community by 2024.

The chance to develop the park is significant for several reasons. The Salt Lake City Public Land's Master Plan identifies a need for investment in Westside parks and enhancing park spaces along the Jordan River. The master plan specifically calls for the Glendale Regional Park to be improved to create a regional attraction and event space with characteristics that celebrate and preserve community culture and diversity and make water recreation accessible to more people. The Glendale neighborhood is also identified by the Public Lands Needs Assessment as being a high needs area for park investment with a lower frequency of park visitation than parks on the east side of the city.

The park site is also significant as it presents an opportunity to increase access to water recreation and improve essential riparian habitat along the Jordan River, one of the city's greatest natural assets in need of restoration efforts and care. In addition, activating the park will enhance regional connectivity by creating a key recreation destination along the Jordan River Parkway Trail along with the nearby Glendale Golf Course, 1700 S Park and Glendale Neighborhood Park.

Goals for the new park include creating a safe, active and communal space that embodies natural elements of the Jordan River and provides new opportunities for recreation, activities and events. This document, the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan shares the planning process, research and analysis, community engagement and resulting recommendations to achieve these goals. It outlines the Master Plan for the development of the former Glendale Water Park; a 17-acre site, to guide capital improvements, site programming, and operations and maintenance recommendations.

Park Mission Statement

Glendale Regional Park will be an iconic neighborhood park that celebrates and preserves community, culture, and diversity. It will also be a regional destination connecting to the Jordan River and Salt Lake City's park network. Making nature and recreation within an arm's reach, the park will improve the natural resources and quality of lives for current and future generations of Westside residents.

Park Goals



Community-Led

The vision is community-led and reflects Glendale's culture and history. The park will offer space for social connections, features, and services that interest the Westside community.



Community Services & Programming

The park provides equitable access to nature and outdoor recreation. The community can enjoy free and affordable classes, events, and entertainment at the neighborhood's central park.



Park Activation & Safety

The park is a dynamic destination activated by daily use. What happens in the park is an organic expression of Westside culture. Local community members, organizations, and businesses together will create a safe and welcoming environment.



Regional Connection

The park is a regional destination combining and connecting to multiple neighboring parks. As a gathering place along the Jordan River, the park serves as a recreational gateway between Westside and the larger park systems.



Access to Nature

The park is a space to build a meaningful relationship with nature. Attractive and accessible features and free recreational activities provided in the neighborhood's backyard will combat Nature Deficit Disorder in the community.



Environmental Quality

The park builds upon existing natural assets and enhances the ecological health of the Westside. Features of the park will work to improve the Jordan River's water quality and Salt Lake City's air pollution for the community.



Environmental Justice

The park celebrates the Jordan River, integral to the community's identity, and enhances local environmental quality. The community-led vision will prioritize the quality of life for the Glendale neighborhood and Westside community.



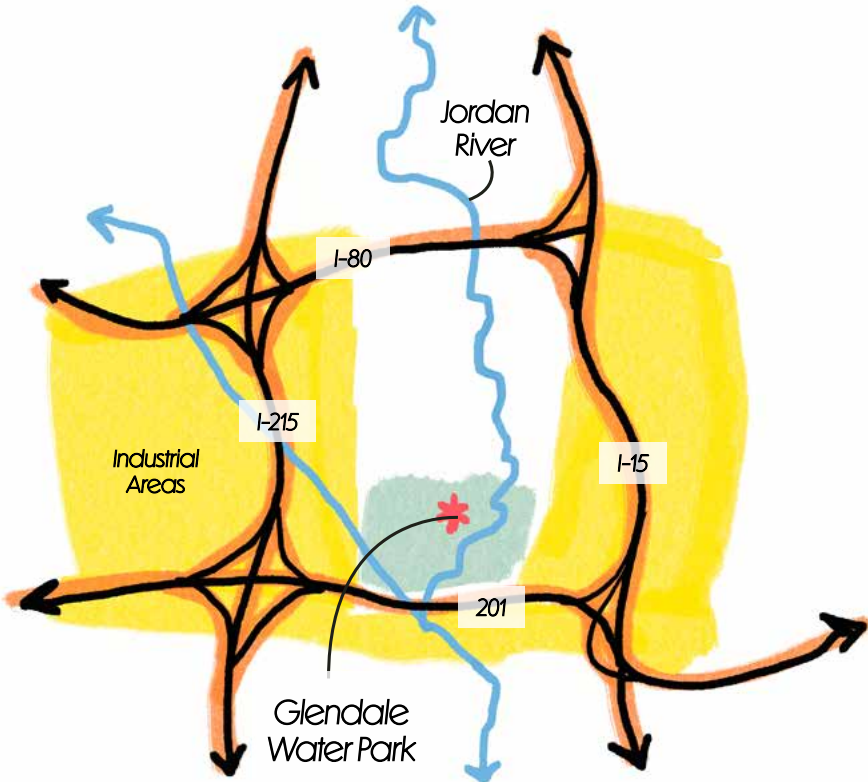
Site Context + Analysis

Project Context

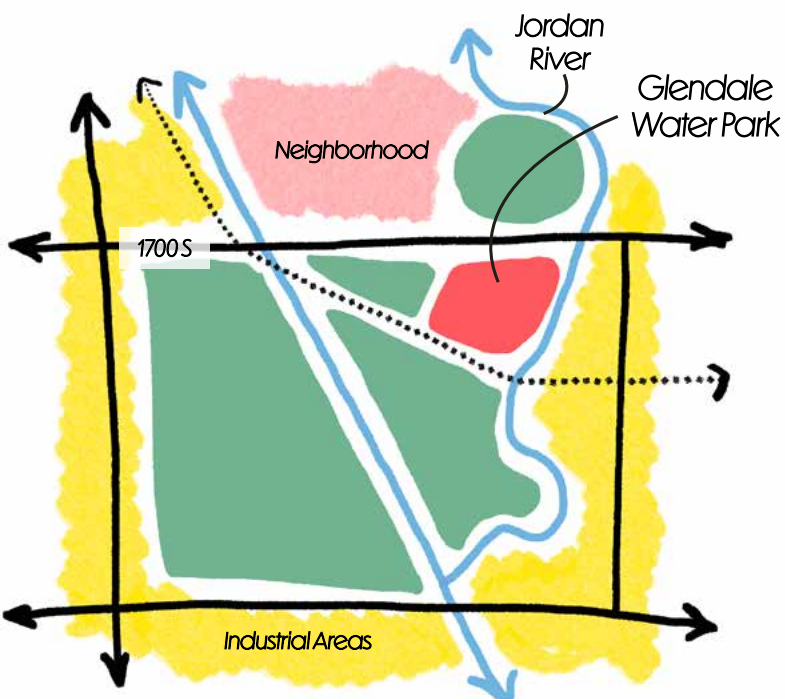
Watershed



City-Regional



Neighborhood



Project Context

Watershed

Glendale Regional Park is a centerpiece along the Jordan River, a culmination of seven major tributaries flowing out of the Wasatch Mountain Range to the east and the final conduit in the Jordan River Watershed. The Jordan River is the city's largest river and flows south to north, for 51 miles beginning at Utah Lake and draining into the Great Salt Lake. The river's riparian habitat is a rarity in the high desert environment of the Salt Lake valley and supports a variety of wildlife as well as many migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway.

City-Regional

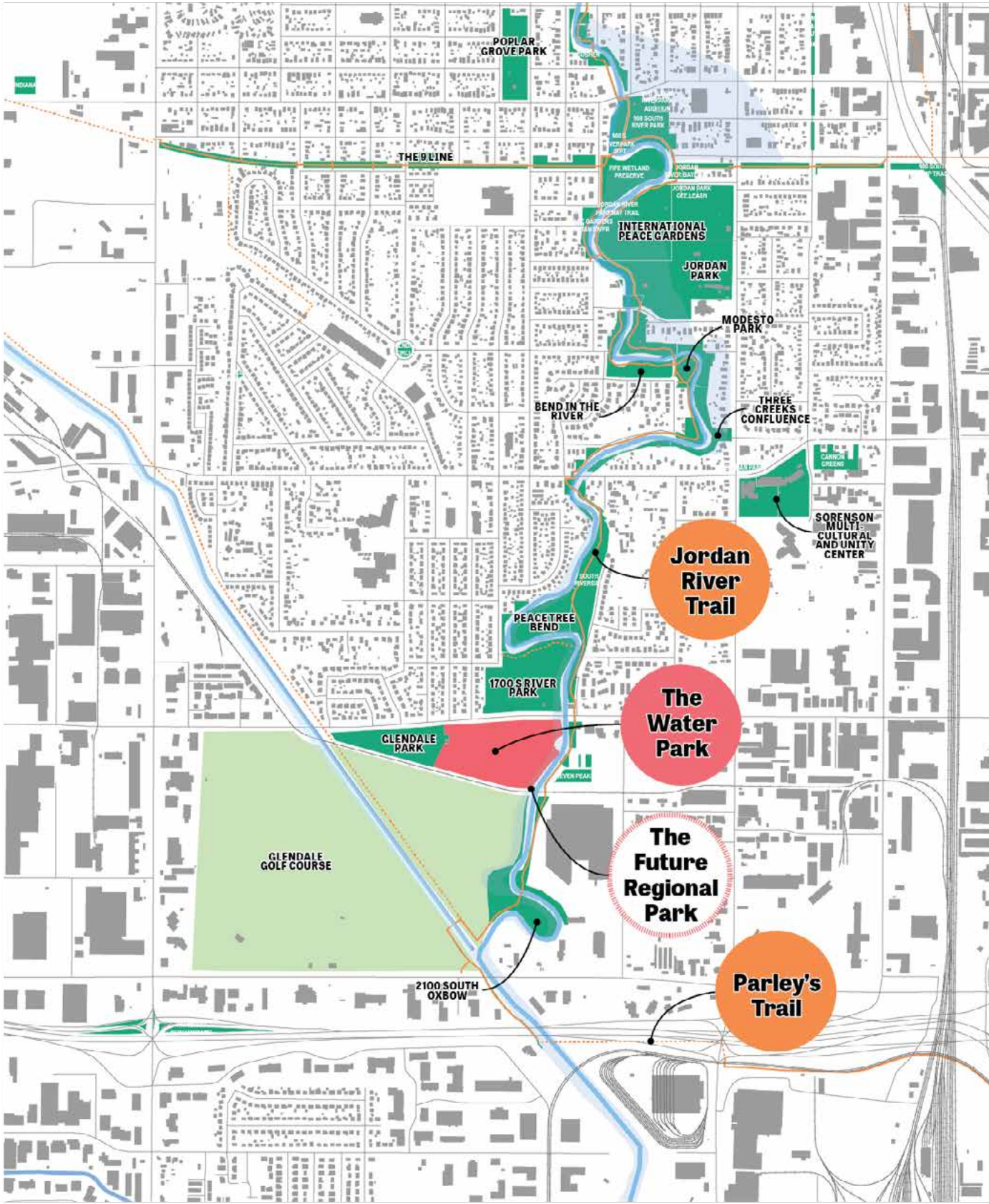
The park is a part of Salt Lake City's Westside neighborhoods. Despite proximity to the natural spaces along the Jordan River, these neighborhoods are sandwiched between the congested I-15 corridor and the city's industrial districts. According to the 2014 Westside Master Plan, "compared to other communities within the city (excepting the industrial districts west of I-215), the Westside carries an inequitable share of land dedicated to manufacturing uses." As measured by the EPA's environmental justice indexes, the neighborhoods surrounding Glendale Regional Park are disproportionately exposed to environmental hazards such as air pollution that settles in the valley and increases risk of health complications.

However, the park's proximity to the Jordan River offers an opportunity to build upon existing natural assets, creating an ecological park of vegetation and green infrastructure to mitigate local pollutants

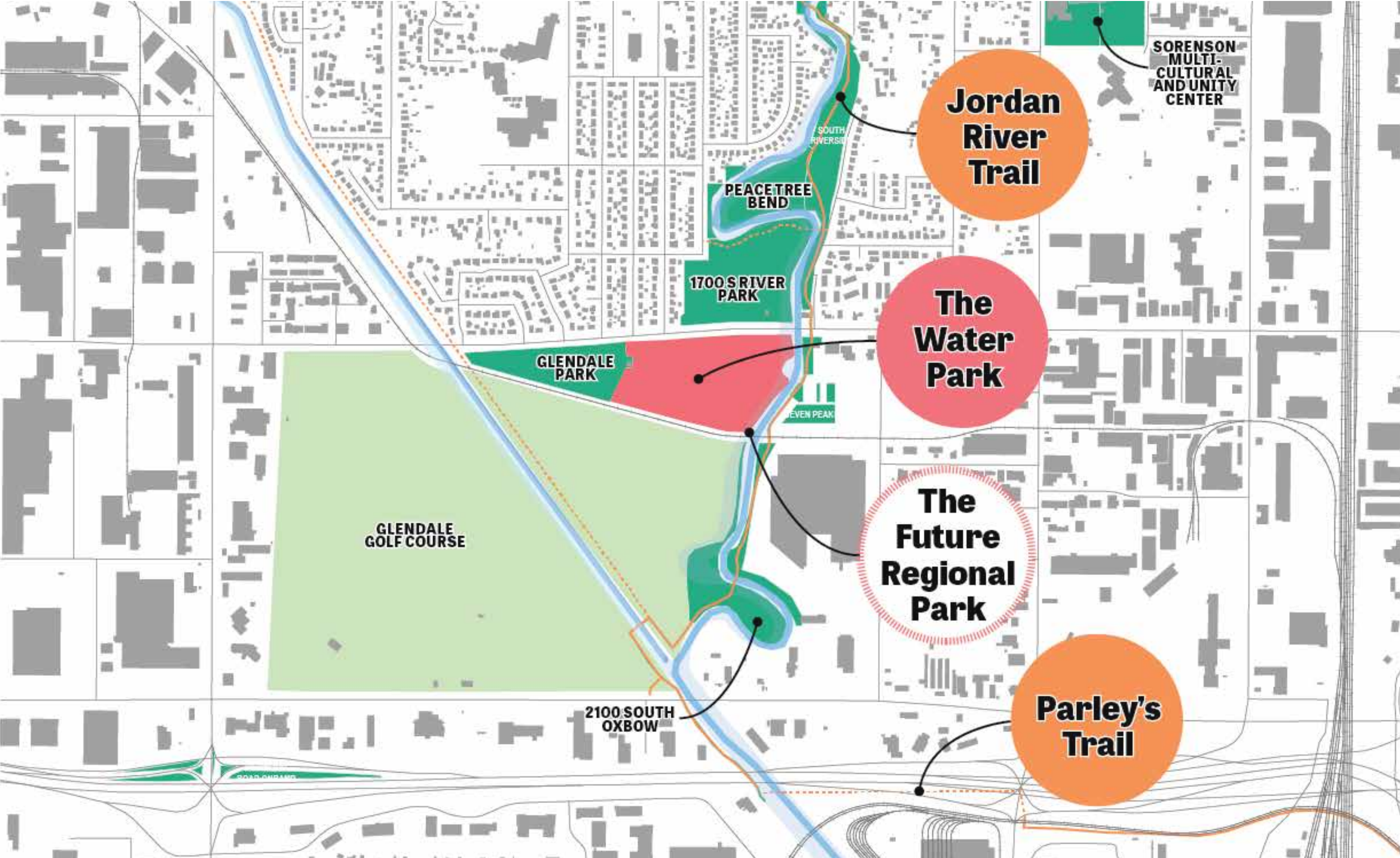
and improve water quality in the river. The park is a major link in a long chain of parks and open space which are all connected by the Jordan River Parkway. This network of public spaces positions the park to become the centerpiece of an oasis of trees in an arid urban environment, absorbing carbon, mitigating Salt Lake City's challenging air pollution, and reducing urban heat island effect. When park improvements and features are complete, the park will be a major recreational node in the city's park system.

Neighborhood

Glendale Regional Park will immediately serve the Glendale neighborhood. Park enhancements will create direct and significant access to the nature that exists directly in the neighborhood's backyard, providing opportunities for free recreational activities that are nearby and accessible to all. The park presents an opportunity to strengthen connections between the adjacent 1700 South Park to the north, Glendale Neighborhood Park to the west, and Jordan River Parkway to the east. The addition of an enhanced crosswalk across 1700 South, bridge connections to the parkway and potential future trail connections to the proposed Surplus Canal Trail will be key to providing enhanced park access for the Glendale neighborhood.



Glendale Regional Park - Neighborhood Context



Glendale Regional Park- Site Context



Views

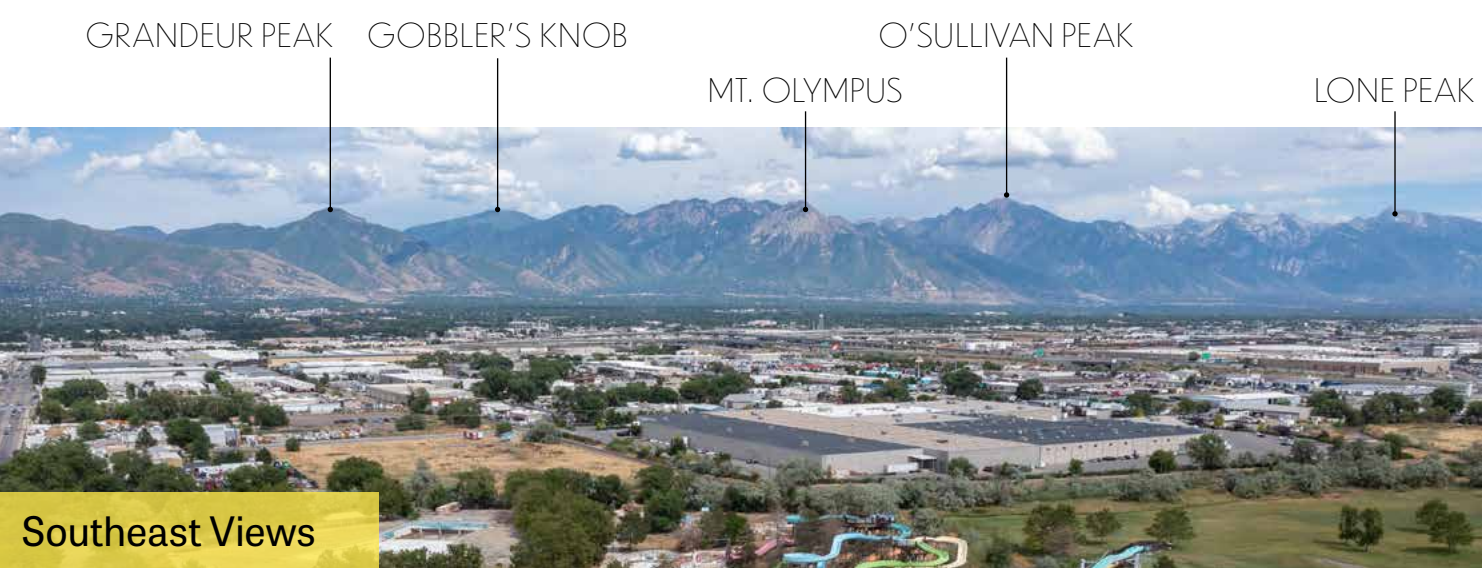
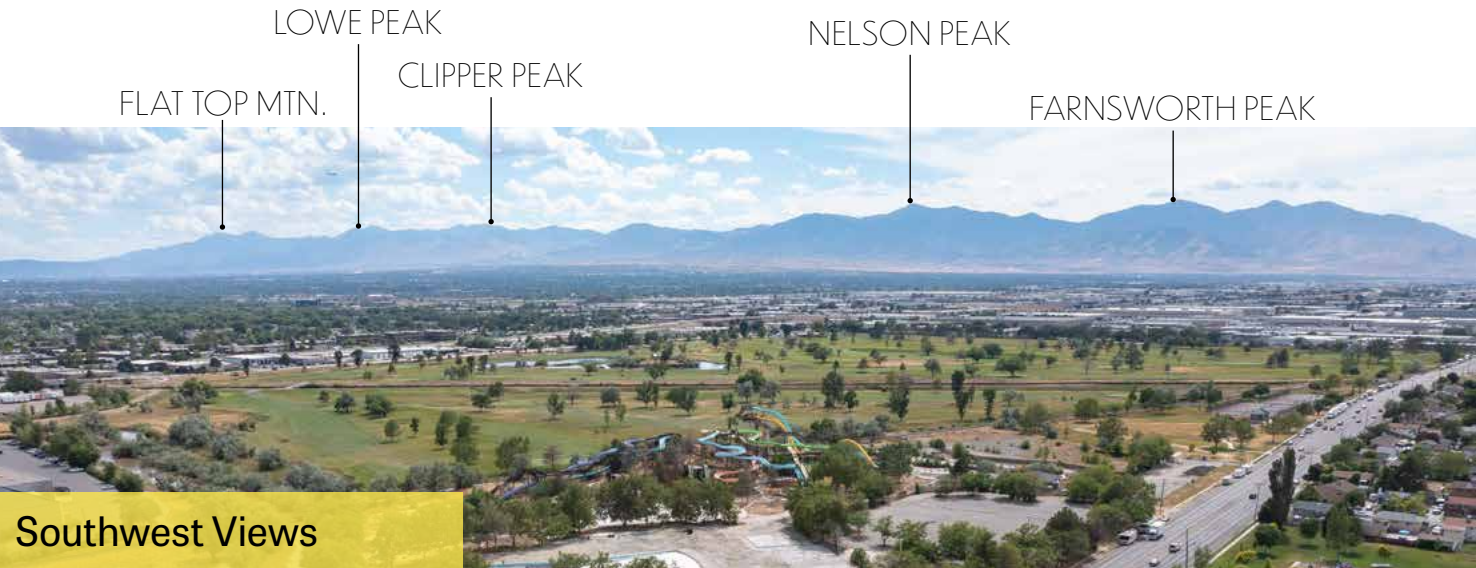
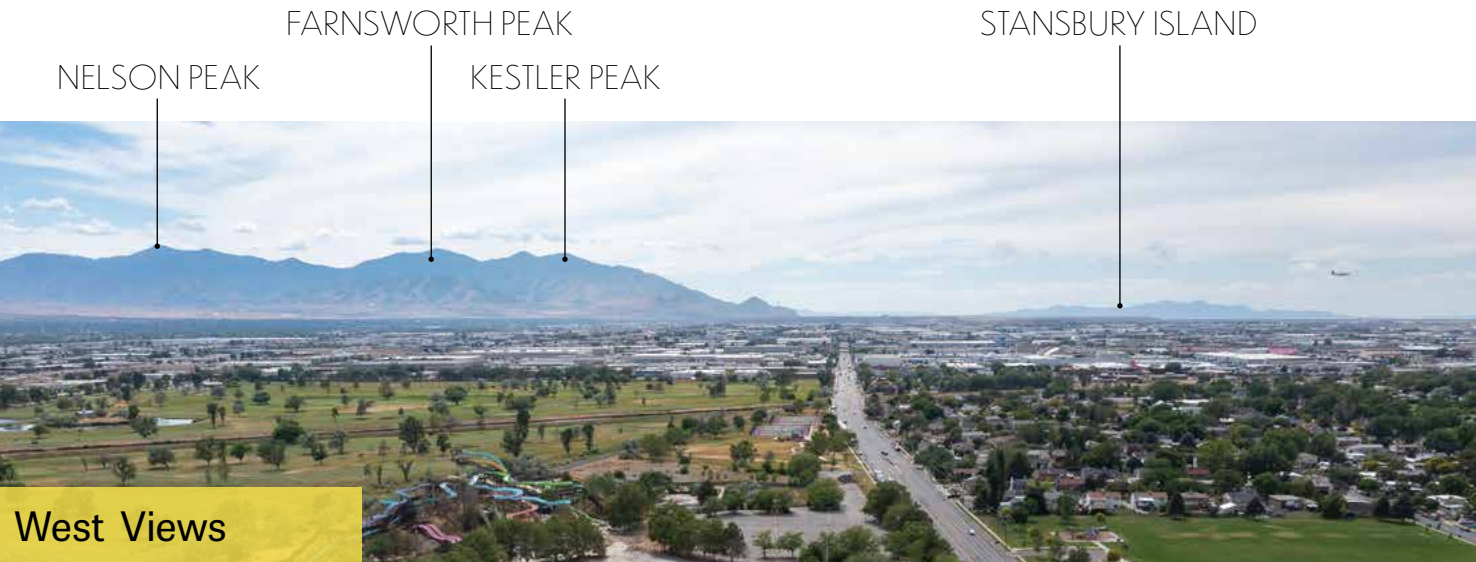
A City Set in Nature

Salt Lake City is known for its spectacular mountain setting. Being surrounded by nature is a point of pride that contributes to the City's quality of life.

A hike to the top of the hill built to support the former water park's slides offers views of the surrounding golf course, downtown SLC, the emerald ribbon of the Jordan River and the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains beyond.



Park Views



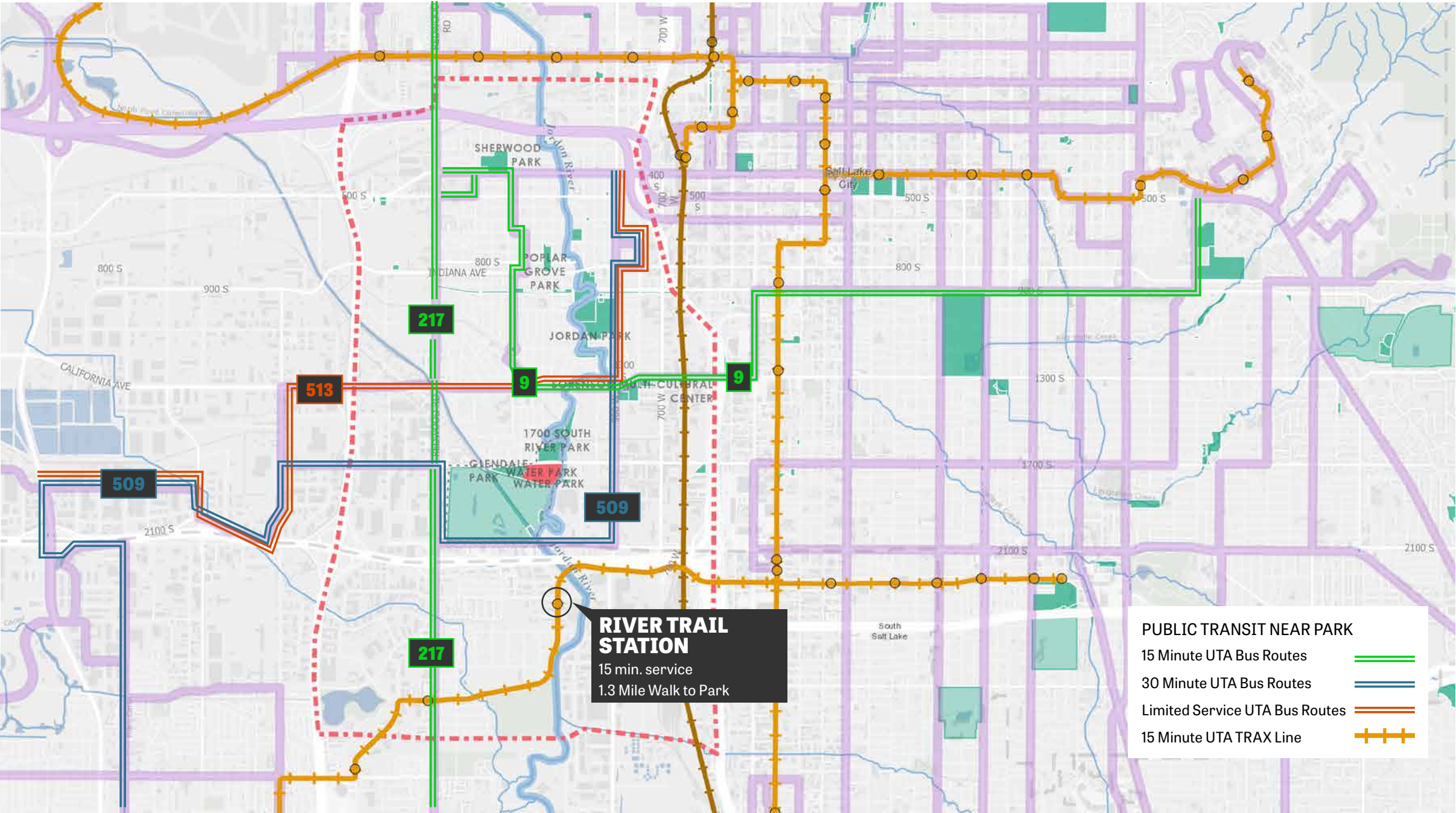
Transportation - Regional

Rail & Bus Connections

There is a lack of regional public transit connectivity between Glendale Park and other parts of the City. The closest rail connection to Glendale Regional Park is the River Trail Station along the Green Line (2340 South 1070 West), which is a 1.3 mile walk away.

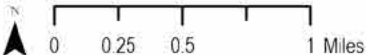
Nearby bus routes include the 9 and 217 which run every 15 minutes, and the 509 which runs every 30 minutes. The 513 has limited service and only runs during rush hour. Yet, as shown on the following page, these routes do not have stops that are within a comfortable walking distance of Glendale Park.

Additional connections to Trax and bus lines, as well as other modes of public transportation should be explored in order to enhance park access and sustainable transportation options. Increased public transit connectivity is also an important consideration for facilitating park activities and events.



LEGEND

- Study Area
- UTA TRAX Stations
- UTA TRAX
- UTA FrontRunner Stations
- UTA FrontRunner
- UTA Bus Routes
- Parks and Natural Lands
- Public Golf Courses
- Water Park
- Glendale Regional Park



Transportation - Neighborhood

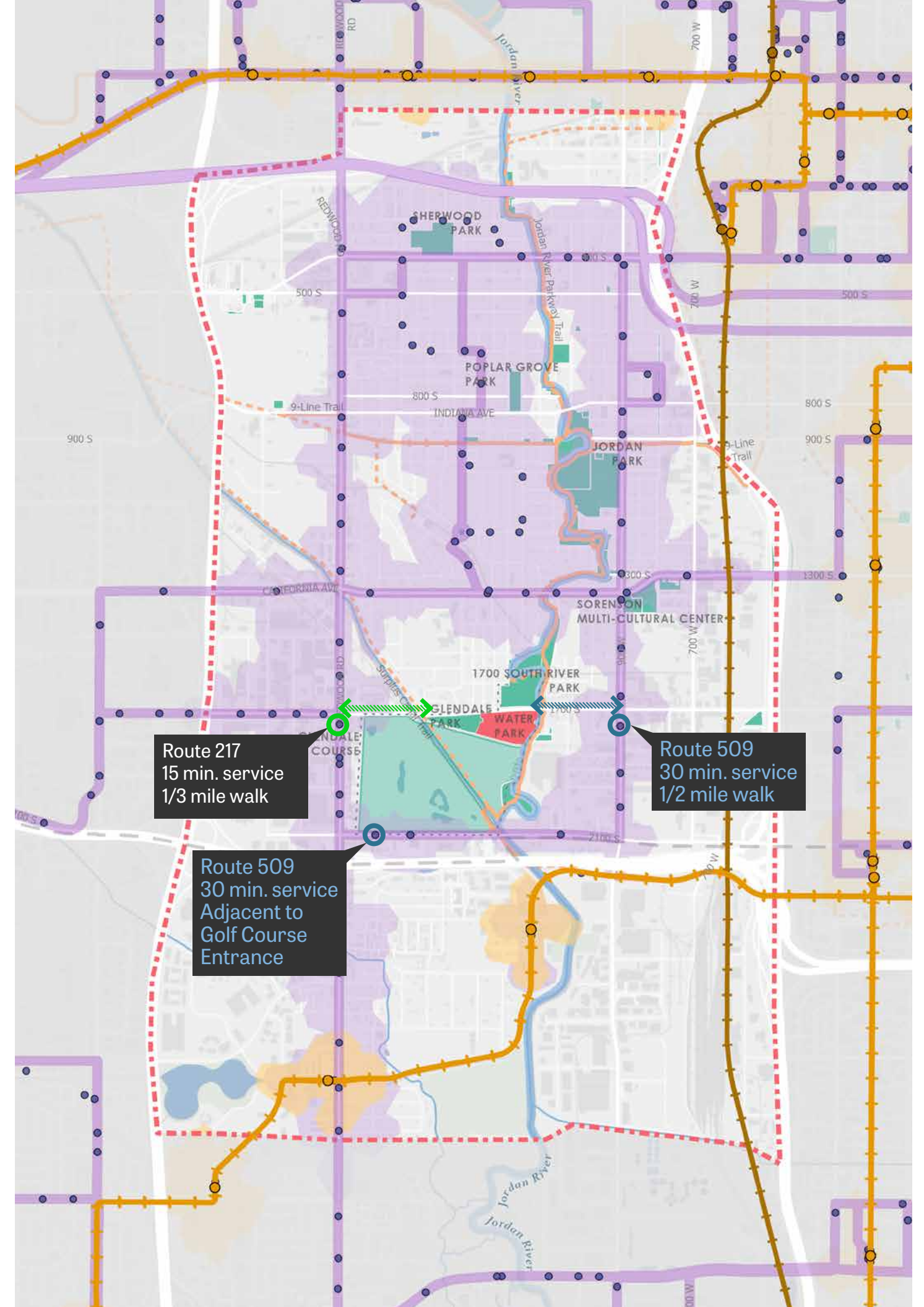
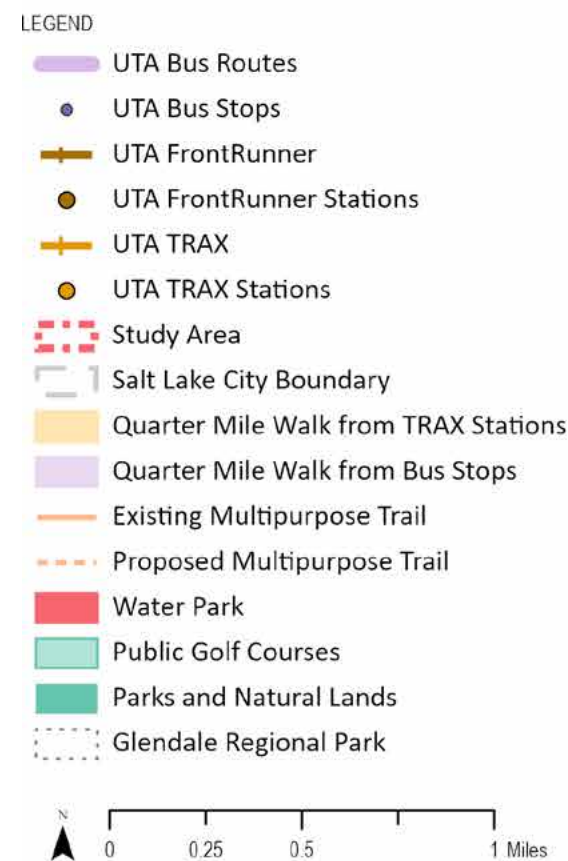
Neighborhood Transit Access

There is a gap in public transportation access for both the Glendale neighborhood and Glendale Regional Park. In contrast to most other Westside parks which are within walking distance of public transit, the majority of the area is not within a 1/4 mile walk of a bus stop or transit station.

The nearest bus stops are located 1/3 to 1/2 a mile away from park entrances. A bus stop along the 509 sits near the golf course entrance.

It will be important to support enhanced public transit connectivity between the park and surrounding neighborhoods. While the majority of the population commutes by private vehicle, 8.5% of households in the Glendale neighborhood and up to 13.2% of households in the study area do not own a personal vehicle. This is significant, as only 3% of households in Salt Lake City do not own a personal vehicle.¹

¹ United States Census Bureau, 2020 American Community Survey



Walkability - Site Analysis

Pedestrian Connectivity

1700 South is comparable in width to Redwood Road, yet by 2108 counts, experienced only 35% of Redwood Road's traffic along a nearby stretch of the Redwood Road corridor. Near Glendale Regional Park, 1700 South's traffic counts are very low for its width, indicating that the road width could be reduced to create safe and comfortable access for pedestrians and cyclists.

There are currently only two crosswalks along 1700 South to connect the neighborhood to Glendale Regional Park: one located near 1300 West, and one at the Jordan River Parkway Trail. The crossings are over 1/4 mile apart and the distance between existing signals coupled with the wide street makes pedestrian crossing and access difficult.

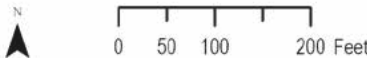
To create safer crossings and enhanced connectivity between 1700 S Park and Glendale Park, the Glendale Regional Park Plan recommends an additional pedestrian crossing between the two existing crossings (see page 54). Additionally, the Salt Lake City Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan identifies 1700 South as an east-west pedestrian priority corridor,¹ and the City's Transportation Division is currently evaluating the potential for improvements here related to active transportation.

1 SLC_PBMPCCompleteDocument(Dec2015)Clickable.pdf (slcdocs.com)



LEGEND

Water Park

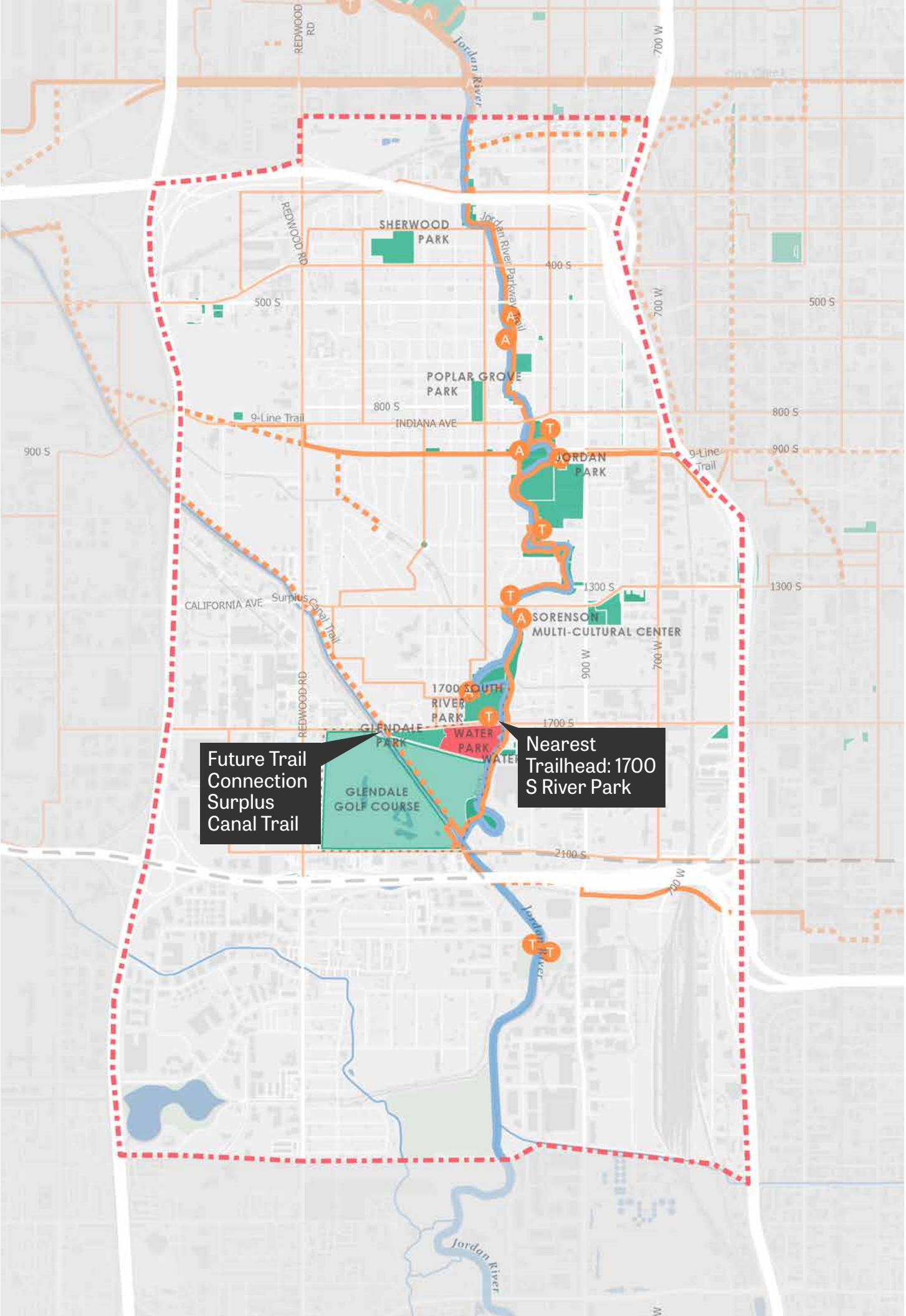
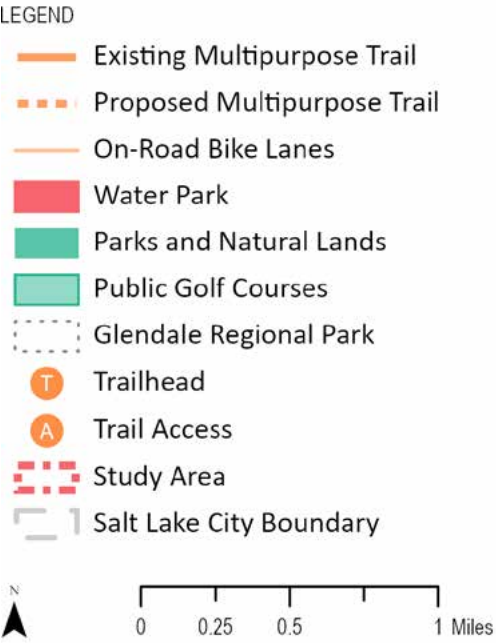


Trails and Recreation

Regional Recreation Connectivity

Glendale Regional Park is the southern anchor along the SLC portion of the Jordan River Parkway. Trailhead access and parking is currently located at the 1700 S River park.

The proposed Surplus Canal Trail will be an important addition, providing a direct connection between the park and residents of western Glendale who currently do not live within a 10 minute walk from a park.



Water-based Recreation

The Jordan River Water Trail

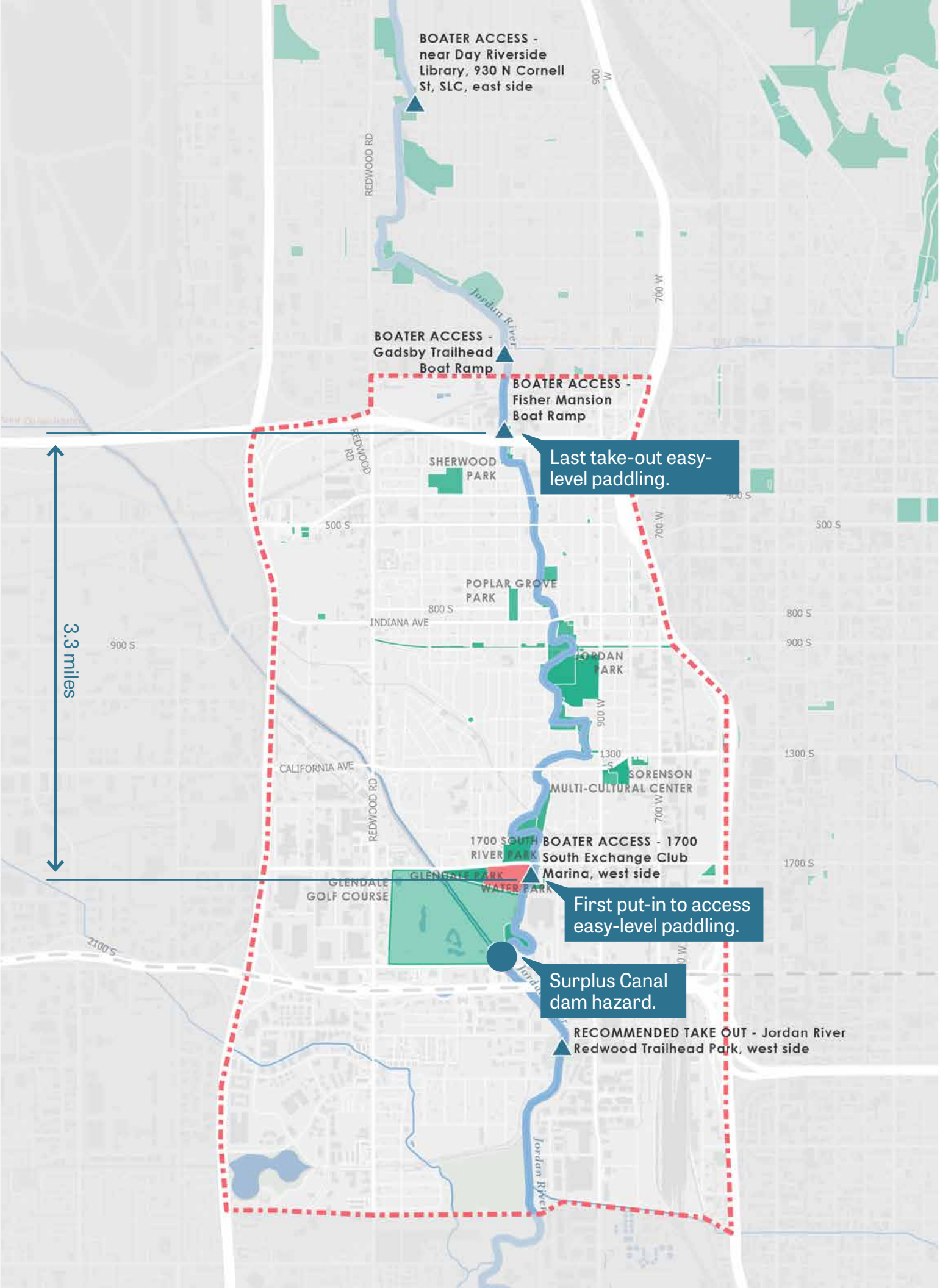
The Jordan River flows from South to North, beginning at Utah Lake and emptying into the Great Salt Lake. The boat ramp at Glendale Regional Park is a major access point along the Jordan River Water Trail. This section of river allows paddlers access to 3.3 miles of beginner-level flatwater floating (about 1-2 hours). Paddlers who are willing to brave a short section of intermediate obstacles can continue on for another 3.8 miles of beginner floating until reaching the Riverview takeout at 1800 N.

River access can be enhanced by creating easier entry for canoes and kayaks. The water quality is an issue, so swimming should be discouraged, but as the water quality may improve in the future, water access should not be completely cut off. Additional small boat access locations should be evaluated to create a more local scale river recreation circulation pattern.

The Jordan River also has potential for urban fishing. According to the Utah Department of Natural Resources, the river “provides great opportunities for catfish, bullhead, carp, white bass and walleye.”¹ However, according to the report Fishes of the Jordan River, “recent findings of various pollutants common to highly urbanized areas like the Salt Lake Valley suggest that it may not be safe to eat any fish from the river, especially in downstream areas.”²

1 <https://wildlife.utah.gov/news/utah-wildlife-news/743-4-utah-rivers-that-offer-great-fishing-in-august.html>
2 <http://jordanrivercommission.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Fish-Species-of-the-Jordan-River-2011.pdf>

Jordan River Boater Amenities, Salt Lake City		
Boat Access	Restrooms	Parking
1700 South - Exchange Club Marina (Glendale Regional Park)	1700 South River Park	Large Parking Lot Additional Parking at 1700 South River Park.
Fisher Mansion	At Nearby Jordan Park	On-Street Parking
Gadsby Trailhead at North Temple	At Nearby Constitution Park	Small Parking Lot
Day-Riverside Library	At Nearby Library	On-Street Parking



Site Ecology

Local and Regional Connections

The Glendale Regional Park is in a central part of Salt Lake City but is also centrally located along the riparian corridor of the Jordan River, which provides a key connection of riparian habitats for resident and migratory birds. The site is located along the flyway between Utah Lake and Great Salt Lake and provides a potential stopover location for resting migratory birds.

There is potential for increased areas of higher quality riparian habitat along the Jordan River with the creation of an enhanced multi-canopy layer structure. Robust riparian habitats consist of canopies that could have several layers of complexity including large trees, small trees and shrubs, grasses, and forbs [flowers]. This multi-layer structure is beneficial for creating a diverse ecosystem that will be more resilient to future changes in climate and ecosystem processes. Surrounding regional areas that are owned by SLC adjacent to the golf course and in other open areas offer great opportunity to be enhanced for riparian functioning and flood capacity. See Appendix B for a full site ecological assessment.

Migratory Birds - Pacific Flyway

Bullocks Oriole



Belted Kingfisher



Western Tanager



American Pelican



Existing Site Trees

Sycamore



Russian Olive



Elm



Honey Locust



Climate Considerations

Weather Averages

- Average High = July 90 degrees
- Average Low = January 26 degrees
- 88 days per year with precipitation
- 3059 hours of sunshine
- 8.57 inches precipitation
- 47 inches annual snowfall¹

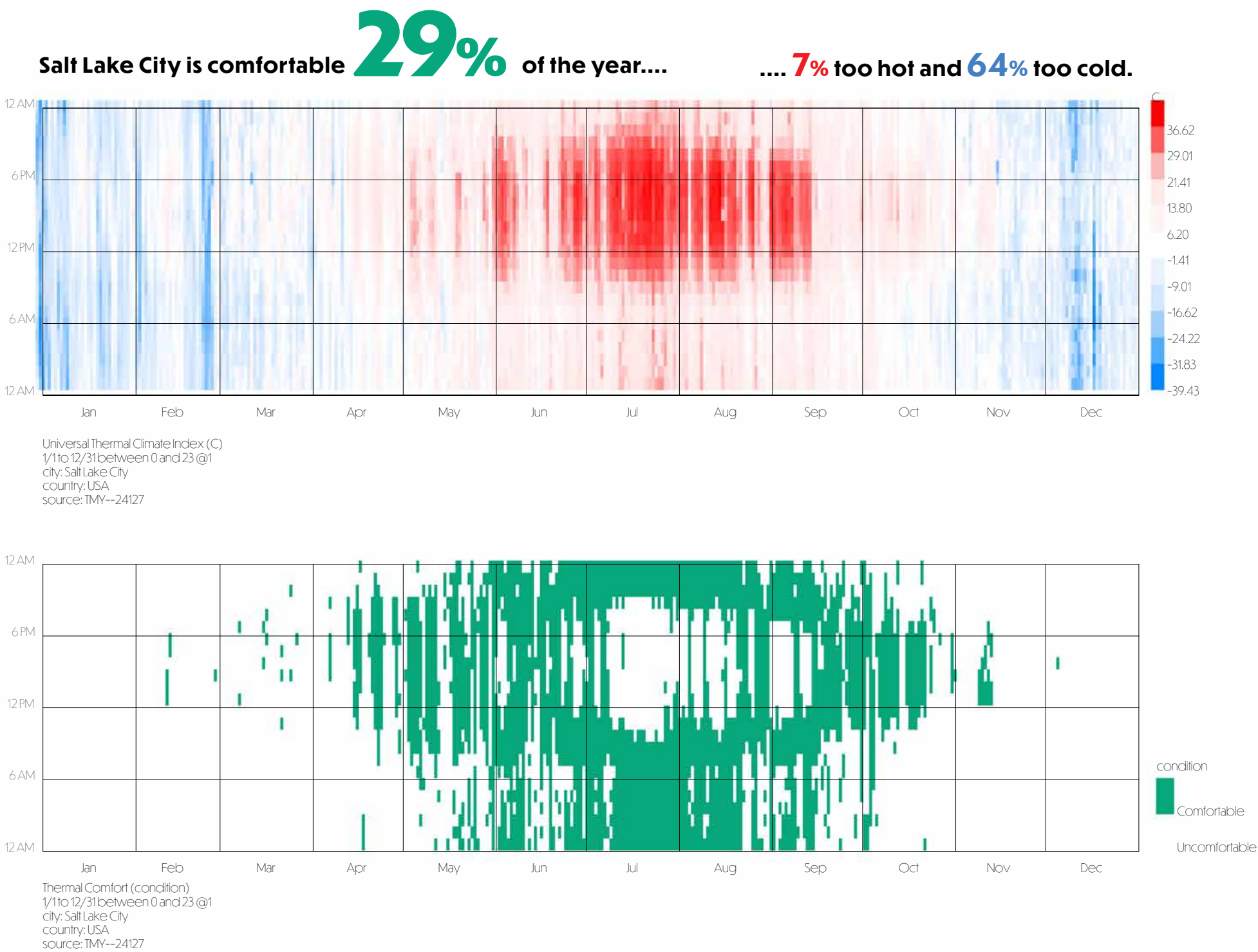
Additional Site Considerations

- North to South moderate winds
- Overall weather patterns moving in from West to East²
- Little shade/tree cover
- Shade/ice in winter due to aspect
- Cooler temps by Jordan River

Drought Conditions

Glendale Park lies within a high desert environment, receiving only 8.5 inches of water each year. Water is becoming increasingly scarce, with Utah's Governor declaring a State of Emergency due to extreme drought. Recommendations from Utah's Department of Natural Resources to reduce water usage include implementing water-wise landscaping, a practice that should be applied at Glendale Regional Park to the greatest extent possible.³

1 <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/salt-lake-city/utah/united-states/usut0225>
2 <https://nhmu.utah.edu/sites/default/files/attachments/SaltLakeValleyWeatherPatterns.pdf>
3 <https://water.utah.gov/water-data/drought/drought-declaration/#:~:text=on%20April%2021%2C%202022%2C%20Spencer,to%20state%20or%20federal%20resources.>



Site Impervious Surfaces



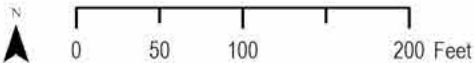
Impervious Surfaces

Impervious surfaces such as roads, pavement, and buildings are often increased during development. These surfaces contribute to higher runoff, polluting waterways and depleting groundwater. The site has a high level of impervious surfaces, with 54% of the site being covered in asphalt and concrete. The redevelopment of the park provides an opportunity to reduce these surfaces through low impact development practices, utilizing green infrastructure to absorb stormwater on site and create ecological benefits. The future park design will reduce the current amount of impervious surfaces by 50%. See page 56 for the final park plan's site surface percentages.

Site Surfaces

- Asphalt - 24%
- Concrete: 24%
- Pool Features: 6%
- Total Impervious Surfaces: 54%
- Pervious Landscape: 46%

- Water Park
- Pervious Landscape 333,167 SF
- Asphalt 176,472 SF
- Concrete 176,350 SF
- Pool Features 46,053 SF



Floodplain - Site Scale

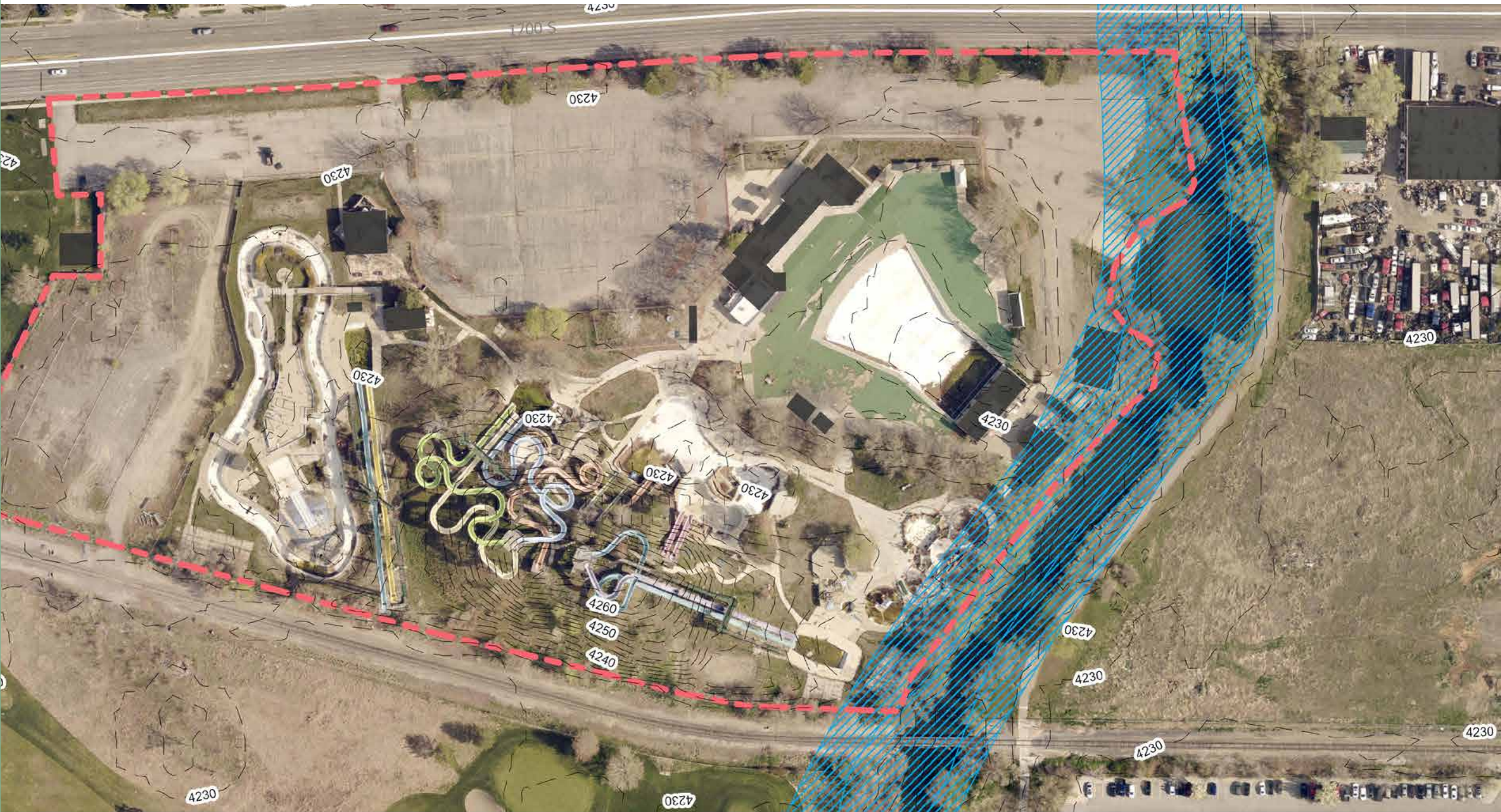
Natural Assets

Floodplain preservation directly enhances the local environment. According to FEMA, floodplain benefits include:

- Fish and wildlife habitat protection
- Natural flood and erosion control
- Surface water quality maintenance
- Groundwater recharge
- Biological productivity
- Higher quality recreational opportunities (fishing, bird watching, boating, etc.)¹

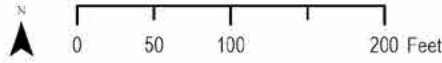
To protect critical riparian habitat within the floodplain, Salt Lake City has implemented a Riparian Corridor Overlay District (RCO) which regulates development within 100 feet of a natural waterway's Annual High Water Line. All improvements within 100' of the annual high water line of the Jordan River will follow guidelines outlined in the RCO. Development near the river corridor will seek to enhance floodplain functions through riparian restoration. Structures, such as boat ramps or river access features, will be built in accordance with RCO zoning ordinances.²

¹ <https://www.fema.gov/floodplain-management/wildlife-conservation/benefits-natural>
² <http://www.slcdocs.com/building/b-riparian-corridor.pdf>



LEGEND

- 2 foot Contours
- Water Park
- 100 year Floodplain
- Building Footprints * Buildings on site have been demolished



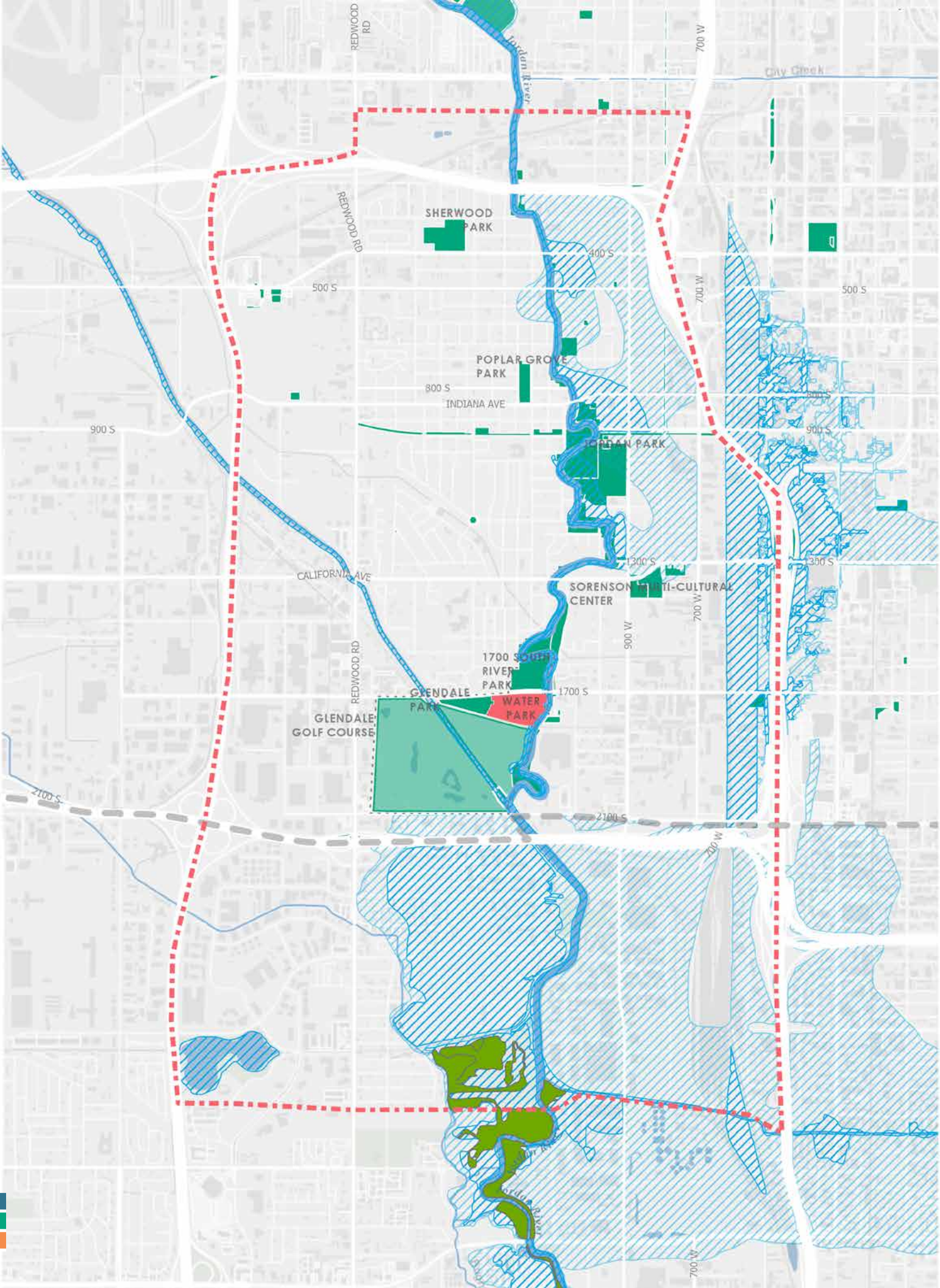
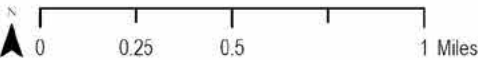
Floodplain - Regional Scale

Resilient Communities

FEMA Floodmaps highlight areas that are more likely to experience flooding. The 100 year floodplain shows areas that are likely to flood at least one out of every 100 years (a 1% or higher chance of flooding) while the 500 year floodplain shows areas likely to flood at least once every 500 years.

Floodplain maps help to create resilient communities by highlighting which areas are higher and safer ground for structures. Restoration of the floodplain along the Jordan River at Glendale Regional park will remove a few storage and office buildings from the 100 year floodplain, which will mitigate costs that would have been associated if current structures were damaged. It will also prevent impairments to water quality that would be caused by a compromised structure in the event of a flood. Floodplain restoration including planting along the river's edge will also slow stormwater runoff, reducing water pollutants trapped in runoff from flowing into the Jordan River, reducing erosion and improving groundwater retention on the site.

- LEGEND
- RiparianAreas
 - 100 year Floodplain
 - 500 year Floodplain
 - Parks and Natural Lands
 - Public Golf Courses
 - Study Area
 - Salt Lake City Boundary
 - Water Park
 - Glendale Regional Park



Community Demographics

Population Growth

The planning team analyzed demographics traits of likely park users. This assessment was broken down into a local assessment, called the primary market area, shown on page 24, and a city-wide assessment, called the secondary market area. See Appendix D for the full demographic and market study.

Over the next five years (2021-2026) population in the primary market area is expected to grow by 3.54 percent, reaching a total population of 30,571 in 2026. The population in the secondary market area is expected to see slightly higher growth over the next five years, growing by 8.65 percent to reach a total population of 222,029 in 2026.

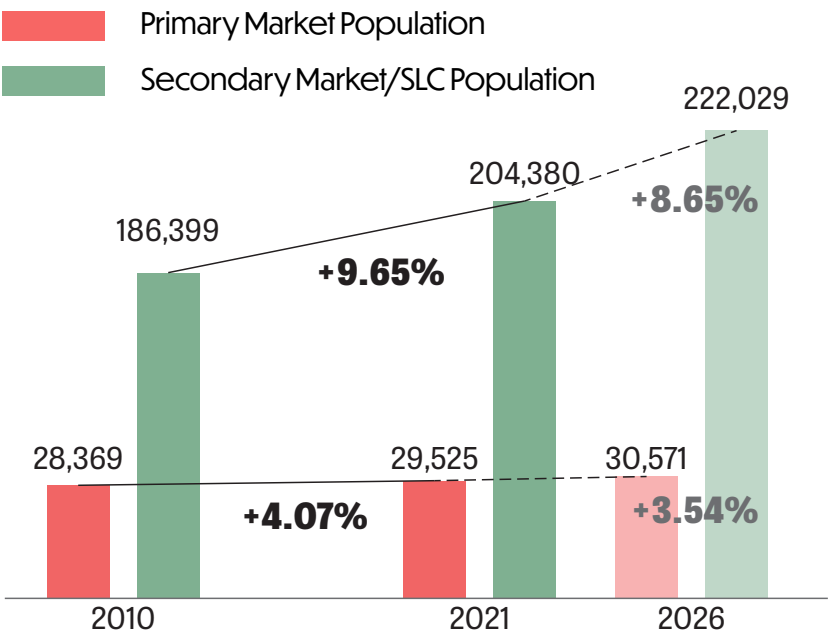
Level of service measures the amount of parkland available to the community and is often measured by park acreage per population. As the population grows, Glendale Regional Park will be an important addition to the City’s park system, ensuring that the current level of service is maintained and that the community has adequate access to outdoor recreation and open space.

Age

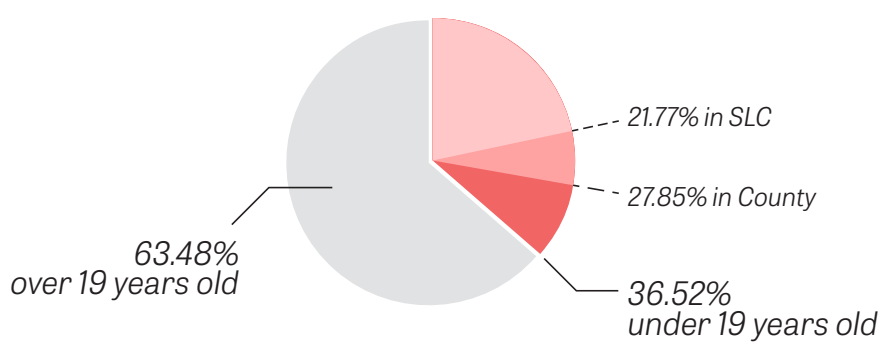
The high ratio of children in the primary market area indicates a high concentration of families in the region. The largest age cohort in the secondary market area is between 20 and 29, indicating that there is an overall younger demographic in this region that may enter family formation years (30-39) within the next decade.

While park features and activities seek to accommodate all ages, Glendale Regional Park will feature a variety of activities that are targeted to families and young people such as an all-ages playground, a swimming pool, a water play feature and a skating ribbon.

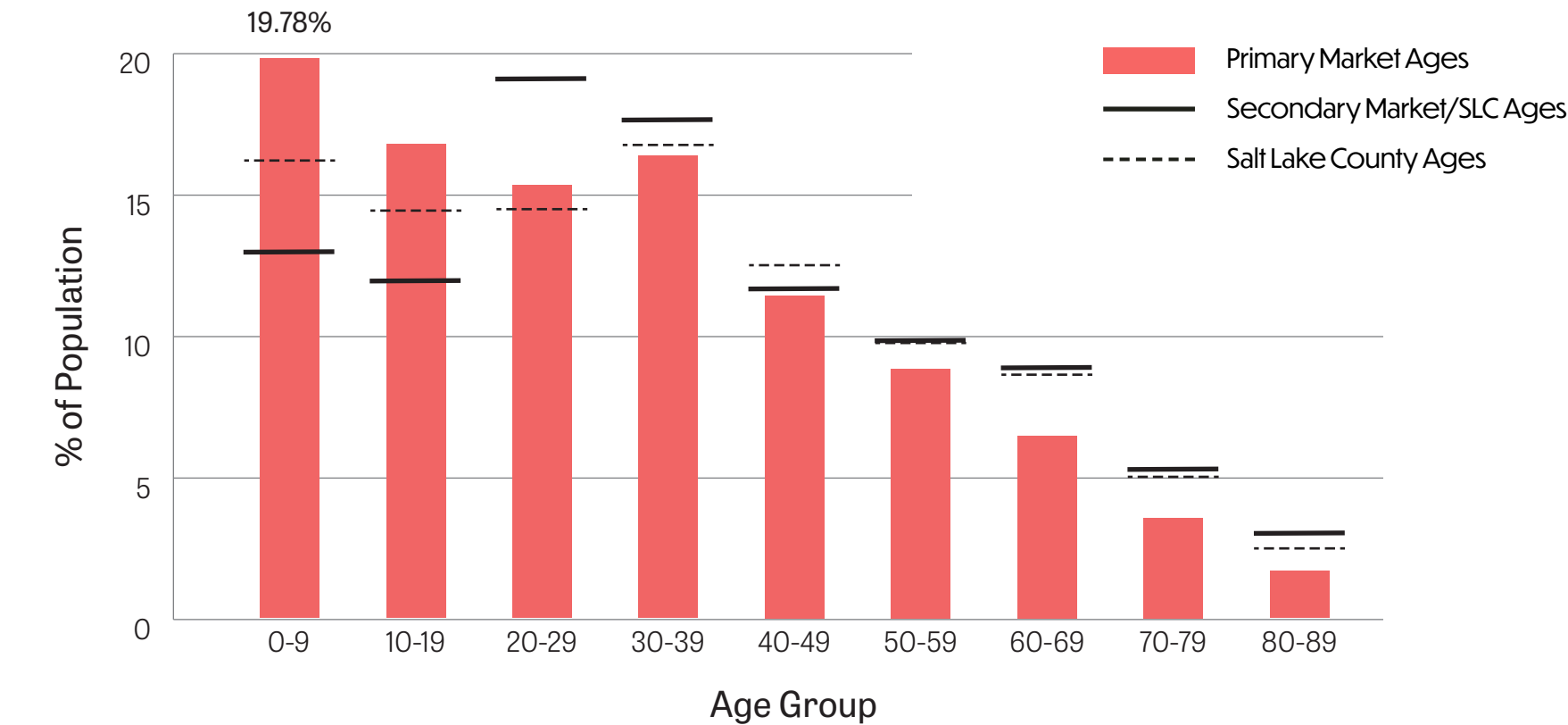
Population and Projected Population Growth



Percent of Primary Market Under 19 Years Old



Age Group Demographics of Primary Market



Community Demographics

Household Income and Wealth

The 2021 median household income in the primary market area is \$50,508, which is less than that of the secondary market area (\$63,364) and that of Salt Lake County (\$80,897). The primary market area is also expected to see less growth in median household income (12.18 percent) than in the secondary market area (19.14 percent) and Salt Lake County (13.59 percent) between 2021 and 2026.

The Wealth Index is a metric used to compare overall wealth of communities to the national level. The index compares the wealth calculated for selected areas to the average national wealth levels. Wealth indexes above 100 indicate wealth levels above the national average. The wealth index in the primary market area is 47, indicating that the area has lower amounts of wealth when compared to the national average.

Income distributions for both median and disposable income levels are skewed towards lower income levels in the primary market area while those in the secondary market area and Salt Lake County form a more normal distribution around the median income level. This, in addition to a lower primary market Wealth Index, indicates that income levels are lower in the primary market area than the secondary market area or the county. Given this distinction, the park will best serve the primary market through low or no cost activities for both adults and children. There is a need for the implementation of programming such as free fitness classes or facilities that can supplement recreational demands of the community for little to no cost. If concessions are implemented, then they should be priced appropriately.

Recommendation: Low & No-Cost Activities

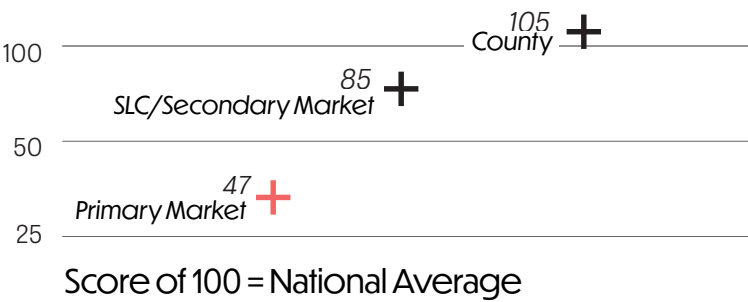
The park will best serve the primary market through low or no cost activities for both adults and children.

Primary Market Study Area

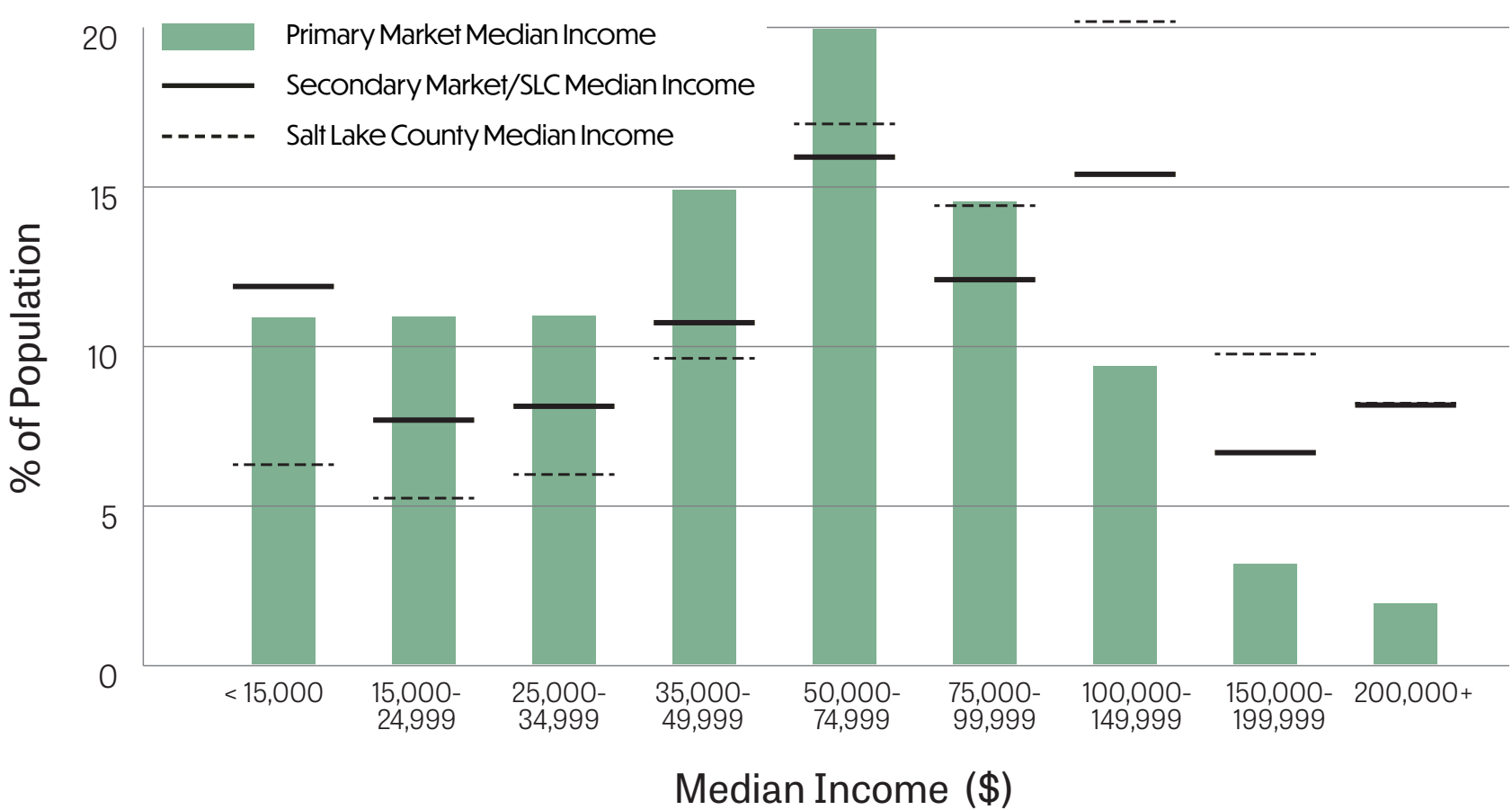


Primary Market

ESRI Wealth Index Score



Median Household Income of Primary Market





Community Engagement

Neighborhood Planning

A top goal was to create a park that is community-led and reflects Glendale's culture and history, offering spaces for social connections, features, and activities that interest the Westside community.

Engagement Overview

A top goal for SLC Public Lands was to create a park that is a community park first, and a regional destination as well. The planning team wanted to be sure they received robust input on community needs and desires from members of the local neighborhood and also gather insights on park needs from the larger pool of city-wide residents. A series of engagement activities were conducted from October 2021 to May 2022 including:

» Neighborhood and Stakeholder Engagement:

- Glendale Neighborhood Events: 3 events, 110 participants
- Youth Engagement: Glendale Middle School and Mountain View Elementary School, 128 participants
- Community Advisory Committee Meetings: 3 meetings including 14 participating members

» Citywide Engagement:

- "Plan Your Park" Open House: 150 attendees
- Public Online Survey: 1361 participants
- "Plan Sharing" Glendale Community Council: 15 participants

Engagement for the park site began prior to this project's planning process. Previous public engagement included a City survey and a visioning process led by the Glendale Community Council in 2020-2021, which generated initial ideas about possible amenities and programming options to consider for the site. These ideas were used as a starting point for the engagement activities described in the following pages.

Glendale Neighborhood Events

The Glendale Regional Park engagement team participated in three community events in early October 2021. The goals for these engagements were to:

1. Share the public feedback being incorporated by the project team to date;
2. Engage the community in adding ideas for amenities and programming not already shown;
3. Engage the community in thinking about the site in relation to existing adjacent open space; and
4. Envision ideas about how existing site features could be repurposed.

Participants were invited to share where they go to recreate, in or outside the neighborhood and to consider how the old water park site could interface with the larger open space network around it.

Key Takeaways

Need for a neighborhood park-like experience

Most participants acknowledged that there were not a lot of amenities in the immediate area and that they were leaving the neighborhood to recreate with families. Some said they use the Jordan River Trail, playground(s) at neighboring schools and the soccer fields at 1700 S Park. Predominantly, people use other existing SLC Parks, including the International Peace Gardens, Jordan Park and Liberty Park for an outside “park experience.” For play amenities like splash pads, playgrounds and dog parks respondents noted they would drive as far as Kearns, Sandy and Bountiful to use those amenities.

Safety is a top priority

Safety was a priority for most of the adults we spoke with. Many mentioned better street crossings, lighting at the site and other improvements designed to make it an attractive place for people to spend time. This extended to recreation along the Jordan River and the cleanliness of the water. Many people expressed interest in water activities, but not necessarily from the Jordan River in its current state. Even people who mentioned fishing thought a separate pond would be more desirable than the river.

Include lots of amenities

Across all three engagements, people felt that adding any public amenity would be better than what exists currently. While most identified preferences from the boards, and added a few, most suggested that any or all of the amenities would be a benefit.

Free and affordable

Cost is important. Some participants were surprised to learn that there would be no entrance fee to use the site. Others suggested that boat/equipment rental and a café/concessions would need to be accessibly priced.

Preferred Amenities

The amenities provided on the boards were very popular and are listed in priority order from all three events.

- Water play feature
- Playground
- Public art
- Green open space/trail
- Sports courts
- Community gathering space
- Skate/bike park
- Boat rental
- Fishing (pond)
- Performance venue



Community Members at the Plan Your Park Open House (top and bottom) and a Glendale Neighborhood Event (middle).

Engagement Activities

Glendale Neighborhood Events

3 Events, 110 Participants

October 2021

Youth Engagement

128 Students

December 2021

Public Online Survey

1361 Participants

March - April 2022

Community Advisory Committee

4 Meetings - 14 members

November 2021 - June 2022

Plan Your Park Open House

150 Participants

March 2022

Glendale Community Council

15 Participants

June 2022

Youth Engagement



Students display their collages which represent sights, sounds, features and values they would like to see at Glendale Regional Park.

Student Engagement

Students participated in a variety of engagement activities, including an asset mapping workshops with Saia Langi (City Library) and with Jarred Martinez who runs Truth Cypher, a storytelling/arts collective. Students also furthered their knowledge of city planning by participating in PlaceIt! Activities with Claudia Loayza who is a graduate student at the University of Utah in City & Metropolitan Planning and the Community Engagement Coordinator with the Utah Division of Multicultural Affairs. As part of PlaceIt! activities, students built environments from found objects that reflect their life-experiences. Students also participated in a soundscape exercise where they listened to park sounds from around the world. Then, they imagined themselves at the new park and wrote poems on leaves which formed collages, displayed in the image to the left. These activities captured a lot of the sounds, sights, smells, tastes, feelings, thoughts and community experiences the students would like to have at the new park.

As one of the central engagement activities, students put collages together individually using images of parks. The individual collages were deconstructed and categorized into themes identified by the students. The deconstructed collages were then reorganized into a collective collage. Character images of amenities and features to be used in the park were counted and helped to determine the types of amenities to include in the preferred plan. Students gathered data about what values should be most present in the park. As a result, 38% of the students prioritized safety, 23% said creating a welcoming feeling at the park was most important, and 9% felt like fun was their top value. Other top values mentioned include good vibes, home, loving and open. These values were numerically represented in the collage tree with orange leaves representing safety, purple symbolizing welcoming, yellow symbolizing fun, pink being good vibes, green being home and blue being loving and open.

Key Takeaways

The collective collage represents the importance of inclusion, unity, diversity and creativity when thinking of park design. We hope the design of the park fosters these values. Black and white photos mixed with color ask us to consider the importance of history (both of the space and the people with roots in the neighborhood) while looking forward with fresh ideas for the future. Creativity in addressing the desires/needs of a wide variety of ages, abilities, interests, species is also represented by the multi-layered project. Put into the shape of a tree, the collage asks us to consider the natural assets that are present such as the Jordan River, birds, insects, mammals and existing trees. Nature is emphasized throughout with flowers and stenciled images of butterflies and aquatic animals, highlighting students' desires to have water and pollinator friendly spaces be major parts of the park. The tree design also communicates the desire for staying true to the roots of

Youth Engagement

our neighborhood while being willing to grow into new forms in the future. This also suggests that priority for input for the new design should be given to those who have established roots in the neighborhood and have helped/are helping to build it. Stenciled flowers are of a tropical variety, suggesting that honoring the knowledge, experiences and cultures who come from around the globe is important as well. The multi-layered approach of the process also asks planners to take their time to listen to a variety of voices. The unique handcrafted 3D structures underline some of the elements that students find most important to have in the park design. The sculpture of the pair of glasses requests the audience to observe deeply and take unconventional perspectives into account with the planning process.

Students tallied the numbers of collage images that represent the themes they identified to be included in the park.

Sports/games - 112 images: Emphasis was on variety in order to offer something of interest to everyone. Students also highlighted the desire to have activities available in each season with perhaps a space that could be converted to ice skating rink in the winter while functioning as something else in warmer months. Students found it important to have activities available at all times of day so lighting at night is important to them. Bike park, basketball courts, skate park, petting zoo and dog park seem to be popular ideas. A running/walking loop around the park is also valued.

Water - 112 images : Students were strong in their opinion that some water elements need to be maintained at the park while also increasing access to water activities on the Jordan River. They prefer to have a pool and made the argument that a pool is much more inclusive and accessible to a wider variety of abilities and ages than a splashpad. They contend that splashpads will only be used by young kids while a pool will be used by their younger siblings, themselves, their parents and grandparents. They would like to have at least a couple slides in the pool.

Nature - 74 images: Students would like the landscaping to provide shade, picnic space and natural play areas. They would also prefer a pollinator friendly design to attract butterflies (especially monarchs), bees and birds. Spaces for animals (domestic and wild) are important to foster. They also find it important to have trees that provide food for humans.

Adventure - 66 images: Student ideas for adventure included bike and skate parks, ropes courses, zip lines, and a trampoline park.

Gathering (seating, picnic, etc.) - 49 images: Students had a lot of ideas about food trucks being a regular presence at the park. They mentioned that food will bring more people to the park and a food truck presence can highlight global foods that are representative of our neighborhood.

VALUES & TOP PARK FEATURES

38%
of students rated
safety
as the
number 1 value



Access to the
Jordan River

Bike & Skate
Parks



Picnic & Shade

Need
lighting and
better street
crossings

Nature Play

23%
said having the
park feel
welcoming
was their number 1
value



Variety for all
Ages & Abilities

Water Feature or
Outdoor Pool

9%
said fun
was their top
value.

Boat Ramp

Pollinator &
Animal Friendly



Sports &
Games

Food Trucks
w/ Global
Foods that
Represent the
Neighborhood

Community Open House



Community members vote for their favorite park features at the Plan Your Park Open House

Community Open House

The Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Team held an in-person open house at the Glendale Community Learning Center. The purpose of the event was to share park concept plans, which had been created through previous public input. The Glendale community was invited to provide their feedback on different programming elements, amenities and style characteristics while learning more about the project. Concept plans shared at the meeting are shown on pages 37-38.

Approximately 150 people participated in the open house, the majority of whom live and/or work in the Glendale community. Attendees were able to move freely around the event space to talk with their neighbors, the project team, and view concepts plans for the site. Attendees were given stickers as they entered the room which allowed them to identify their preferences on activities, amenities and stylistic themes they would enjoy.

Key Takeaways

The concept plan with the most votes was the “The Glendale Green”, a concept alternative that was filled with many park features facilitating active recreation and community gathering. The most popular amenities included a water feature such as a pool, a hiking hill/overlook, river access with a kayak rental and boat launch, biking, skating, and skateboarding areas, and a food truck court.

Public Online Survey

The public online survey was promoted city-wide and was available from March 16 to April 16. It was offered in both English and Spanish and widely advertised. Approximately 1361 people responded to the survey.

Who We Heard From

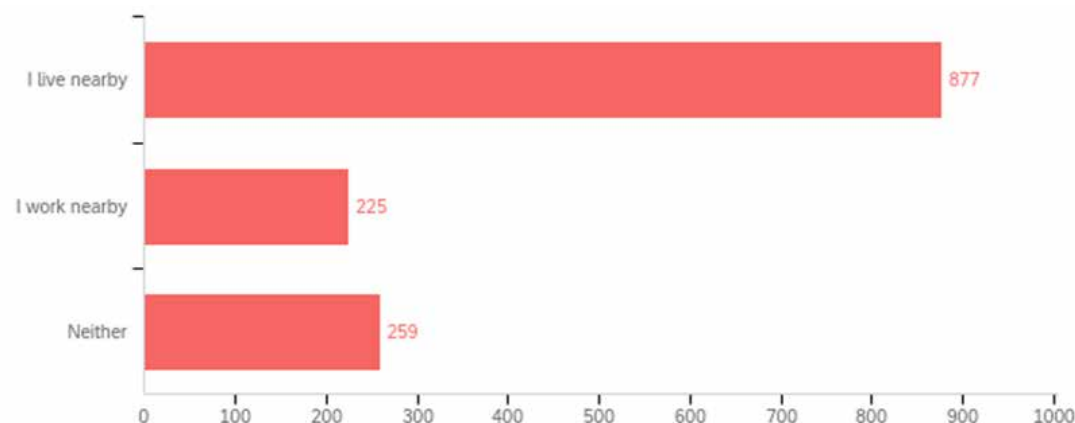
Most survey participants (1,102 out of 1,361 participants, or 81%) live or work near Glendale Regional Park. Responses from the Glendale neighborhood were much higher (30% of participants) than any other neighborhood, indicating that we truly are hearing the voice of the local community. The second-largest group of participants (4% of responses) came from the Northwest Salt Lake/Rose Park neighborhood, a community that was also in the primary market area.

The largest percentage of responses were from participants between the ages of 31-40 (28% of participants). This was followed by a large number of responses from youth ages 18 and under (22% of participants). This likely reflects substantial participation Glendale Middle School students, who had participated in previous engagement activities and were encouraged to take the survey. The greatest percentage of feedback came from the white, Latino and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander communities, which aligns with the demographic makeup of the Glendale neighborhood.

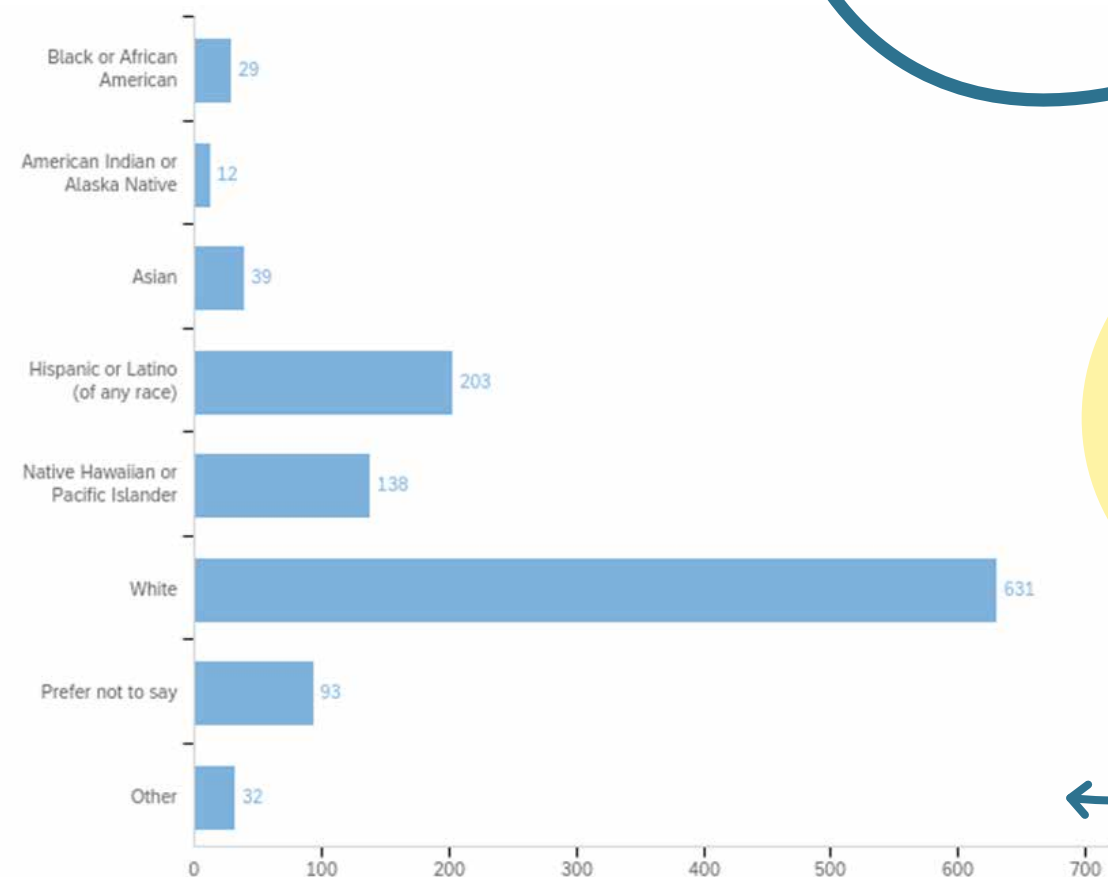
Public Survey Feedback

Who We Heard From

Q 7- How close do you live or work to Glendale Park?



Q26- What is your ethnicity?



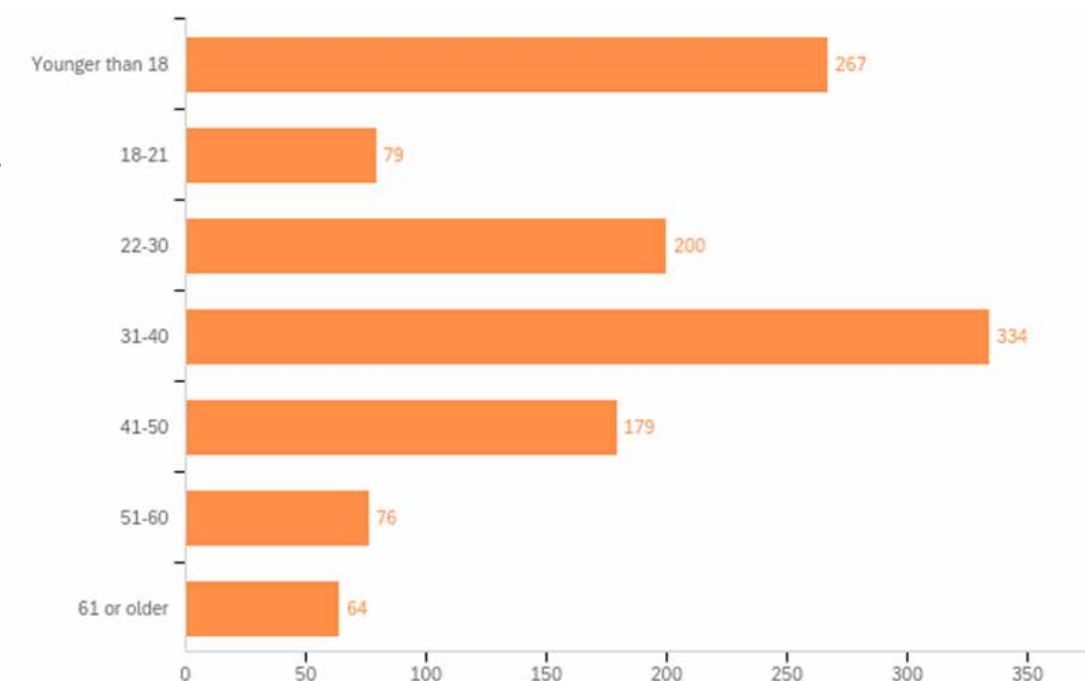
30%
of
survey respondents
live in the
Glendale
Neighborhood
(84104)

81%
of
survey respondents
live
or
work nearby

Majority of Feedback
from white, Hispanic/
Latino & Pacific Islander
communities

Lots of Youth
Feedback
30% = 18 and younger.
Glendale Middle School
participation!

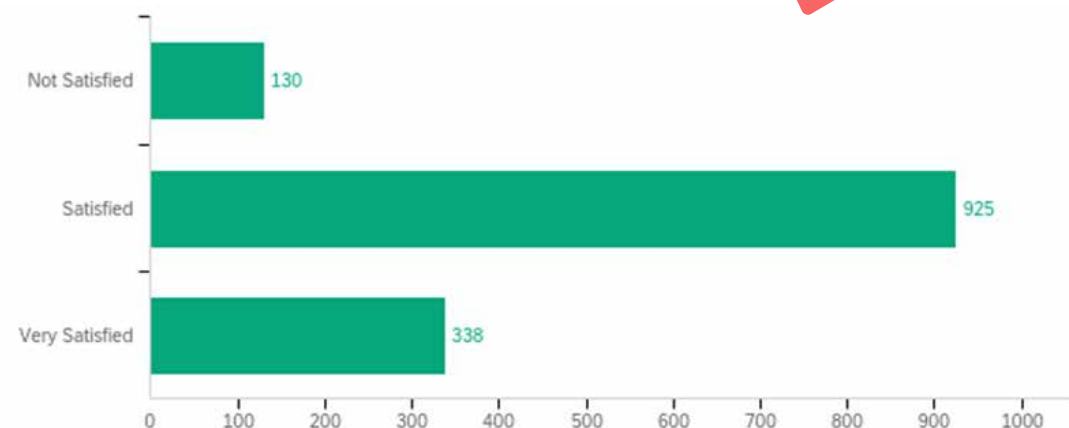
Q 23-What is your age?



Public Survey Feedback

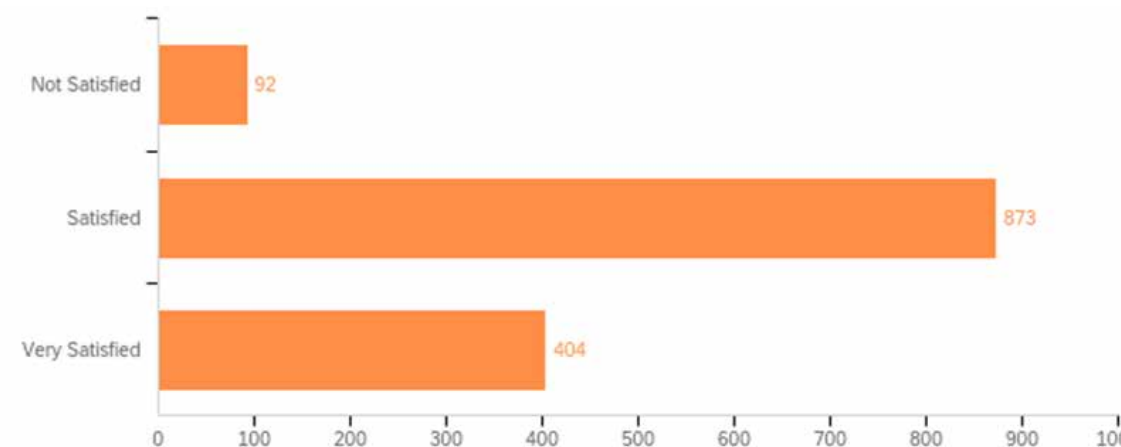
Online Survey Results

Q1- How satisfied are you with the draft project mission statement?



93% Satisfied or Very Satisfied with Park Mission Statement

Q3- How satisfied are you with these draft goals?



94% Satisfied with Project Goals

Key Takeaways

Overall Support for the Park

Overall, there was support for the park Mission statement (68% of participants were satisfied and 25% were very satisfied). Survey participants were also happy with the project goals (64% were satisfied and 30% were very satisfied).

Top themes and preferred features from survey participants reflected the desire for a park space that offers a large variety of options for active and passive recreation and places to host community gathering and local events.

Bright and Playful

While many participants expressed disappointment that the water park could not be revived, there was a desire to include park features and thematic styles that are reminiscent of the former water park. Bright, colorful and playful park features were consistently top choices. Water elements such as an outdoor pool and a water-play plaza or fountain were deemed essential to include in the park design.

A “colorful and industrial playground” was the number two playground choice, behind the number one choice “play for all ages” (which also has playful imagery) and the most popular water feature was a colorful, artful fountain. There was less interest in nature play or playgrounds with a natural theme, with less than 12% of respondents choosing either of these features. There is

also less interest in natural water features over bright and active elements, with only 17% choosing water play with sand and moveable features, and a natural water feature being lower on the list of preferred park elements.

Adaptive and Inclusive Play

Inclusive Playgrounds accessible to all skill levels and abilities were important to survey respondents, with an “adaptive and inclusive playground” being the number two choice for playgrounds. Playgrounds at the park should incorporate accessible design with assistive technologies.

Gathering & Local Events

There was a strong desire to create places that would provide opportunities for community gathering, events, and local performances. Amenities such as food trucks or concessions were also deemed an important component to draw the community in and activate the park. It was important to the local community that the scale of events be appropriate for the neighborhood. Most survey respondents wanted event sizes to host between 500-5,000 people and did not want to host larger-scale events such as regional concerts.

Themes: Online Survey Feedback

All-ages activities are popular

All ages activities were also very popular and were some of the most-selected items. “Play for all ages, including grown-ups” was the top choice for playground types and “Climbing and bouldering features for all ages” was the second choice for fitness features, just behind multi-use sports courts, which also serve a variety of age groups.

Gathering & Local Events

Places for gathering, food, & local events were top choices.

#1 Gathering Choice



Plaza for Food Trucks, Concessions & Festivals

#1 Event Size Choice



1,000-5,000 Person Event

(Like Friendly Island Tongan Festival)

All-Ages Activities

All ages activities were very popular and were some of the most-selected items.

#1 Fitness / Sports Choice



Multi-use Sports Court

#2 Fitness / Sports Choice



All-ages Bouldering & Climbing

#1 Playground Choice



All-ages Play (For adults too!)

Bright & Playful

Respondents were drawn to bright, colorful features reminiscent of local cultures and the colorful water park.

#1 Water Feature Choice



Artful Interactive Fountain

#3 Playground Choice



Colorful / Industrial Playground

#2 Playground Choice



Adaptive/ Inclusive Playground

Inclusive

Inclusive Playgrounds accessible to all skill levels and abilities were important to survey respondents.

High Interest Features

*Top Choice in Both Public Online Survey and Engagement Events

Hiking & Biking Trails *



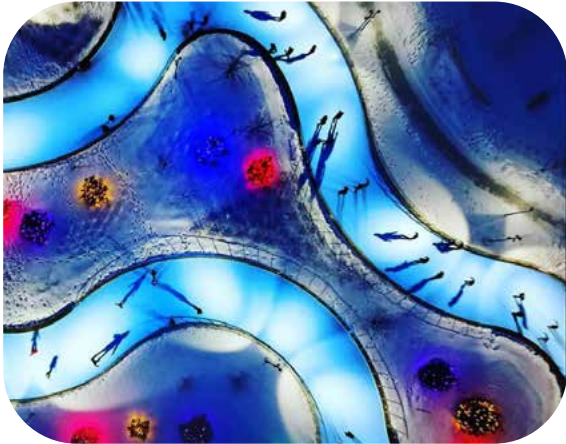
Swimming/Outdoor Pool



Food Truck Court



Ice & Roller Skating Ribbon



Hiking & Hilltop Overlook *



Community Plaza with Concessions*



Water Play Feature & Plaza *



Riverside Features



Skateboarding Features*



Flex Lawn, Community Event & Performance Space *



Multi-Use Sports Court*



Sledding Hill *



Community Pavilion*



Enhanced River Access/Kayak Rental*



Dog Park *



Park Feature Feedback

Top Features

Hiking & biking trails with a hill-top overlook, swimming and an outdoor pool were consistently top choices of survey respondents. Skateboarding features, sledding, riverside features (boardwalk, enhanced river access, kayak rental) and a community plaza with concessions or food trucks were popular as well. Another top feature was a multi-use sports court and a water play feature.

Middle-ground and mixed feedback features

Climbing features had mixed feedback. Images of children's climbing features and interest in rock climbing were lower on the list of selected choices, however the all-ages bouldering feature received a very high number of selections (728).

Ice and roller skating features also had mixed feedback. A skating ribbon was the number two choice out of 10 in Concept A but the seventh choice out of 12 in Concept B. Both ice and roller skating were rated in the center of activity interests on a scale of one to seven.

Low-Interest Features

Least-selected park features included a community garden, bird hides, a fitness station and a community clubhouse.

Most Popular

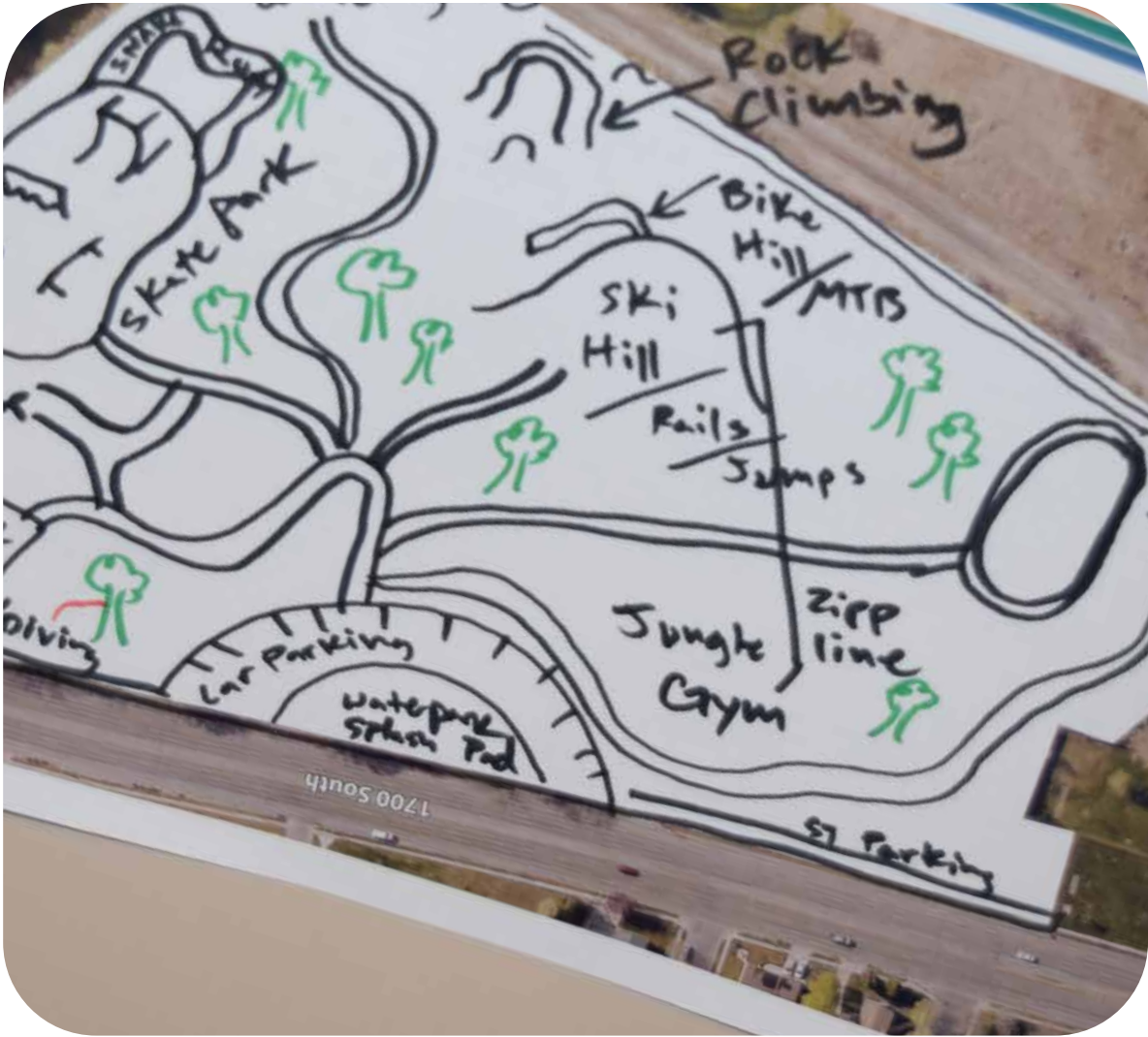
- Hiking/Biking Trails & Overlook
- Outdoor Pool
- Multi-use Sports Court
- Sledding
- Food Truck Court
- Ice & Roller Skating Ribbon
- Skateboarding Features
- Community Plaza with Concessions
- Riverside Boardwalk
- Water Play Feature & Plaza
- Community Pavilion w/Grills or Warming Kitchen

Popular

- Enhanced River Access
- Flex Lawn, Community Event & Performance Space
- Riverside Beach
- Kayak Rental Station
- Dog Park
- Playgrounds
- Bouldering Features

Least Popular

- Naturalistic Water Feature
- Nature Play Playground
- Meadow "Lawn" & Natural Planting
- Community Garden
- Fitness Features
- Bird Hides/River Overlook
- Volleyball
- Community Clubhouse



Kid's drawings of desired park features from the Plan Your Park Open House



Community members voted for their preferred park features using stickers and comments at the Plan Your Park Open House

The Great Outdoors

Park Concept A



Nature in your backyard

Building on the natural assets of the Jordan River, this option celebrates nature through restoration, education and play while bringing the adventure of the great outdoors to the neighborhood's backyard.

Park Features

- 1 Parking Lot
- 2 Community Gardens
- 3 Entry Gateway
- 4 Nature Play
- 5 Skating Ribbon
- 6 Walking / Biking Tower & Trails
- 7 Shade Pergola
- 8 Picnic & Seating Lawn
- 9 Kayak Rental and Boat Launch
- 10 "Meadow" Lawn and Natural Planting
- 11 Naturalistic Water Feature
- 12 Riverside Boardwalk
- 13 Water Play Feature
- 14 Bridge

The Glendale Green

Park Concept B *Concept with the highest amount of popular features in both public online survey and engagement events

Community connections

The hub of the community, this option creates gathering spaces to connect with neighbors and generates vibrant play, exploration and activity for adults and kids alike.



Park Features

- 1 Parking
- 2 Food Truck Court
- 3 Entry / Main Pavilion
- 4 Playgrounds
- 5 Adventure Playgrounds
- 6 Fitness Features
- 7 Skating Ribbon
- 8 Climbing Features
- 9 Picnic Pavilion and Plaza
- 10 Overlook & Sledding Hill, Hiking & Biking Paths
- 11 Skate Area
- 12 Flex Lawn & Small Performance Stage
- 13 Outdoor Pool
- 14 River Access
- 15 Riverside Beach
- 16 Dog Park
- 17 Bridge



The Vision



A Community & Regional Park

Glendale Regional Park is bright, colorful and active. It celebrates community gathering and active recreation .

Design Strategy

Keeping the memory of the water park alive, the park design is bright, colorful and active. It celebrates community gathering and active recreation with an array of park features that generate vibrant play, exploration and activity for adults and kids alike. Bright playground, plaza spaces and pavilions feature art, lighting and styles both reminiscent of the former water park and reflecting the cultures of the local community.

The park is active and community-driven. The many park plazas, picnic areas, pavilions and event lawns offer opportunities for local performances and festivals, family gatherings and community classes. The park is a hub for sharing local food, art and culture with family, friends and neighbors.

Glendale Regional Park is first a neighborhood park, creating spaces for community gatherings and daily park experiences. A water play feature and outdoor pool create spaces for splashing, swimming and cooling off in the summer heat. Daily trips to the park can bring a game of basketball, family time at the all-ages and abilities playground, or activities with furry friends at the dog park. The park also offers new regional attractions unique to the City's park system such as a skating ribbon, kayak rental, riverside beach and an event lawn and plaza for local festivals.

The park is a place to explore nature through hillside trails and along the restored riparian landscapes of the Jordan River. A circuit of multi-use trails lead to hilltop views of the city or to shaded riverside seating. A kayak rental station and enhanced access to the Jordan River creates a gateway to paddling adventures.

Restoration and planting improves the local environment, creating an urban oasis that shades the park with newly planted trees, restores riverside habitat, and blankets the park with a garden of native and climate resilient plants.

The park design strengthens regional connectivity, connecting Glendale Park to the larger park system with a proposed bridge connection to the Jordan River Parkway Trail, a recommended pedestrian crossing to 1700 South Park and a recommended multi-use trail connection to the future Surplus Canal Trail.

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan



- Park Features**
- 1 Trail Connection
 - 2 Picnic Lawn
 - 3 All Ages & Abilities Playground
 - 4 Pavilion/Shade Structure
 - 5 Full-Court Basketball
 - 6 Ice & Roller Skating Ribbon
 - 7 Kid's Climbing Feature
 - 8 All Ages Climbing Feature
 - 9 Pavilion
 - 10 Community Plaza / Promenade
 - 11 Parking Lot
 - 12 Hiking & Sledding Hill
 - 13 ADA Accessible, Multi-Use Trail
 - 14 Hilltop Overlook
 - 15 Skateboarding Area
 - 16 Water Feature/Plaza
 - 17 Outdoor Pool
 - 18 Flex Lawn & Performance Space
 - 19 Flex Stage/Plaza
 - 20 Bridge Connection to Jordan River Parkway
 - 21 Dog Park
 - 22 Picnic Areas
 - 23 Riparian Restoration
 - 24 Riverside Boardwalk
 - 25 Riverside Beach & Sand Volleyball
 - 26 Kayak Rental Station
 - 27 River Access
 - 28 Boat Ramp
 - 29 Boat Drop-off
 - * Pickleball Courts

Park Features



1 Trail Connection



2 Picnic Lawn



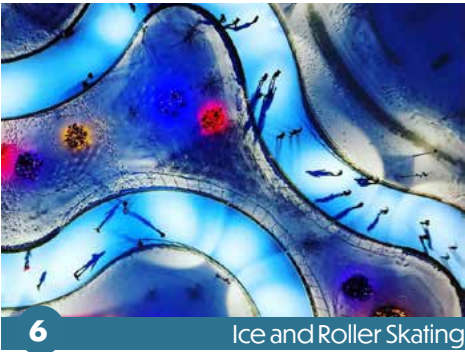
3 All Ages Playground



4 Shade Structure



5 Full-Court Basketball



6 Ice and Roller Skating



7 Kid's Climbing Feature



8 Adult Climbing Feature



9 Pavillion



10 Community Plaza



11 Parking Lot



12 Hiking & Sledding Hill



13 ADA Accessible, Multi Use Trail



14 Hilltop Overlook



15 Skate Boarding Area



16 Water Play Feature



17 Outdoor Pool



18 Flex Lawn & Performance Space



19 Flex Stage/ Plaza



20 Bridge Connection



21 Dog Park



22 Picnic Area



23 Riparian Restoration



24 Board Walk



25 Riverside Beach & Sand Volleyball



26 Kayak Rental Station



27 River Access



28 Boat Ramp



29 Boat Drop Off



* Pickleball Courts

Glendale Regional Park Vision - Playground for All Ages & Abilities

Bright and colorful, the playground is filled with features for all abilities and all ages to enjoy - even adults!



Programming & Activation: Creating Memorable Community Experiences

Programming and activation at Glendale Regional Park will seek to capitalize not only on the scale and amenity mix in the new park, but most importantly on the surrounding neighborhood's character and in-place assets. Glendale is a culturally rich neighborhood with a variety of stories to tell and experiences to share with each other and with Salt Lake City as a whole. While the park's design and landscape will define the "look," outdoor programming will define how it feels. Public programming will differentiate it from parks throughout Salt Lake City by providing an environment where residents and visitors want to spend time, and will use amenities and activities to create memorable experiences and emotional connections to Glendale.

Today, Salt Lake City residents and visitors don't necessarily expect robust programming of public spaces. Many parks and plazas have failed to maintain a positive visitor experience because they have not programmed and managed their public realm to exceed local precedents. Visitors to Glendale Regional Park will have expectations for a safe and clean place that provides some sort of basic amenities. Our aim should be to exceed those expectations and surprise them with offerings they can't find anywhere else in Salt Lake City. There is an innate human desire for a feeling of community, and programming should provide some of this, especially in a rich and diverse multicultural environment like Glendale.

Phase 1 Programming Opportunities

***See Phasing Strategies Pg x for full Phase I description.**

The diagram highlights possibilities for park programming, activities and events. Community partnerships along with City programming will be essential to activating the park.



Children/family

- Family fitness activities
- All-ability movement
- Music / literary education
- Organized play activities
- Animal education events



River Programming

- Safety and awareness
- Skills workshops
- Habitat education
- Volunteer events



Outdoor / environmental

- Nature / meditative walks
- Birding / wildlife workshops
- Gardens / horticulture
- Public art



Arts / culture / community

- Audience area
- Outdoor movies
- Lawn games



Sports courts

- Clinics / lessons
- All-ability skills training



Arts / culture / community

- Art cart
- Arts and crafts
- Small music / performance
- Literary events
- Lectures
- Board games



Fitness / recreation / events

- Low impact fitness
- Organized recreation / workshops
- Community cultural events
- Outdoor hobbyist activities

Future Phasing Opportunities for Programming



The diagram highlights possibilities for park programming , activities and events. Community partnerships along with City programming will be essential to activating the park.

Programming Will:

- » Define how the park feels
- » Differentiate it from other parks and destinations - “the competition”
- » Provide an active and appealing neighborhood anchor
- » Provide a safe and clean place
- » Capitalize on Glendale’s rich and diverse multicultural environment
- » Capitalize on Salt Lake City’s outdoors orientation



Arts/ culture/ community

- Expanded arts programming
- Artist talks and performance
- Artists in residence
- Concession



Aquatic Programming

- Swim lessons
- Safety/ CPR
- Parent/ child program
- Senior fitness classes



Skate park

- Lessons
- Demonstrations
- Skateboard repair
- Deck art workshops



River Programming

- Boating recreation
- Boat skills
- Bait and tackle
- Concession



River recreation

- Swim lessons/ safety
- Tubing
- Restoration/ cleanup
- River education events



Dog Park

- Owner socials
- Training workshops
- Mobile grooming
- Bark bar concession



Performance/ events

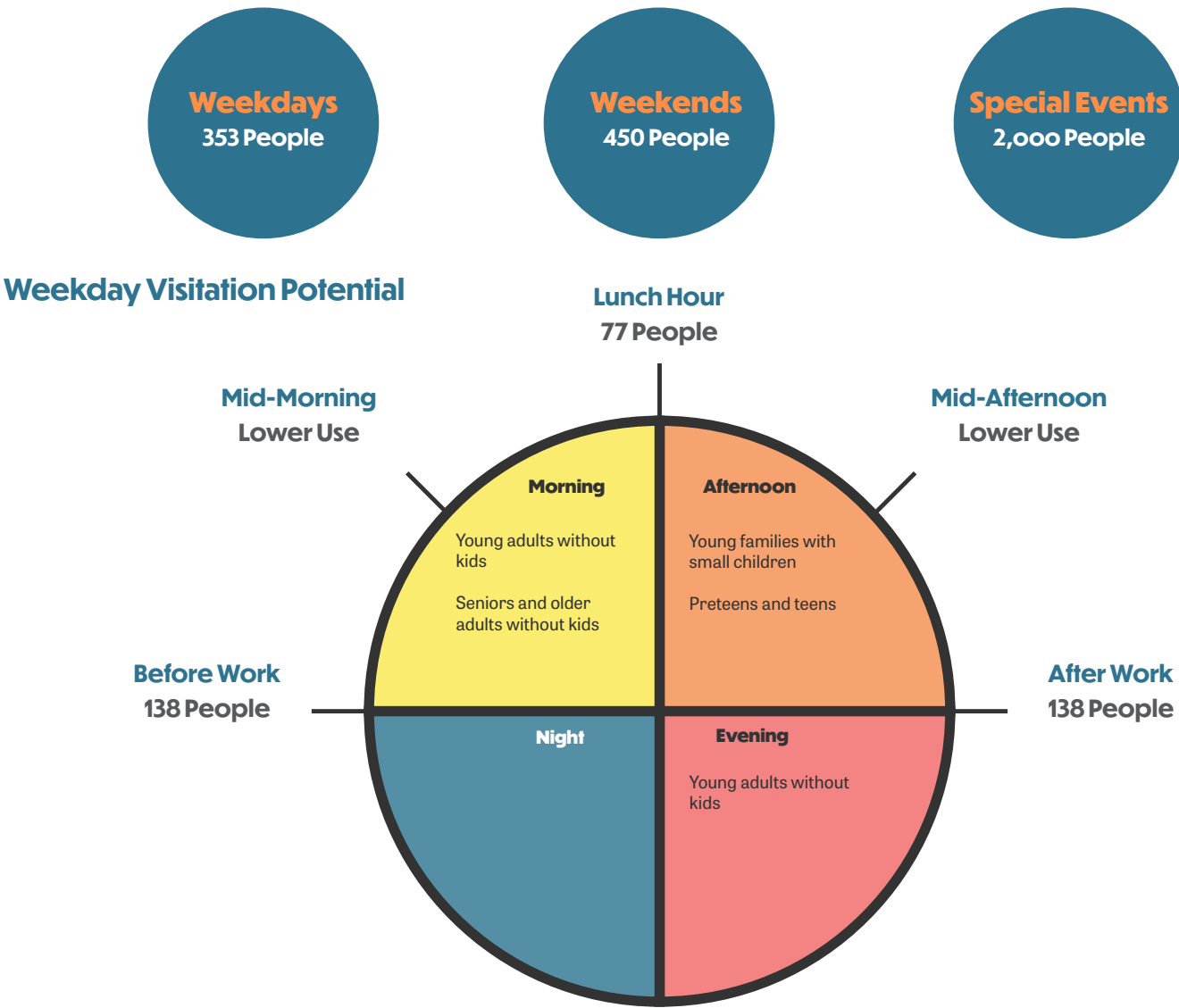
- Concerts
- Theater and dance
- Community festivals
- Workshops (stage)
- Fitness (Stage)

Programming / Activation

Park Activation for All Seasons and Times of Day

Programming, such as depicted in the hypothetical matrices, is broadly categorized as: Arts & Culture, Fitness, Hobbies & Niche Interests, and Live Entertainment. Each category provides a range of options that vary by time of day, seasons, intensity of activity, and, of course, demographic cohort. We consider programming categories across the zones of Glendale Regional Park, establishing a coherent pedestrian experience as one moves from one area to another, while creating distinct environments throughout the park, coordinated with the landscape architecture. The over arching goal is for Glendale Regional Park to feel busy and active and to give all user groups a multitude of reasons to visit at different times through the year, a season, and even their day. While Glendale Regional Park can’t be all things to all people, it can certainly provide a range of experiences.

Market Potential Study: Visitation Potential



The diagrams above display estimated park visitation collected from the planning team’s market analysis.

Park Programming Calendar of Events Matrix Example

ARTS & CULTURE	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER	DAY/ NIGHT	DAY PART	FREQUENCY
Art supplies / art cart	X	X	X	X	Both	All	Daily
Dance lessons	X		X		Night	Peak	Weekly
Figure drawing classes		X	X		Night	Peak	Weekly
Folk art / crafts	X	X	X		Day	Off-Peak	Weekly
Instrument petting zoo	X	X	X		Day	Weekend	Monthly
Local author readings	X				Day	Peak	Weekly
Toddler art program	X	X	X		Day	Off-Peak	Monthly
HOBBIES & NICHE INTERESTS							
Board games cart	X	X	X				Daily
Book club	X		X				Monthly
Bird-watching club	X	X	X	X			Weekly
Kayak / river education activities	X	X	X				Monthly
Cooking classes	X	X					Monthly
Salsa dancing	X	X					Weekly
Makers workshops	X		X	X			Monthly
FITNESS & WELLNESS							
Biking club	X	X	X				Weekly
Capoeira			X				Weekly
Family yoga	X	X	X				Weekly
Walking club	X	X	X	X			Weekly
Hula hoop		X					Weekly
Kickboxing	X						Weekly
Zumba		X					Weekly
LIVE ENTERTAINMENT							
A cappella	X	X	X				Weekly
Brass bands	X	X					Monthly
Dance performance	X	X	X				Monthly
Emerging musician series	X	X					Weekly
Outdoor movies		X					Weekly
Theater		X	X				Monthly
Silent disco	X	X					Monthly

Glendale Regional Park Vision - Hillside Sledding & Mountain Views

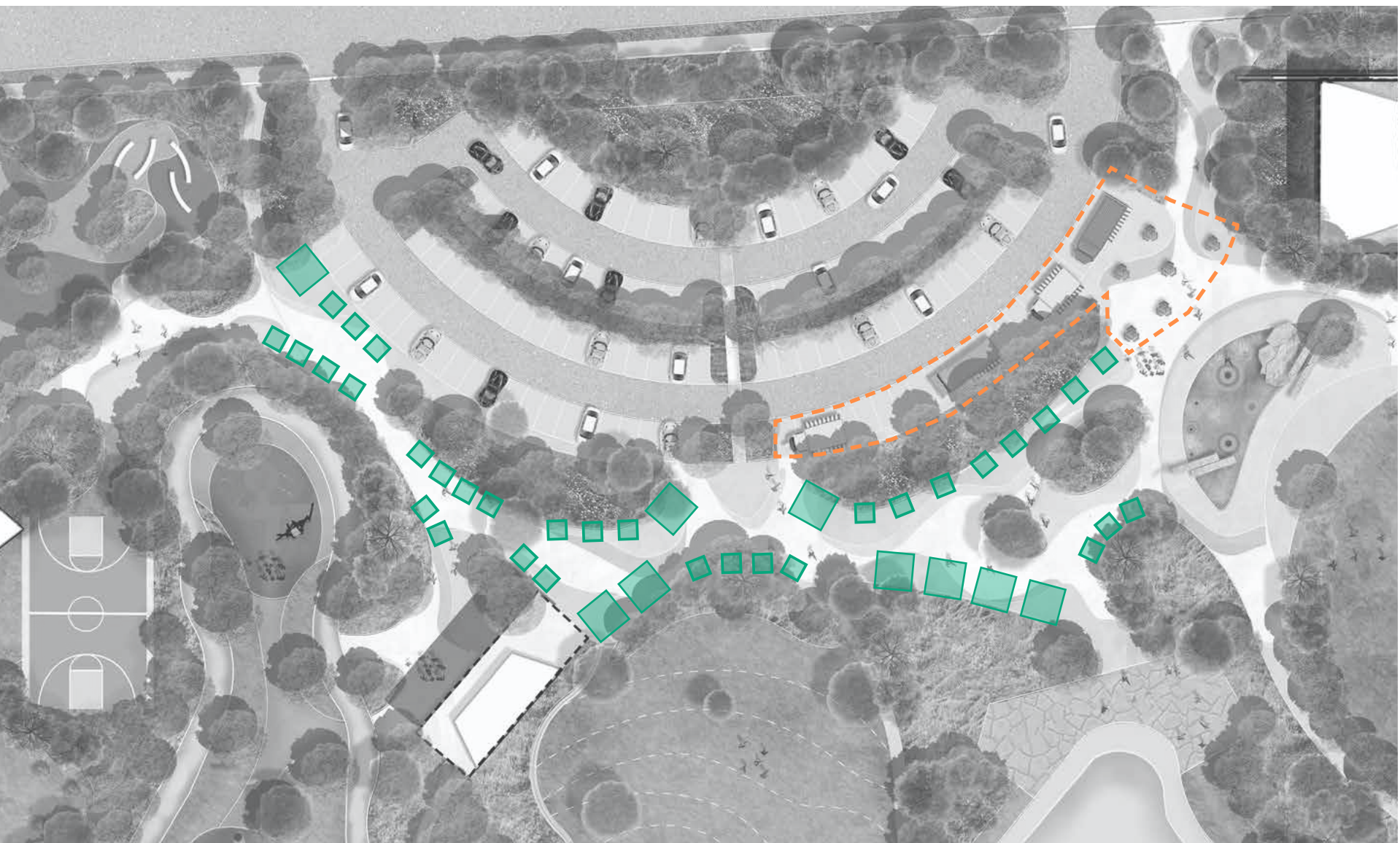


The hill creates opportunities for seasonal sledding and year-round hiking or biking. A trip to the hilltop overlook offers views of the city, mountains and vibrant Salt Lake sunsets.

Market & Festival Diagram

The diagram below shows a possible layout for market and event tents along the community plaza. Space for food trucks is stationed along the plaza edge.

- 10 x 10 Market Tent
- 20 x 20 Market Tent
- Food Truck Court



Partnerships: Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Opportunities

Glendale Regional Park is poised to become the Westside’s “central park,” with the goal of building a loyal base of regular visitors from all corners of the city. While Glendale Regional Park will be a public park that gets used by nearby residents for everyday recreation, it will also become a citywide amenity and driver of tourism and economic development.

The efforts to create a new Glendale Regional Park coincides with a national trend where downtowns and neighborhoods are seen as competing over a scarce pool of resources after the economic benefits from downtown development did not reach those neighborhoods in many cities; whereas the political consensus in the 1990s and 2000s was that strong downtowns helped create strong neighborhoods, today it is far more common to hear elected officials emphasize their commitment to neighborhood-based community development and lament that too many public resources have been spent in central business districts.

Given the sensitivities of the neighborhood relative to gentrification and public resources, the discussion around park equity must be reframed. The planning team has identified three planks of an overall program for Glendale Regional Park to help the City promote equity and ensure the new park is inclusive of all residents: growing minority-owned businesses through concessions and contracts, supporting existing organizations that promote inclusivity and equity through programming partnerships, and partnering with local organizations through internships and job training.

Growing Minority-Owned Businesses

Food & Beverage Entrepreneurship

Proposed future food and beverage opportunities are an opportunity to support budding entrepreneurs with limited access to capital. An entire program can be formulated with movable structures that come equipped with sinks, small refrigerators, and countertops, so concessionaires only need to purchase electrical appliances, signage, and whatever supplemental FF&E they desire (subject to City approval). This would make the concessions affordable opportunities for new food businesses. A park- or City-focused director of hospitality, or community partner organization, would be qualified to guide these concessionaires with respect to menu design, kitchen operations, merchandising, signage, and the other aspects of running a successful food business that are usually learned through a lot of experience. The City should provide, or work with a community partner to provide, this service/consulting for free.

Glendale Regional Park (via the City) would need to establish an application process that would identify the entrepreneurs who would be likely to succeed in the park based on their proposals. Applicants would need to be new business owners. The applicant pool could also include women-owned and immigrant-owned businesses.

**Glendale Regional Park Community Plaza & Promenade
Rendering**



The community plaza is a brightly lit, vibrant promenade that hosts events and festivals as well as food trucks, market booths and community-led activities.

Concession Contracting

A mobile concession program (which is different than the food program above) should also be addressed. While such a program would not involve the City offering any financial assistance to these concessionaires, the scoring system in an application or request for proposal (RFP) process could take into account whether a business is minority- or woman-owned. Recommendations include adding this component to scoring proposals as part of a larger change that would seek to qualify concessionaires prior to their launch in the park and institute minimum standards for operation.

Programming Vendor Contracting

There are a variety of types of programming partnerships, but the most straightforward partnership involves the City hiring an individual or business to perform a service (as opposed to a partner providing in-kind services or the City and the partner having a cost-sharing relationship). Common examples are fitness classes, art classes, and the vendors who provide equipment or furnishings for larger events.

Similar to the mobile concessions RFP process, the City can make an explicit commitment to prioritizing people of color when it hires artists to teach a watercolor class, fitness instructors to lead classes and other vendors.

Programming Partnerships

Targeting Underrepresented Audiences

In addition to establishing and expanding fee-based programming, the City should create a wide variety of new free

programming at Glendale Regional Park that can eventually be sponsored. To launch these programs, the park will need to partner with cultural institutions, small businesses, and nonprofit service providers. The most desirable and reliable partners for Glendale Regional Park will be established organizations with existing constituencies. The loyal followers of these businesses and nonprofits will show up to activities they produce in the park, diminishing the need to promote them and helping to seed a base level of activity.

The City can specifically target organizations who primarily work with constituencies that are usually underrepresented at parks, specifically in Glendale. A successful strategy will build these relationships systematically and incrementally; it's important to be realistic about how many of and how often their audience will travel to the park, and for partnerships to develop organically. A programming partnership might start with one or a few events each year, and grow through successful participation.

Building Capacity in Partner Organizations

Programming partnerships can also benefit third-party organizations by helping them better fulfill their missions (in the case of nonprofits), exposing them to new audiences, and building their in-house capacity. By working with the City at Glendale Regional Park, nonprofit organizations may be more likely to secure grants or be able to pursue grant opportunities that they may not have otherwise been eligible for. Cost-sharing arrangements make it affordable for some

to take on new full-time staff to help grow their businesses or service offerings.

The City can identify which organizations are positioned to take advantage of the possible benefits of a programming partnership. Many partners will enter into a discussion at Glendale Regional Park already cognizant of how the partnership fits into their strategic plans, and this should be part of the criteria used when selecting partners.

Workforce Development

The third part of a strategy for Glendale Regional Park to succeed in community engagement goals of partnering with the City to combat park inequity and advance park inclusivity, is to partner explicitly with a workforce development program and leverage the program as a resource for Glendale.

Paid Internships

Glendale Regional Park can offer paid internships for in-school youth in a variety of areas. Programming and marketing are two likely sectors where there will be a need for interns and reciprocal interest on the part of students. Work in these two areas can often be broken into discrete, seasonal efforts (i.e., helping to launch or manage specific programs, creating content for specific social media campaigns or events, etc.). In addition, internships could focus on special projects such as building an historic photo archive of Raging Waters that could get incorporated into a future augmented reality component of a mobile app, targeted donor/grant research, or administering and helping to analyze a survey of park visitors.

Occupational Training and Employment

Glendale Regional Park can also work with a workforce development program to provide work experience for program participants and employment for graduates of their program. For out-of-school youth, Glendale can offer occupational training in grounds maintenance and skilled landscaping and gardening. This could create mutually beneficial opportunities for Glendale, the City, and citywide residents, providing Glendale Regional Park with extra help at a reduced cost and creating a new source of education and job opportunities for emerging gardeners.

Whether or not occupational training is a possibility, the City can create pathways to employment for workforce development program graduates, such as prioritizing graduates in the hiring process. An exclusive hiring window should be created for prospective employees referred by a workforce development partner with a commitment on the City's part to hire qualified applicants from the pool of graduates. Prioritized job opportunities could include positions in sanitation, maintenance, landscaping, hospitality, and customer service. Graduates of workforce development programs typically perform better and are retained by employers at a higher rate than people recruited from public job postings.

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Goals & Metrics

Measuring Progress

Gauging elements of the final concept plan through performance-based evaluation provides a measure to determine if goals set during the beginning of the park planning process are being attained. The following metrics evaluate the park design according to original park goals.



How will we know that we achieved what we set out to do?

Trails & Connectivity

Park Goal

Regional Connection

- 5 Public Lands spaces connected after all associated trail and crossing recommendations are implemented.
- 2 New Connections: A new crossing linking to 1700 South Park and a bridge linking to the Jordan River Parkway Trail will connect with the future Surplus Canal Trail and a proposed multi-use path along 1700 South to create a Glendale Trail Triangle.

Recommendation: Enhanced Public Transit

As shown in the analysis on pages 13-14, there is a need for enhanced public transit access to Glendale Park. Partnerships and conversations with UTA and other transit organizations will be required in order to provide equitable and regional access to the site.



- Trails**
- 1700 street access
 - Jordan river parkway trail
 - Glendale Park trails
 - Hiking Trail
 - New Connections

Community Spaces -
Plan Metrics

Park Goal
Community-Led

1,713 Community members
involved in the planning process.

Park Goal
Community Services &
Programming

29 Activities & amenities
added to the site.

Park Goal
Park Activation & Safety

100% Individual elements in the
park are ADA accessible

Park Goal
Regional Connection

8 new and unique recreation
opportunities introduced to the
citywide Public Lands' system.



Community Spaces

- Active Play - High Programming
- Community Gathering - High Programming

Environmental - Plan Metrics

Park Goal
Access to Nature

4.5 Acres of natural areas added that provide public access

Park Goal
Environmental Quality

1.7 Acres riparian habitat restored

Park Goal
Environmental Quality

Impervious surfaces reduced by 50%, improving water quality and replenishing groundwater*

Park Goal
Environmental Justice

10.9 Acres of native & waterwise planting reduces water use



Soft & Hardscape

- Native/Water Wise Planting & Turf
- Riparian
- Native Grass & Shrubland
- Hardscape**

* See page 20 for previous site surface calculations

** Hardscape includes some impervious crushed granite pathways

Site Surfaces

- Asphalt - 8%
- Concrete - 13%
- Park Features/Structures - 6%
- Site Impervious Surfaces: 27%

- Planted Landscape - 64%
- Crushed Granite Paths - 6%
- Dog Park/Sand Beach - 3%
- Site Impervious Surfaces: 73%



Implementation



Phasing Strategy

Phasing strategies ensure safety from site hazards and begin restoring nature to the site while also considering the creative potential of elements from the previous water park.

Implementation Phase I

The park will be implemented in a series of phases. Many factors are contributing to the decision-making process examining which elements will be included in phase one of park implementation. Most notably, according to the requirements set by the Land and Water Conservation Fund, outdoor recreation amenities in the park must be available to the public by spring of 2024. This expedited schedule requires consideration for park features that are easily implementable, can meet a rapid construction timeline and that fit within the current budget allocated for the park.

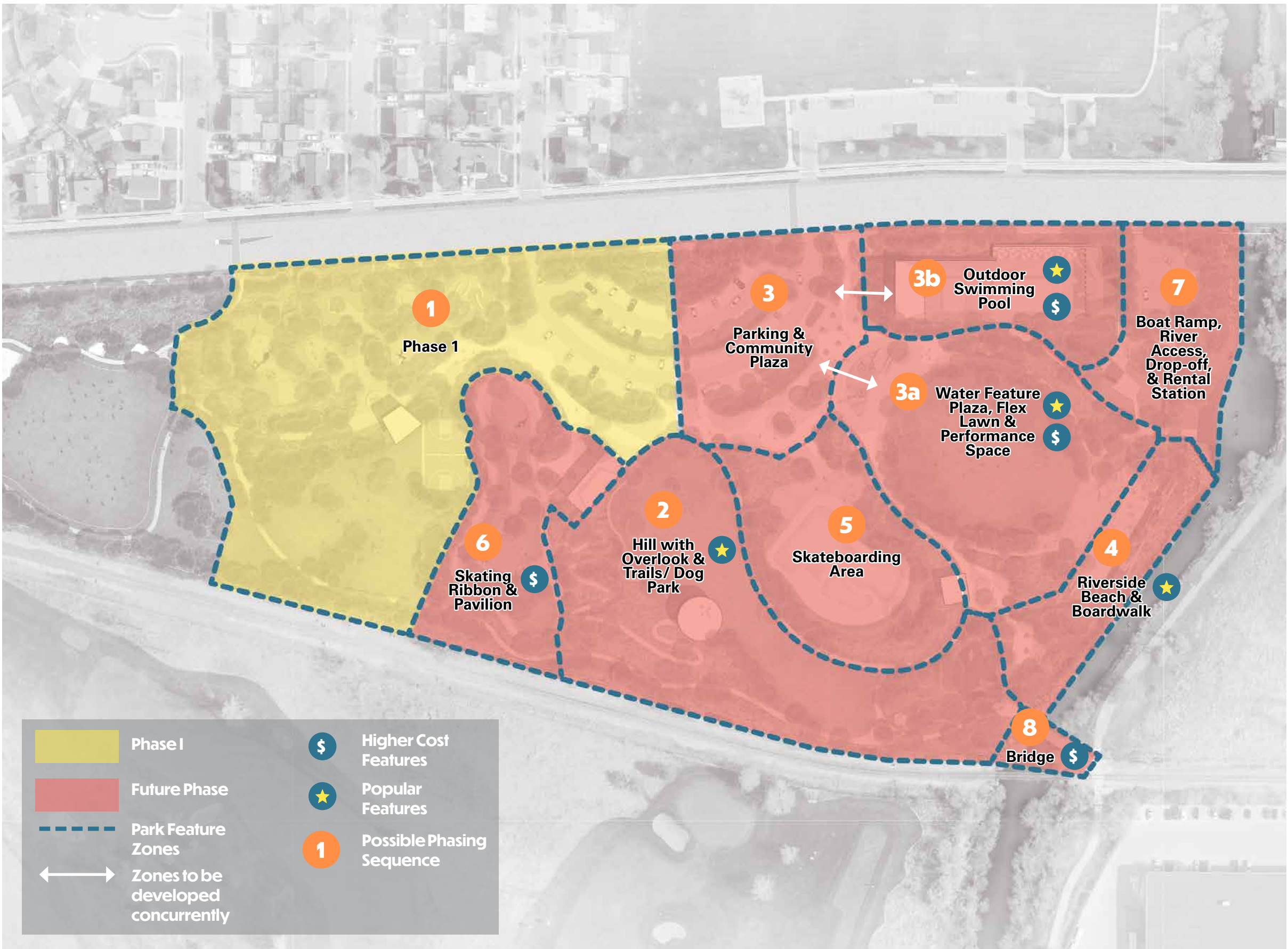
Other phase one considerations include the need to group park features and improvements into a consolidated area, creating a fully functioning park with a variety of activities and amenities prior to the completion of future phases. Consolidating developed areas of the park allows the remaining undeveloped areas to be strategically fenced, limiting access to hazards left from previous water park infrastructure. The fencing plan also facilitates phasing strategies for vegetative restoration, weed abatement and site preparation for future phases while mitigating exposure to visually unattractive, undeveloped areas.

Public input is another consideration shaping phase one features. Some of the top park features that are desired by the neighborhood, such as an outdoor pool, cannot be accommodated in the first phase due to cost, a lengthier construction time frame, and the time required to work through possible partnership logistics.

However, park features that are most desired by the community and can meet the criteria mentioned above are being given top priority for inclusion in phase one. This includes a multi-use sports court and an all-ages and abilities playground. Other desired features will be filled by interim elements, such as food trucks being stationed in the parking lot before a formal community plaza is fully built out, access to hiking on the hill before formal trails are installed, and a kayak rental locker included next to the existing boat ramp prior to full enhancements being completed along the Jordan River.

Future phases of the park will be implemented as quickly as funding and logistics can be navigated. Grant, donation and partnership opportunities which align with park goals and proposed features and programming will be expeditiously explored to realize the full site design and potential for a regional-quality park in the Westside.

Phasing Diagram



Segmented Phasing Zones

The diagram highlights phase one elements, which will be completed by spring of 2024. All other portions of the park will be completed in future phases.

Anticipated future phase elements are segmented into park feature zones for flexible implementation. These smaller zones may be implemented simultaneously or phased incrementally as park funding and partnerships become feasible.

The diagram suggests a possible phasing sequence to prioritize park features that are popular with the community while also utilizing park space to the greatest possible extent. This phasing order should be flexible in response to partnership and funding opportunities as well as available funding and the cost to develop each phasing zone.

Phasing Considerations

- Cost
- Potential partnerships
- Community input / popular features
- Hazards & Safety
- Consolidating developed park areas to maximize park functionality and use
- Sequencing development for maximized park use and access throughout the construction and development process
- Sequencing revegetation and restoration efforts

Phase 1 Park Features

Park Amenities and Publicly Accessible Areas



Phase 1 Elements

- 1 Trail Connection
- 2 Picnic Lawn
- 3 All Ages & Abilities Playground
- 4 Pavilion/Shade Structure
- 5 Full-Court Basketball
- 6 Community Plaza
- 7 Parking Lot
- 8 Parking/Interim Food Truck Area
- 9 Undeveloped Hill with:
 - Informal Hiking Opportunities
 - Possible Art Installations
- 10 Existing Parking Lot
- 11 Kayak Rental Locker
- 12 Existing Boat Ramp

Phase 1 Programming Opportunities



Children/family

- Family fitness activities
- All-ability movement
- Music / literary education
- Organized play activities
- Animal education events



River Programming

- Safety and awareness
- Skills workshops
- Habitat education
- Volunteer events



Outdoor / environmental

- Nature / meditative walks
- Birding / wildlife workshops
- Gardens / horticulture
- Public art



Arts / culture / community

- Audience area
- Outdoor movies
- Lawn games



Sports courts

- Clinics / lessons
- All-ability skills training



Arts / culture / community

- Art cart
- Arts and crafts
- Small music / performance
- Literary events
- Lectures
- Board games



Fitness / recreation / events

- Low impact fitness
- Organized recreation / workshops
- Community cultural events
- Outdoor hobbyist activities

Opinion of Probable Cost

Phase 1



Phase 1
Opinion of Probable Cost:
\$3,400,000 - \$7,750,000

Phase 1 Costs

The project team developed phase one to propose a set of amenities that could be implemented, pending contractor bids, with current funding. These elements include an ambitious set of improvements that can be accomplished for 3.5 to 5.5 million dollars. Phase one was designed to maximize usable park features and efficiently utilize funding as it comprises only approximately 10% of the total park cost yet completes 30% of the full park buildout.

Further design and cost estimating is needed to understand the true costs of the proposed amenities. This proposal is based on current construction costs and contracting pricing is likely to be much higher two years from now.

Phasing Zone Costs

As detailed design is completed for each phase, a true understanding of cost will be established. Some park elements have much higher costs associated with them such as the pool and the skating ribbon and will vary in range of cost depending on the length of time it takes to implement them. See the phasing diagram on page 60 for the recommended phasing approach.

Full Park Build Out



Full Park Build Out
Opinion of Probable Cost:
\$30,000,000 - \$55,000,000

Full Park Build Out Costs

Full build out of all park elements could range in cost from 30 to 50 million dollars depending on how long it takes to fully implement all park features. The sooner the site is redeveloped and the fewer the phases of development, the more cost efficient it is to construct the park.

Phase 1 Restoration Strategy



Phase I Ecological Recommendations

Phase one ecological improvements include riparian and planting enhancement along the riverside. With exception of consideration for future riverside improvements such as a new boat ramp and boardwalk, these areas will remain largely undeveloped and initial efforts toward a permanent, long-term restoration plan should take place. Public Lands will prioritize restoration efforts based on recommendations to the greatest extent possible, but will also evaluate capacity, management and staffing considerations for prioritization of areas.

In the western, developed portions of the park, ornamental plants will be included as part of the park design. The planting selection should consist of native, water-wise and climate adaptive plants that will utilize less water, tolerate heat in a changing climate and provide ecological benefits for birds and pollinators.

The remaining portions of the site will be prepared for future phases with transitional restoration efforts. These areas will be seeded with native grasses and wildflowers as an intermediate restoration step, providing a solution for weed mitigation, soil retention, and providing ecological benefits until further site development and restoration efforts are completed.

See the full restoration strategy on the following pages for further recommendations on preserving tree canopy.

Restoration Strategy

The park presents an opportunity to enhance important riparian habitat, which is a rarity in the high desert environment of the Salt Lake Valley and is a critical resource to migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway.

Ecological Recommendations

The planning team's ecological expert, River Restoration, conducted a site visit of the Glendale Regional Park on August 23, 2021, to evaluate the current ecological conditions of the project area and to determine what features should be retained for ecological reasons. This assessment, included in Appendix B, resulted in the identification of trees and habitats that should be retained as possible. Areas for potential enhancement were also identified and include all existing riparian forest and a buffer of 50-300' from the river. See the restoration diagrams on the following page for recommended restoration areas.

Riparian Restoration and Tree Canopy

The current state of the riparian forest in and around the project area is in a degraded condition. Some of the existing large trees within the project area have a high value, since they are well established and seem to be healthy. The sycamore trees are of high value and should be considered to protect in place, since they are mature, well-established, and healthy. The existing trees along the park strip at the north of the project area should also be preserved to maintain this important buffer from 1700 South. The remaining groves of trees can be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for phased removal or replacement with planted and irrigated multi-layer riparian areas. The diagram on the next page shows areas of existing riparian trees that could be retained.

Habitat improvements are a key goal of the Project and phasing the project's construction will reduce potential impacts to the site's current wildlife population by limiting the amount of area that will be disturbed at any one time while leaving undisturbed portions to provide habitat. This applies particularly to habitat for migratory song birds. Partners working along the Jordan River Corridor have recommended a phased approach for removal of Russian olives, which serve as habitat for migratory and resident bird species. Russian olive should be left on portions of the site that are not part of the initial phases and riparian plants should be planted into Russian olive stands, where the shade from the existing invasive trees will help with establishment of new forests. Areas where Russian olive was removed should be the top priority for restoration of riparian forests to return the multi-layer canopy for nesting and migratory birds.

Site Restoration Treatments

See the Phase I Restoration Diagram on page 64 for restoration treatment priority areas. Full recommendations can be found in Appendix C, Restoration Plan.

Treatments proposed for summer and fall of 2022 include:

- Aggressive chemical control of noxious weeds to follow up on areas treated in 2021.
- Aggressive chemical treatment of hoary cress and phragmites in areas along the riverbanks where Russian olive was cut down.
- Chemical control of noxious weeds in all disturbance areas.
- Seeding of all disturbed areas with an inexpensive grass/forb mix.

Site Restoration Strategy

Site Preparation

Aggressive chemical control of noxious weeds adjacent to all disturbance areas should be a high priority. These are the most likely places for spread of noxious and invasive plants. These areas should also be seeded soon after the disturbance ceases (generally within 2 weeks any time of the year) with an inexpensive grass and forb mix. This should be done any time disturbances occur throughout the project lifecycle to reduce the opportunity for noxious plants to dominate. This is cheap insurance and will reduce the potential need for chemicals to be used on the site in the future. A weeds monitoring schedule should be created for the site to accompany restoration.

Where possible, introduced top soils should be weed free and contain five percent compost/carbolic material. 12" of topsoil for the disturbed area will be needed for grasses to establish while "planting pockets" that have soil depths up to 36" will be needed to allow small trees and shrubs to be established. It would be good to add terraces on the hill with up to 36" of topsoil, allowing for larger shrubs and trees to establish.

Ecological Stewardship

The local and regional context was evaluated to discover opportunities for ecological enhancement and stewardship. Students from Glendale Middle School have previously provided stewardship for areas just downstream of the project and Jordan River Park. The future stewardship of the natural areas in the vicinity of the project should involve local schools and community partners.



Planting Palette

Water-Wise Planting

The planting palette shows examples of possible plants for Glendale Park. The plant selection should include native, water-wise and climate adaptive species which use less water and provide habitat for pollinators and wildlife.

Hillside/Meadow Plants

- Sand Dropseed
Sporobolus cryptandrus
- Blanket Flower
Gaillardia Aristata
- Lewis Blue Flax
Linum lewisii
- Western Wheatgrass
Pascopyrum smithii
- Rocky Mountain Bee Plant
Cleome serrulata
- Bluegrass, Sandberg
Poa Sandbergii
- Scarlet Globemallow
Sphaeralcea coccinea
- Alkali sacaton
Sporobolus airoides

Sporobolus cryptandrus



Sand Dropseed

Pascopyrum smithii



Western Wheatgrass

Gaillardia Aristata



Blanket Flower

Cleome serrulata



Rocky Mountain Bee Plant

Linum lewisii



Lewis Blue Flax

Sphaeralcea coccinea



Scarlet Globemallow

Distichlis spicata



Inland Saltgrass

Populus fremontii



Fremont Cottonwood

Fallugia paradoxa



Apache Plume

Riverside Plants

- Saltgrass, Inland
Distichlis spicata
- Western wheatgrass
Pascopyrum smithii
- Fescue, Sheep
Festuca ovina
- Freemont Cottonwood
Populus fremontii
- Apache Plume
Fallugia paradoxa
- Skunkbush sumac
Rhus trilobata
- Wood's rose
Rosa woodsii
- Golden currant
Ribes aureum
- Green rabbitbrush
Crysothamnus viscidiflorus
- Marsh milkweed
Asclepsia incarnata
- Solidago canadensis
Canada goldenrod
- Wooly sedge
Carex pellita

Climate Adaptive Trees

Japanese Tree Lilac
Syringa reticulata

Shademaster Honeylocust
Gleditsia triacanthos inermis

Gambel Oak
Quercus gambelii

Catalpa
Catalpa speciosa

Fairmount Ginkgo
Ginkgo biloba 'Fairmount'

Golden Candle Rain Tree
Koelreuteria paniculata 'Golden Candle'

Bristlecone Pine
Pinus aristata

Pinyon Pine
Pinus edulis

Utah Juniper
Juniperus osteosperma

Water-Wise Shurbs

Alderleaf Mountain Mahogany
Cercocarpus montanus

Apache Plume
Fallugia paradoxa

New Mexico Privet
Forestiera neomexicana

Syringa reticulata



Japanese Tree Lilac

Gleditsia triacanthos inermis



Shademaster Honeylocust

Quercus gambelii



Gambel Oak

Native & Water-Wise Ornamental Plants

Ivory Tower Yucca
Yucca flacida 'Ivory Tower'

Desert Four O'Clock
Mirabilis multiflora

Fire Chalice
Zauschneria (Epilobium) californica

Palmer's Penstemon
Penstemon palmeri

Prairie Winecups
Callirhoe involucrata

Coneflower
Echinacea

Hummingbird Mint
Agastache 'Desert Sunrise'

Little Bluestem
Schizachyrium scoparium

Blonde Ambition Blue Grama Grass
Bouteloua gracilis 'Blonde Ambition'

Shenandoah Switch Grass
Panicum virgatum 'Shenandoah'

Ravenna Grass
Saccharum ravennae

Graziella Maiden Grass
Miscanthus sinensis 'Graziella'

Mirabilis multiflora



Desert Four O-Clock

Penstemon palmeri



Palmer's Penstemon

Echinacea



Coneflower

Panicum virgatum



Shenandoah Switch Grass

Miscanthus sinensis



Graziella Maiden Grass

Bouteloua gracilis



Blue Gramma Grass

Sustainable Practices

SITES Certification would guide sustainable development practices, an important consideration that would help improve environmental health in areas such as the riparian habitat along the Jordan River.

SITES Certification

To support goals for ecological restoration and sustainable park development, it is recommended that the project team pursue certification in a sustainability program such as SITES or another comparable program. The project team has been exploring certification through the Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES) for the future Glendale Regional Park. SITES (sustainablesites.org/) is a sustainability-focused program based on the understanding that any project has the ability to protect, improve and even regenerate healthy ecosystems by reducing water use, filtering stormwater runoff, providing wildlife habitat, and improving air quality and human health. The SITES certification is managed by the United States Green Building Council (USGBC), the same agency that manages the LEED rating system for buildings. Where LEED addresses buildings and vertical construction, the SITES rating system is used for everything related to the landscape. Projects pursuing certification often incur higher costs in design and construction, however, they consistently return significant long term cost savings related to ongoing operations and maintenance costs.

During the master planning process, a SITES pre-score assessment, shown in Table 1, confirmed that the Glendale Park project meets the qualifications to pursue SITES certification. Upon scoring the project, the Glendale Regional Park Site has the potential to certify on the Platinum level if the City elects to pursue certification to the greatest extent. The project team recommends pre-certifying the entire park master plan for the 17-acre

site during the design and construction process to ensure that sustainable practices are adhered to and that the proper documentation is collected to pursue certification. The full SITES prescore worksheet for Glendale Regional Park in Appendix A.

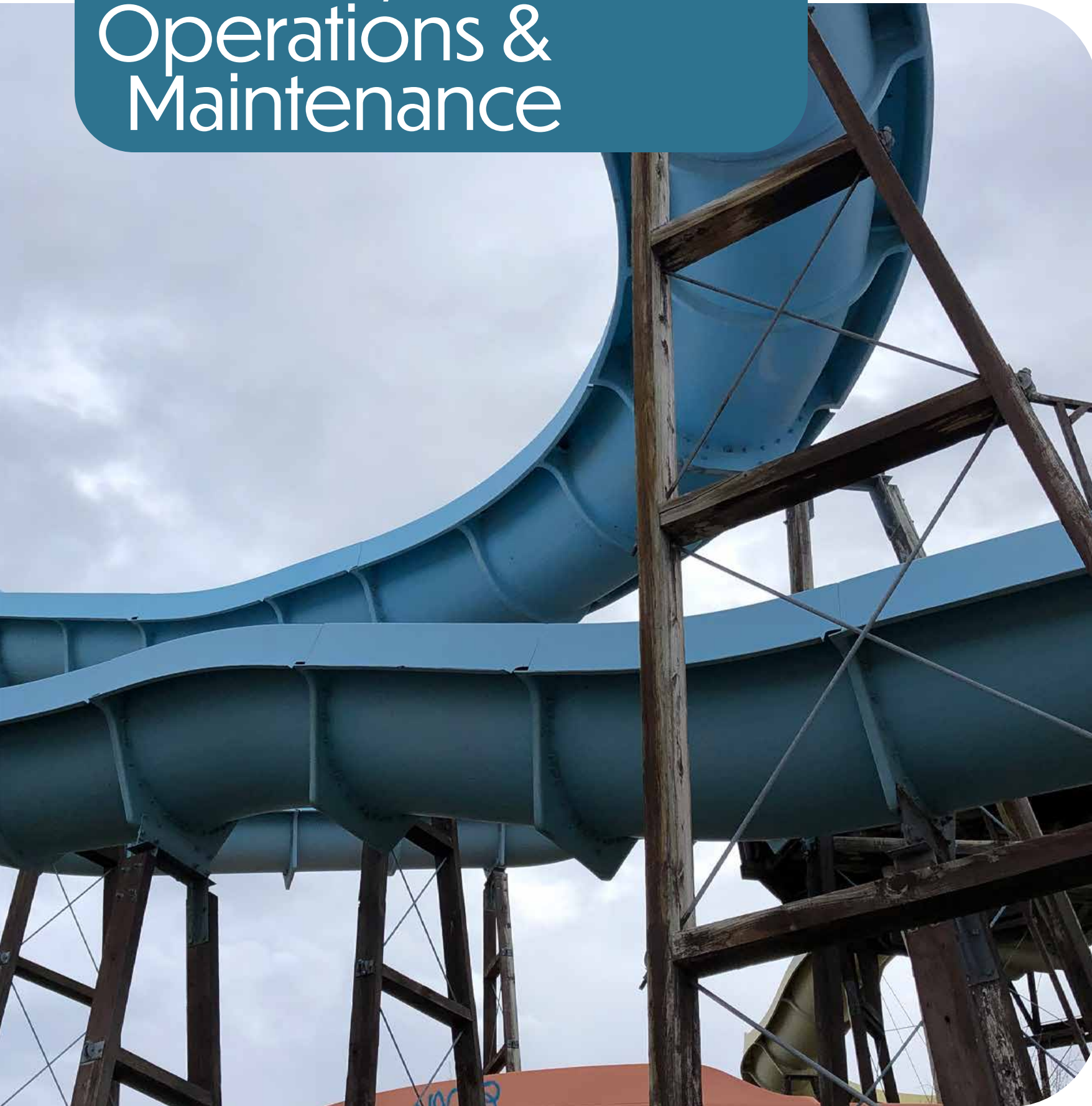
Pursuing SITES certification at Glendale Regional Park would demonstrate a tangible commitment to environmental quality and justice. With historic underinvestment, lower levels of service and evidence of environmental injustices present in this community in the past, having a SITES certified landscape in the Glendale neighborhood would not only highlight the City's investment in restorative landscapes and climate resiliency but would also set a standard for site development in the future and begin to show tangible effort towards equitable environmental investment across the City. With SITES certification, Glendale Regional Park would be a model of best practices and environmental achievement both locally and nationwide.

Table 1: **SITES Certification Pre-Score**

SITES Scorecard Summary									
YES	?	NO							
			1: SITE CONTEXT		Possible Points:	13			
Y			CONTEXT P1.1	Limit development on farmland					
Y			CONTEXT P1.2	Protect floodplain functions					
Y			CONTEXT P1.3	Conserve aquatic ecosystems					
Y			CONTEXT P1.4	Conserve habitats for threatened and endangered species					
			CONTEXT C1.5	Redevelop degraded sites		3 to 6			
			CONTEXT C1.6	Locate projects within existing developed areas		4			
			CONTEXT C1.7	Connect to multi-modal transit networks		2 to 3			
			2: PRE-DESIGN ASSESSMENT + PLANNING		Possible Points:	3			
Y			PRE-DESIGN P2.1	Use an integrative design process					
Y			PRE-DESIGN P2.2	Conduct a pre-design site assessment					
Y			PRE-DESIGN P2.3	Designate and communicate VSPZs					
			PRE-DESIGN C2.4	Engage users and stakeholders		3			
			3: SITE DESIGN - WATER		Possible Points:	23			
Y			WATER P3.1	Manage precipitation on site					
Y			WATER P3.2	Reduce water use for landscape irrigation					
			WATER C3.3	Manage precipitation beyond baseline		4 to 6			
			WATER C3.4	Reduce outdoor water use		4 to 6			
			WATER C3.5	Design functional stormwater features as amenities		4 to 5			
			WATER C3.6	Restore aquatic ecosystems		4 to 6			
			4: SITE DESIGN - SOIL + VEGETATION		Possible Points:	40			
Y			SOIL+VEG P4.1	Create and communicate a soil management plan					
Y			SOIL+VEG P4.2	Control and manage invasive plants					
Y			SOIL+VEG P4.3	Use appropriate plants					
			SOIL+VEG C4.4	Conserve healthy soils and appropriate vegetation		4 to 6			
			SOIL+VEG C4.5	Conserve special status vegetation		4			
			SOIL+VEG C4.6	Conserve and use native plants		3 to 6			
			SOIL+VEG C4.7	Conserve and restore native plant communities		4 to 6			
			SOIL+VEG C4.8	Optimize biomass		1 to 6			
			SOIL+VEG C4.9	Reduce urban heat island effects		4			
			SOIL+VEG C4.10	Use vegetation to minimize building energy use		1 to 4			
			SOIL+VEG C4.11	Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire		4			
			5: SITE DESIGN - MATERIALS SELECTION		Possible Points:	41			
Y			MATERIALS P5.1	Eliminate the use of wood from threatened tree species					
			MATERIALS C5.2	Maintain on-site structures and paving		2 to 4			
			MATERIALS C5.3	Design for adaptability and disassembly		3 to 4			
			MATERIALS C5.4	Use salvaged materials and plants		3 to 4			
			MATERIALS C5.5	Use recycled content materials		3 to 4			
			MATERIALS C5.6	Use regional materials		3 to 5			
			MATERIALS C5.7	Support responsible extraction of raw materials		1 to 5			
			MATERIALS C5.8	Support transparency and safer chemistry		1 to 5			
			MATERIALS C5.9	Support sustainability in materials manufacturing		5			
			MATERIALS C5.10	Support sustainability in plant production		1 to 5			

YES	?	NO								
			6: SITE DESIGN - HUMAN HEALTH + WELL-BEING		Possible Points:	30				
			HHWB C6.1	Protect and maintain cultural and historic places		2 to 3				
			HHWB C6.2	Provide optimum site accessibility, safety, and wayfinding		2				
			HHWB C6.3	Promote equitable site use		2				
			HHWB C6.4	Support mental restoration		2				
			HHWB C6.5	Support physical activity		2				
			HHWB C6.6	Support social connection		2				
			HHWB C6.7	Provide on-site food production		3 to 4				
			HHWB C6.8	Reduce light pollution		4				
			HHWB C6.9	Encourage fuel efficient and multi-modal transportation		4				
			HHWB C6.10	Minimize exposure to environmental tobacco smoke		1 to 2				
			HHWB C6.11	Support local economy		3				
			7: CONSTRUCTION		Possible Points:	17				
Y			CONSTRUCTION P7.1	Communicate and verify sustainable construction practices						
Y			CONSTRUCTION P7.2	Control and retain construction pollutants						
Y			CONSTRUCTION P7.3	Restore soils disturbed during construction						
			CONSTRUCTION C7.4	Restore soils disturbed by previous development		3 to 5				
			CONSTRUCTION C7.5	Divert construction and demolition materials from disposal		3 to 4				
			CONSTRUCTION C7.6	Divert reusable vegetation, rocks, and soil from disposal		3 to 4				
			CONSTRUCTION C7.7	Protect air quality during construction		2 to 4				
			8. OPERATIONS + MAINTENANCE		Possible Points:	22				
Y			O+M P8.1	Plan for sustainable site maintenance						
Y			O+M P8.2	Provide for storage and collection of recyclables						
			O+M C8.3	Recycle organic matter		3 to 5				
			O+M C8.4	Minimize pesticide and fertilizer use		4 to 5				
			O+M C8.5	Reduce outdoor energy consumption		2 to 4				
			O+M C8.6	Use renewable sources for landscape electricity needs		3 to 4				
			O+M C8.7	Protect air quality during landscape maintenance		2 to 4				
			9. EDUCATION + PERFORMANCE MONITORING		Possible Points:	11				
			EDUCATION C9.1	Promote sustainability awareness and education		3 to 4				
			EDUCATION C9.2	Develop and communicate a case study		3				
			EDUCATION C9.3	Plan to monitor and report site performance		4				
			10. INNOVATION OR EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE		Bonus Points:	9				
			INNOVATION C10.1	Innovation or exemplary performance		3 to 9				
			TOTAL ESTIMATED POINTS		Total Possible Points:	200				
KEY						SITES Certification levels				Points
YES			Project confident points are achievable			CERTIFIED				70
?			Project striving to achieve points, not 100% confident			SILVER				85
NO			Project is unable to achieve these credit points			GOLD				100
						PLATINUM				135

Policies, Operations & Maintenance



Policies, Operations & Maintenance

In order to ensure the new Glendale Regional Park stays clean, active, safe and well-loved by the greater Salt Lake City community, it must be maintained and staffed accordingly along with the many amenities, natural features, and programming elements being designed. To achieve this high standard, the City will need to make special considerations for Glendale Park's operations staffing required to support the appropriate levels of security, sanitation, public realm maintenance, landscaping, programmatic operations, event needs, park concession leasing, and marketing as described below.

Security

A strong perception and reality of safety in the park will greatly enhance the park's ability to attract visitors, particularly families, and increase an overall sense of civic pride and support for the park. In keeping with many long established precedents for increasing the "eyes and ears" in the park, it will be important to create many positive reasons for the public to be active in the park throughout the day to dispel any would be antisocial behavior, and actively patrol the park with appropriate levels of official park staff – whether they be City park rangers or, when necessary, police. The "right" levels and types of staff will depend greatly on several design decisions including potential building/concession uses, recreation and aquatic uses, degrees of programming and events, and real time security concerns/conditions in the neighborhood when the park opens.

Many decisions around types and levels of security (and other operations) staff will depend on the ultimate physical plan and associated decisions around park management and governance – i.e., whether the City alone will manage and program the park or whether that it will happen in partnership or coordination with a private management entity (or several).

Park rules

Because of the many unique features and activities planned, a set of rules should be specifically developed for Glendale Park, incorporating the City's existing rules and regulations for all public parks. An abbreviated version of those rules should be posted visibly around the park to help regulate the public use and provide clear expectations as to which activities and behaviors are acceptable and which are not. Setting these expectations and messaging them the right way will add to the public's perception of safety in the park and help park staff to enforce appropriate behavior.

During larger events (festivals, musical performances, larger markets) the event producer, park management entity, or the City may need to employ additional, contracted security staff and parking attendants.

Janitorial

Janitorial and sanitation issues in the public realm are often caused by a shortage of staff, having only one shift of staff, lack of resources/staff that are spread too thin over multiple parks, or a cumbersome and bureaucratic process for addressing issues as they arise. By appropriately staffing the janitorial crew and having more than one shift in the day as necessary (fewer shifts on slow days and more/overlapping shifts on peak days), restrooms can be checked, cleaned, and resupplied often, trash cans can be emptied multiple times a day, litter can be picked up regularly by hand, graffiti can be removed immediately, and other small issues can be addressed in a timely manner before snowballing into more significant, more costly problems. If the park is maintained with a high standard of cleanliness, expectations will be raised and perceptions of care will spread to the public - visitors will treat the park with respect. Park cleanliness will also impact perceptions of safety to the community.

Concession staff, if applicable, should augment janitorial staff in the immediate area of the concessions. When there is a slower moment, concession staff should regularly wipe tables, pick up trash, empty trash cans, straighten tables and chairs, and even service restrooms. Concession areas have heavy use and require special

attention, which should be provided by the concession workers. These types of services can often be negotiated as part of the operator agreements depending on the specific concession. Giving an operator the option to custom brand the tables, seats, trash cans, or umbrellas within the vicinity of their space (and charging them for the right to do so) will motivate them to keep these areas and the associated furnishings clean.

Trash and recycling cans should be located at regular intervals throughout the park, and especially at areas of anticipated heavy traffic such as play areas and picnic areas, so that visitors do not have any trouble finding the receptacle. Trash and recycling should be emptied from cans multiple times a day and taken to a designated collection point, and trash and recycling should be moved off-site at least once a day. Trash and recycling cans should be paired and kept together (or split between one receptacle but clearly distinguished), otherwise park patrons will throw whatever they are disposing into whichever receptacle is closest, regardless of its intended contents.

The janitorial staff should take care of minor repairs such as repainting over graffiti, tightening a leaky faucet, or patching a hole in the concrete. Larger maintenance and repair projects will be tasked to the capital projects staff and contractors. Janitorial staff should also be tasked with everyday landscape upkeep including weeding, sweeping up excess leaf litter and plant debris, and reporting irrigation leaks, irrigation malfunction, or poor plant health to a supervisor.

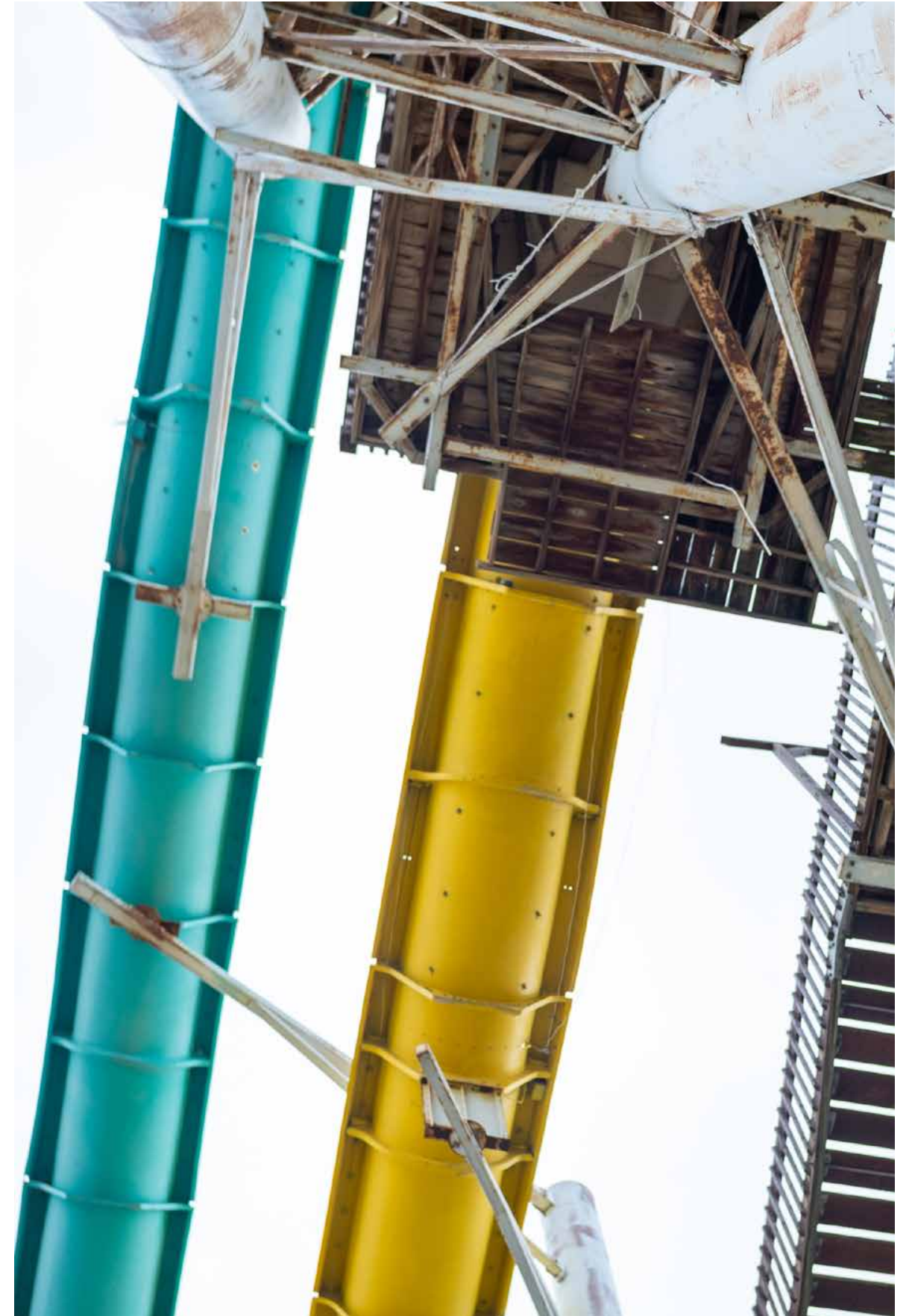
Large events may incur the need for additional janitorial staff to clean restrooms, pick up trash, and empty trash and recycling.

Repairs/Maintenance

There should be a streamlined process to address maintenance issues, one that is not burdened with moving through many chains of command or requiring excess paperwork whenever possible. Staff specifically assigned to Glendale Park, either from the City or contracted through a park management entity, should be empowered to fix smaller problems under a pre-determined threshold promptly without the need for higher levels of approval.

Furnishings and other items need to be checked frequently and repaired upon the first sign of an issue. This will ensure broken items do not get worse and more difficult to fix and avoid potential injury/liability concerns. Fixing them right away also shows the public that furnishings and facilities in the park are cared for and looked after. If visitors observe a well-maintained park, they are more likely to follow suit and take good care of the furnishings and facilities themselves.

The janitorial staff will address smaller issues such as replacing broken trash cans, cleaning out the drains of drinking fountains, screwing in a door hinge, replacing light bulbs, and painting over graffiti. An Operations Manager or similar position should oversee capital projects, major repairs, and landscape maintenance. This manager will also oversee third-party contractors who would take care of larger





and more specialized maintenance and repair needs such as fixing plumbing issues, repairing broken stairs, electrical repairs, building maintenance, etc. Ideally this would be a dedicated person to Glendale Park, or someone who oversees multiple parks with appropriate support staff.

During major repairs, trees and plant materials should be protected with fences or other barriers to prevent damage. Heavy equipment should not be left or stored under the branches of trees, as this can cause root damage, or for extended periods on lawn.

Landscape/Tree Maintenance and Management

Trees and understory require attention on a consistent and on-going basis. The landscape maintenance crew should have demonstrated experience in maintenance of public landscape projects of similar size and scope with owner references, and demonstrated experience with integrated pest management, pest control, soils, fertilizers, and plant identification.

Assuming proper installation, trees and understory will need regular inspection by Public Land's Urban Forestry Division to ensure proper growth. Pruning weak branches and shaping tree crowns will help sustain long-term health, growth, and appearance.

As trees and plant material are put in the ground, flow meters should be installed that monitor all irrigation hydrazones for appropriate water application across the

site. Tree root ball moisture and shrub and groundcover surrounding soil moisture should be checked weekly and watering cycles adjusted accordingly. Watering records should be kept for all site trees and a yearly water audit should be performed to track the amount of water applied. With this information, Public Lands can determine appropriate water application for site trees after the three-year establishment period ends, in consultation with Urban Forestry's review of tree health on the site. Irrigation systems will need frequent inspection and cleaning to ensure the system is running properly.

Crews should weed planted areas frequently, maintain the depth of mulch to reduce evaporation and inhibit weed growth, and apply fertilizers as needed. Crews will employ principles of Integrated Pest Management to prevent plant pests and diseases. Landscape maintenance should be performed during regular work hours to not disturb the nearby residents with noise.

An important part of a maintenance plan for Glendale Park will be a landscape feature/materials inventory with suggested maintenance and a working checklist than can be provided as for the landscape maintenance crew.

Leasing/Marketing

Leasing and partnership agreements, either through the relevant City agency or through a park management entity, will select the appropriate tenants for any kiosks, café space, river concessions, and any other commercially operable spaces

within the park. The leasing agents should focus on an operator mix that supports Glendale Park's overall programming/activity goals, focuses on local businesses, has a quality/healthful product, delivers on financial objectives, and supports the needs of the surrounding neighborhood. Partnerships or City programs that work independently and/or with leasing agents to support no or low-cost activities will be important to include as regular options for Glendale Park programming.

Marketing for Glendale Park offerings should start with a dedicated website and social media accounts (primarily Instagram and Facebook) that are frequently updated with news and happenings. A dedicated online presence is the best way for visitors to find out about programs and events happening in the park and nearby public/City affairs. The website will also serve as a tool for customer service, a guide for private event permitting, a place to receive inquiries, comments, and complaints. It's important for these outlets to be the dedicated responsibility of one staff member or contractor, rather than spread to several undefined staff so this important element doesn't become neglected in favor of staff's primary responsibilities.

Programming & Activation

Programming Budget and Staffing

To support a vibrant and dynamic Glendale Regional Park, a dedicated park programming manager should be put in place, as well as a dedicated and predictable budget that grows over time through revenue development. The park should be viewed as a business, with profits and losses, except that all profits should be made with the public interest in mind and, thus, reinvested back into the park for the benefit of local residents and visitors.

The park programming manager would be an on-site Public Lands employee, but assigned specifically to Glendale Regional Park on a day-to-day basis with a flexible schedule that likely includes a five-day, Wednesday to Sunday schedule to complement active times in the park. The programming manager will be dedicated to coordinating with programming partners, interacting with park visitors, overseeing day-to-day management of facilities maintenance, and managing vendors and contractors. The ideal manager will have experience in events management, and/or marketing, communications, urban planning, and business. The programming manager should also have access to park attendants on a part-time, as needed basis during busier times in the park and special events.

As a baseline, the park should also have a dedicated programming budget that allows for a varied experience. Programming budgets are used to provide equipment, marketing, outreach, and supplies. Where budgets fall short, the park programming

manager will be able to leverage programming partners and interested groups to provide in-kind donations of time and materials, sponsorships, and other sources that reduce capital outlays. Providing a baseline budget of some amount allows the programming manager to plan accordingly and approach potential partners more efficiently. Over time, the budget hopefully grows, with revenue sources coming from a variety of potential sources: philanthropy, sponsorships, event rentals, food and beverage, programming, and government support.

Table 2: **Programming & Activation Budget Recommended Minimum**

DIRECT STAFFING COSTS		YEAR 1
On site programming manager	\$76,000	Base starting salary of \$60,000 annually. Budget includes fringe benefits.
Park attendants	\$18,200	16 hrs/wk year round, \$17.50 wage plus 25% fully loaded.
Overtime allowance	\$4,550	May also be used for discretionary bonuses
Administration / insurance	-	Assumes covered by City poliices
Equipment / supplies	\$10,000	Laptop for manager, smartphones/tablets for attendant use, general supplies
Dedicated staffing subtotal		\$108,750

HYPOTHETICAL DIRECT PROGRAMMING COSTS		YEAR 1
Arts & culture	\$80,000	Two-thirds of this cost is annual, cutting edge interactive art installations
Fitness	\$30,000	Mostly provided by free businesses seeking to market their classes
Hobbies & niche interests	\$45,000	Includes outdoor dancing, which is about one-third of the total budget
Live entertainment	\$100,000	Does not include production costs, which will be minimal
Markets & festivals	\$100,000	Allowance for self-produced events
Direct programming subtotal		\$355,000

SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAMMING COSTS		YEAR 1
Marketing	\$50,000	Limited to promotion surrounding public space programs and events
Holiday decorations	\$100,000	Allowance
Supplemental programming subtotal		\$150,000

Spectrum of Private/Public Partnership Structures



Governing Partnership & Management

Activation and programming strategies, specifically around revenue development and sponsorship opportunities, benefit greatly by the management structure that is in place. Public agencies will be able to do things the private sector can't, and vice versa. Exploring existing frameworks and establishing programming and activation guidelines within those constraints will inform optimal programming strategies.

Next Steps

Creating engaging art, forming partnerships, promoting sustainability, and enhancing the environment are some of the next actions that will take place for Glendale Regional Park.

Next Steps

To meet the rapid timeline required to open the park with publicly accessible recreation, detailed design and construction of Phase I elements will begin in August of 2022, concurrent to the adoption of the master plan. This process will entail refining specific park features and styles, as well as forming a strategy to re-purpose the old water slides into park features or artwork. Programming opportunities with community partners will continue to be developed to ensure that the park remains an active space upon opening and throughout the development and construction process.

The project team will also begin to rehabilitate the site with riparian and native vegetation to fulfill the park goals of enhancing environmental quality and improving environmental justice for the Glendale neighborhood. To support this goal, it is recommended that the project team pursue certification in a sustainability program such as SITES or another comparable program. During the master planning process, a SITES prescore assessment confirmed that the Glendale Park project meets the qualifications to pursue SITES certification. As the project consultant moves into the next design phase, this consideration should be integrated into the process to ensure that sustainable practices are adhered to and that the proper documentation is collected to pursue certification. The full SITES prescore worksheet for Glendale Regional Park is in Appendix A.