PARKS, NATURAL LANDS, URBAN FORESTRY AND TRAILS ADVISORY BOARD *of* SALT LAKE CITY

Formal Meeting
Thursday, September 1, 2022
5:00 p.m. – 7:15 p.m.
Join Via Webex: https://saltlakecity.webex.com/saltlakecity/j.php?MTID=m13eee021857d99ea202e72f2d19ddde7

Or Join at the Public Lands Administrative Building: 1965 W. 500 S. Salt Lake City, UT 84104
Upstairs Parks Training Room

Join by phone
1-408-418-9388
Access code 2482 499 1456

AGENDA

1 – Convening the Meeting	**5:00 PM**
Call to order	
Chair comments	5 mins
2 – Approval of Minutes	**5:05 PM**
Approve August 4, 2022, meeting minutes	5 mins
3 – Public Comment Period	**5:10 PM**
Verbal comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes; 15 minutes total. Written comments are welcome.	
4 – Staff Discussion and Agenda Items	**5:25 PM**
Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Update – Action Item	30 mins
5 – Board Discussion and Action Items	**5:55 PM**
N/A (Potential Recess)	20 mins
6 – GO Bond	**6:15 PM**
GO Bond Presentation – Jason Swan, Trust for Public Land	45 mins
7 – Confirmation of Next Meeting, Board Comments & Future Agenda Items	**7:00 PM**
Board subcommittee updates as needed • Trails subcommittee • Communication subcommittee	
Board comment and question period	
Next meeting: October 6, 2022	
Request for future agenda items	
8 – Adjourn	**7:15 PM**

Formal Meeting
Thursday, August 4, 2022
5:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
Join Via Webex: https://saltlakecity.webex.com/saltlakecity/j.php?MTID=mb77987d7de13150afdd5a494d03e0ae1

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Minutes (Unapproved)

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1 – Convening the Meeting	**5:00 PM**
Call to order - Brianna Binnebose - Samantha Finch - Jenny Hewson - Melanie Pehrson - CJ Whittaker - Aaron Wiley	
Chair comments Brianna Binnebose called the meeting to order and stated she did not have any chair comments but asked staff to please prompt her if she missed anything procedurally.	5 min
2 – Approval of Minutes	**5:05 PM**
Approve July 7, 2022, meeting minutes Ms. Binnebose asked if there were any corrections to the minutes. Ms. Binnebose stated a correction to the minutes where she was mistakenly listed as a member of the Glendale Park Advisory Board in lieu of Melanie Pehrson; Luke Allen recorded the correction. Samantha Finch motioned to approve the July 7, 2022, meeting minutes. CJ Whittaker seconded the motion. The minutes were approved unanimously by the Board.	5 min
3 – Public Comment Period	**5:10 PM**
Verbal comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes; 15 minutes total. Written comments are welcome. Ms. Binnebose requested that public commentors please introduce themselves with preferred pronouns for the purpose of the minutes.	

Jim Webster Jim Webster stated that they are interested in hearing the update on Miller Bird Refuge and Nature Park; the neighbors are very concerned about fire in that area. **Eugene Arnold** Eugene Arnold stated he had recently been riding their bike along the Jordan River Trail and noticed that the water is filthy with trash and tree branches piled up in the water. He expressed interest in knowing whether these issues would soon be addressed. Aaron Wiley asked the public commenter where along the Jordan River Trail they were at when they noticed the debris in the river. Mr. Arnold responded that he had been located between approximately 5th South and 9th South. He further explained that he had researched the entities involved in maintaining this space and have also seen staff conducting unhoused camp abatements. At one of the camp abatements, Mr. Arnold asked staff whether they cleaned up the river, to which a staff person replied that they had used to, but at one point had come across a deceased body in the river, whereupon that level of river maintenance had stopped. Mr. Arnold continued, saying he had then walked down to Backman Elementary and noticed the new bridge in the area and learned about the open classroom being built in that space, and had then run into new Park Rangers in the area and had spoken with them, and concluded their statement. Ms. Binnebose thanked Mr. Arnold for sharing their experience along Jordan River Parkway with the board and inquired whether there was any further public comment. Seeing none, Ms. Binnebose moved onto the next agenda item.	
4 – Staff Discussion and Agenda Items	**5:25 PM**
Seven Greenways Vision Plan Update – Brian Tonetti Brian Tonetti introduced himself to the Board. Mr. Tonetti works for the nonprofit Seven Canyons Trust, an organization working to uncover and restore the buried and impaired creeks in Salt Lake Valley. Mr. Tonetti explained that Seven Canyons Trust has been working for the past two years on a regional vision plan called the Seven Greenways Vision Plan (the Plan), referencing his presentation to the board. The Plan's mission is to inspire a common vision over the next 100 years to revitalize our waterways, connecting people to our greenways throughout the Salt Lake Valley. The organization had partnered with each of the eight municipalities that border Salt Lake County streams, who all provided matching funds and support for their projects, including Salt Lake City. All eight mayors, including Mayor Erin Mendenhall, have signed the vision plan.	10 min

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Over the past two years, the organization's community engagement around the vision plan has included a regional community survey, pop-up workshops, and an online mapping platform. Mr. Tonetti explained that he would be providing the board with the organization's pathways to implementation presentation and that the best way to engage with the plan is via the organization's website at sevengreenwaysvisionplan.org.

The organization identified 21 different opportunity areas in Salt Lake Valley throughout the Plan. Five of these opportunity areas are "big ideas," which illustrate possibilities when applying the goals in a transformational way; two of these big ideas are in Salt Lake City.

Water, nature, community, recreation, and urban are the five core elements throughout the plan, amongst which the opportunities were organized. The opportunities are then further organized among increments of time, including 10 to 20-year opportunities that are more short-term and 100-year opportunities that take a lifetime to implement.

The first opportunity for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled North Temple and is designated as a 10-year water opportunity. This opportunity includes daylighting – or uncovering and restoring – City Creek along North Temple, create a trail connection to the Folsom Corridor, and to integrate green infrastructure to control urban runoff. Mr. Tonetti explained that if this opportunity area interests the Board and the City as a partner, the suggested next step would be for the City to inventory parcels adjacent to the corridor, prioritize purchase of properties or easements to facilitate the goals, meet with the LDS Church, Gateway Mall, and other interested landowners to facilitate partnerships that will make the goal happen, to culturally daylight the area via art and signage, and to create a policy that requires or incentivizes developers along this stretch to contribute to the goals.

The second opportunity for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Folsom Corridor and is designated as a 10-year community opportunity. This opportunity includes revitalizing a rail corridor into a multi-use trail and daylight City Creek, connecting east and west-side neighborhoods.

The third opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Bonneville Shoreline Trail to Miller Park and is designated as a 10-year recreation opportunity. This opportunity includes creating a trail connection between public spaces along Red Butte Creek, forming partnerships with the University of Utah for research, and creating angling opportunities at key locations along the creek.

The fourth opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Bonneville Golf Course and is designated as a 10-year nature opportunity. This opportunity includes creating a protected trail connection along Emigration Creek, restoring riparian habitat and the floodplain, replacing or removing aging infrastructure, and stabilizing streambanks.

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The fifth opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Wasatch Hollow to Westminster and is designated as a 10-year recreation opportunity. This opportunity includes creating a trail connection between public spaces along Emigration Creek, forming partnerships with Westminster for research, and creating angling opportunities at key locations. Mr. Tonetti explained that this opportunity is also one of the Plan's "big ideas."

Mr. Tonetti went onto present the five strategies for implementing the fifth opportunity, Wasatch Hollow to Westminster, which consists of partnering with community institutions for education and stewardship of the creek, restore riparian habitat and stream meanders, recreate a floodplain and create opportunities for fishing, link a trail through existing parks and open space, reimagine Allen Park as a space for art and community programming, and connect Emigration Creek Trail to the McClelland Trail.

Mr. Tonetti also explained the next steps for Wasatch Hollow to Westminster and invited the Board to attend Seven Canyons Trust's five walks during the rest of the summer that will cover the "big ideas" outline in the Plan, of which there are two in Salt Lake City. The recreational big idea walk is scheduled for 6pm on September 15, starting at Wasatch Hollow and finishing at Allen Park. The water big idea walk is scheduled for 6pm on September 29, starting at City Creek Park and ending on Second West. All may be found online at sevengreenwaysvisionplan.org/walks.

Mr. Tonetti then returned to presenting the remaining opportunity areas for Salt Lake City.

The sixth opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Herman Franks Park and is designated as a 100-year water opportunity. This opportunity includes daylighting Emigration Creek to activate and enhance the park space, creating a community amenity, and improving connectivity to Liberty Park through a trail and signage.

The seventh opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Sugar House and is designated as a 10-year community opportunity. This opportunity culturally includes daylighting Parley's Creek through signage and are in the Sugar House neighborhood of Salt Lake City.

The eighth opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled Ballpark and is designated as a 100-year urban opportunity. This opportunity includes daylighting Red Butte, Emigration, and Parleys Creeks and increasing the urban forest as Salt Lake City's Ballpark neighborhood experiences growth and redevelopment.

The ninth opportunity area for Salt Lake City in the Plan is titled 1300 South and is designated as a 100-year water opportunity. This opportunity includes daylighting Red Butte, Emigration, and Parleys Creeks east of the Three Creeks Confluence along 1300 South, enhancing east-west connections to the Jordan River.

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Mr. Tonetti then briefly covered the "Toolbox" area of the Plan, which can also be found online. The tools included:

- Best Management Practices
- Design Guidelines
- Funding
- Policy Recommendations
- Partnerships

Mr. Tonetti expanded upon the Policy Recommendations tool, which included:

- City master plan alignment
- Riparian corridor ordinance
- Using development time when a site is already undergoing disturbance to implement some of these opportunities
- Creek-friendly certification to recognize folks for spearheading opportunities
- Transfer of Development Rights
- Property Acquisition

Brian completed his presentation and asked the Board if there were any questions.

Ms. Binnebose asked for more information on the "funding" tool in the Plan. Mr. Tonetti responded that it really depends on the project: the City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) process is one example, but to really speak in-depth about funding, we need a project to align with the funding tool. Ms. Binnebose and Mr. Tonetti then went on to discuss property acquisition's potential role within future opportunities, including land trusts and easements.

Ms. Finch inquired about the past success and experiences regarding the partnerships that Seven Canyons Trust has with all types of entities. Mr. Tonetti responded with one 2014 example of partnering with a group of students, including Mr. Tonetti himself, that ended up serving as the vision plan that ended up creating the nonprofit Seven Canyons Trust. Within that original vision plan, Three Creeks Confluence was a highlighted opportunity that was presented to the City Council at that time, whereupon the opportunity came to fruition over the course of the past seven years.

Melanie Pehrson asked what the benefit of daylighting waterways is. Mr. Tonetti stated there are water quality benefits with taking water out of a concrete pipe, exposing it to the natural light and UV rays where vegetation can then grow alongside the waterway and filter the pollutants from the water and air, and serve as beneficial for wildlife. Lastly, removing water from an enclosed concrete canal also provides flood mitigation and recreation opportunities.

Jenny Hewson asked the following question: Is this being done in other cities? In the stakeholder process, are different stakeholders generally positive (given the potential impacts during the implementation)? Mr. Tonetti replied that yes, this is being replicated in other cities and that Seven Canyons Trust has so far received very positive feedback throughout all eight municipalities.

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Ms. Finch asked whether Mr. Tonetti could describe the different types of stakeholders who might express concern over these types of projects versus those who are proponents of them. Mr. Tonetti replied that the largest concern is that these typed of projects are a very expensive process; for example, a recent study by the Rocky Mountain Institute found that stream daylighting per linear foot costs approximately $1,000. Considering there are 21 miles of buried streams in Salt Lake City, the costs add up quickly. Mr. Tonetti expressed that Seven Canyons Trust believes the benefits of daylighting projects far outweigh the costs, so much of this comes down to political will and finding a champion at the local government level. On an individual level, Mr. Tonetti described the biggest concern being safety: there is a large *perceived* risk of exposing a creek channel, as an even bigger *real-life* risk that urban dwellers deal with daily are heavily trafficked roadways. Mr. Tonetti also mentioned the comprehensive FAQ page on the Vision Plan for further information. Ms. Finch asked whether the cost was going to be borne by private donations. Mr. Tonetti responded that the funding could be covered by various sources: private, federal, local, and so forth. He then provided another example from Kalamazoo, Michigan, of a stream daylighting project where a large amphitheater was also installed and ended up generating the city $12 million in revenue, covering the costs of the project in one year's time. Mr. Tonetti's point is, if we are just talking about monetary costs, these projects tend to generate economic development in surrounding areas, increased property values adjacent to the projects, while also contributing many benefits to the community and environment. Ms. Binnebose thanked Mr. Tonetti for his presentation and time and moved on to the next agenda item.	
Capital Investment and Deferred Maintenance Spending – Tyler Murdock Tyler Murdock, Public Lands Department Deputy Director – Planning and Ecological Services, encouraged Board members to attend the Big Ideas Walks with Seven Canyons Trust in the coming months. Mr. Murdock stated that, in response to Board member Ginger Cannon's request, he was here to present to the Board the beginning analysis of how Public Lands has historically allocated funding through the CIP process, the Deferred Maintenance Program, and through the Department's annual operating budget how those funds are spent across the City. Mr. Murdock stated that, while there is a narrative that Westside parks have been historically underfunded, the Department is still parsing together data pertaining to its operational spending so that everyone has a more complete picture. Mr. Murdock introduced Owen Koppe an intern who has been working with the Department for the past three months to collect and analyze data regarding how the Department is spending money per Salt Lake City district from an equity lens.	ue

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Mr. Koppe introduced himself as an Equity Analytics Intern in the Parks Division and provided some background for the Capital Investment and Deferred Maintenance Spending presentation by Mr. Murdock.

Mr. Koppe expressed the uniqueness of Salt Lake City as managing a lot of open space, most of which is in the Eastside districts of SLC. Owen emphasized that instead of thinking about public lands maintenance simply in terms of acreage, it's important to note that those districts with the most acreage – which are Districts 3 and 6 with large open spaces – do not require as much attention and maintenance as other parks since they are undeveloped spaces. For example, some parks have more major features and structures to maintain, and thus will need more funding because there are more assets to maintain at these parks. Mr. Koppe stated that the two districts which house Westside parks – Districts 1 and 2 – have as many park structures as the four Eastside districts combined. When considering equitable distribution, it is also key to note that Westside parks contain more structures and amenities that require attention and maintenance than Eastside parks do.

Mr. Murdock stated that when Mr. Koppe finalizes his report in September around operational expenditures, they will return to the Board to present that as well. Mr. Murdock then provided examples of park amenities, such as drinking fountains, park benches, athletic courts, and fences.

Ms. Pehrson asked how the acreage in each Council district compared to the total amount of amenities found within each Council district's parks.

Owen replied that he believes the Westside districts have roughly 60,000 residents while the Eastside districts have approximately 100,000.

Mr. Murdock began to present the CIP data broken down annually by city council district. The larger outliers on the graph represent recent big project acquisitions such as Allen Park, Three Creeks Confluence, and the Glendale Regional Park.

Ms. Binnebose asked whether the tracking includes annual averages for what is being spent, such as median expenditures. Mr. Murdock replied that the majority of what the Public Lands crews does is operational, and that much of the data analysis is preliminary due to the type of tracking that the Department has historically conducted.

Mr. Murdock then began presenting on Deferred Maintenance spending by district, emphasizing that the deferred maintenance fees come from the General Fund, whereas CIP funding are dedicated specifically to Parks. The graph outlined deferred maintenance funding expenditures since 2015 by council district.

Mr. Murdock once again reminded the Board that these graphs do not include operational expenses.

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Ms. Finch asked whether Allen Park was CIP funds; Mr. Murdock replied that it was in part impact fees that funded Allen Park, which is the CIP process and which his presented graphs were illustrating. The Board expressed interest in having Owen and Mr. Murdock return when there was more data to present. Ms. Pehrson asked how the data is collected. Owen replied that the CIP and deferred maintenance data is mostly collected from the Public Lands Planning Team and the operational data from Cartegraph. Mr. Murdock stated that folks may find CIP logs online on the City Council website. Ms. Finch asked Mr. Murdock his interpretation of the data and the story it's telling so far. Mr. Murdock replied that he is also interested in understanding amount of service funding per area and mentioned Council District 4 – the downtown area – as an outlier in the data in terms of an area not receiving as much attention as others. Ms. Binnebose mentioned that it also might be good for the Board to see the average age of amenities in relation to spending. Carmen Bailey, Public Lands Deputy Director of Operations, added that the data is also not telling the story of time and money spent on responding to vandalism within parks. Mr. Murdock and Ms. Bailey also mentioned the Capital Asset Management Plan. The Board thanked Mr. Murdock and Owen for his time and presentation and Ms. Binnebose moved onto the next agenda item.	
Miller Park Update – Tyler Murdock Mr. Murdock explained that of the two update areas – management and capital improvement projects – he would be focusing mostly on management in today's presentation. Mr. Murdock went on to explain that, in terms of vegetation, Public Lands has increased its monitoring of vegetation in Miller Park and has hired an environmental consultant to conduct surveys and monitoring throughout the summer. The Department expects a deliverable from the consultant that provides a better understanding of Miller Park vegetation needs in September. Mr. Murdock stated that his presentation today would focus on two primary updates: management and the capital improvement project, of which he would be mainly focusing on the management update. He also mentioned that Public Lands is on the Yalecrest Community Council agenda in September to discuss the CIP aspect of Miller Park. Mr. Murdock explained that, in response to community feedback and concern, the Public Lands Department has been focused on increased monitoring of Miller Park vegetation through the hiring of an environmental consultant and community surveys.	5 min

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The Department expects a deliverable from the environmental consultant sometime in September that provides a better understanding of the vegetation.

The second item that the Department has been working on is a vegetation management plan review due to community concerns related to chemical herbaceous and woody treatment and removal within Miller Park. Mr. Murdock explained that the Department uses two documents to guide Miller Park and open spaces managed. One of those is the Noxious Weed Management Plan that was completed by SWCA in 2012, who has been rehired to perform a review of that 2012 plan for the Department, which is expected to be finalized in October and will help guide the Department's annual operating management plan in Miller Park. Mr. Murdock added that he is hopeful that this review will provide the Department with clear vegetation targets and metrics and then share those with the community about Miller Park as well as all City-managed open spaces.

Mr. Murdock addressed the fire concerns related to Miller Park that were previously shared by public commenter Jim Webster. Currently, Salt Lake City Public Lands is trying to navigate and balance leaving some woody debris for habitat purposes for birds and wildlife while also mitigating the fire risk. Mr. Murdock stated that the Department has met numerous times with the Fire Department, who has been supportive of this management approach; the Department will also be meeting with the Fire Department on August 17 to walk the site again, assess the condition, and identify potential risk and shift the management approach if deemed necessary. One concern that has been raised to Mr. Murdock and the Department is the formulation of several debris piles in Miller Park right now. Mr. Murdock affirmed that these debris piles have not been formed by Public Lands crews and that the Department does not know who is constructing these piles. Mr. Murdock stated that he is aware of Rocky Mountain Power doing a lot of cutting on easements that they have within Miller Park, and that may be a potential source. Regardless, he recognizes that these are potential fire hazards, and that the Department is trying to figure out who is making the debris piles.

Ms. Binnebose commented on the innate challenge between managing at least two competing interests that the Department must deal with, which is fire mitigation and habitat preservation. Mr. Murdock confirmed that this is a challenge the Department faces with all its open spaces. He also addressed the community skepticism of past environmental consultants, stating that he understands this, and would like to reach out to Tracy Aviary and other trusted environmental community-based organizations to review the plans and solicit feedback from them as well.

CJ Whittaker asked if it was true that there is currently not consensus on what vegetation is invasive or not in Miller Park and in relation to that, which vegetation is holding the riverbanks together and which is not, and how do we manage that? As far as Mr. Whittaker has been hearing, there seems to be some disagreement between university professors and the City about what is invasive. Mr. Murdock responded that he presumes Mr. Whittaker is referring to Black Locust Tree. With regards to the species, that is one specific example of something the City is asking the environmental

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consultant to review. Mr. Murdock explained that, since 2014 and prior to his tenure with the City, the City has taken the stance that Black Locusts were behaving in an invasive manner, and they have been actively removing them since 2014. Mr. Murdock stated that he believes a question that needs to be addressed is, "What species are behaving in a way that is crowding out other species? "and then determine a vegetation makeup that would be ideal to stabilize the riverbank slopes. These are questions that the Department is addressing with SWCA. Then, to the question of structural stabilization, Mr. Murdock replied that he recognizes the options here as being stabilizing the steep banks with vegetation, which is the preferred manner, or building costly structures to do the stabilizing. Mr. Whittaker thanked Mr. Murdock and stated that his questions were answered. Ms. Finch asked if there was anything specific to Miller Park that makes it more prone to fire danger than other spaces within the city. Mr. Murdock replied that there is probably also significant fire danger at Allen Park, but specifically the natural riparian areas comprised by Miller Park and Wasatch Hollow is the management approach that the City takes in those areas, for if they're natural bird preserves, the City takes a hands-off approach due to wildlife habitat. This is different than in well-manicured public parks such as Memory Grove, Mr. Murdock explained. Ms. Binnebose also surmised that Miller Park's proximity to urban built areas, infrastructure, and utilities, also might make it more prone to fire risk. Mr. Murdock also added that the Department has really good communication with the Community Council right now and is working on several volunteer-based events throughout the space. The challenge remains identifying good areas for irrigation within Miller Park. Ms. Binnebose confirmed that the Board would appreciate receiving another follow-up from staff on Miller Park, to which Mr. Murdock replied that he is happy to continue providing updates to the Board and suggested providing updates in time with the updated plan that SWVCA is working on, which will then inform the Department's updates of its annual operation and maintenance plan. Once the Department can then share the updated annual operation and maintenance plan with fellow community groups for their feedback, that will be a key time to return with an update (approximately September).	
Continued Discussion of Draft Ordinance Amendment to Section 2.94.040 of the Salt Lake City Code – Ashley Cleveland – Potential Action Item Ashley Cleveland, Deputy Director of Community Outreach for the Mayor, stated that she is reporting back to the Board on the follow-up meetings that she had with PNUT Board members regarding this agenda item and the draft of amendment to Section 2.94.040. Ms. Cleveland stated that the largest edit to that draft amendment that Board members wanted was an addition of two at-large members to the Board's composition, for a total of 13 members. Ms. Cleveland stated that she has applied the Board's edits to the draft amendments.	10 min

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Ms. Cleveland said that she appreciated the Board's time on this matter and would like it to go onto the City Council for their approval. Luke Allen informed that Board that the change Ms. Cleveland is referring to is on line 19 of the draft amendment. Ms. Binnebose thanked Ms. Cleveland for allowing her and Board member Ginger Cannon to learn more from Ms. Cleveland on this issue. Ms. Binnebose then posed the question to the Board whether they vote on the draft amendment during this meeting since they barely have a quorum. Ms. Hewson asked if she could have a copy of the draft amendment in question, to which Mr. Allen replied that he had just emailed a copy to members a few moments ago. Mr. Allen further explained that it is up to the Board what action they want to take on this draft amendment. Ms. Binnebose asked Ms. Cleveland what her timeline was for the amendment. Ms. Cleveland stated that she is happy with the support she's received from the PNUT Board and provided some timeline options to the Board regarding Indigenous Heritage Month (November) and further community engagement meetings she'll be having. Ms. Cleveland asked staff that if the draft amendment were to be approved as-is in today's meeting by the PNUT Board and Indigenous appointees asked whether some changes could be made to the draft if that would be inconvenient. Mr. Allen and Mr. Murdock stated that staff are happy to work with the Board on whatever is decided. Ms. Cleveland then responded that the Board could approve the draft and she would be happy to invite PNUT Board members to community engagements she is conducting over the next couple of months and then further discuss when they want to take it to City Council. Ms. Pehrson asked whether there was any reason to wait. Ms. Cleveland responded that no, it is up to the Board. M. Pehrson motioned to approve the draft Ordinance Amendment to Section 2.94.040 of the Salt Lake City Code as revised. Ms. Finch seconded the motion. Mr. Whittaker responded in the chat that he was unable to fully hear what was happening due to a poor internet connection. Mr. Allen informed Mr. Whittaker the action that the Board was about to take, to which both Mr. Whittaker and Ms. Hewson typed into the chat that they approved the pending motion. The Board unanimously approved the draft ordinance amendment as revised. Ms. Cleveland and the Board expressed gratitude to one another, and Ms. Binnebose moved onto the next agenda item.	
5 – Board Discussion and Action Items	**6:05 PM**
N/A	N/A

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6 – Confirmation of Next Meeting, Board Comments & Future Agenda Items	6:05 PM
Board subcommittee updates as needed • Trails subcommittee Ms. Binnebose asked Mr. Whittaker if he had anything to report from Trails. Ms. Hewson noted that Mr. Whittaker had typed into the chat that he was still having connection issues. Ms. Hewson, who also serves on the Trails subcommittee, added that the Greater Avenues Community Council met last month and there was a three-way presentation with a good question and answer portion during the meeting where Mr. Murdock, SLC Trail Alliance, and Save our Foothills each presented, and Board member Phil Carroll facilitated. Ms. Hewson added that the presentation really highlighted areas where all the groups can work together and overall that the meeting was greatly helpful. • Communication subcommittee Ms. Binnebose stated that Mr. Allen had spoken with the IT Department on a file sharing system for better access points as well as promoting continuity for the Board. Ms. Binnebose mentioned that this would also allow Board members to maintain some privacy as they would not have to engage with community members via their personal email addresses. Ms. Binnebose also announced on behalf of Mr. Allen that the Department will be bringing on another staff person to act as a liaison for the PNUT Board; this person will be able to support the Board with developing a communications plan and other items. Mr. Allen stated that he would probably be reaching out to Board members for optional bios and pictures to place on the PNUT Board webpage, which may help with community engagement. He added that he and the communications subcommittee are also working on making the meetings more accessible and approachable, be it via livestreaming the meetings or other means.	
Board comment and question period Ms. Finch thanked Eugene (public commenter) for attending this month's meeting and invited them to return for future meetings. Ms. Finch also explained some of the common practices and protocols (decorum) of the Board, including not addressing public comments during the public comment period, but preserving that space for the Board Comment and Question Period of the agenda. Ms. Finch also recommended a few more groups and organizations, such as the Jordan River Commission, that address the Jordan River area and hold volunteer cleanup events.	

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Mr. Murdock and Mr. Allen also mentioned that the Board holds volunteer debris cleanup of the Jordan River when properly staffed, and there is one cleanup event on Saturday, August 6th starting at Three Creeks Confluence.

Mr. Murdock also added that the Department has a contractor that began work doing in-river tree debris removal on Monday, August 1. They started around 1700 South, will backtrack to 2100 South, then will work their way Northward for the rest of the month doing this work.

Ms. Binnebose provided an update from her District, from the last Liberty Wells Community Council Meeting. She stated that during that meeting, the council spent a very large chunk of time trying to answer questions on the new Park Rangers Program; there is very little information on the Public Lands website that details this program right now. Ms. Bailey asked for specific questions, and Ms. Binnebose listed them as follows:

- What is the purpose of the Ranger program?
- If the Rangers are not law enforcement, how is funding towards these positions beneficial to the public?
- Will there be more information eventually listed on the website?

Ms. Bailey responded that the Department had indeed been cautious about putting out too much information due to the Rangers undergoing extensive training and not being in full uniform yet. She then listed a few examples of the training currently happening. Ms. Binnebose asked if there are other Parks staff within the Department who could begin making the rounds to Community Councils and present about the overall purpose of the Ranger Program while the Rangers are still receiving training and preparation. Ms. Bailey responded that she is still working on hiring a new Park Ranger manager to be the face of the program, but that the Department doesn't necessarily have to wait for that person to be hired if folks desire a quicker response.

Mr. Allen also mentioned that the Department is working on a Park Rangers press conference plus an SLC TV video brief on the program for the near future. Ms. Binnebose asked if Mr. Allen could inform the Board of the dates and times of these upcoming activities.

Mr. Allen also requested specific questions from the Board so that the Department can ensure that future coverage of the Park Rangers Program addresses those questions.

Next meeting: September 1, 2022

Request for future agenda item
Mr. Murdock suggested that a future agenda item for the Board might be the General Obligation Bond ballot outcome that is on the City Council's agenda for August 16th.

Mr. Murdock added that the final Glendale Regional Park Master Plan would also be another good agenda item for the September meeting.

7 – Adjourn	**6:30 PM**

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Ms. Finch motioned to adjourn the August PNUT Board Advisory Meeting. The motion to adjourn the meeting passed unanimously.	

* INSERT Chat Comments *

from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 5:30 PM

Phenomenal process: Is this being done in other cities? In the stakeholder process, are different stakeholders generally positive (given the potential impacts during the implementation)? Creek-friendly certification sounds fabulous!

from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 5:58 PM

I think this is incredibly helpful

from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 6:21 PM

Luke, I didn't see this in the packet - did I miss it?

from Allen, Luke to everyone: 6:21 PM

I just emailed it to you a few minutes ago, sorry for the delay!

from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 6:21 PM

thank you much

from Cleveland, Ashley to everyone: 6:22 PM

Hey Jenny!

from Cleveland, Ashley to everyone: 6:22 PM

<3

from Cleveland, Ashley to everyone: 6:25 PM

Lovely! Go 2.94!

from CJ to everyone: 6:25 PM

I can't really hear what's going on

from CJ to everyone: 6:25 PM

my connection is very bad

from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 6:25 PM

I approve

from CJ to everyone: 6:26 PM

I votte to approve

from Cleveland, Ashley to everyone: 6:26 PM

CJ- hugs!

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from Jenny Hewson NASA ESDIS/SSAI to everyone: 6:26 PM

And I appreciate all the work on this

from CJ to everyone: 6:26 PM

you all sounds like robots. hahahaha

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Public Lands
Parks | Trails & Natural Lands | Urban Forestry | Golf

Staff Responses to Public Comments from the August 4, 2022, PNUT Board Meeting

Verbal comments are limited to no more than 3 minutes; 15 minutes total. Written comments are welcome.

Jim Webster

Jim Webster stated that they are interested in hearing the update on Miller Bird Refuge and Nature Park; the neighbors are very concerned about fire in that area.

Staff Response:

We are aware of this concern and issue. This pile has been accumulating throughout the year and our crews have removed it on at least one occasion this summer. We are not sure who is placing the material at this location.

Meeting Yalecrest CC members: Our Deputy Director Tyler Murdock (Tyler) met on site last week with Tom Lund and Jim of the Yalecrest community to discuss this and the past CIP application. Tyler agreed, that leaving large piles of downed branches is certainly not what we want to see happening in our public spaces. We do however want to leave some woody debris within our natural areas for habitat and wildlife purposes. Tyler discussed this management approach with Tom and Jim. Tom agreed with this and volunteered to help the City share this message to discourage future piles from accumulating.

We also met last week with Lisa Demmings of SLC Fire to discuss this approach. SLC fire is supportive of this and expressed no concerns about this approach contributing significantly to the fire risk within Miller Park. We discussed several other strategies that our maintenance team can be doing in Miller Park, including reducing ladder fuels, but leaving some woody debris throughout the preserve is something we still plan to do in Miller Park and all natural areas throughout the City.

Next Steps: Our crews will remove this current pile in the coming weeks. We also plan to place signage and work with the Community Council to help share messaging that future piles, placed without authorization of the City, will be redistributed throughout the preserve. Once we have some messaging prepared on this, Tyler can share with the Community Council. We discussed this solution last week during our walk with Jim and Tom so both are aware of this.

During our walk with SLC Fire last week, they also mentioned that they provide a free service to come to any resident interested in reducing wildfire risk that lives near natural areas within the City. To date, no residents along Miller Park have requested this service, but Tyler thinks it is an excellent resource that we can share with residents along both Miller Park or any other natural area in the City. Once Tyler receives more information from SLC Fire Tyler can share with you both so you can share with concerned residents.

Eugene Arnold

Eugene Arnold stated he had recently been riding their bike along the Jordan River Trail and noticed that the water is filthy with trash and tree branches piled up in the water. He expressed interest in knowing whether these issues would soon be addressed.

Staff Response:

Salt Lake City Department of Public Lands has dedicated funds to remove certain trees and other organic matter and debris waste from the Jordan River Water Trail corridor to enhance safe and accessible non-motorized watercraft navigation while minimizing bank erosion and strengthening bank stability. The Salt Lake City segment of the Jordan River (approx. 2100 South to 2400 North) currently has years-worth of deferred maintenance in its water corridor and is eager to complete this task for the health of our environment and communities.

Salt Lake City awarded this contract to Diamond Tree Experts based on their experience with high quality urban forest maintenance, their robust inventory of equipment and vehicles that will be required to safely enter the river corridor with minimum impact, and their sustainable green waste processes. Diamond will be using the paved Jordan River Trail on the east bank of the river as its primary access and staging areas.

Public Lands staff and the Diamond team have inspected the entire SLC segment of the river to identify trees, deadfall, branches, and debris to be removed. This work started on August 1 and may continue for 2-3 months. Work began from the south and they will continue north to the Davis County line with the priority of clearing unattached organic and waste debris in the streambed as well as any live trees or branches prohibiting safe navigation of the river.

Stumps will be left in the riverbanks to minimize erosion unless they are a risk to public safety. Once completed, Diamond will return to the south to sweep the river once again with the goal of clearing the canopy above the water up to 6 feet.

The work will be completed south to north, in flow with the river, so as the river clears up, loose debris will flow freely farther downstream. Salt Lake County has an in-river garbage and debris collection boom located at 1200 North in the Jordan River. Garbage is collected at this location and hauled to the landfill, so it does not enter the Great Salt Lake.

Be sure to check out the Jordan River Water Trail Tree & Debris Removal project page for updates and progress photos of this project.

Memorandum

To: Parks, Natural Lands, Urban Forestry, & Trails Advisory Board
From: Katherine Maus, Public Lands Planner
Date: August 25, 2022
Re: Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Update

Background:

Public Lands is finalizing a master plan to guide development of the 17-acre Glendale Regional Park site, formerly known as Raging Waters. Demolition will continue throughout the summer, and a portion of the park must be open to public recreation by April 2024 to meet the requirements of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (https://www.nps.gov/subjects/lwcf/index.html). To meet this deadline, The City is moving forward with Glendale Park Phase I implementation and is in the process of selecting a consultant to develop detailed design for Phase I with construction of site improvements to follow. The purpose of this particular briefing is to share the preferred Glendale Regional Park Site Plan and Master Plan to the PNUT Board for endorsement as the plan moves through the adoption process.

The project team has been working to develop the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan since 2021, which will provide the guiding vision and design for the future of the old water park site and establish a framework to guide development and programming of the site into the future. The plan relies heavily on Glendale community input and is aimed at representing the unique and diverse culture of the Glendale Community while also including amenities that will create a regional draw for residents of Salt Lake City. The project team has worked closely with project stakeholders, neighborhood residents, community partners and students at Glendale Middle and Mountain View Elementary Schools to create a community-supported vision that reflects the Glendale neighborhood's rich heritage. Over 1300 people responded to a city-wide survey, bringing the total participant count for the project to nearly 1700.

Key elements of the master plan were informed by public input and include:

- **Community Gathering and Event Spaces** – a promenade/community plaza spanning the north central gateway, an event stage and lawn, smaller pavilions and picnic lawns and a riverside beach and boardwalk.
- **Play Places for Everyone** - hiking, walking and paved trails, an all-ages and abilities playground, climbing features, multi-use sport courts, dog park, and sledding hill.
- **Places to Enjoy the Water** - a splash pad, kayak rental, access to the Jordan River for recreation, boat dock and ramp, and an outdoor pool.
- **Places to Wheel Around** - an ice/roller skating ribbon, skateboarding area and bike trails.

Public Process:

Community engagement for the master plan used a multi-pronged approach including youth and stakeholder engagement, development of a community advisory committee, online survey and public open house, along with in-person engagement events. The public process began with robust engagement with the Glendale Community and then broadened to a citywide engagement effort. A detailed description of the public engagement efforts can be found at https://www.slc.gov/parks/parks-division/glendale-waterpark/.

In brief, the engagement process consisted of three engagement windows:

Public Engagement Window 1:
The first public engagement window prioritized neighborhood and community stakeholder engagement to ensure the community voice was the guide in establishing the initial vision. Considering the predominately younger population in this area, the project team focused on Glendale Middle School and Mountain View Elementary School students and families, while also engaging community leaders and the Glendale Neighborhood Council. The project team met multiple times with the students, engaged in design charettes and used the direction we received from these 130 students to guide initial plan alternative design. The project team also attended and held several in-person events with the Glendale community and created a Community Advisory Committee (CAC) specifically for this plan creation. The CAC was comprised of members who are considered leaders in the Glendale community and represented a variety of community organizations, businesses and affiliations specifically in the Glendale community. The members of the CAC provided key feedback on the project mission, goals, engagement process and vision for the park and shared information about the planning process with their community. The engagement from Window 1 drove the development of two concept alternatives.

Public Engagement Window 2:
The two concept alternatives were shared with the public and with City Council. The project team kicked-off broad, citywide public engagement with an open house hosted at the Glendale and Parkview Community Learning Center to open a survey. Residents of Glendale, members of the CAC and the city at large attended the event to orient themselves to the plans. Over 1360 people citywide participated in the survey which informed the development of the final preferred plan for the site. The preferred plan includes community-prioritized features from each of the two concept plans. The project team met again with the CAC to review engagement results and get feedback before moving forward with the final preferred plan.

Public Engagement Window 3:
The third and final window included sharing out of the final preferred plan for the site with the Parks, Natural Lands, Urban Forestry and Trails Advisory Board (PNUT Board), the CAC and Glendale Neighborhood Council. The final preferred plan will be shared with the public in July 2022, with the master plan to follow upon adoption by City Council. The project team will seek formal adoption of the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan by City Council in Summer 2022.

Please see below for additional details on engagement events, descriptions, and participation.

Updated Public Engagement Calendar

Public Engagement Events	Notes	Time Period
Community and Neighborhood Department Survey	,500 Respondents-- Public Survey through the department of Community and Neighborhoods to gauge public interest in the future f the park ttps://www.slc.gov/can/cares/waterpark/	020
LC Waterpark Commemoration urvey Report	841 Respondents—Public Survey to gauge interest in demolition nd re-development of the park. ttps://www.slc.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Water-Park-urvey-Report-Nov-2020.pdf	020
lendale Community Council isioning Exercise	1 Participants and 3 Community Council Members visioning a otential future for the site	021
nitiation of Formal Planning Process y Public Lands department	ublic Lands initiates a formal city engagement and planning process or the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan supported by Design Vorkshop as project consultant.	pring/ Summer 021
xternal Stakeholder Engagement: Community Events	arents and students were asked at three community events which lements from past surveys should be included in the park. Events ncluded: Morning Coffee with 20 respondents; Glendale Scare Fair vith around 50 respondents; Hartland 4 Youth and Family Event with 0 respondents	all 2021
xternal Stakeholder Engagement: lendale Middle School and Mountain iew Elementary	esign exercises were led with 88 middle school and 40 fifth grade tudents to gather feedback and input on the future design of the site. he process included on-site meetings with 88 Glendale Middle chool, "Place-It" activity with University Neighborhood Partners, nd collage creation. ttps://multicultural.utah.gov/glendale-youth-as-placemakers/	all 2021
Community Advisory Committee Meeting 1	A CAC was created to ensure neighborhood representation in the referred plan and final master plan documents. These stakeholder neetings ensured engagement with westside communities. The first neeting oriented participants to the project and asked for general mpressions on the project.	anuary 2022
Community Advisory Committee ngagement Meeting 2	his meeting presented two conceptual ideas for the park and sought pecific feedback on the ideas and amenities for the future site.	ebruary 2022
Plan Your Park" in-person Open ouse and engagement event at Community Learning Center	roject team worked with Glendale Community Council to host an vent with over 100 attendees to share with the community the oncepts that have been generated so far and to launch a public urvey.	arch 16, 2022
nline Survey	ublic survey to gather broader feedback on amenities and concept lternatives receiving 1361 responses.	arch 16, 022- April 16, 022
Community Advisory Committee ngagement Meeting 3	his meeting shared the results of the broader survey with the Committee and solicit feedback and impressions on the data.	pril 12, 2022
Community Advisory Committee ngagement Meeting 4	inal preferred plan sharing and feedback from the CAC, as well as xplanation of Phase 1	ay 31, 2022
resentation to Glendale Neighborhood ouncil	haring of public process and phase 1 implementation projects, meline and budget	un 15, 2022
UTURE ENGAGEMENT: Preferred lan Confirmation	onfirm final preferred plan and share with the public.	uly 2022
UTURE ENGAGEMENT: Master lan presentation and adoption	resentation of preferred plan and Master Plan document to City ouncil for adoption.	uly 2022

Considerations:

The site plan illustrates the full buildout of the 17-acre site and includes programs and amenities prioritized through public engagement. Development of the full site will require multiple phases, defined by future funding allocations. The consultant team proposed a series of phases that represent a strategic development of the site. Detailed design of each phase will refine the design, construction materials, site character, maintenance requirements, and construction costs. Additionally, specific proposed improvements (such as an outdoor pool) will require additional feasibility studies as well as collaboration with community partners and other City departments and divisions. Recommendations for addressing considerations of the preferred plan

are included in the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan draft document Later this summer.

Master Plan Review:

This master plan explores how this site design reflects the community, restores the site as an ecological asset, and makes recommendations regarding operations, site management, programming, and maintenance. The plan also dives into how the park will fulfill the established goals, including the park vision being led by the community, providing opportunities for safe community gathering and programming, completing the regional connection of open space along the river and enhancing access to nature, and finally improving environmental quality and justice.

The plan includes improvements to site access with proposed recommendations for new connections, trails, public transportation access and access across 1700 South. It highlights the ecology of the site and unique characteristics the Jordan River provides, and how the site might be impacted by future climate changes. The plan also makes recommendations on programming opportunities for Public Lands into the future, outlines the types of programming the community desires to see, and how partnerships may be carried out in the future. Finally, it outlines plan metrics to assess the fulfillment of the park goals that were confirmed by the public. Implementation strategy is included in the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan draft and will be contingent on funding availability. The project team intends to minimize the phasing to the greatest extent possible based on funding and has begun work on Phase 1.

Management and Maintenance:

Recommendations for future management of the site, including programming and partnership needs, are also included in the Master Plan draft document. In order to fulfill the park goal of creating a safe community asset, programming and management into the future will be key. Potential opportunities for addressing management needs including expanding internal Public Lands staff, continue to create and build upon key community partners and stakeholders, engage with community organizations that promote inclusivity, equity and partnerships, and working with local and minority-owned businesses to program elements of the site.

Next Steps:

a. Project team has shared the plan and site concept with the public and will present to Glendale Community Council on September 21st. The CAC as received an additional notice that the plan is available to the public.
b. The project team will brief City Council on October 4th of the progress of the plan.
c. The project team, upon closure of a 45 public noticing period, will transmit the final draft of the Glendale Regional Park Master Plan to Planning Commission for public hearing and recommendation, and complete administrative process to receive Mayoral recommendation.
d. City Council will receive a recommendation from Planning Commission related to adoption of the Master Plan, as well as a memorandum from Planning Staff and a Mayoral recommendation memorandum.
e. Council will conduct adoption process, which will include a public hearing and additional public outreach.

Action Requested:

The PNUT Board members will have one week to review the attached plan and appendix prior to the meeting on September 1st. Staff will present an overview of the plan and answer any questions the board may have. The Department of Public Lands will be moving forward with a presentation to the Planning Commission in October, and subsequently City Council, and is requesting endorsement of the Glendale Regional Master Plan by the PNUT Board as the plan moves through the adoption process. Endorsement may take the form of a recommendation letter to the Planning Commission and City Council,

or a recommendation to City Council to approve the adoption of the plan.

Attachments:

1. Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Draft Document
2. Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Appendix Draft

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan

Salt Lake City, Utah

May 2022

Public Lands
Parks | Trails & Natural Lands | Urban Forestry | Golf

DAVID EVANS AND ASSOCIATES INC

AGORA PARTNERS

RIVER RESTORATION.ORG

DESIGNWORKSHOP

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Acknowledgements

Salt Lake City: Nancy Monteith, Kat Maus, Kristin Riker, Susan Lundmark, Jonathan Goates, Rocio De Maria Torres Mora

Community Advisory Committee: Paulo Aguilera, Melanie Pehrson - Noyce, Teresa Molina, Dane Hess, Ivis Garcia, Shay Nieser, Elizabeth Montoya, Amy May, Inoke Hafoka, Abdirizak Ibrahim, Marci Bender, Ifa Motuliki, Edward Castro Bennett, Laura Manycattle

Design Workshop: Claire Hempel, Anna Laybourn, Mary Oliver, Ishita Ghosh, Conners Ladner, Di Yang

David Evans & Associates: Leah Jaramillo , Molly Wireman

Agora Partners: Howard Kozloff, Rodrigo Rodarte

River Restoration: Eric McCulley

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: 100 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 an 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

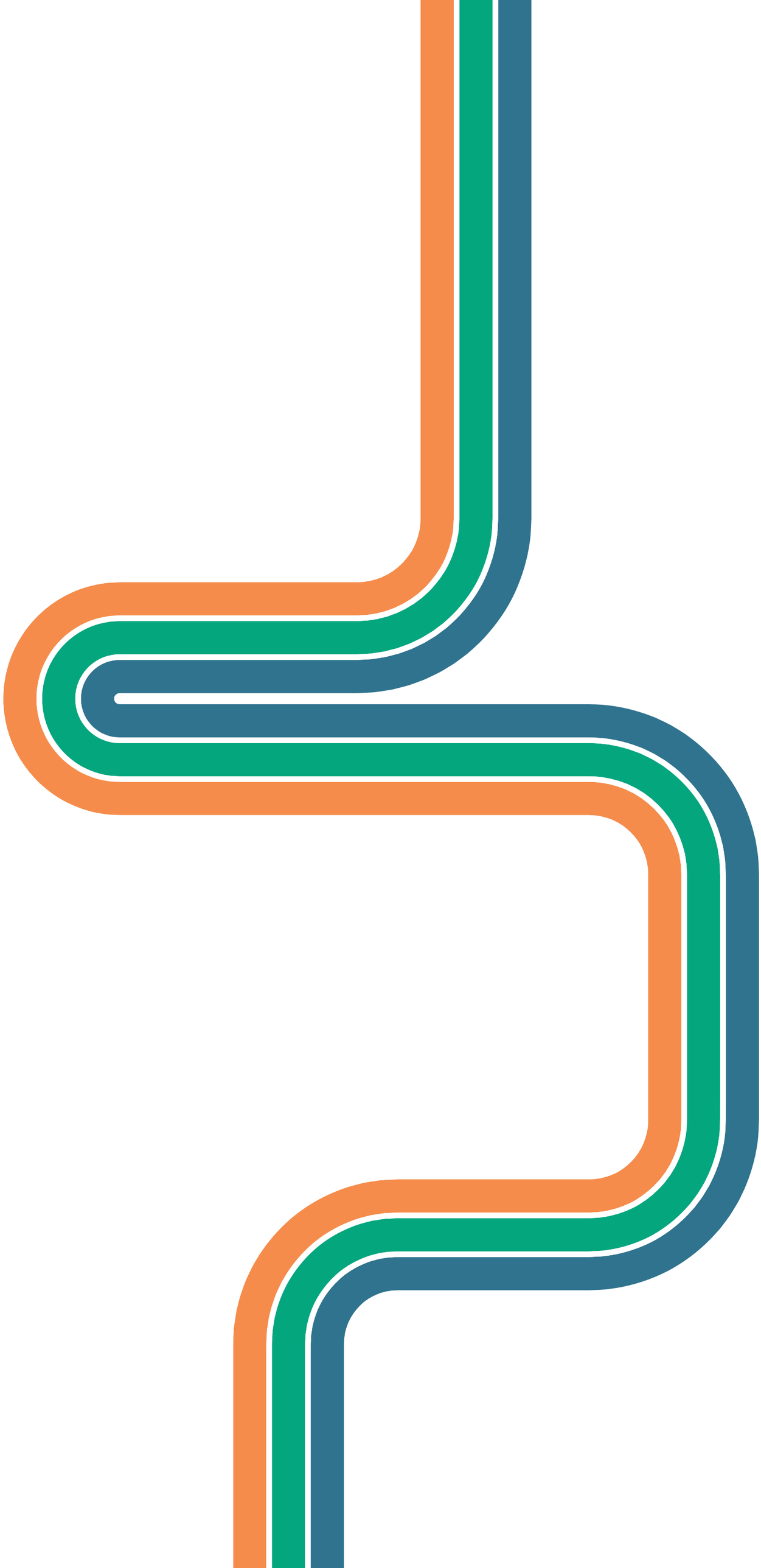
Throughout the process, a Community Advisory Committee comprised of local community members and leaders helped guide the plan to align with the needs and desires of the Glendale community. This committee helped to form a mission statement and goals for the park. For full goal statements, see page 4.

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

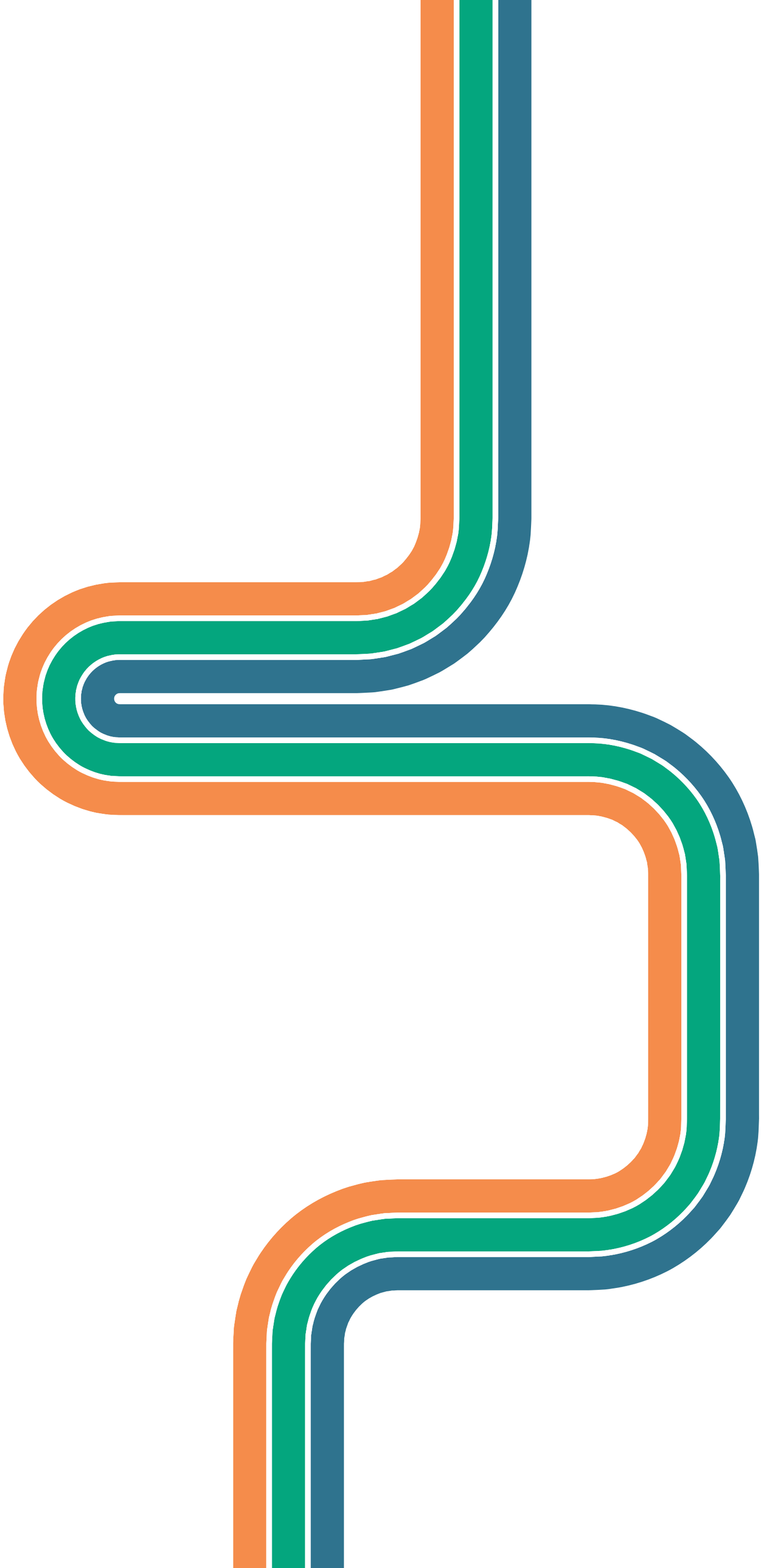
The park is a space to build a meaningful relationship with nature. Attractive and accessible features and free recreational activities provided in the neighborhood's backyard will combat Nature Deficit Disorder in the community.

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.

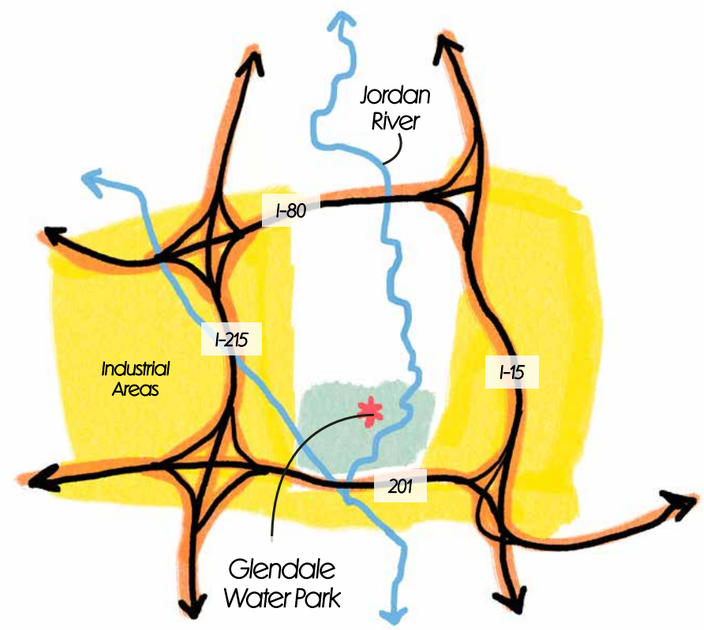


Site Context + Analysis

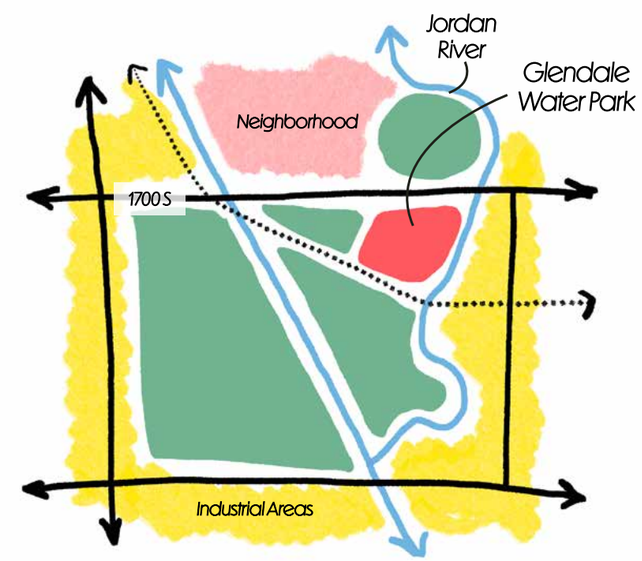
Project Context

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.

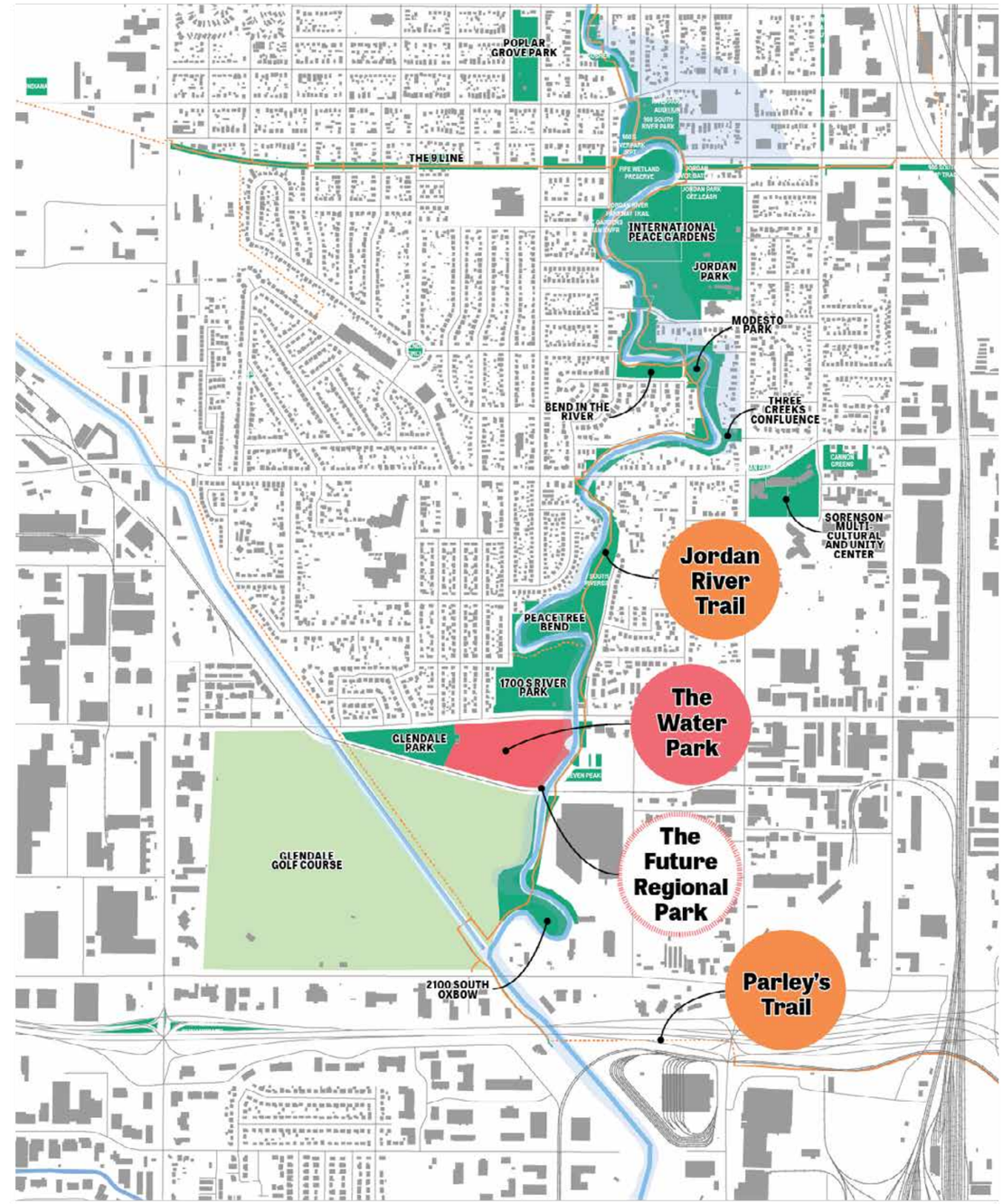
City-Regional

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.

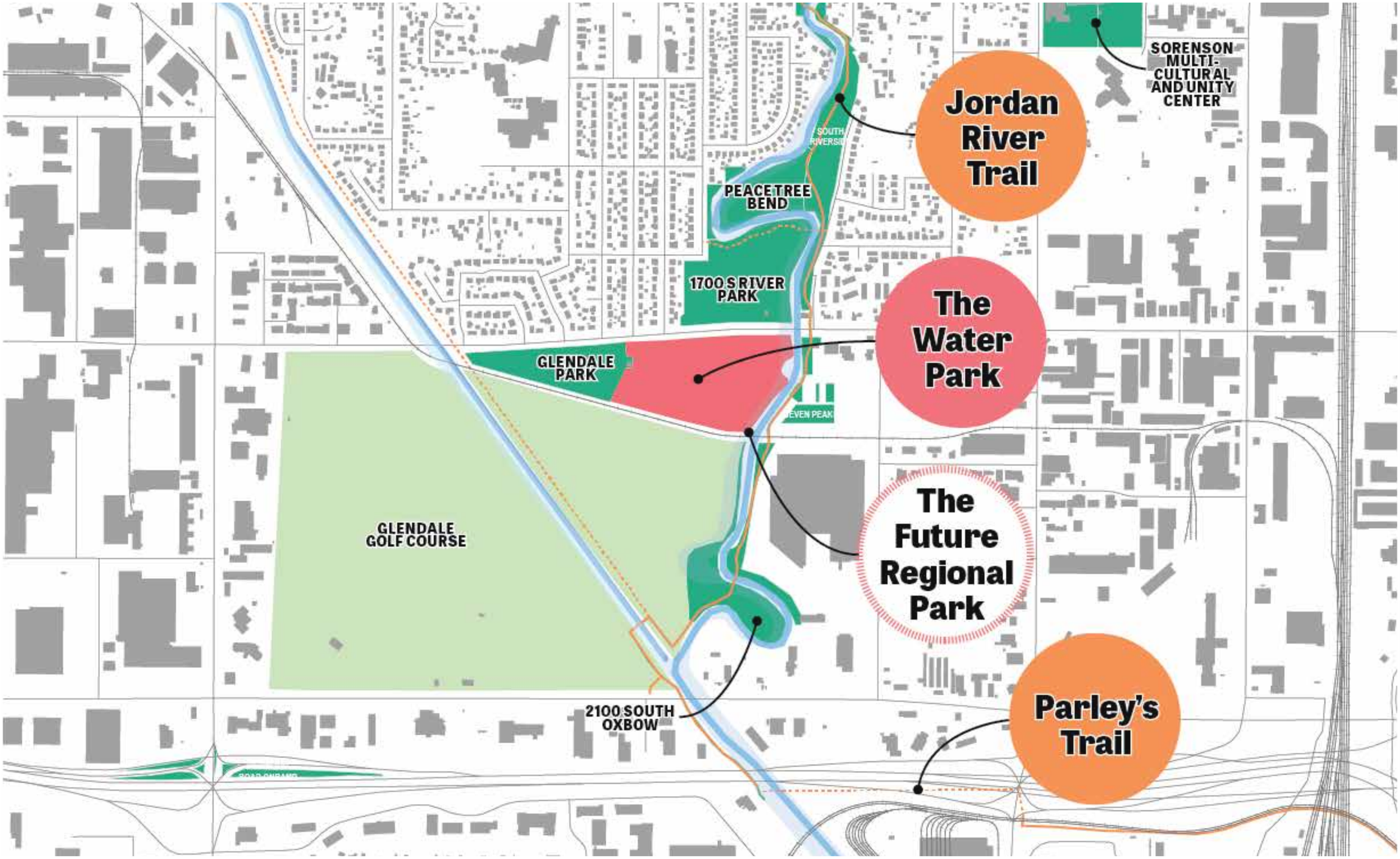
However, the park's proximity to the Jordan River offers an opportunity to build upon existing natural assets, creating an ecological park of vegetation and green infrastructure to mitigate local pollutants and improve water quality in the river. The park is a major link in a long chain of parks and 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.

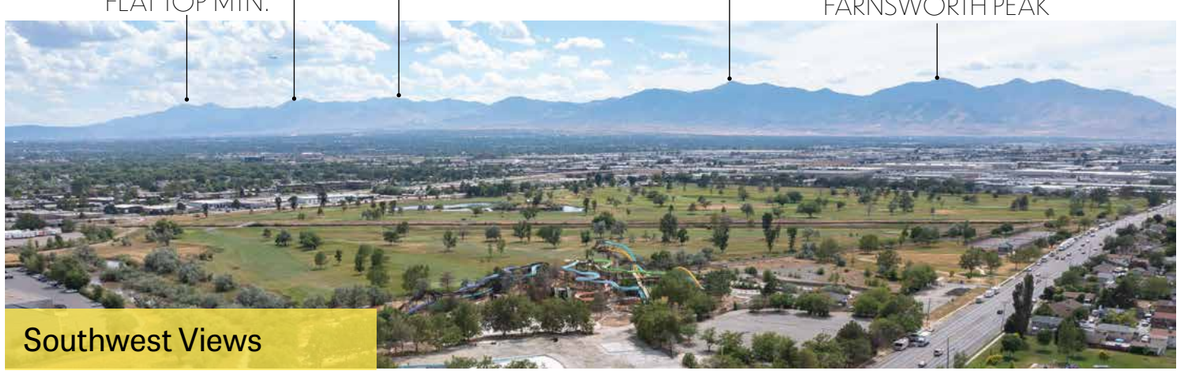
A hike to the top of the hill built to support the former water park's slides offers views of the surrounding golf course, downtown SLC, the emerald ribbon of the Jordan River and the Wasatch and Oquirrh Mountains beyond.

Park Views

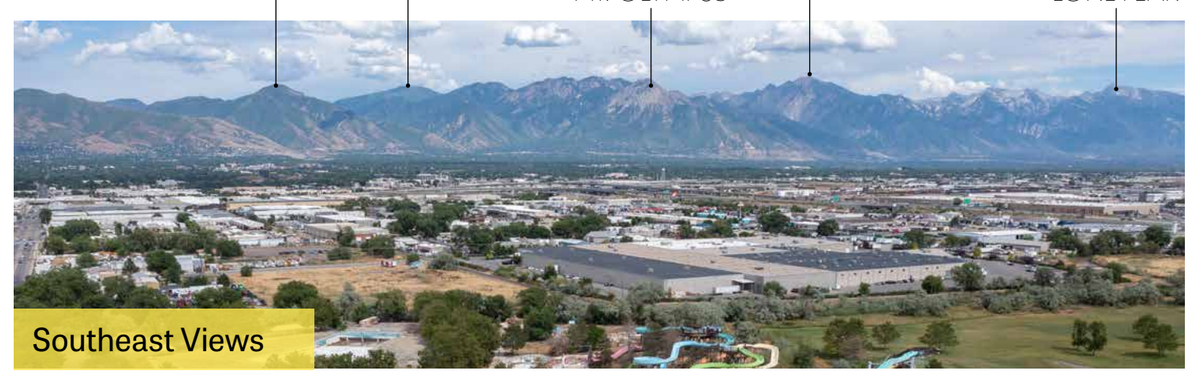
Key Map

West Views

Northeast Views



Southwest Views



Southeast Views

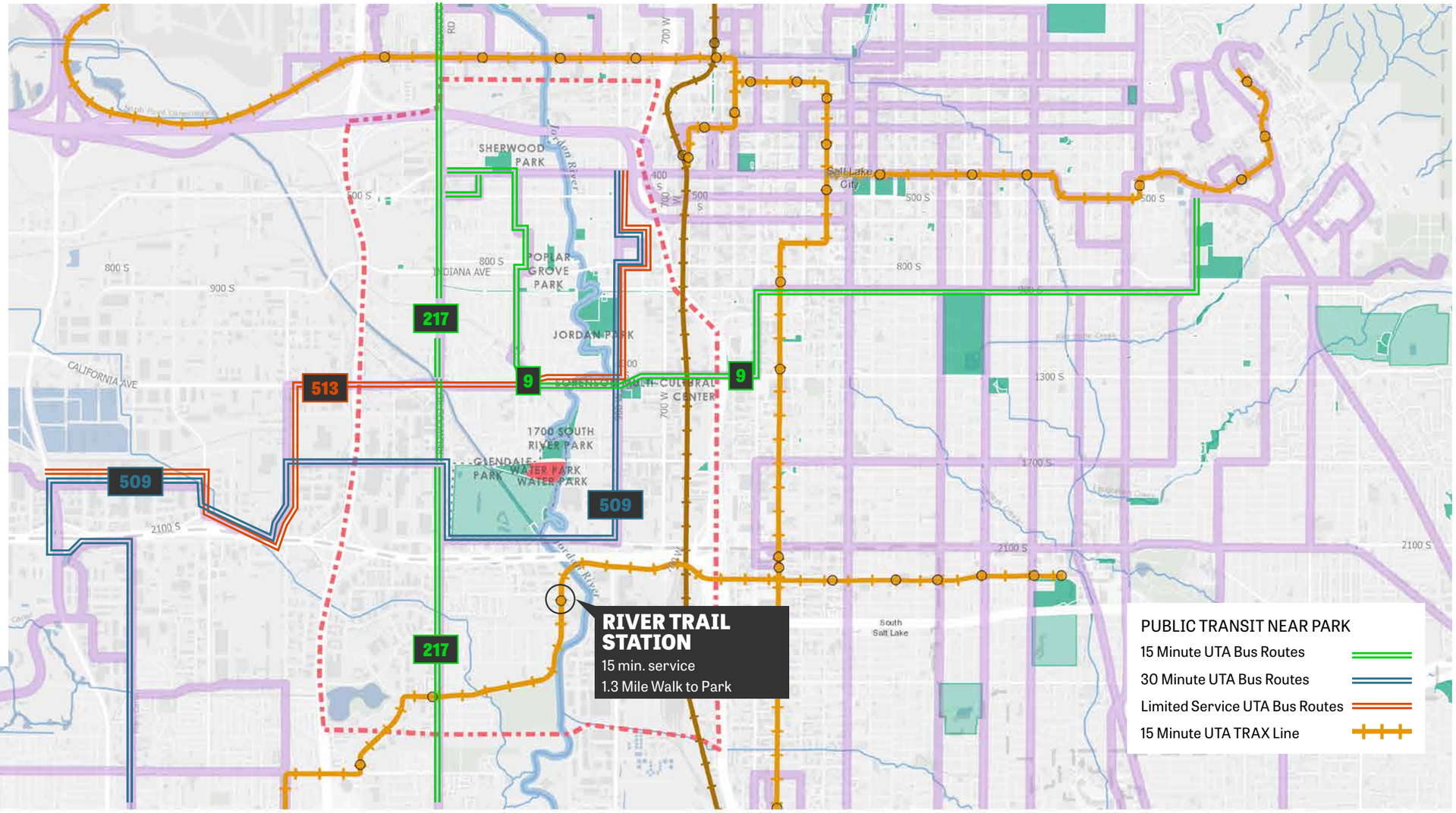
Transportation - Regional

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

N 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

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.

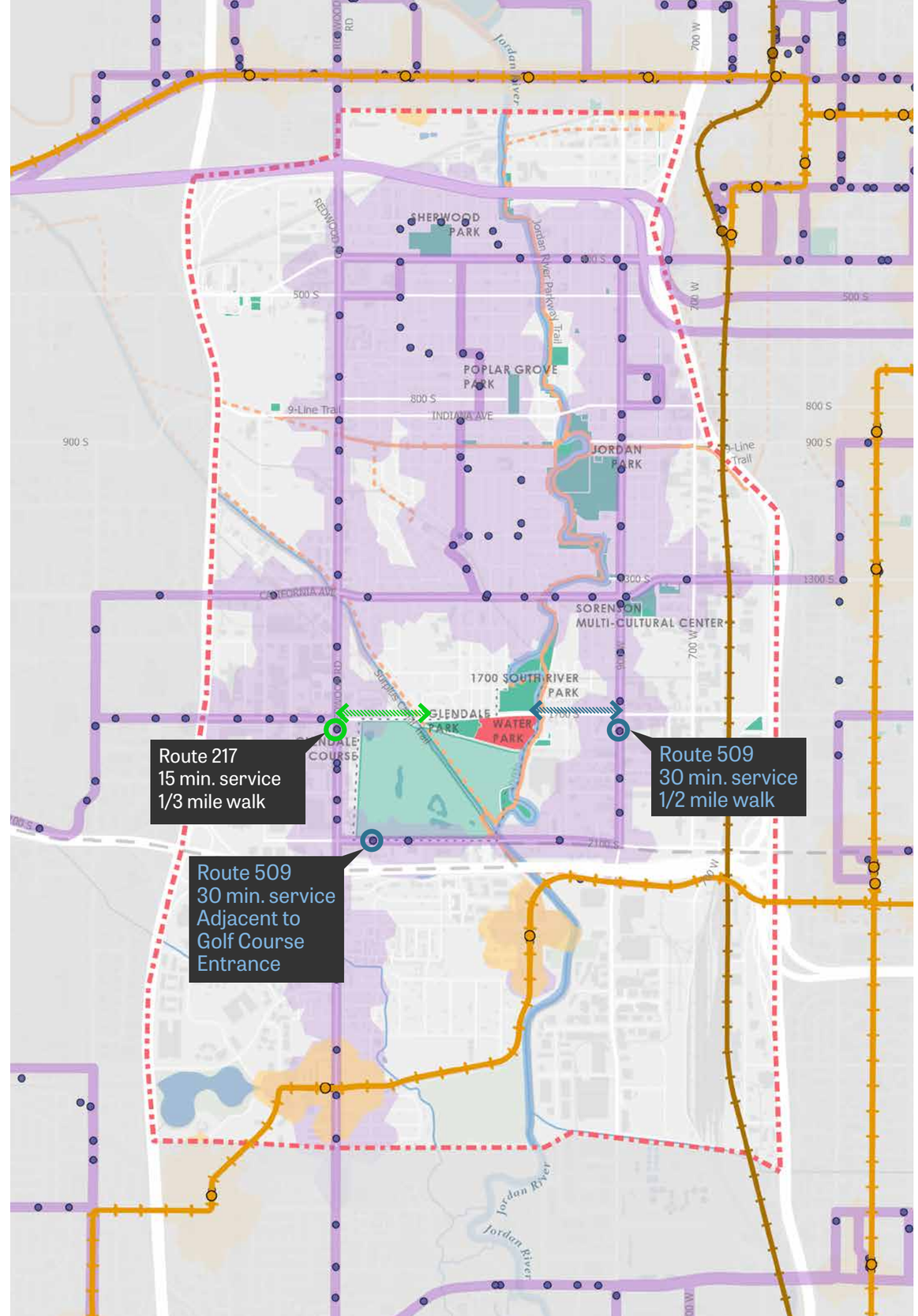
It will be important to support enhanced public transit connectivity between the park and surrounding neighborhoods. While the majority of the population commutes by private vehicle, 8.5% of households in the Glendale neighborhood and up to 13.2% of households in the study area do not own a personal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

LEGEND

- UTA Bus Routes
- UTA Bus Stops
- UTA FrontRunner
- UTA FrontRunner Stations
- UTA TRAX
- UTA TRAX Stations
- Study Area
- Salt Lake City Boundary
- Quarter Mile Walk from TRAX Stations
- Quarter Mile Walk from Bus Stops
- Existing Multipurpose Trail
- Proposed Multipurpose Trail
- Water Park
- Public Golf Courses
- Parks and Natural Lands
- Glendale Regional Park

N 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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_PBMPCompleteDocument(Dec2015)Clickable.pdf (slcdocs.com)

2-Way Average Daily Traffic Counts

1700 S. TRAFFIC COUNTS	REDWOOD RD. TRAFFIC COUNTS
2018: 12,172	2018: 34,566
2017: 12,000	2017: 35,000
2014: 9,980	2014: 27,600

Source: 2022 Kalibrate Technologies (Q1 2022), ESRI Business Analyst

LEGEND

Water Park

N

0 50 100 200 Feet

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.

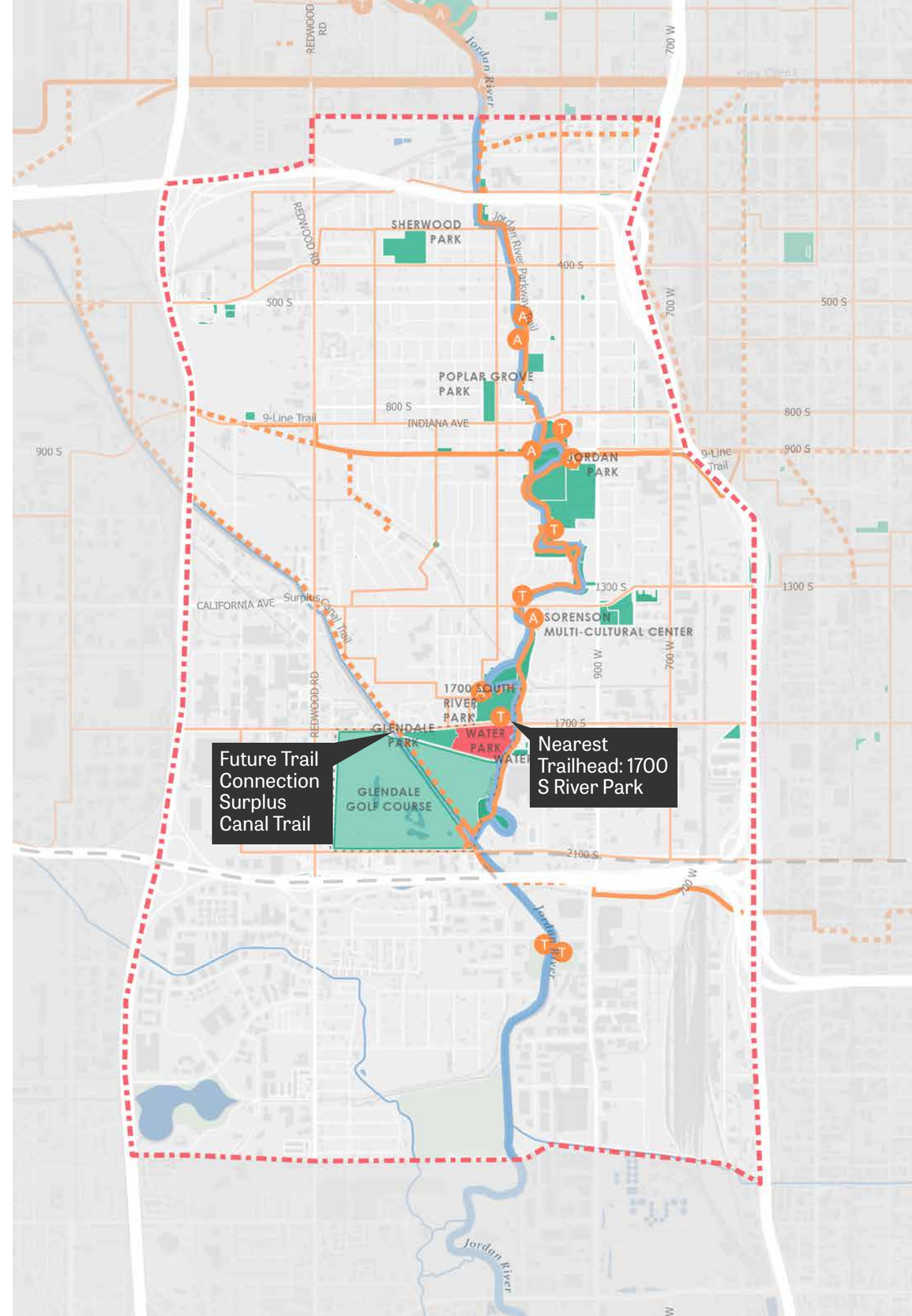
The proposed Surplus Canal Trail will be an important addition, providing a direct connection between the park and residents of western Glendale who currently do not live within a 10 minute walk from a park.

LEGEND

- Existing Multipurpose Trail
- Proposed Multipurpose Trail
- On-Road Bike Lanes
- Water Park
- Parks and Natural Lands
- Public Golf Courses
- Glendale Regional Park
- Trailhead
- Trail Access
- Study Area
- Salt Lake City Boundary

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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). For a quicker trip, boaters can take out at the Modesto Park ramp, 1.2 miles downstream. 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.

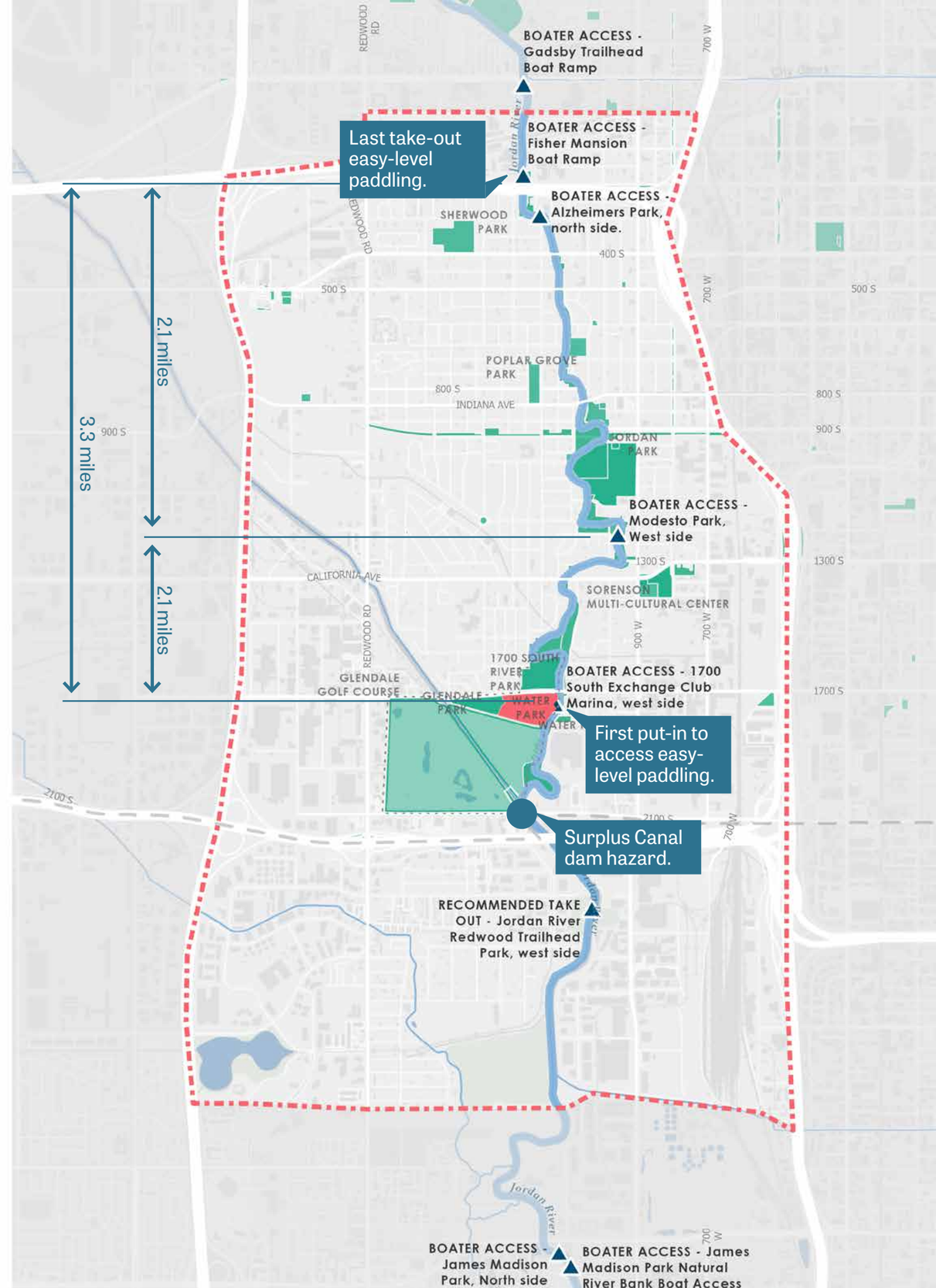
The Jordan River also has potential for urban fishing. According to the Utah Department of Natural Resources, the river "provides great opportunities for catfish, bullhead, carp, white bass and walleye."1 However, according to the report Fishes of the Jordan River, "recent findings of various pollutants 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, Study Area

Boat Access	Restrooms	Parking
1700 South - Exchange Club Marina (Glendale Regional Park)	1700 South River Park	Limited at Ramp. Additional Parking at 1700 South River Park.
Modesto Park	At Nearby Jordan Park	Limited Parking
Alzheimers Park	No	Limited Parking
Fisher Mansion	No	On-street Parking



LEGEND

- Salt Lake City Boundary
- Boat Access
- Study Area
- Parks and Natural Lands
- Public Golf Courses
- Water Park
- Glendale Regional Park
- Surplus Canal Dam Hazard

N

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

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.

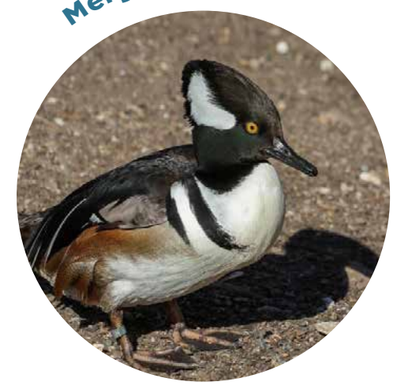
Migratory Birds - Pacific Flyway

Andean Geese

Buffle Head Duck

Crown Cranes

Merganser



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 snowfall[1]

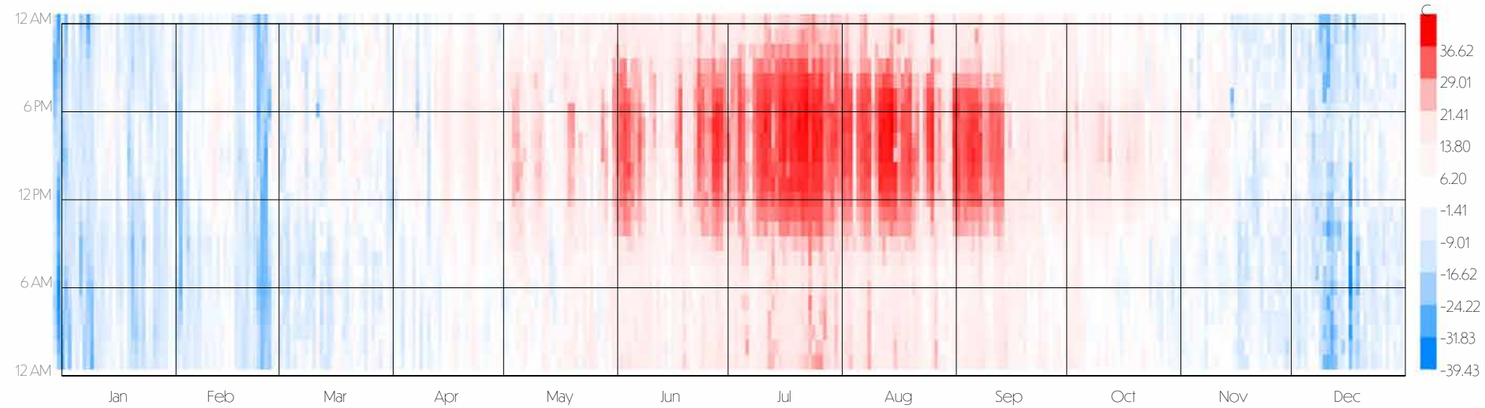
Additional Site Considerations

- North to South moderate winds
- Overall weather patterns moving in from West to East[2]
- 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]

Salt Lake City is comfortable 29% of the year.... .... 7% too hot and 64% too cold.



Universal Thermal Climate Index (C)
1/1 to 12/31 between 0 and 23 @1
city: Salt Lake City
country: USA
source: TMY--24127

Thermal Comfort (condition)
1/1 to 12/31 between 0 and 23 @1
city: Salt Lake City
country: USA
source: TMY--24127

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

Site Surfaces

Asphalt - 24%

Concrete: 24%

Pool Features: 6%

Total Impervious Surfaces: 54%

Pervious Landscape: 46%

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.

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

N

0 50 100 200 Feet

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 docks, 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

N
0 50 100 200 Feet

Floodplain - Regional Scale

Resilient Communities

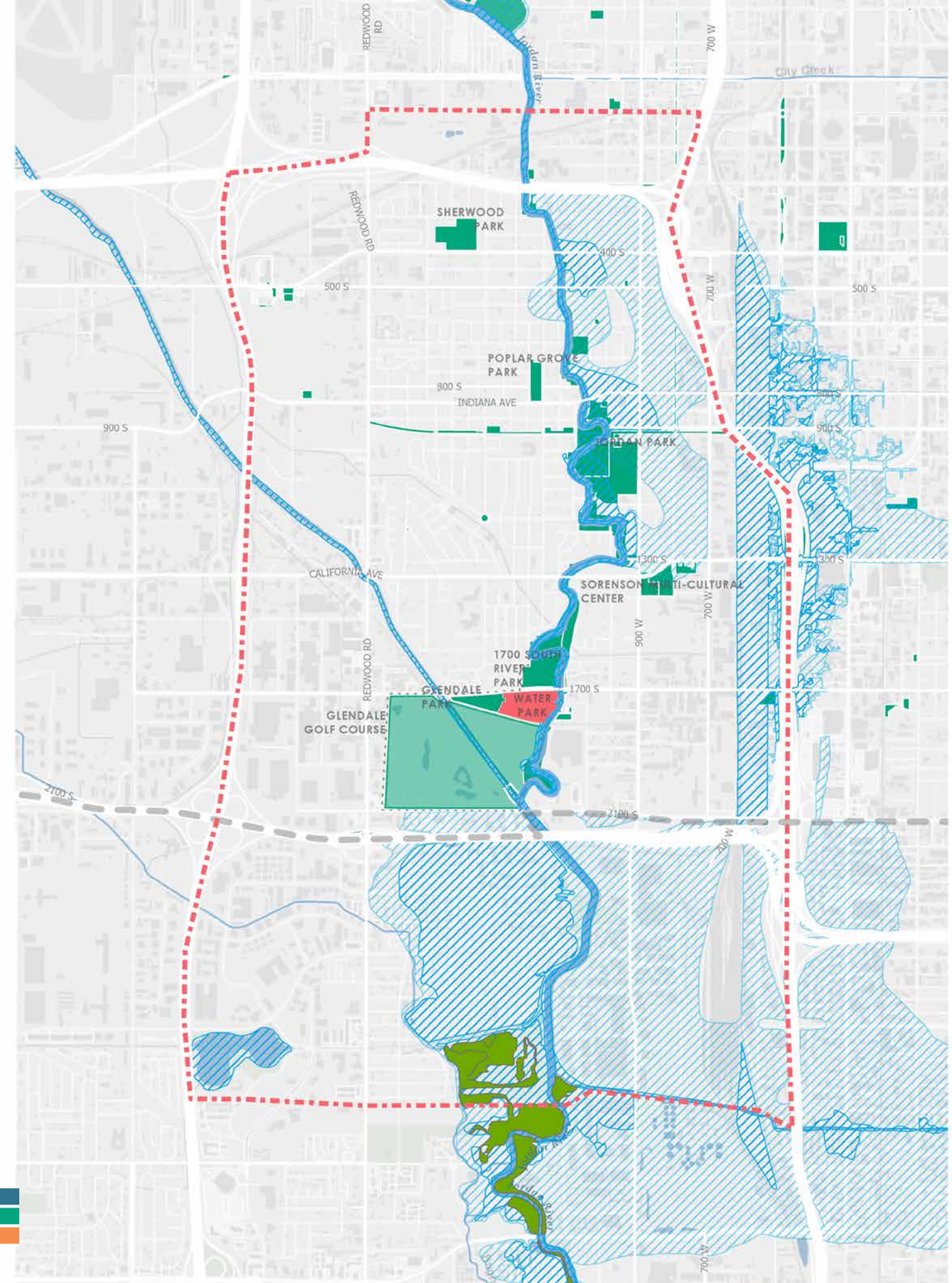
FEMA Floodmaps highlight areas that are more likely to experience flooding. The 100 year floodplain shows areas that are likely to flood at least one out of every 100 years (a 1% or higher chance of flooding) while the 500 year floodplain shows areas likely to flood at least once every 500 years.

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

N 0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



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.

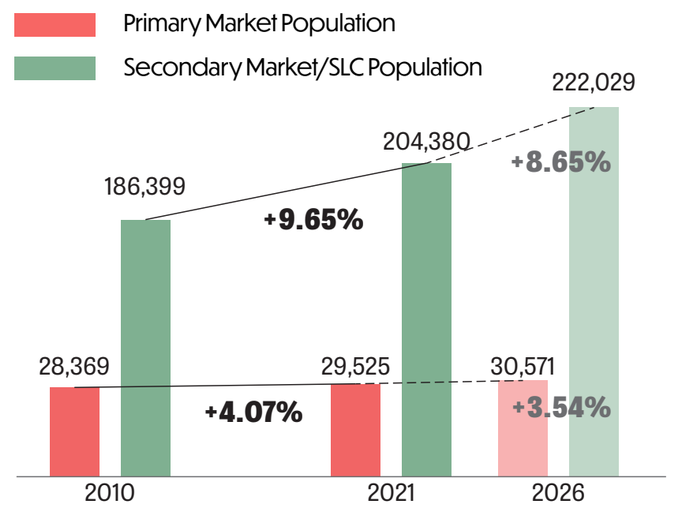
Level of service measures the amount of parkland available to the community and is often measured by park acreage per population. As the population grows, Glendale Regional Park will be an important addition to the City's park system, ensuring that the current level of service is maintained and that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

Age

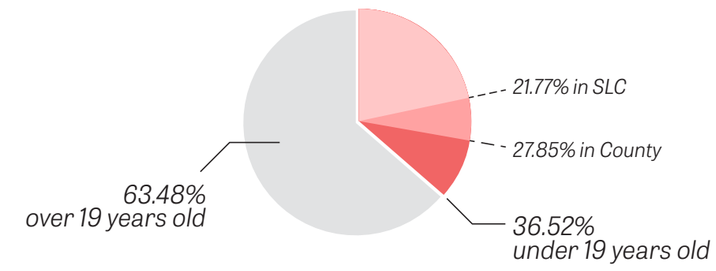
The high ratio of children in the primary market area indicates a high concentration of families in the region. The largest age cohort in the secondary market area is between 20 and 29, indicating that there is an overall younger demographic in this region that may enter family formation years (30-39)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

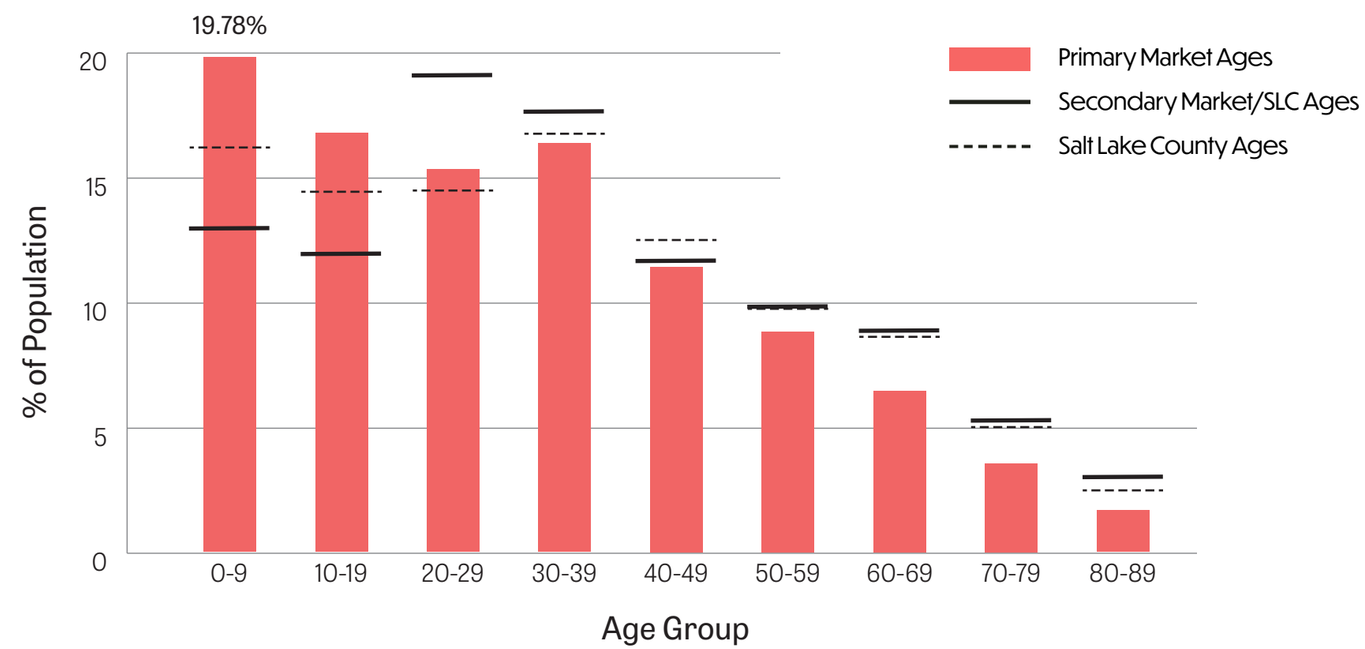
Population and Projected Population Growth



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.

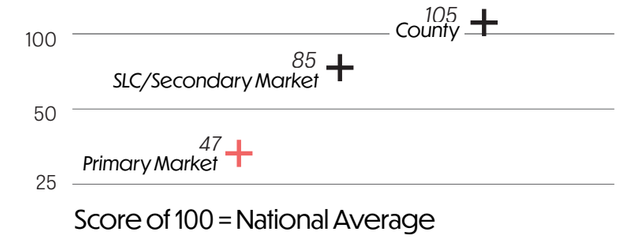
Income distributions for both median and disposable income levels are skewed towards lower income levels in the primary market area while those in the secondary market area and Salt Lake County form a more normal distribution around the median income level. This, in addition to a lower primary market 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

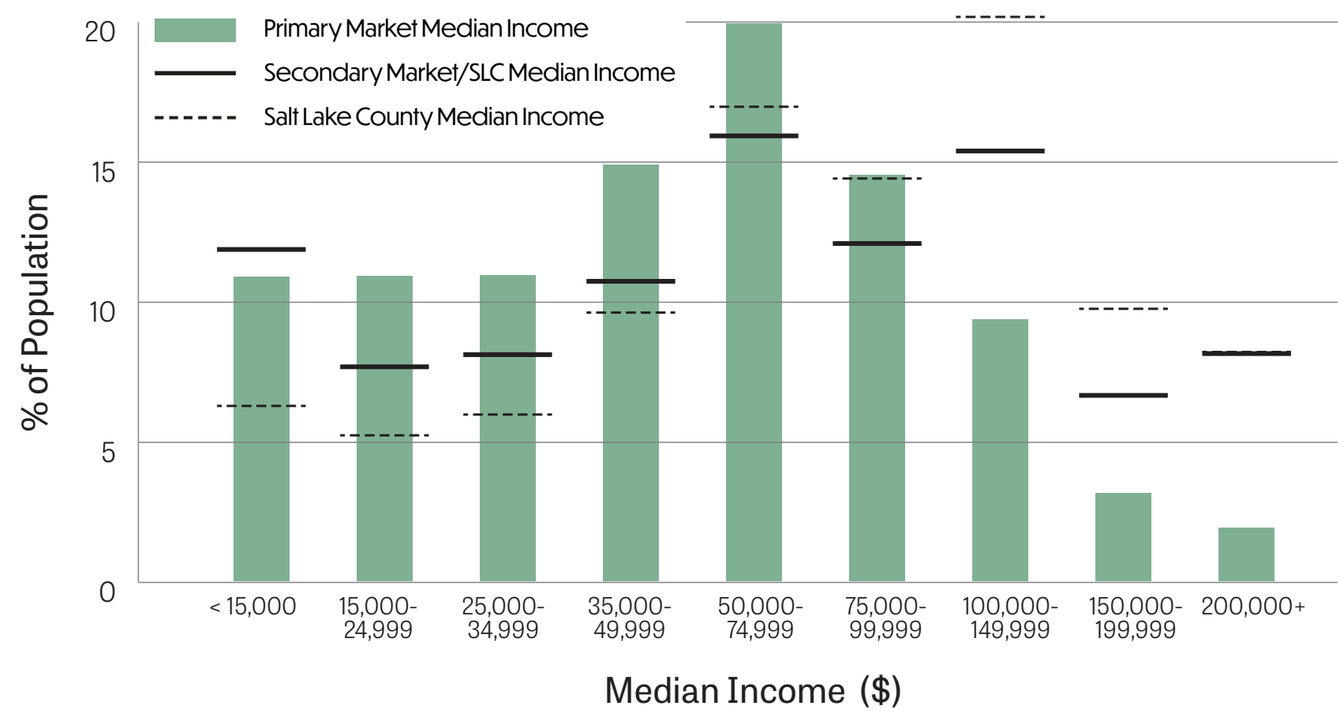
The park will best serve the primary market through low or no cost activities for both adults and children.

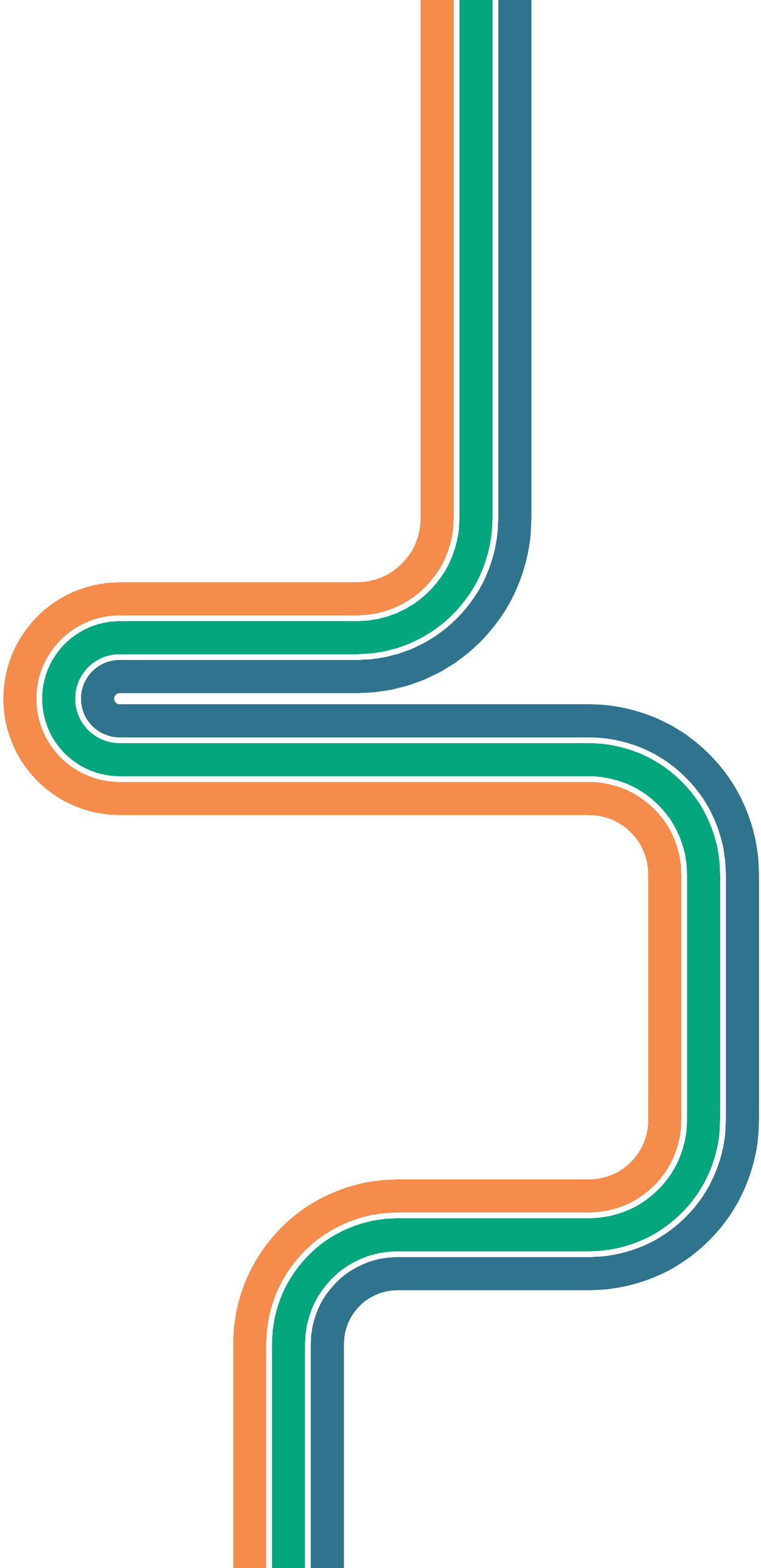
Primary Market Study Area

ESRI Wealth Index Score



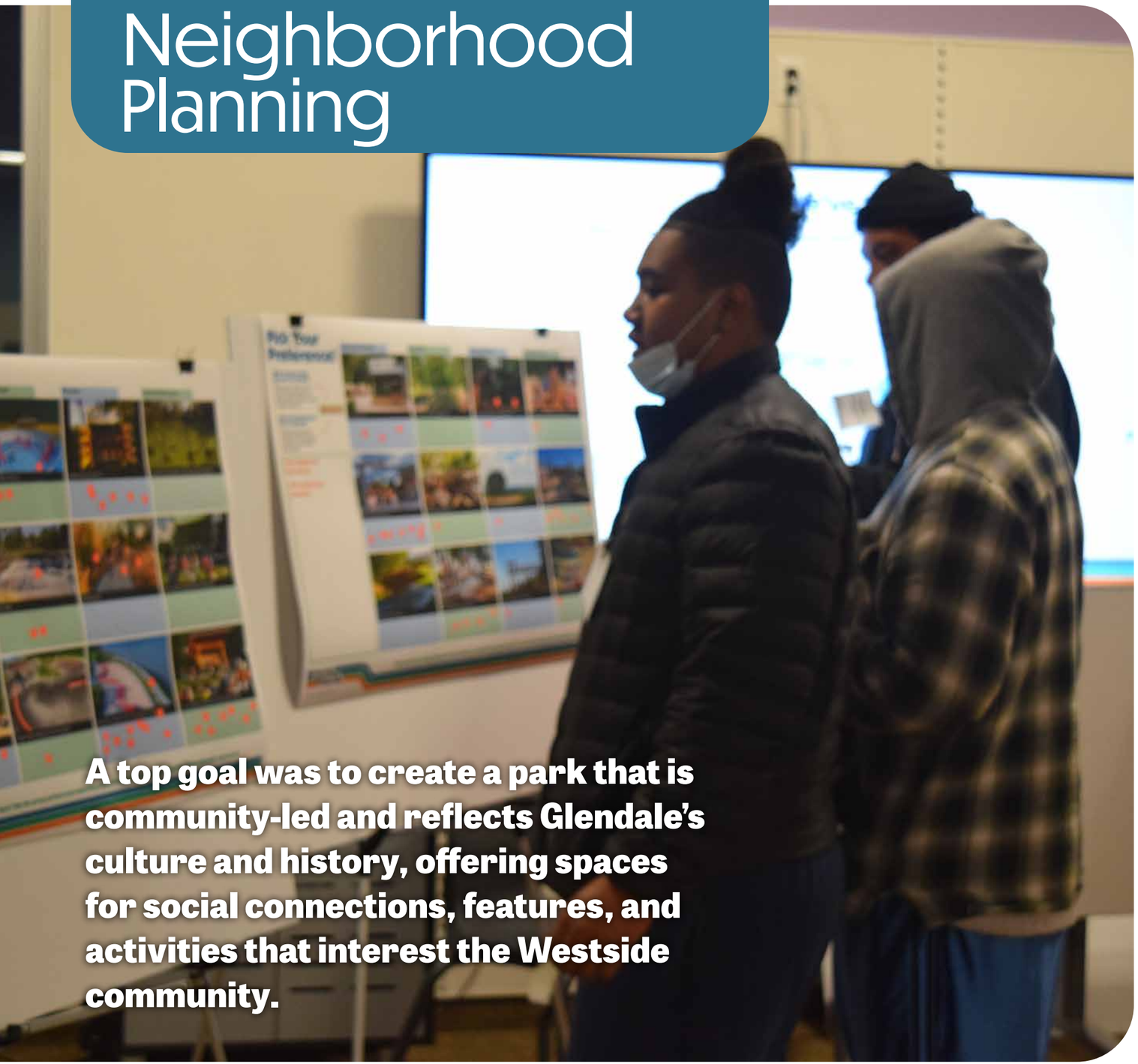
Median Household Income of Primary Market





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: 100 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.

- Splash Pad/Water 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 Neighborhod 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

100 Participants

March 2022

Glendale Community Council

15 Participants

June 2022

Youth Engagement

Students display thier 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

Picnic & Shade

Bike & Skate Parks

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

Pollinator & Animal Friendly

Food Trucks w/ Global Foods that Represent the Neighborhood

9% said fun was their top value.

Boat Ramp

Sports & Games

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

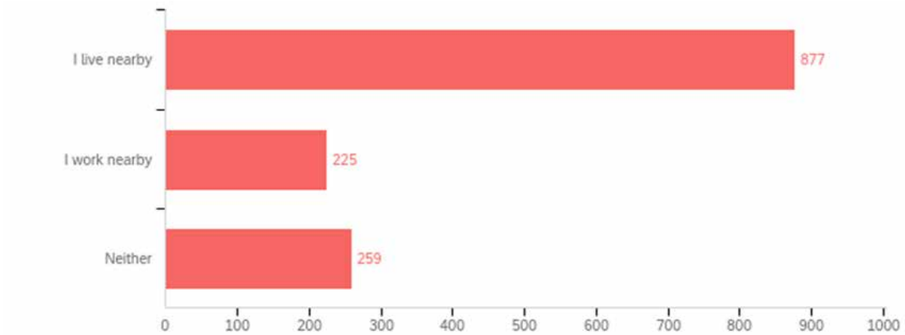
Most survey participants (1,102 out of 1,361 participants, or 81%) live or work near Glendale Regional Park. Responses from the Glendale neighborhood were much higher (30% of participants) than any other neighborhood, indicating that we truly are hearing the voice of the local community. The second-largest 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

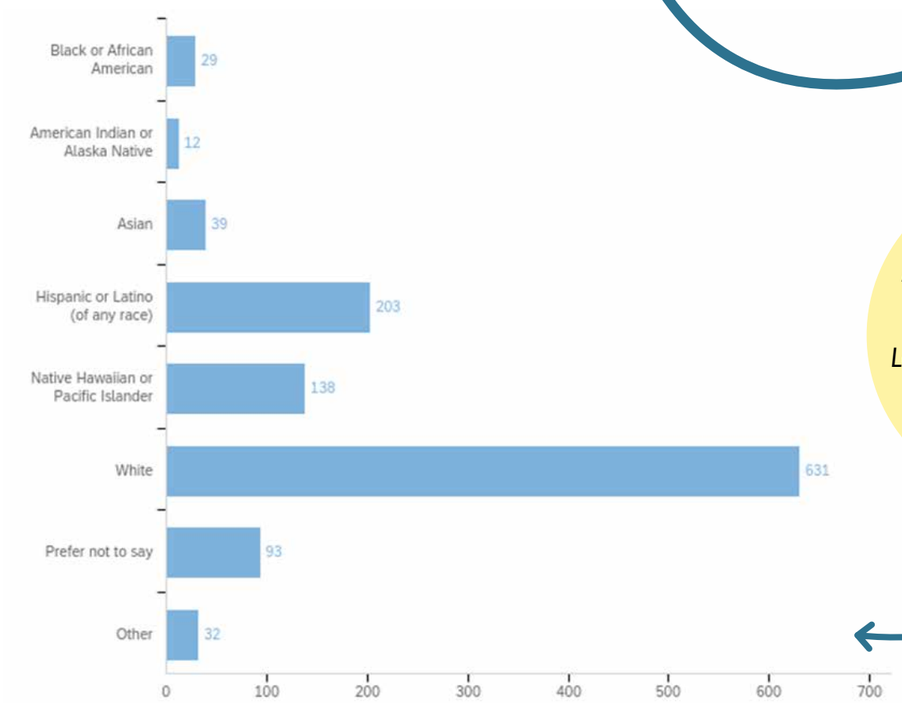
Q 7- How close do you live or work to Glendale Park?



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

81% of survey respondents live or work nearby

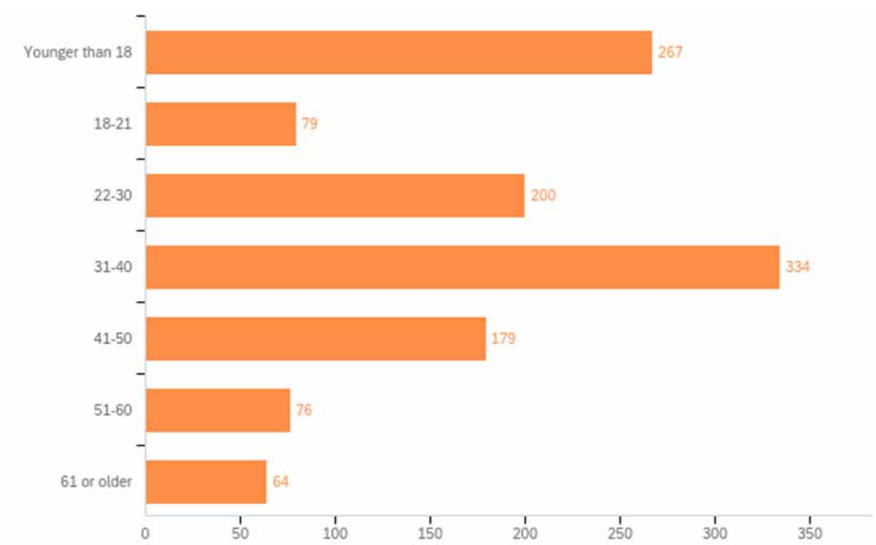
Q26- What is your ethnicity?



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

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

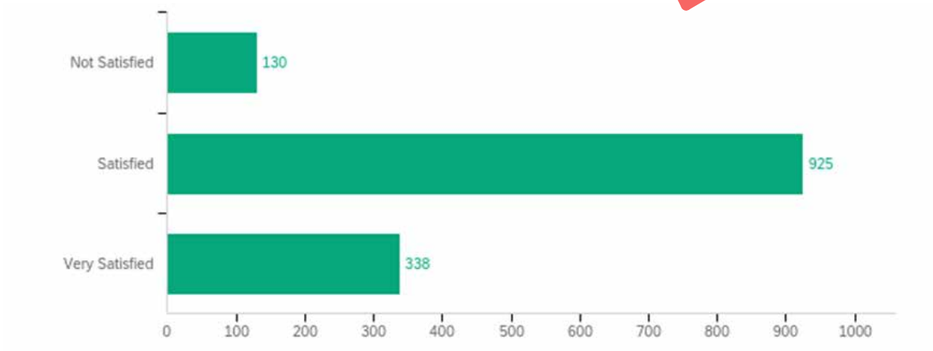
Q 23-What is your age?



Public Survey Feedback

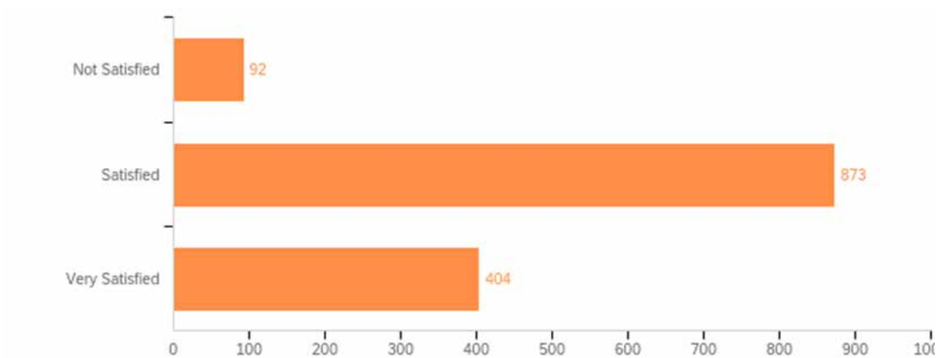
Online Survey Results

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

#1 Playground Choice

All-ages Play

(For adults too!)

#2 Fitness / Sports Choice

All-ages Bouldering & Climbing

Inclusive

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

#2 Playground Choice

Adaptive/ Inclusive Playground

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

High Interest Features

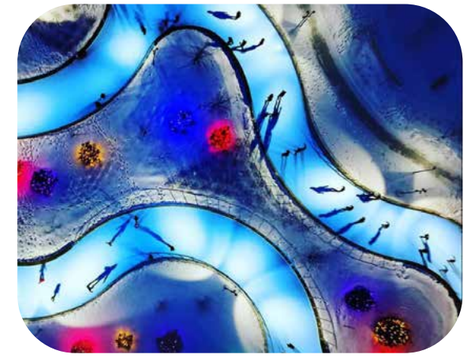
*Top Choice in Both Public Online Survey and Engagement Events

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 Boat Dock/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 boat dock, 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 anda community clubhouse.

Most Popular

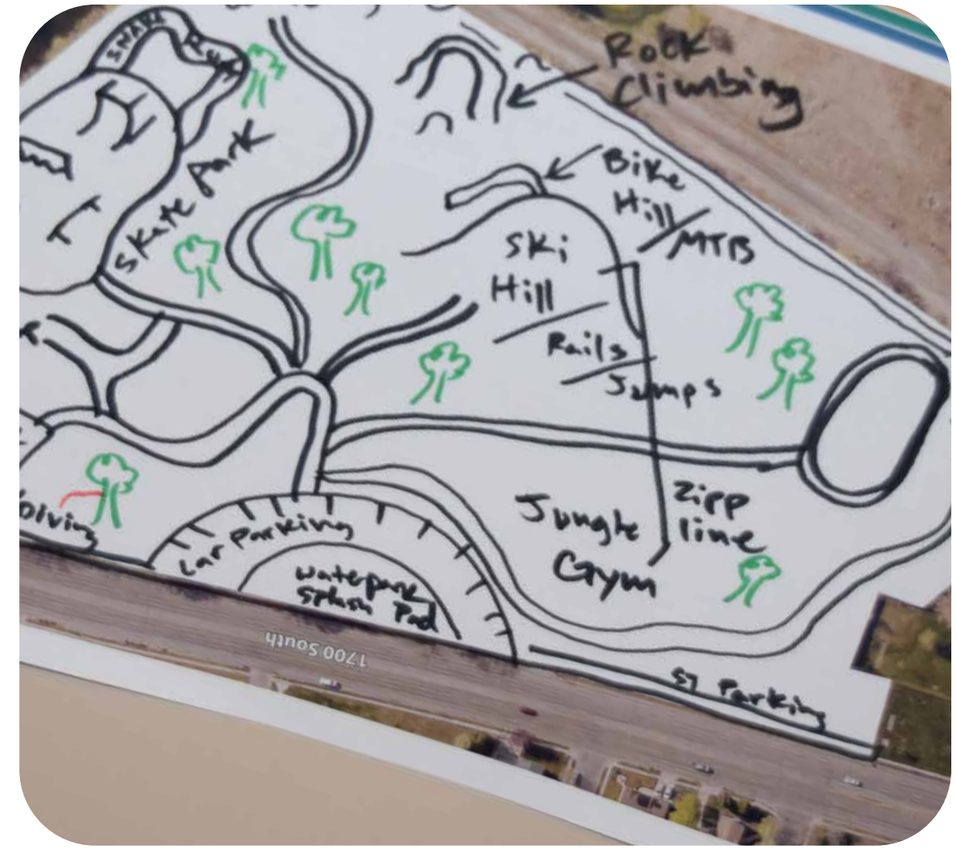
- Hiking/Biking Trails & Overlook
- Outdoor Pool
- Multi-use Sports Court
- Sledding
- Food Truck Court
- Ice & Roller Skating Ribbon
- Skateboarding Features
- Community Plaza with Concessions
- Riverside Boardwalk
- Water Play Feature & Plaza
- Community Pavilion w/Grills or Warming Kitchen

Popular

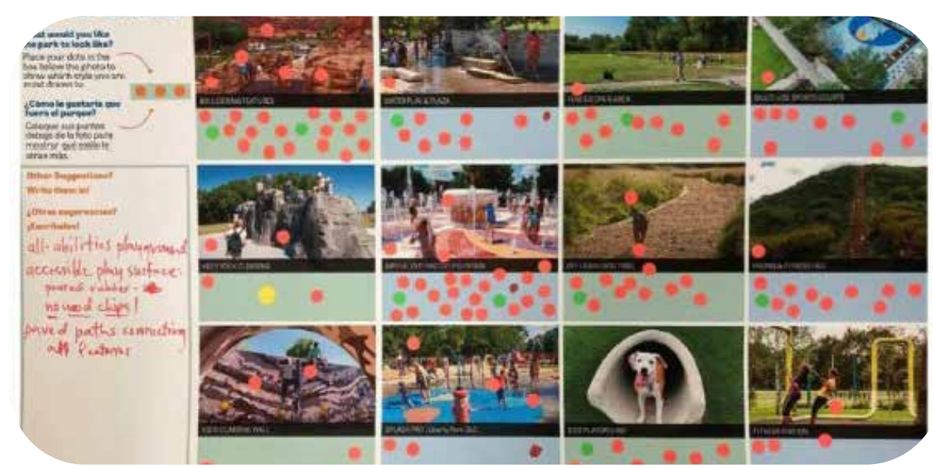
- Enhanced Boat Dock
- Flex Lawn, Community Event & Performance Space
- Riverside Beach
- Kayak Rental Station
- Dog Park
- Playgrounds
- Bouldering Features

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

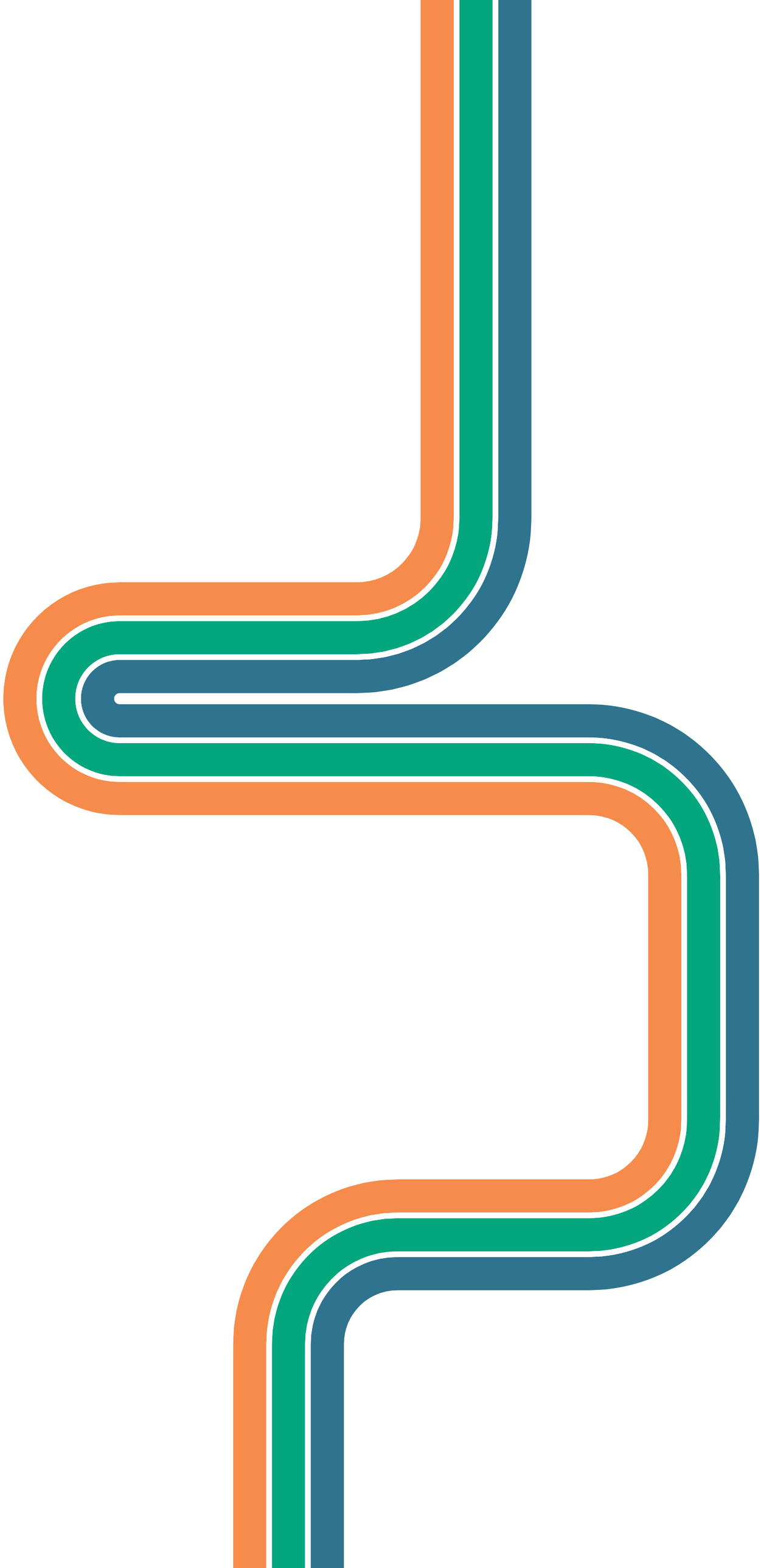
*Concept with the highest amount of popular features in both public online survey and engagement events

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. Dock
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 / Promendade
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. Boat Dock
28. Boat Ramp
29. Boat Drop-off

* Pickleball Courts

Park Features

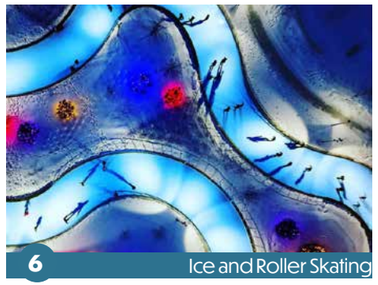
1 Trail Connection

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

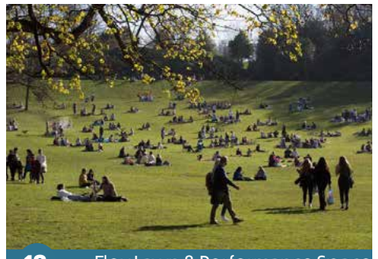
13 ADA Accessible, Multi Use Trail

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 Boat Dock

28 Boat Ramp

29 Boat Drop Off

* Pickleball Courts

Glendale Regional Park Vision - Playground for All Ages & Abilities

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

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 and 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

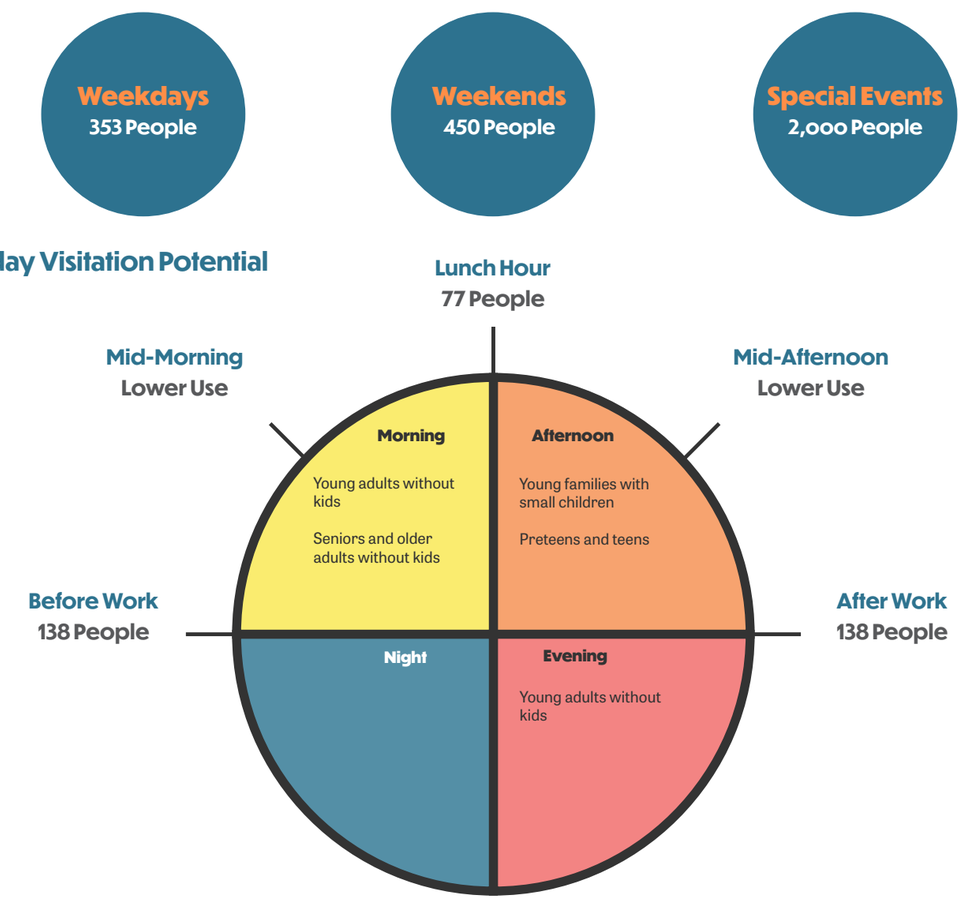
- Concerts
- Theater and dance
- Community festivals
- Workshops (stage)
- Fitness (Stage)

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

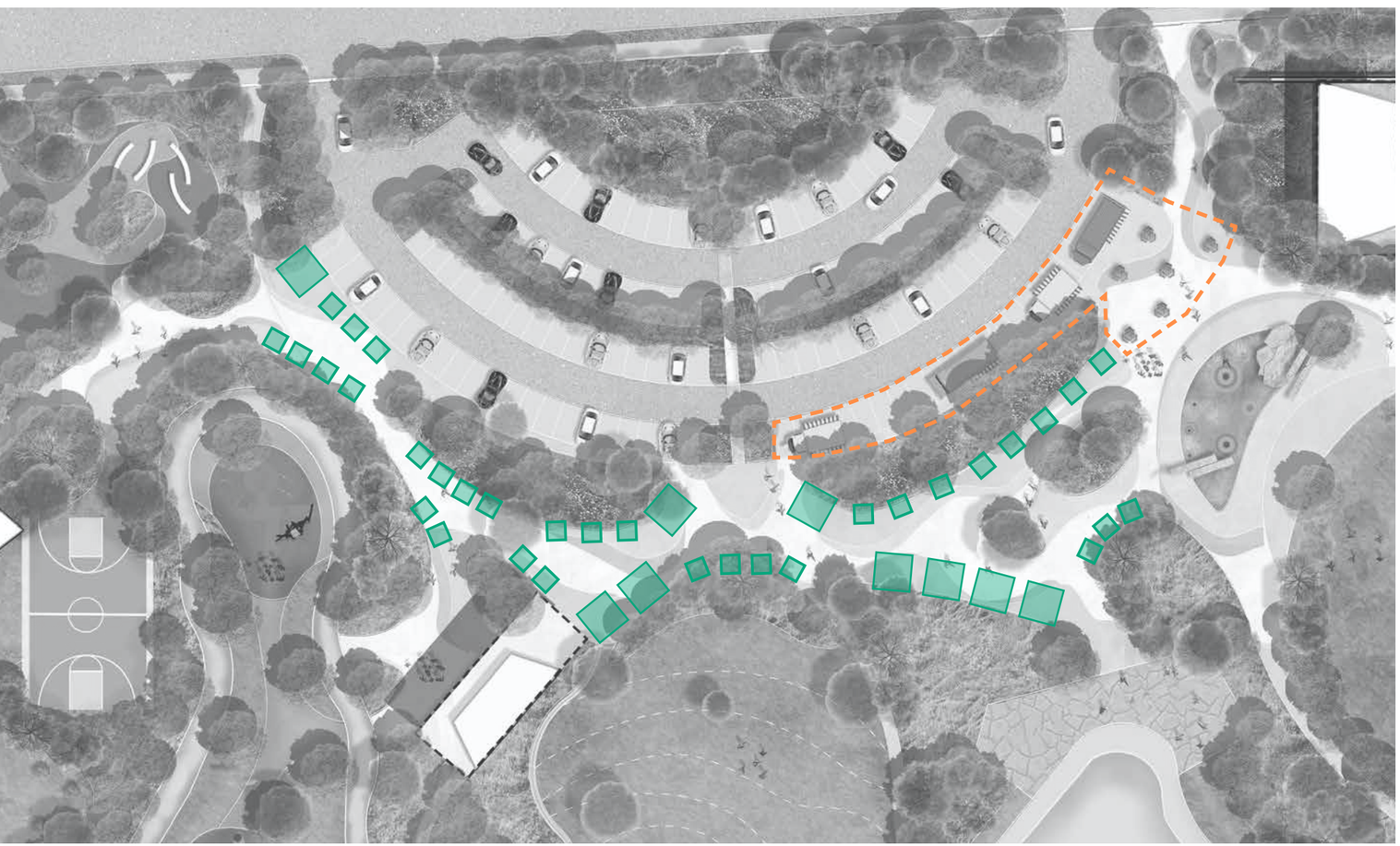
Market & Festival Diagram

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.

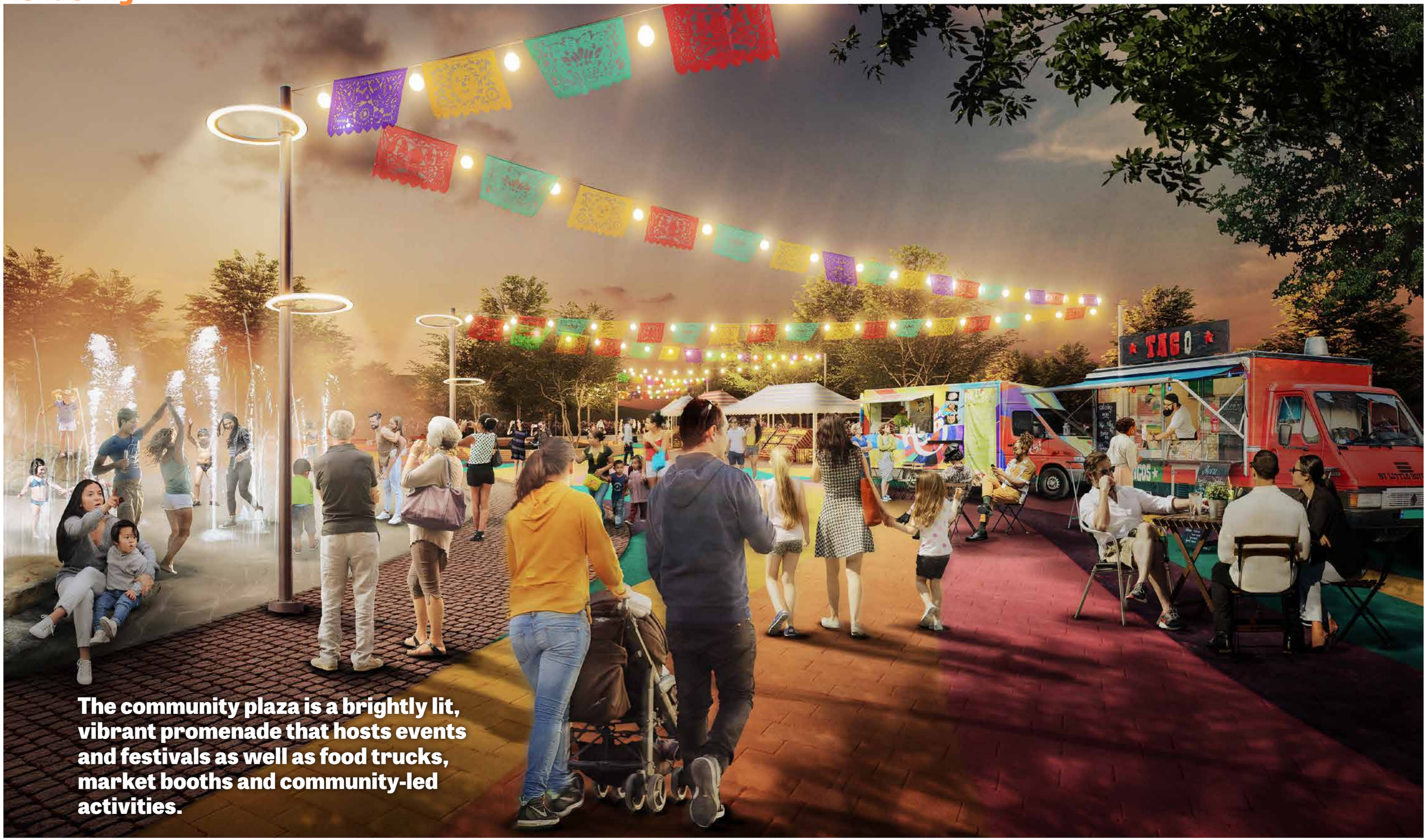
Growing Minority-Owned Businesses

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

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

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.

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 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**

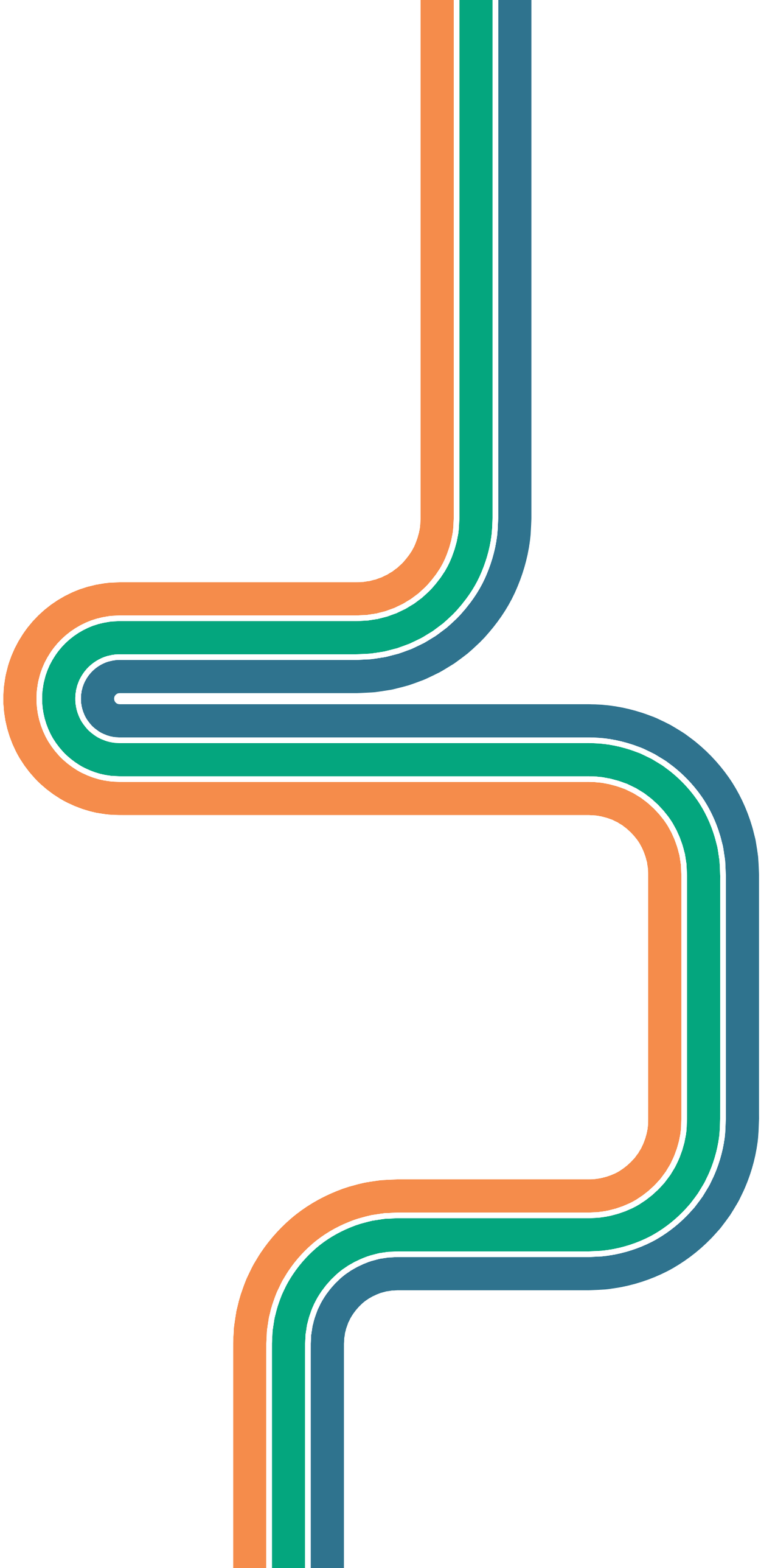
* See page 20 for previous site surface calculations

** Hardscape includes some impervious crushed granite pathways

Site Surfaces

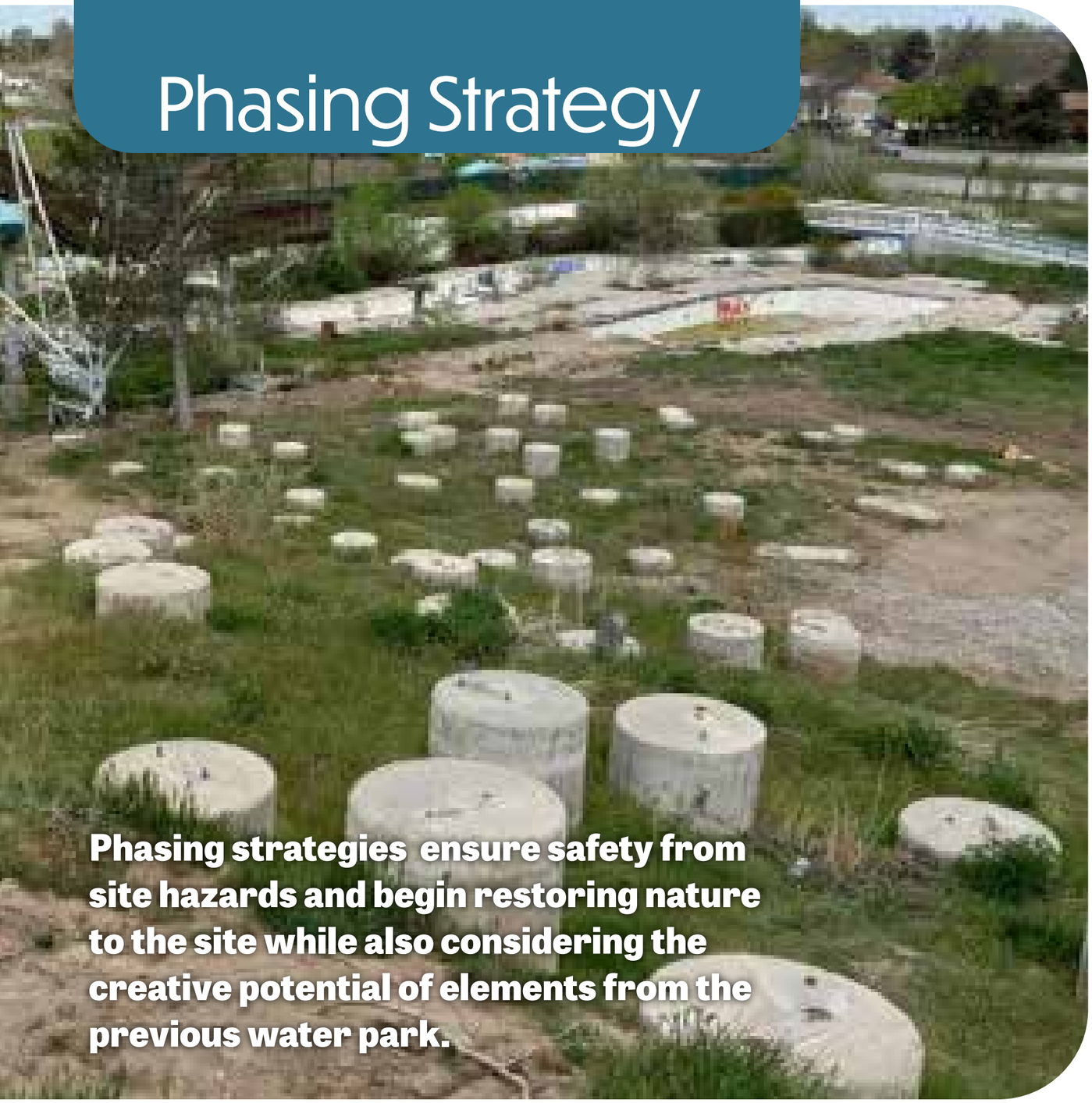
Asphalt - 8%
Concrete - 13%
Park Features/Structures - 6%
Site Impervious Surfaces: 27%

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.

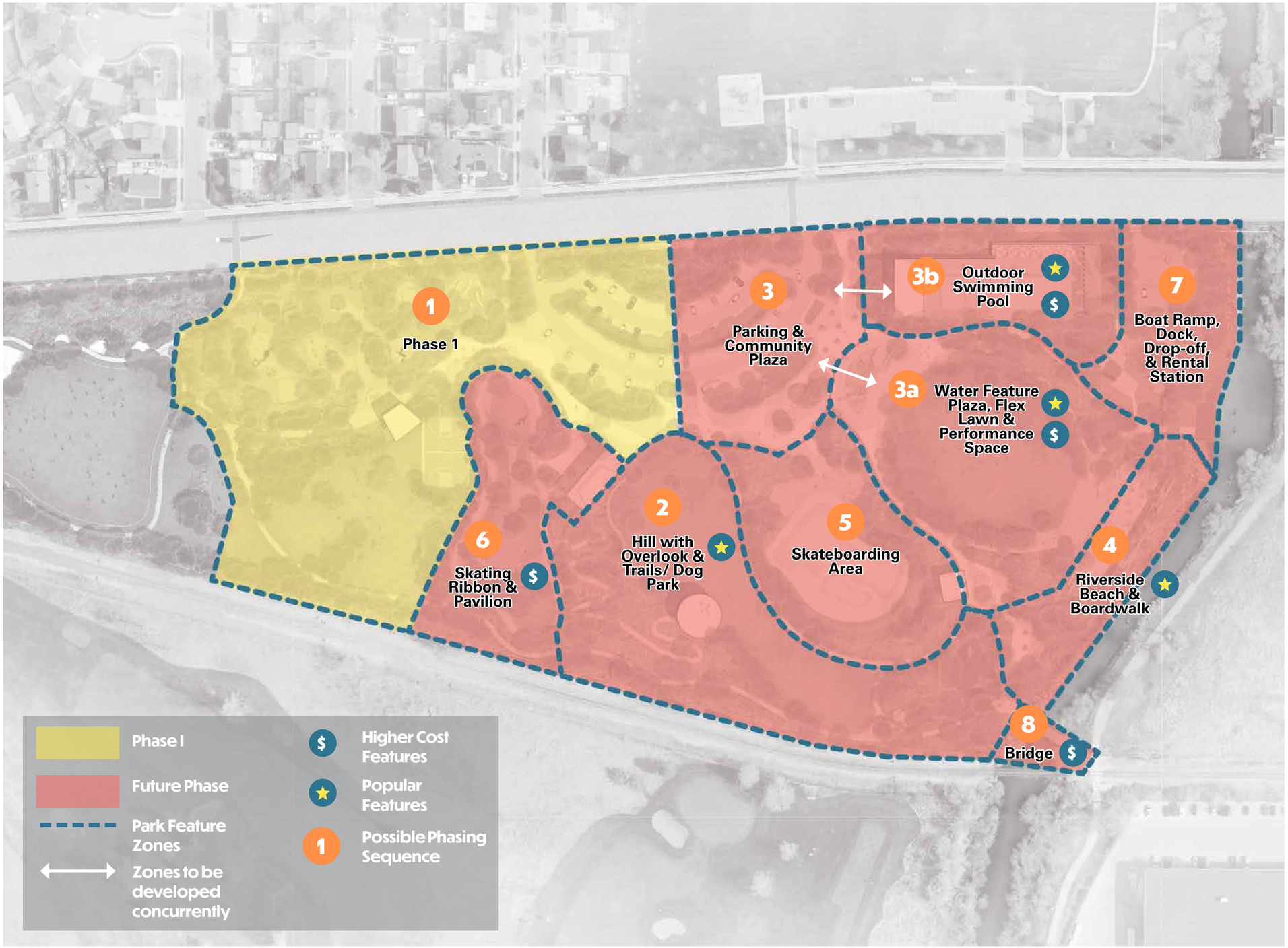
Other phase one considerations include the need to group park features and improvements into a consolidated area, creating a fully functioning park with a variety of activities and amenities prior to the completion of future phases. Consolidating developed areas of the park allows the remaining undeveloped 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:
   - Native Landscape Restoration
   - 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 - $5,500000

Full Park Build Out

Full Park Build Out
Opinion of Probable Cost:

$30,000,000 - $55,000,000

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 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

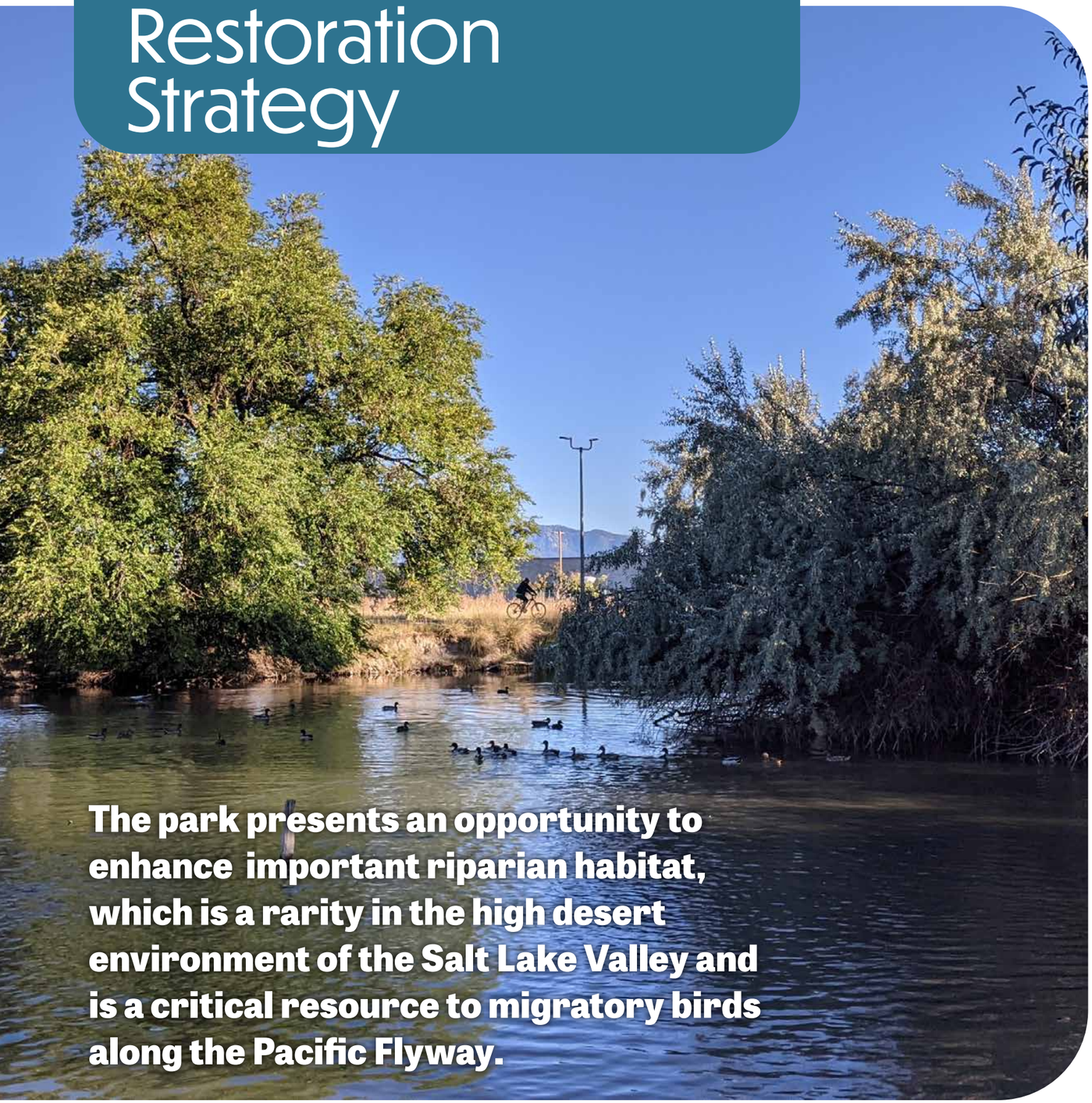
Phase one ecological improvements include riparian and planting enhancement along the riverside. With exception of consideration for future riverside improvements such as a new boat ramp and boardwalk, these areas will remain largely undeveloped and initial efforts toward a permanent, long-term restoration 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.

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 3' 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.

There are also opportunities for a broader connection to the river both up and downstream. Development of on-water recreation opportunities is one of the highest values of the site from a stewardship perspective.

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 cyptandrus

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

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

Distichlis spicata

Inland Saltgrass

Populus fremontii

Freemont Cottonwood

Fallugia paradoxa

Apache Plume

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

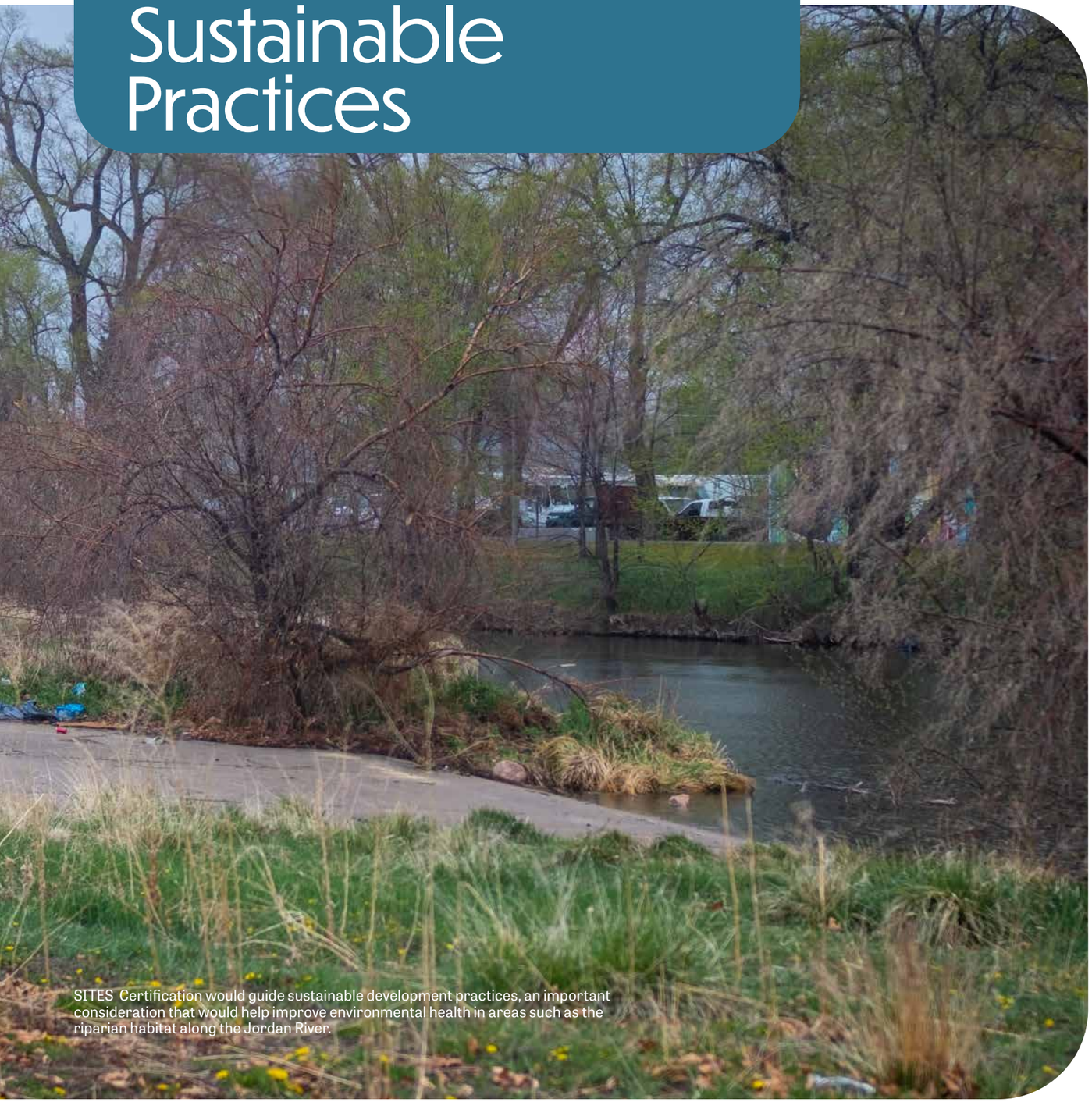
Miscanthus sinensis

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.

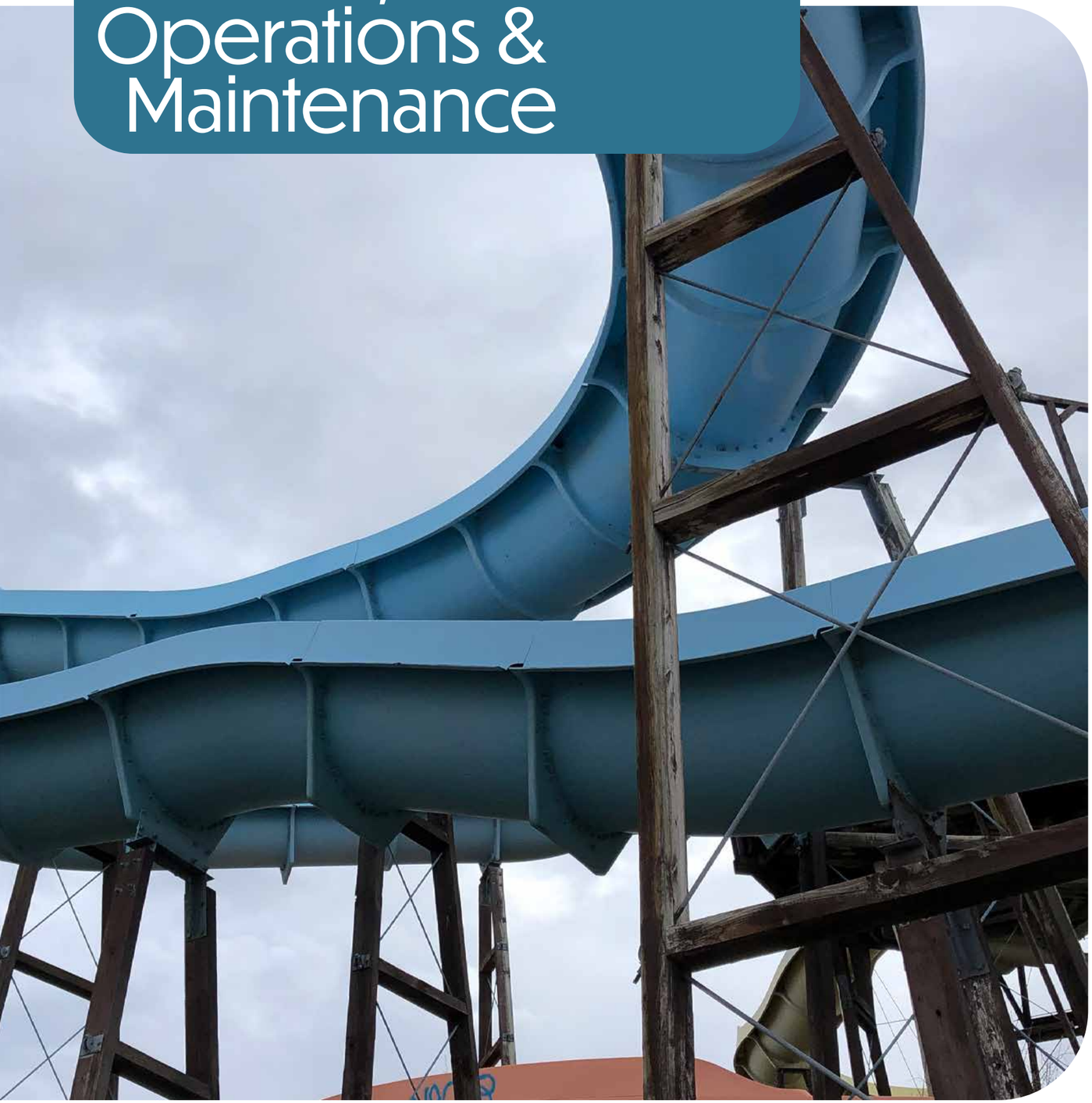
Table 1: **SITES Certification Pre-Score**

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
YES	?	NO				
			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.

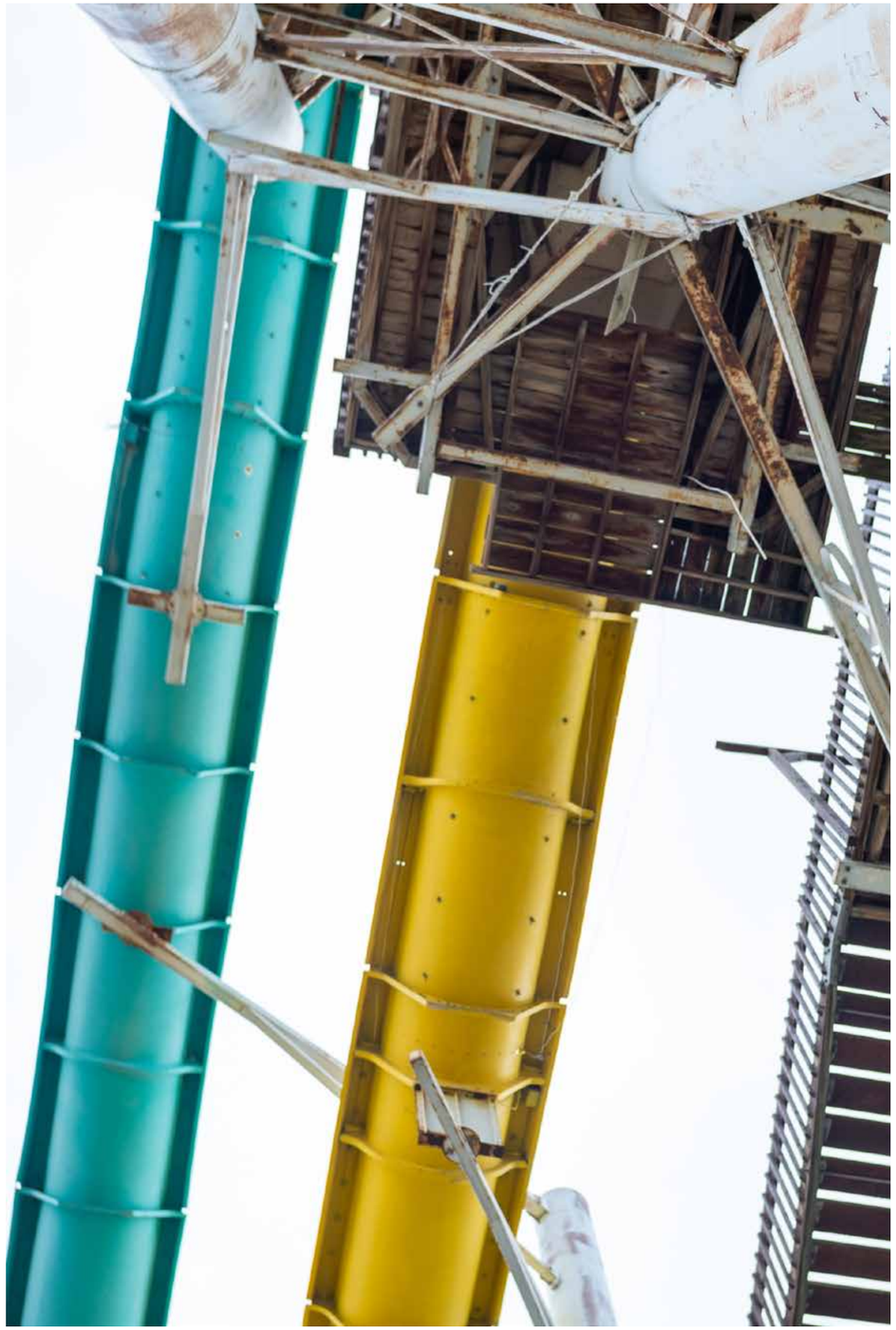
Large events may incur the need for additional janitorial staff to clean restrooms, pick up trash, and empty trash and recycling.

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 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 park programming manager is the park's "mayor." 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.

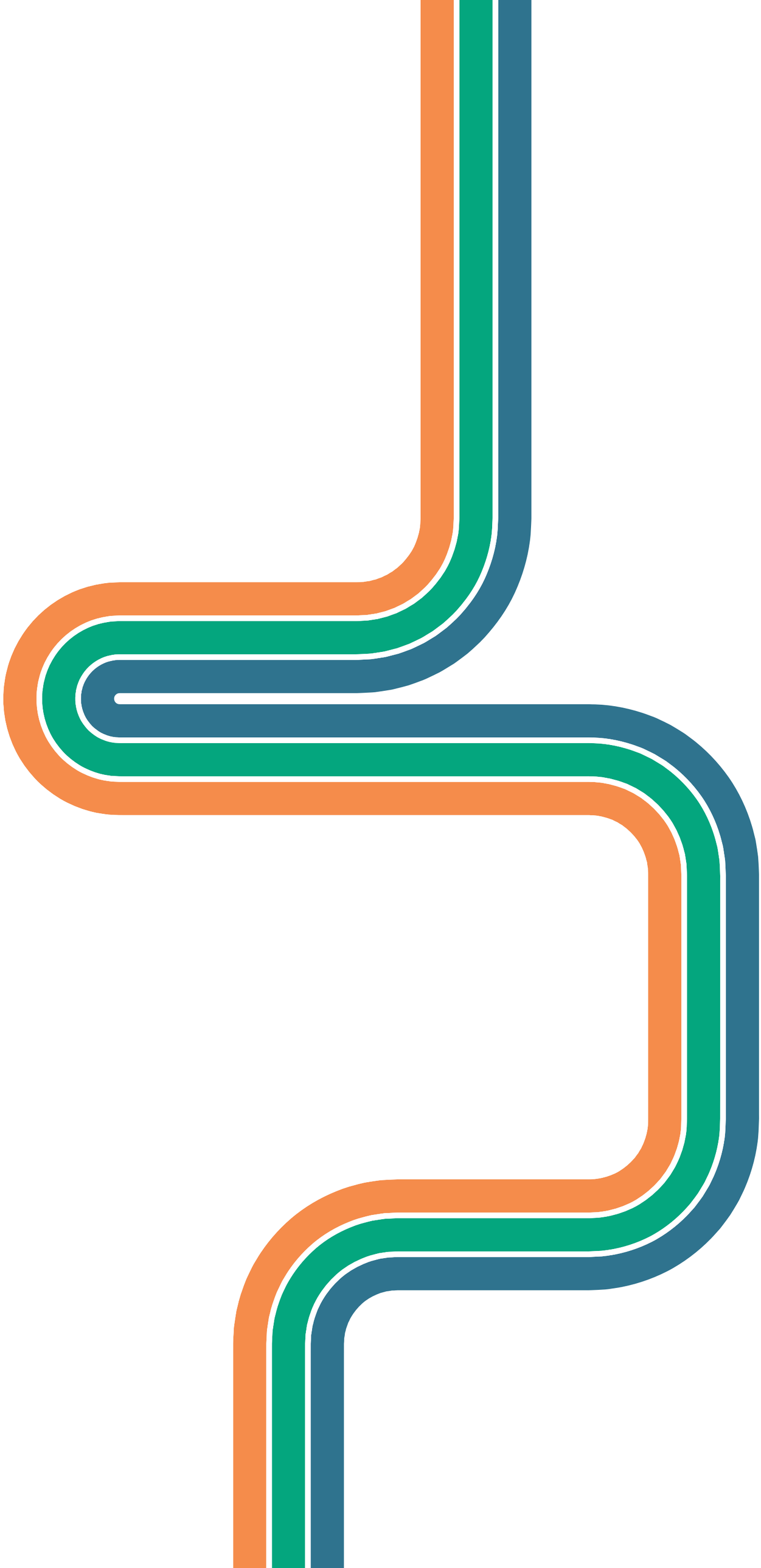
Next Steps

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.



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APPENDIX B | Ecological Assessment

APPENDIX C | Restoration Plan

APPENDIX D | Market Study

Appendices

Appendix A
SITES Pre-Score

SITES Certification & Prescore Assessment

Glendale Regional Park goals include 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. SITES, the landscape equivalent of LEED certification, is a sustainability framework and program that ensures best practices are adhered to during land development projects, resulting in enhanced ecosystems and landscape benefits such as "climate regulation, carbon storage and flood mitigation."[1]

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. Appendix A includes the full SITES prescore worksheet and assessment for Glendale Regional Park.

1 *https://sustainablesites.org/certification-guide*

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan

SITES v2 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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	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

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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	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

0	0	0	10. INNOVATION OR EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE		Bonus Points:	9
			INNOVATION C10.1	Innovation or exemplary performance		3 to 9

YES	?	NO			
0	0	0	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

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SITES v2 Scorecard Summary

			MATERIALS C5.9	Support sustainability in materials manufacturing	**5**
			MATERIALS C5.10	Support sustainability in plant production	**1 to 5**

NO	Project is unable to achieve these credit points	**GOLD**	100
		PLATINUM	135

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SITES v2 Scorecard

Estimate points below (key at bottom) YES	?	NO	PREREQUISITE OR CREDIT #	TITLE	CASE / OPTION / THRESHOLD	POINTS	POSSIBLE POINTS PER CREDIT
7	3	0	**1: SITE CONTEXT**			**Possible Points:**	**13**
Y			**CONTEXT P1.1**	Limit development on farmland	Case 1: Sites without farmland soils		
					Case 2: Sites with farmland soils - VSPZ		
					Case 3: Sites with farmland soils - Mitigation		
Y			**CONTEXT P1.2**	Protect floodplain functions	Case 1: Sites without floodplain		
					Case 2: Previously developed and brownfield sites within floodplain		
					Case 3: Greenfield sites within floodplain		
Y			**CONTEXT P1.3**	Conserve aquatic ecosystems	Case 1: Sites without aquatic ecosystems		
					Case 2: Sites with naturally occurring aquatic ecosystems		
					Case 3: Sites with naturally occurring poor quality aquatic ecosystems		
Y			**CONTEXT P1.4**	Conserve habitats for threatened and endangered species	Case 1: Brownfields and previously developed sites		
					Case 2: Greenfield sites		
3			**CONTEXT C1.5**	Redevelop degraded sites	Case 1: Previously developed sites	3	**3 to 6**
					Case 2: Brownfield sites	6	
4			**CONTEXT C1.6**	Locate projects within existing developed areas		4	**4**
	3		**CONTEXT C1.7**	Connect to multi-modal transit networks	Option 1: Pedestrian and bicycle network	2	**2 to 3**
					Option 2: Transit network	3	
3	0	0	**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 Vegetation and Soil Protection Zones			
3			**PRE-DESIGN C2.4**	Engage users and stakeholders		3	**3**
0	12	11	**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			
	6		**WATER C3.3**	Manage precipitation beyond baseline	80th percentile precipitation event	4	**4 to 6**
					90th percentile precipitation event	5	
					95th percentile precipitation event	6	
	6		**WATER C3.4**	Reduce outdoor water use	Option 1: Reduce outdoor water use	4	**4 to 6**
					Option 2: Significantly reduce outdoor water use	5	
					Option 3: Eliminate outdoor water use	6	
		5	**WATER C3.5**	Design functional stormwater features as amenities	50% of stormwater features	4	**4 to 5**
					100% of stormwater features	5	
		6	**WATER C3.6**	Restore aquatic ecosystems (project must have existing feature)	No aquatic ecosystems present on site		
					30% of the geographic extent	4	**4 to 6**
					60% of the geographic extent	5	

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SITES v2 Scorecard

Estimate points below (key at bottom) YES	?	NO	PREREQUISITE OR CREDIT #	TITLE	CASE / OPTION / THRESHOLD	POINTS	POSSIBLE POINTS PER CREDIT
					90% of the geographic extent	6	
0	**34**	**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	Case 1: No invasive plants found on site		
					Case 2: Invasive plants identified on site		
Y			**SOIL+VEG P4.3**	Use appropriate plants			
		6	**SOIL+VEG C4.4**	Conserve healthy soils and appropriate vegetation (project must have existing feature)	No healthy soils and/or appropriate vegetation present on site		
					50% of the site's existing vegetated area	4	**4 to 6**
					75% of the site's existing vegetated area	5	
					95% of the site's existing vegetated area	6	
	4		**SOIL+VEG C4.5**	Conserve special status vegetation (project must have existing feature)		4	**4**
	6		**SOIL+VEG C4.6**	Conserve and use native plants	20% total native plant score	3	**3 to 6**
					40% total native plant score	4	
					60% total native plant score	6	
	6		**SOIL+VEG C4.7**	Conserve and restore native plant communities	20% total native plant community score	4	**4 to 6**
					40% total native plant community score	5	
					60% total native plant community score	6	
	6		**SOIL+VEG C4.8**	Optimize biomass	minimal point score	1	**1 to 6**
					low point score	3	
					mid point score	5	
					high point score	6	
	4		**SOIL+VEG C4.9**	Reduce urban heat island effects		4	**4**
	4		**SOIL+VEG C4.10**	Use vegetation to minimize building energy use (project must have building on site)	No buildings present on site		
					Option 1: Reduce energy use - 5% reduction	2	**1 to 4**
					Option 1: Reduce energy use - 7% reduction	4	
					Option 2: Provide shade structures - 30% shaded	1	
					Option 2: Provide shade structures - 60% shaded	2	
					Option 3: Provide a windbreak - one row	1	
					Option 3: Provide a windbreak - two or more rows	2	
	4		**SOIL+VEG C4.11**	Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire (project must be located in fire-prone area)	Project not in a fire-prone area		
					Project is in a fire-prone area	4	**4**
0	**41**	**0**	**5: SITE DESIGN - MATERIALS SELECTION**			**Possible Points:**	**41**
Y			**MATERIALS P5.1**	Eliminate the use of wood from threatened tree species			
	4		**MATERIALS C5.2**	Maintain on-site structures and paving (project must have existing feature)	No structures or paving present on site		
					10% of the total existing built surface area	2	**2 to 4**
					20% of the total existing built surface area	3	
					30% of the total existing built surface area	4	

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SITES v2 Scorecard

Estimate points below (key at bottom) YES	?	NO	PREREQUISITE OR CREDIT #	TITLE	CASE / OPTION / THRESHOLD	POINTS	POSSIBLE POINTS PER CREDIT
	4		**MATERIALS C5.3**	Design for adaptability and disassembly	30% of total materials cost, excluding plants, rocks, and soils	3	**3 to 4**
					60% of total materials cost, excluding plants, rocks, and soils	4	
	4		**MATERIALS C5.4**	Use salvaged materials and plants	10% of total materials cost, excluding soils	3	**3 to 4**
					20% of total materials cost, excluding soils	4	
	4		**MATERIALS C5.5**	Use recycled content materials	20% of total materials cost, excluding plants and soils	3	**3 to 4**
					40% of total materials cost, excluding plants and soils	4	
	5		**MATERIALS C5.6**	Use regional materials	30% of total materials cost	3	**3 to 5**
					60% of total materials cost	4	
					90% of total materials cost	5	
	5		**MATERIALS C5.7**	Support responsible extraction of raw materials	Option 1: Advocate for sustainable extraction of raw materials	1	**1 to 5**
					Option 2: Support suppliers that disclose environmental data	3	
					Option 3: Support suppliers that meet extraction standards	5	
	5		**MATERIALS C5.8**	Support transparency and safer chemistry	Option 1: Advocate for transparency and safer chemistry	1	**1 to 5**
					Option 2: Support manufacturers that disclose chemical data	3	
					Option 3: Support manufacturers with chemical hazard assessments	5	
	5		**MATERIALS C5.9**	Support sustainability in materials manufacturing	Option 1: Advocate for sustainable materials manufacturing	1	**1 to 5**
					Option 2: Support manufacturers that disclose data on sustainable practices	3	
					Option 3: Support manufacturers that achieve sustainable practices	5	
	5		**MATERIALS C5.10**	Support sustainability in plant production	Option 1: Advocate for sustainable plant production	1	**1 to 5**
					Option 2: Support producers that disclose data on sustainable practices	3	
					Option 3: Support producers that achieve sustainable practices	5	

2	23	4	**6: SITE DESIGN - HUMAN HEALTH + WELL-BEING**			**Possible Points:**	**30**
2			**HHWB C6.1**	Protect and maintain cultural and historic places (project must have existing feature)	No cultural or historic places present on site		
					Option 1: Historic buildings, structures, or objects	2	**2 to 3**
					Option 2: Historic or cultural landscapes	3	
	2		**HHWB C6.2**	Provide optimum site accessibility, safety, and wayfinding		2	**2**
	2		**HHWB C6.3**	Promote equitable site use		2	**2**
	2		**HHWB C6.4**	Support mental restoration		2	**2**
	2		**HHWB C6.5**	Support physical activity		2	**2**
	2		**HHWB C6.6**	Support social connection		2	**2**
0		4	**HHWB C6.7**	Provide on-site food production	Option 1: Food production	3	**3 to 4**
					Option 2: Food production and regular distribution	4	
	4		**HHWB C6.8**	Reduce light pollution		4	**4**
	4		**HHWB C6.9**	Encourage fuel efficient and multi-modal transportation		4	**4**
	2		**HHWB C6.10**	Minimize exposure to environmental tobacco smoke	Option 1: Designate smoke-free zones	1	**1 to 2**
					Option 2: Prohibit smoking on site	2	
	3		**HHWB C6.11**	Support local economy		3	**3**

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SITES v2 Scorecard

Estimate points below (key at bottom) YES	?	NO	PREREQUISITE OR CREDIT #	TITLE	CASE / OPTION / THRESHOLD	POINTS	POSSIBLE POINTS PER CREDIT
0	17	0	**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			
	5		**CONSTRUCTION C7.4**	Restore soils disturbed by previous development	low point score	3	**3 to 5**
					mid point score	4	
					high point score	5	
	4		**CONSTRUCTION C7.5**	Divert construction and demolition materials from disposal	50% of structural materials + 95% of roads / infrastructure materials	3	**3 to 4**
					75% of structural materials + 95% of roads / infrastructure materials	4	
	4		**CONSTRUCTION C7.6**	Divert reusable vegetation, rocks, and soil from disposal	100% of land-clearing materials retained for use within 50 miles	3	**3 to 4**
					100% of land-clearing materials retained on site	4	
	4		**CONSTRUCTION C7.7**	Protect air quality during construction	50% total run-time hours from Tier 2 or higher engines	2	**2 to 4**
					50% total run-time hours from Tier 3 or higher engines	3	
					50% total run-time hours from Tier 4 or higher engines	4	
0	22	0	**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			
	5		**O+M C8.3**	Recycle organic matter	100% of vegetation trimmings recycled / composted off site within 50 miles	3	**3 to 5**
					100% of vegetation trimmings recycled / composted on site	4	
					100% of vegetation trimmings + food waste recycled / composted on site	5	
	5		**O+M C8.4**	Minimize pesticide and fertilizer use	Option 1: Plant health care plan	4	**4 to 5**
					Option 2: Best management practices for plant health care	5	
	4		**O+M C8.5**	Reduce outdoor energy consumption	30% reduction from baseline energy use for outdoor equipment	2	**2 to 4**
					60% reduction from baseline energy use for outdoor equipment	3	
					90% reduction from baseline energy use for outdoor equipment	4	
	4		**O+M C8.6**	Use renewable sources for landscape electricity needs	Option 1: On-site - 50% annual outdoor site electricity	3	**3 to 4**
					Option 1: On-site - 100% annual outdoor site electricity	4	
					Option 2: Green power - 50% annual outdoor site electricity	3	
					Option 2: Green power - 100% annual outdoor site electricity	4	
	4		**O+M C8.7**	Protect air quality during landscape maintenance	Option 1: Scheduled maintenance	2	**2 to 4**
					Option 2: Low-emitting equipment	3	
					Option 3: Manual or electric powered maintenance equipment	4	
0	11	0	**9. EDUCATION + PERFORMANCE MONITORING**			**Possible Points:**	**11**
	4		**EDUCATION C9.1**	Promote sustainability awareness and education	Option 1: Educational and interpretive elements	3	**3 to 4**
					Option 2: Additional education	4	
	3		**EDUCATION C9.2**	Develop and communicate a case study		3	**3**

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SITES v2 Scorecard

Estimate points below (key at bottom) YES	?	NO	PREREQUISITE OR CREDIT #	TITLE	CASE / OPTION / THRESHOLD	POINTS	POSSIBLE POINTS PER CREDIT
	4		**EDUCATION C9.3**	Plan to monitor and report site performance		4	**4**

0	9	0	**10. INNOVATION OR EXEMPLARY PERFORMANCE**		**Possible Bonus Points:**	**9**
	9		**INNOVATION C10.1 (BONUS POINTS)**	Innovation or exemplary performance	Option 1: Exemplary performance	3
					Option 2: Innovation outside the SITES v2 Rating System	3

3 to 9

YES	?	NO			
12	**172**	**21**	**TOTAL ESTIMATED POINTS**	**Total Possible Points:**	**200**

KEY	
YES	Project confident points are achievable
?	Project striving to achieve points, not 100% confident
NO	Project is unable to achieve these credit points

SITES Certification levels	Points
CERTIFIED	70
SILVER	85
GOLD	100
PLATINUM	135

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Appendix B
Ecological Assessment

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan Ecological Assessment

September 21, 2021

RiverRestoration 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 inventory resulted in the identification of mature sycamore within the park, other mature trees along 1700 South, and river edge habitats that should be retained. Areas for potential enhancement were also identified and include all existing riparian forest and a buffer of 50-300' from the river. Areas closer to the river are likely to be closer to the groundwater, thus representing opportunities for riparian enhancement with less long-term need for irrigation.

The irrigation system was tested and determined to be mostly out of commission and in need of replacement. The connection to service was identified in the northeast corner of the project area for future irrigation infrastructure. City staff will evaluate and install a temporary system to existing trees along the park strip on 1700 South. The sycamores and river edge trees are likely to be in contact with the shallow groundwater and it is recommended that a few shallow groundwater monitoring wells be installed when machinery is on site.

The local and regional context was evaluated to determine if there are any adjacent City properties that would enhance the ecological functioning of this area and several local enhancement projects were identified. Additionally, 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.

The Jordan River upstream of the project was also observed to identify opportunities for a broader connection to the river both up and downstream. Development of on-water opportunities is one of the highest values of the site from a stewardship perspective. Locations up and downstream of the project were mapped and are provided as a KML file.

Photos were taken of the site and noxious weeds were identified for treatment and control. City Natural Open Space staff committed to aggressive treatment of puncturevine across the site and stated they would deploy these resources in August. Plans for the trimming of vegetation and removal of garbage and debris stuck in the Russian olive along the river edge were also discussed and will be completed over the winter by City staff.

Current Ecological Conditions

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 trees along the Jordan River are mostly pioneer invasive trees and shrubs, primarily Russian olives. While these trees are considered invasive, complete removal of these trees would adversely impact riparian birds in the area due to loss of habitat and cover.

We propose that the Russian olives along the riverbank be retained until an irrigation system and native riparian forest can be planned and implemented. Any removal of trees should occur outside the nesting season for resident and migratory birds [preferably September through February].

Map 1 shows areas of existing riparian tress that could be retained. Only the sycamore trees should be considered to absolutely protect in place, since they are mature, well-established, and healthy. 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 demo of existing infrastructure provides opportunity to repurpose the low-lying areas with riparian vegetation, improving the riparian buffer and enhancing ecological education opportunities. We propose that the old wave pool (east side of the project) be repurposed into a wetland/riparian zone. Further opportunities exist to connect the east of the wave pool to the current boat launch/take out with native plant species and interactive and educational signs.

The existing trees along the park strip at the north of the project area should be preserved, with the irrigation system re-established to maintain this important buffer from 1700 south.

Map 1. Local ecological areas of importance.

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 also potential for increased areas of higher quality riparian habitat with a multi-canopy layer structure. Robust riparian habitats consist of canopy's 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.

Map 2. Regional ecologically important areas

Site Preparation

We recommend that treatments are conducted on invasive species in preparation for future disturbances. The main focal species for control include puncturevine and Russian olive.

Use the proper herbicide to control puncturevine across the hillside. Much of the puncturevine is located up on the hill with the slides. Treatments should occur 2-3 times a year, starting in August 2021 [stated verbally on site with meeting], follow up treatments should be conducted starting in June/July 2022, depending on the weather and phenology of the plants.

An initial trimming of the Russian olive along the river should be conducted from a boat in fall 2021 to free up garbage and debris that have become stuck in the low-hanging branches. A floating oil boom or turbidity curtain can be installed across the river at the existing boat ramp to gather and remove floating garbage and debris.

Potential Access Areas

River access can be developed 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 be better 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 figures below provide some ideas for river access that does not encourage swimming.

Figure 1. Jordan River access steps at Big Bend Habitat in West Jordan, UT

Figure 2. Jordan River Big Bend Habitat canoe access in West Jordan, UT

Figure 3. Price River in Helper, UT river access beach

Figure 4. Price River access steps in Helper, UT

Figure 5. Ogden River ADA fishing access pier in Ogden, UT

Figure 6. Ogden River ADA access ramp in Ogden, UT

Figure 6. River overlook in the Pacific Northwest

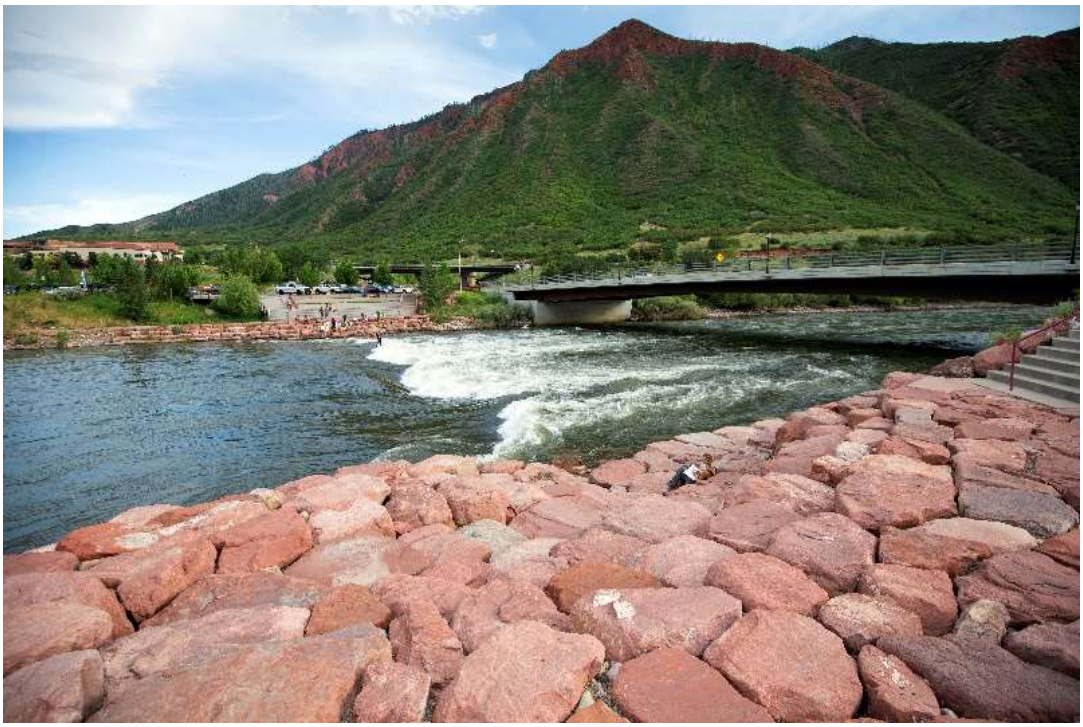

Figure 7. Colorado River overlook in Glendale Springs, CO

Conclusion

The main conclusions of the site visit provide direction for the near-term management of invasive species on the site in preparation for future disturbance of the project site for development of the regional park.

Managing invasive species on the site for 2-3 years before the site disturbance will reduce the number and pervasiveness of invasive species and will also begin to develop a human presence in the area doing maintenance, thus reducing the perception of the area as abandoned.

The Glendale Regional Park offers great opportunity to improve and expand the ecological function of the riparian habitat along the Jordan River. Mature vegetation should be protected, irrigation throughout the site reinitiated, and a process to phase out nonnative trees should be implemented in conjunction with planting native riparian plants.

The central location of the project site offers great opportunity to connect with the surrounding environment, provide the community areas to recreate in nature, and provide high quality habitat for resident and migratory birds.

Appendix C
Restortation Plan

Glendale Regional Park Master Plan

2022

Glendale Regional Park Restoration & Noxious Weed Management Plan

Developed as part of the Jordan River Commission

Best Practices for Riverfront Communities

Primary Focus Area

Glendale Regional Park Project

PURPOSE:

This document was created to provide guidance for an Adaptive Management Strategy to control noxious and invasive plant species at the Glendale Regional Park Project in Salt Lake City, Utah. This document represents a template that can be used on other sites along the Jordan River in Salt Lake City, where site specific data on noxious weed locations can be used to develop site specific action plans. Overall, our goal is to improve the management of these lands for the benefit of people and wildlife by reducing the cover of noxious and invasive plants and increasing the cover of native and desirable plants. The following recommendations may need to be changed based upon site specific needs and resources that are available. Any and all use of herbicides must be done by licensed applicators and those applicators must read, understand, and follow label requirements for the use of herbicides.

Weed Control Instructions and Best Practices:

1. Always use the proper methods to deal with the plant species on your project;
2. Always read the label for any herbicides that will be used and follow specific requirements;
3. Be familiar with the target species, control methods, and appropriate follow up methods to ensure success;
4. Take proper precautions in protecting your personal health and safety and the health of the environment;
5. Ensure weather conditions are appropriate for the use of any herbicides;
6. Post signs were appropriate to alert the public about the use of any herbicides;
7. Collect as much information as possible on treatment areas such as: location of treatments, timing of treatments, follow up actions required to ensure success;
8. AND only use herbicides where you have obtained express consent from the land owner to conduct treatments.

<u>HOW TO</u> - Five Step Approach:

Prevention

- Prioritize invasive species control where recent or future land disturbance is anticipated
- Identify pathways or "vectors" of invasive species introduction and spread and try to understand the potential impact of those species on native ecosystems
- Work with surrounding land owners to reduce spread from surrounding properties

Early detection and rapid response

- Use this guidance document to improve detection and identification of invasive plant species
- Document occurrence of new species not included in this plan yearly using EDDMaps
- Coordinate response efforts to eradicate species before establishment and spread with all stakeholders working within and adjacent to the Big Bend

Control and management

- Follow both short- and long-term recommendations in this Big Bend Restoration Plan to restore and enhance native and desirable plants that will withstand future changes in weather and climate
- Limit spread of existing infestations by targeted eradication or population suppression (using mechanical, biological, and chemical methods)
- Implement a variety of methods to improve the outcomes of treatments (i.e. Integrated Pest Management Approach)
- Work with surrounding land owners to control surrounding invasive species populations

Revegetation

- Select site adapted species of plants that can compete against invasive weeds once established
- Develop site specific plans for installation of "habitat patches" of riparian plants based upon local soils and access to surface and groundwater
- Seed any disturbed areas soon after disturbance has ceased and make sure to properly prepare soils for seeding
- Follow up on any revegetation actions for at least five years to ensure establishment of new plants

Monitoring

- Monitor before and after control methods to ensure progress is being made on controlling existing infestations and new infestations are not becoming established

<u>Site Specific Indications for the Glendale Regional Park</u>

Based upon site assessments completed in the late summer of 2021 and spring of 2022, it appears that there are only a few areas that need aggressive weed control for hoary cress, Scotch thistle, and puncturevine. The treatments that occurred in 2021 appear to have been effective at reducing the cover and seed production of the puncturevine on the big hill. Additional work was done along the riverbanks to reduce the cover of Russian olives.

Treatments proposed for summer and fall of 2022 include follow up on the work completed in 2021 and aggressive treatment of secondary invasion of hoary cress and phragmites in areas along the riverbanks where Russian olive was cut down. The remaining material left from the Russian olive cutting should be retained on site to protect any new plants from wind and sun. The branches remaining can be piled into small windrows and hoary cress and phragmites should be treated as soon as possible.

Areas identified for future riparian forests should be planted with container plants with drip irrigation this fall (November 2022). 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, while considering issues with transient camps in the area.

Aggressive chemical control of noxious weeds adjacent to all disturbance areas should also 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). Seeding with an inexpensive grass and forb mix should be done any time disturbances occur throughout the project lifecycle to reduce the opportunity for noxious and invasive plants to take over and dominate. This is cheap insurance and will reduce the potential need for chemicals to be used on the site in the future.

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. Phasing the project will limit the amount of area that will be disturbed at any one time. Portions of the site will be left undisturbed during the initial phases of construction 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. As native plants mature, the remainder of the Russian olives can be removed and replaced with the appropriate native species. There will be an ongoing need for maintenance of the site to prevent Russian olives (and other noxious species) from re-establishing in areas where they have been removed. Secondary invasion of hoary cress and phragmites should also be monitored and treated in these areas.

The following noxious and invasive weed species have been observed on or adjacent to the Glendale Regional Park:

- Hoary cress
- Scotch thistle
- Poison hemlock
- Houndstongue
- Russian olive
- Dyer's woad
- Perennial pepperweed
- Dalmatian toadflax
- Common reed
- Tamarisk
- Russian knapweed
- Puncturevine

The primary objective of noxious weed control is to selectively reduce the cover and abundance of noxious and invasive plants across the site. This work is being accomplished mostly by mechanical and chemical control of herbaceous plants and through physical removal of invasive Russian olive and tamarisk trees. Site management should focus on phasing the removal of these trees over several years and installation of native and desirable plant species to retain the beneficial aspects of the riparian cover, i.e. a multi-story canopy.

The main objective of this Plan is to reduce the cover of invasive species over time so that the entire site does not have to be treated at the time of major construction. Removal of invasive trees can be conducted at the same time as crews and volunteers are installing native riparian trees, shrubs, forbs, and grasses in small patches. The installation of new plants will reduce the "temporal loss" of riparian habitat in the area during major construction activity phases. The major challenge with this phase is providing sufficient water to the plants to make sure they become established.

Another objective of this Plan is to reduce the number of seeds and propagules of noxious plants such as thistle, whitetop, Russian olive, and puncturevine.

The following matrix provides some guidance for treatments and timing for each noxious and invasive weed species found on the Glendale Regional Park or along the Jordan River corridor close to the site.

Glendale Regional Park Action Plan Summary 2022-2023			2022												2023											
	Status	Responsibility	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Monitoring																										
Vegetation																										
Monitor weedy upland areas						X				X								X				X				
Monitor riparian areas						X				X								X				X				
Count planting success										X												X				
Management																										
Water																										
Initial watering of plants								X	X	X	X	X														
Irrigation of plants																		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Vegetation																										
Fencing and Protecting installed vegetation												X	X											X	X	X
Installation of Habitat Patches												X	X											X	X	X
Seeding of areas adjacent to disturbances					X	X	X					X	X	X			X	X						X	X	
Mow annual weeds and thistles						X		X		X		X						X	X	X	X	X		X		
Field meeting with herbicide applicator						X	X			X							X					X				
Herbicide use in upland areas						X	X				X	X						X	X				X	X		
Herbicide use in riparian areas							X			X	X	X							X			X	X	X		
Chemical control hoary cress						X	X				X							X	X				X			
Chemical control poison hemlock						X	X				X							X	X				X			
Chemical control thistle						X	X				X	X						X	X				X	X		
Chemical control phragmites											X	X											X	X		
Chemical control perennial pepperweed						X												X								
Wildlife																										
No removal of trees to protect nesting birds					X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Herbivory check on any planted vegetation						X		X			X							X		X			X			

Restoration Plants

The following species have been selected for seeding or planting in small patches. These species were derived from observations of native riparian habitats by Ty Harrison over the last half-century. Irrigation is needed regularly for successful establishment of these plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name
RIPARIAN TREES AND SHRUBS	
Fremont Cottonwood	*Populus fremontii*
Box Elder	*Acre negundo*
Peachleaf Willow	*Salilx amigdaloides*
Black Hawthorn	*Crataegus douglasi*
Coyote Willow	*Salix exigua*
Woods Rose	*Rosa woodsii*
Oakleaf Sumac	*Rhus aromatica var. trilobata*
Golden Currant	*Ribes aureum*
UPLAND SHRUBS	
Big Sagebrush	*Artemisia tridentata var. tridentata*
Rubber Rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus nauseosus*
Greasewood	*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*
Fourwing Saltbush	*Atriplex canescens*
Gardner's Saltbush	*Atriplex gardneri*

Recommended Seed Mixes		
Species Scientific Name	Species Common Name	Percent desired cover at maturity
Emergent Wetland Mix		
Typha latifolia	Common cattail	40
Scirpus acutis	Hardstem or Roundstem bullrush	40
S. americanus	American threesquare	10
S. pungens	Common threesquare	10
S. maritimus	Alkali bullrush	5
Senecio hydrophilus	Water groundsel	2
Triglochin sp	Arrowgrass	2
Wet Meadow		
Eleocharis palustris	Creeping spikerush	20
Juncus torreyi	Torrey rush	20
Carex nebrascensis	Nebraska sedge	20
C. lanuginosa	Wooly sedge	20
Distichlis spicata	Inland saltgrass	10
Mesic Meadow		
Juncus arcticus	Wiregrass or Arctic rush	30
Distichlis spicata	Inland saltgrass	10
Pascopyrum smithii	Western wheatgrass	30
Sporobolus airoides	Alkali saccaton	10
Puccinellia nuttalliana	Nuttall's alkaligrass	10
C. praegracilis	Black creeper sedge	10
Solidago occidentalis	Western goldenrod	10
Upland Mix		
Pascopyrum smithii	Western wheatgrass	30
Leymus cinereus	Great Basin wildrye	20
Distichlis spicata	Inland saltgrass	10
Poa secunda (sandbergii)	Sandberg bluegrass	10
Festuca ovina 'Covar'	Sheep fescue	10
Cleome serrulata	Rocky Mountain beeweed	5
Sphaeralcea coccinea	Scarlet globemallow	5
Linium lewisii	Lewis blue flax	5

Weed treatment tracking form:

OBSERVER	LOCATION	DATE	TREATMENT	FOLLOW UP NEEDED	WEATHER	ACRES	DENSITY	PHENOLOGY	NOTES

Appendix D
Market Study

Glendale Regional Park Demographic and Market Study
September, 2021

This study assesses and analyzes demographic characteristics of the areas surrounding the Glendale Regional Park project site. As part of the process, primary and secondary market areas were defined and confirmed with project stakeholders. These market areas served as the geographic focus area of the analysis and were compared to demographic trends at the County level. Key questions answered through the analysis include:

- What is the primary and secondary market area that the Park could expect to draw visitor from?
- What are the demographic and populations trends within the primary and secondary market areas?
- What is the population that the Park could be serving?
- What does recreational trends data inform regarding potential gaps or opportunities?

Primary and Secondary Market Area

Primary Market Area

The primary market area, depicted in Figure 1, is where 60 to 80 percent of all park users are anticipated to be drawn from and includes users who will frequent the Park on a near weekly basis. The primary market area identified for this analysis lies between Interstate 215 and Interstate 15 and extends south of West South Temple Street and north of West 2900 Street. Neighborhoods that fall in the primary market area include Chesterfield, Western Pacific Addition, Redwood Gardens, Klenkes Addition, Wenco Acres, Albert Place, Whaldons Addition, Poplar Grove and Wright Circle. Other parks and public outdoor spaces located in the primary market area include Decker Lake Park, Redwood Nature Area, Redwood Trailhead Park, 17th South River Park, Weseman Park, Modesto Park, 9th South River Park, Post Street Tot Lot, Bend-In-The-River, Jordan Park and Peace Gardens, Jordan River Parkway, Poplar Grove Park and Sherwood Park.

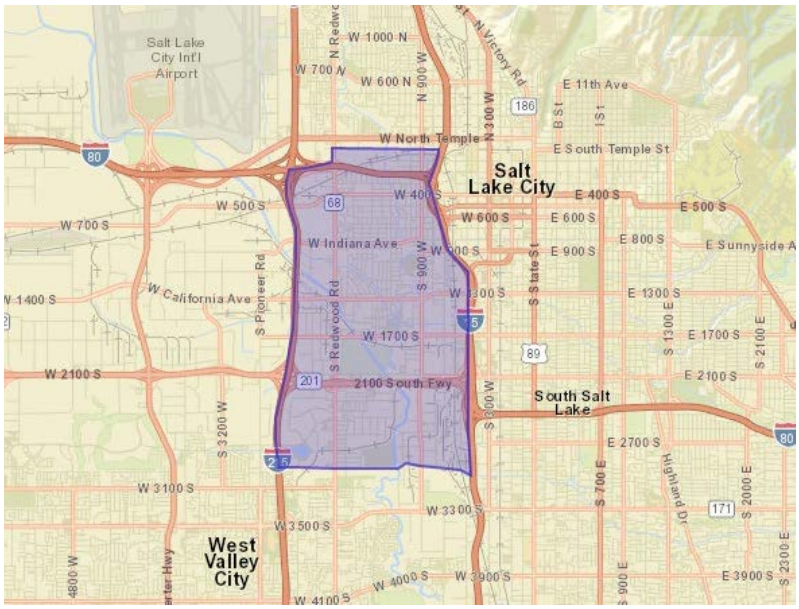

Figure 1: Primary Market Area. Source: ESRI Business Analyst

Secondary Market Area

The secondary market area, illustrated in Figure 2, is where 20 to 40 percent of all park users are anticipated to be drawn from and includes users who treat the Park as a destination, going there for a specific purpose or activities. Salt Lake City was identified as the secondary market area and was analyzed as a buffer zone to encompass a broader reach of the region and capture residents who may visit the Park less frequently than those in the primary market area. The area north of 2100 South Freeway within the primary market area lies within the Salt Lake City boundary. As a result, data extracted for the secondary market area also includes data within the section of the primary market area north of 2100 South Freeway. The primary and secondary markets were compared to Salt Lake County to better understand the relative demographic differences of the market area in the context of the region.

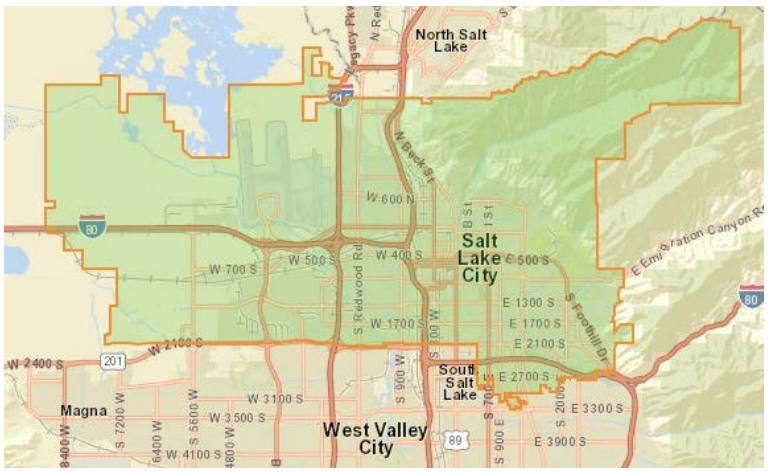

Figure 2: Secondary Market Area. Source ESRI Business Analyst

Population and Households

Table 1 shows the total population estimates for each area of study in 2010, 2021, and 2026 extracted from ESRI Business Analyst. The 2021 total population in the primary market area is 29,525 and the population in the secondary market area is 204,380. Between 2010 and 2021, the population within the primary market area has grown by 4.07 percent while the population in the secondary market area grew by 9.65 percent. Growth within both primary and secondary market areas was less than that of the County, which grew by 17.3 percent since 2010. 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.

Population	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
2010 Total Population	28,369	186,399	1,029,655
2021 Total Population	29,525	204,380	1,207,807
2026 Total Population	30,571	222,029	1,298,444

Table 1. Total Population Estimates. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Total household estimates, household size, and family statistics are depicted in Table 2. Between 2010 and 2021 households in the primary market area have grown by 3.7 percent, increasing from 7,982 to 8,277. The growth in households in the primary market area is less than that of the secondary market area (11.68 percent) and that of Salt Lake County (17.1 percent). Household growth between 2021 and 2026 is expected to slow to 3.2 percent in the primary market area, 9.51 percent in the secondary market area and 7.5 percent in Salt Lake County. In 2026 there is projected to be 8,542 total households in the primary market area and 91,106 households in the secondary market area.

Current average household size in the primary market area (3.54 persons) is larger than that in the secondary market area (2.4 persons) and that of Salt Lake County (2.97 persons). This is consistent with a higher number of family household within the primary market area (70.63 percent) than in both the secondary market area (49.47 percent) and

in Salt Lake County (69.66 percent). Of the families within each area of study, average family sizes are larger in the primary market area (4.1 persons) than the secondary market area (3.27 persons) and Salt Lake County (3.55 persons). The primary market area's high concentration of families has several implications the future of Glendale Regional Park, including ensuring that park programming, both physical and event, is appropriate for children of varying ages.

Households & Families	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Total Households			
2010 Total Households	7,982	74,493	342,622
2021 Total Households	8,277	83,197	401,195
2026 Total Households	8,542	91,106	431,279
Household Size			
2021 Average Household Size	3.54	2.40	2.97
Families			
2021 Total Family Households	5,846	41,157	279,462
2021 Total Family Households (%)	70.63%	49.47%	69.66%
2021 Average Family Size	4.10	3.27	3.55

Table 2. Household and Family Estimates. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Age

The 2021 median age and the distribution of ages for the primary market area, secondar market area, and Salt Lake County is depicted in Table 3. The median age in the primary market area is 29, slightly younger than that of the secondary market area (33) and that of Salt Lake County (33). Median ages in 2026 are expected to be roughly the same as 2021 across all areas of study. The primary market area is significantly younger than the secondary market area and Salt Lake County, with residents 19 and under comprising 36.52 percent of the population. The proportion of the total population that is under 19 in the secondary market area is 21.77 percent, which is lower than the primary market area and Salt Lake County (27.85 percent). The largest age group in the primary market area is between 0 and 9, which consists of 19.78 percent of the total population, followed by age groups between 10 and 19 and between 30 and 39, which consist of 16.74 percent and 16.33 percent of the population, respectively. 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.

Total Population	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
0-9	19.78%	12.93%	16.17%
10-19	16.74%	11.91%	14.40%
20-29	15.29%	19.05%	14.45%
30-39	16.33%	17.60%	16.72%
40-49	11.40%	11.63%	12.47%
50-59	8.81%	9.80%	9.72%
60-69	6.44%	8.84%	8.60%
70-79	3.54%	5.25%	4.99%
80+	1.67%	2.99%	2.46%
Median Age	28.9	33.1	32.9

Table 3. Population by Age Group. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Household Income and Wealth

The 2021 median household income, projected median household income growth, and concentration of specific household income brackets are shown in Table 4. 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. Table 5 delineates the median disposable income and the percent of the total households in each area of study corresponding to specific disposable income ranges as of 2021. The median disposable income in the primary market area is

$42,262, which less than that of the secondary market area ($52,690) and that of Salt Lake County ($63,344). 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 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 better suit 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.

2021 Household Income	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Median Household Income	$50,508	$63,364	$80,897
2021 to 2026 Median Household Income Growth	12.18%	19.14%	13.59%
$200,000 or greater	1.98%	8.43%	8.49%
$150,000-$199,999	3.25%	6.88%	10.09%
$100,000-$149,999	9.70%	15.94%	20.91%
$75,000-$99,999	15.05%	12.51%	14.92%
$50,000-$74,999	20.67%	16.50%	17.58%
$35,000-$49,999	15.43%	11.11%	9.96%
$25,000-$34,999	11.33%	8.39%	6.17%
$15,000-$24,999	11.31%	7.94%	5.40%
Less than $15,000	11.27%	12.29%	6.49%

Table 4. Household Income Concentrations. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

2021 Disposable Income	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Median Disposable Income	$42,262	$52,690	$63,344
$200,000 or greater	0.85%	3.76%	3.73%
$150,000-$199,999	1.15%	4.58%	4.75%
$100,000-$149,999	7.20%	13.30%	18.24%
$75,000-$99,999	8.13%	11.51%	15.04%
$50,000-$74,999	24.80%	20.00%	22.57%
$35,000-$49,999	18.46%	14.23%	14.04%
$25,000-$34,999	12.50%	9.10%	7.37%
$15,000-$24,999	13.64%	9.88%	6.82%
Less than $15,000	13.27%	13.64%	7.44%

Table 5. Disposable Income Concentrations. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Depicted in Table 5 is the Wealth Index for the primary market area, secondary market area, and Salt Lake County. The Wealth Index is a metric used to compare overall wealth of communities to the national level. Esri Business Analyst measures wealth by compiling a variety of metrics that contribute to affluence, including income, average net worth, and material possessions and resources. 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, while those below 100 indicate wealth levels below 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. The secondary market area has a wealth index of 85, which is slightly lower than the national average, while Salt Lake County has a wealth index of 105, which is higher than the national average. This indicates that in terms of income and personal assets, the primary market area holds the lowest level of wealth out of the three areas studied. Given the low wealth index of the primary market area, it is likely that the majority of the population in this region do not have adequate resources to pay for, or use, the same recreational facilities as those of a higher wealth index community. For this reason, programs should not be priced at a level suitable to the other areas of study, instead low cost or free programs should be offered so that those with lower incomes have access to desired recreational facilities and programs.

Wealth Index	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
2021 Wealth Index	47	85	105

Table 5. Wealth Index. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Housing

Table 6 illustrates the composition of housing units that are either renter or owner occupied as of 2021. Currently there are 8,277 occupied housing units in the primary market area, of which 4,560 (55.09 percent) are owner occupied and 3,717 (44.91 percent) are renter occupied. Compared to the primary market area, there is a higher concentration of renter occupied units in the secondary market area (54.08 percent) and a smaller concentration of renter occupied units in Salt Lake County (33.78 percent). Table 7 depicts the concentration of housing type and number of units in the housing structure within each area of study as of 2019. The majority of housing units in all areas of study are single unit detached structures. Unlike the that of the primary market area and Salt Lake County, the second largest concentration of housing types, making up 14.05 percent of total housing in the secondary market area, consists of buildings that hold 50 or more units.

Tenure 2021	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Total Occupied	8,277	83,197	401,195
Owner Occupied Housing Units	4,560	38,203	265,687
Renter Occupied Housing Units	3,717	44,994	135,508
2021 Owner Occupied Housing Units (%)	55.09%	45.92%	66.22%
2021 Renter Occupied Housing Units (%)	44.91%	54.08%	33.78%

Table 6. Tenure of occupied housing. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

2019 Housing Type (Percent)	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
1 Detached Unit in Structure	60.42%	46.42%	62.62%
1 Attached Unit in Structure	5.55%	3.24%	7.19%
2 Units in Structure	7.16%	6.57%	2.94%
3 or 4 Units in Structure	5.19%	6.62%	3.91%
5 to 9 Units in Structure	4.35%	5.06%	4.23%
10 to 19 Units in Structure	8.10%	6.90%	5.81%
20 to 49 Units in Structure	4.01%	9.91%	5.31%
50 or More Units in Structure	1.59%	14.05%	5.99%
Housing: Mobile Homes	3.63%	0.95%	1.94%
Housing: Boat/RV/Van/etc.	0.00%	0.28%	0.07%

Table 7. Tenure of occupied housing. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Table 8 delineates the proportion of all housing units as of 2019 by year built. The median year built of housing units within the primary market area is 1968, which is newer than the median home age in the secondary market and older than that of Salt Lake County. The majority of housing units in the primary market (16.89 percent) were built between 1950 and 1959 while the majority of the households within the secondary market (29.08 percent) were built in 1939 or earlier. Salt Lake County holds a higher concentration of buildings built in 1970 or later.

Housing Unit Development Year	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Median Year Structure was Built	1968	1959	1981
2014 or Later	0.31%	2.98%	4.47%
2010-2013	0.41%	2.30%	4.24%
2000-2009	10.93%	6.65%	14.92%
1990-1999	12.57%	7.36%	15.20%
1980-1989	10.39%	7.69%	12.95%
1970-1979	13.04%	12.06%	18.90%
1960-1969	12.96%	9.97%	8.88%
1950-1959	16.89%	13.22%	8.88%
1940-1949	8.15%	8.70%	3.55%
1939 or Earlier	14.36%	29.08%	8.01%

Table 8. Tenure of occupied housing. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Illustrated in Table 9, the median contract rent in the primary market area is $900, which is greater than that of the secondary market area ($889), and less than that of Salt Lake County ($993). Monthly ownership costs as of 2019 for households that pay a mortgage are depicted in Table 10. Of the households with a mortgage, most ownership costs typically lie within 10 to 30 percent of household income. Ownership costs that exceed 50 percent of household income within the primary market area consist of 8.38 percent of total households with a mortgage, which is greater than that

of the secondary market area (5.56 percent) and that of Salt Lake County (5.75 percent). This indicates that the primary market area is faced with higher housing cost burdens than other areas. Glendale Park can assist households in the primary market area by offering low cost or free programming, thereby eliminating, or reducing recreation related expenses.

Contract Rent	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
2019 Median Contract Rent	$900	$889	$993

Table 9. Median Contract Rent. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

2019 Monthly Ownership Costs of Households with a Mortgage (Percent)	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Monthly Owner Costs < 10% of HH Income	4.89%	6.34%	5.32%
Monthly Owner Costs 10-14.9% of HH Income	11.40%	12.61%	12.69%
Monthly Owner Costs 15-19.9% of HH Income	11.51%	14.57%	16.18%
Monthly Owner Costs 20-24.9% of HH Income	11.81%	11.54%	12.39%
Monthly Owner Costs 25-29.9% of HH Income	9.42%	6.56%	8.49%
Monthly Owner Costs 30-34.9% of HH Income	4.48%	4.27%	4.87%
Monthly Owner Costs 35-39.9% of HH Income	6.11%	3.92%	3.34%
Monthly Owner Costs 40-49.9% of HH Income	2.68%	3.12%	3.47%
Monthly Owner Costs 50+% of HH Income	8.38%	5.56%	5.75%
Monthly Owner Costs % of HH Inc Not Computed	0.00%	0.15%	0.20%

Table 10. Housing Costs for Households Owning Property. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Table 11 displays the 2021 and 2026 median home values for the areas studied. The 2021 median home value in the primary market area is $282,245, which is 34 percent less than that of the secondary market area and 30.6 percent less than that of Salt Lake County. Median home values are expected to grow by 53 percent in the primary market area, 30 percent in the secondary market area and 25 percent in Salt Lake County.

Median Home Values	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
2021 Median Home Value	$282,245	$427,693	$406,810
2026 Median Home Value	$431,591	$554,870	$509,442

Table 11. Median Home Values. Source: ESRI Business Analyst.

Race & Ethnicity

The distribution of race and ethnicity within the selected areas of study are delineated in Table 12. The highest concentration of race within the primary market area is white, consisting of 48.2 percent of the population. The Hispanic population makes up 53.44 percent of the primary market area population, 24.3 percent of the secondary market area population and 18.36 percent of the Salt Lake County population.

Race (2021)	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
White Population	48.20%	70.58%	78.16%
Black/African American Population	4.64%	3.67%	2.06%
American Indian/Alaska Native Population	1.86%	1.35%	0.93%
Asian Population	4.92%	6.05%	4.51%
Pacific Islander Population	6.34%	2.14%	1.61%
Other Race Population	28.45%	11.86%	8.97%
Population of Two or More Races	5.59%	4.36%	3.76%
Ethnicity (2021)			
Hispanic Population	53.44%	24.30%	18.36%
Non-Hispanic Population	46.56%	75.70%	81.64%

Table 12. Race Concentrations. Source: ESRI Business Analyst. Hispanic and White population numbers are not mutually exclusive.

Spending Habits

Entertainment and recreational spending in 2021 is depicted in Table 13. Spending per household on entertainment and recreation is approximately $2,084, which is 33.57 percent less than that of the secondary market area ($3,137) and 40.34 percent less than that of Salt Lake County ($3,493). The primary market area spends 39.65 percent less on membership fees for social, recreational and health clubs than the secondary market area and 46.57 percent less on

those services than Salt Lake County. Given the lower spending habits of individuals within the primary market area on entertainment and recreation, there is an implied lower willingness to pay for this category of products and services. As a result, facilities and programs within the Glendale Regional Park will likely see higher use if programming prices are reduced or eliminated.

Household Expenditures (2021)	Primary Market Area	Secondary Market Area	Salt Lake County, UT
Entertainment/Recreation	$2,084	$3,137	$3,493
Fees for Participant Sports Excluding Trips	$72	$111	$134
Fees for Recreational Lessons	$87	$131	$160
Sports/Rec/Exercise Equipment	$127	$182	$202
Membership Fees for Social/Recreation/Health Clubs	$148	$246	$278

Table 13. Household Expenditures. Source: ESRI Business Analyst. Per household spending data was calculated from dividing aggregate spending values by the total number of households.

Conclusion

With a population of 29,525 in the primary market area and 204,380 in the secondary market area, Glendale Regional Park services an urban community which requires outdoor space and recreational opportunities for all residents. The population in the surrounding region is also growing at a rapid rate, which furthers the need for additional park and recreation opportunities.

Many of the households within the primary market are families with an average family size that is greater than the surrounding regions. Due to the large family demographic, there is likely a desire for safe public spaces with a variety of programs that can accommodate both the demands of children and adults. As 19.78 percent of the population in the primary market area is children, facilities in the park should tailor to the types of activities that youth desire.

Since both the median household income and median disposable income within the primary market area is lower than that of Salt Lake City and Salt Lake County, the primary market may be less capable of spending on recreation as other areas of higher affluence. Housing costs also present a larger financial burden for the primary market than other areas of study. For this reason, recreational programs in the park should be offered free of charge or at low- or no-cost rates to accommodate the primary market's population, and to provide outdoor opportunities for those that may not have access to those opportunities elsewhere.