

PARKS, OPEN SPACE, TRAILS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS

MASTER PLAN 2015



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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The City of South Salt Lake has a solid network of community facilities. Demand is growing for recreation and community space as both participation rates rise and the population steadily grows. The city needs additional facilities to continue to provide programs for its residents unique needs and to increase access to parks and amenities in every neighborhood.

The City is also growing and becoming a destination for new residents seeking a particular lifestyle—one that values walkability, public spaces and recreation. Parks, trails and open space are now viewed as essential amenities to revitalize neighborhoods. They are economic development tools that spur new investment, home-ownership and attract the next generation. These amenities need to be close to home and easy to get to.

With several barriers to access in the city (I-15, I-80, rail lines and industrial areas), there is a need for these facilities in every corner of the city to make them accessible.

This master plan is based on the City's General Plan (2009); interviews with city staff (Recreation, Community Development, Promise South Salt Lake); master planning processes conducted for the Central Park Community Center, former Granite High School and Historic Scott School; and feedback from residents through focus groups, the Neighborhood Advisory Committee, and the Citizen Strategic Plan. It is also coordinated with the Salt Lake County Parks Master Plan; Salt Lake County East-West Trails Master Plan; and WFRC Long Range Transportation Plan (all to be completed in 2015.)



GROWING NEEDS, GROWING SERVICES

Community programs in South Salt Lake have boomed in the last decade. One of the driving forces has been to provide healthy, positive activities for youth and families to reduce risky behaviors and improve educational outcomes. There is also significant need for infrastructure that supports healthy lifestyles, since South Salt Lake has some of the highest rates in Utah of obesity, smoking, mental illness and other unhealthy behaviors. Parks, trails, sidewalks, and recreation facilities are key opportunities for promoting fitness, wellness as well as walking for everyday errands. There are proven links between a neighborhood's walkability and its rates of mobility.

This has come at a time when society increasingly recognizes the benefits of parks, public spaces, walkable streets and biking for both personal and community health. This heightened public interest led to acquiring or re-purposing several properties, including Central Park (formerly Woodrow Wilson Elementary), Historic Scott School, and an attempt to purchase Granite High for a community center through a bond measure (which was unsuccessful). The city has also made greater investment in infrastructure for walking and biking, including two new regional trails and miles of bike lanes. The city has also responded to resident requests for specific amenities (such as dog parks and trails) and programs (such as pickleball).

To meet the growing demand, the city has strategically acquired, improved and re-purposed facilities to suit. The city has been funding these improvements at a relatively steady (though not guaranteed) level. Also, city staff has grown to provide programs, expand outreach and build and maintain new facilities. The city's population is growing a slow, steady rate, meaning the demand that can be easily accommodated with modest, but consistent investment. The more important goal is to continue to raise the overall standard of service in the city for all residents to provide a better quality, quantity and diversity of offerings.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

South Salt Lake community programs serve a demographically and culturally diverse population and have a stated goal of unifying the community. A full list is included in the Appendix. These include:

- recreation programs, including sports leagues, camps and fitness classes
- enrichment programs for youth during out-of-school hours through Promise South Salt Lake and the Police Athletic League - offering academic support, mentoring and recreation
- senior and active adult programs through the Columbus Senior Center and recreation programs
- arts programming through the Arts Council and Historic Scott School partners
- community events hosted monthly (approximately) by the Recreation department

Community programs are offered in ten neighborhood centers across the city, including four city-operated facilities and six school-operated centers.

In addition to City-sponsored recreation, many residents participate in school district, County and Church-sponsored recreation. Many teens play school sports outside the city, since there is no high school within the city's boundaries. The LDS Church and St. Ann's Parish have gyms and sports fields in South Salt Lake that are heavily used by their members and students at multiple Catholic schools. Participation in Salt Lake County recreation programs is also common.

Fields, gyms, community rooms and outdoor spaces are also rented for sports leagues, special events, reunions and celebrations.



Easter Egg Hunt at Central Park



Youth golf camp



Youth basketball



PAL Boxing program hosting tournament at Central Park Community Center

STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

Using a SWOT Analysis (Strength, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats), the current status of parks and community facilities was assessed. Major findings are summarized here while a detailed list is included in the Appendix.

The City's major strengths are the extensive network of community centers and the focus on community needs. There is a high utilization of facilities, integration between community programs, events, after-school programming and community partners. The city does a remarkable amount of programming with its funding and has leveraged it to very high degrees with other grants and partners. Parks and community center are located in every neighborhood, and there is opportunity to enhance each of these to meet current recreation interests. Programs are a good value, and priced to be affordable to all. Another strength is the rapidly growing network of trails and bike lanes.

The major weakness in the city is the limited amount of park space, and the lack of a major recreation center and gymnasium (including no private membership-based gyms). As the population grows, there are few available properties to add park space. Another weakness is the city's reliance on renting school property. While the partnerships are appreciated, the city is in a weak position if a school closes or is sold (such as in the case of Granite High).

As South Salt Lake is built out, there are limited opportunities to expand park space, even though it is needed. In addition, the last remaining unbuilt parcels have been targeted for development in recent years. The cost of this land is high, and rising, making it expensive to acquire as a park. It is critical that parks, open spaces and trails are given due consideration when master planning and supporting redevelopment projects.

A major challenge currently is the need for coordinated budgeting for building new facilities while maintaining and managing existing ones. This is improving, with the adoption of this plan, the establishment of the Public Assets Department and work to prepare a comprehensive Capital Improvements Plan. Still, it will require a stronger commitment on the part of city leaders to fund the purchase, improvement and maintenance of new facilities. The current city budget does not allow for such growth.



Columbus Center courtyard



Great Lawn at Historic Scott School



Softball field at Central Park



Community Garden at Gateway Garden

BENEFITS OF PARKS, OPEN SPACE, TRAILS AND COMMUNITY CENTERS

Public places and green spaces provide numerous benefits to people, communities, and the natural environment. There are distinct benefits to people, the places where they live, and the local economy.

They provide people with formal and informal gathering places to be physically active, socialize, relax, build community, and connect with the natural world. They make urban areas more inviting for living, working and relaxing.

There are proven economic benefits to parks and open spaces, as well. Foremost, real estate property values are positively affected. Green spaces and trails also play a role in attracting and retaining affluent retirees as well as young professionals and knowledge workers. These factors can contribute to increasing municipal revenues that provide infrastructure and community services. Parks have also been shown to attract home buyers to purchase in the surrounding areas providing significant neighborhood investment and community stability.

Public health is positively impacted to a well-maintained park and trail system. Physical activity opportunities in parks help to increase fitness and reduce obesity. Sidewalks, and trail connections to community destinations also support healthy habits and lifestyles. Time spent in nature has also been shown to help relieve mental fatigue, reduce stress, and decrease aggression. Engaging kids in experiences in the outdoors is proven to improve their well-being, confidence with taking risks, and several health measures.

There are also numerous environmental benefits to these areas. Resources within parks and open spaces can mitigate climate, air, and water pollution impacts on the health of community residents. By properly planning and managing park and open space system, communities can reduce flood control and stormwater management costs, improve water quality, and control erosion. Parks can also protect biological diversity and preserve essential ecological functions while serving as a place for recreation and civic engagement.

Evidence of the direct benefits of these community resources are outlined on the next two pages.



Playground at Central Park



Jordan River at Meadowbrook Nature Area



Senior Ball at the Columbus Center



Millcreek through Fitts Park

BENEFITS TO PEOPLE

PHYSICAL HEALTH

- Parks increase health, reduce obesity and related diseases such as heart disease and diabetes.
- Physically active individuals had lower annual direct medical costs than did inactive people. The cost difference was \$865 per person annually, based in 2000 dollars. If all inactive American adults became physically active, or \$76.6 billion in 2000 dollars.¹
- Living in close proximity to parks, trails, open space leads to greater use of these facilities and more physical activity.
- People living within 1/4 mile of a park were the most frequent users (43%). Use by people living 1 mile away drops to 13%.²



MENTAL HEALTH

- Natural environments reduce depression, anxiety, and improve healing.
- Contact with nature benefits health - attention restoration, stress reduction, lower aggression, higher self-discipline, and more social connectedness



SOCIAL CAPITAL

- Parks and trails can increase opportunities to meet informally and formally, which increases social capital.
- Greater connections improves access to resources
- Social capital improves level of trust and ability to act collectively.

SAFETY

- Recreation programs Increase protective factors around youth that minimizes risky behaviors.
- Engaging youth in afterschool and recreation programs reduces crime and risky activity.³
- Fifty-seven percent of all violent crimes by juveniles occur on school days and 19% in the four hours between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m.⁴



¹ *The Physician and Sports medicine*, October 2000. Study was conducted in 1987, and calculated savings could be \$29.2 billion in 1987 dollars.

² Sallis, Saelens, et al. 2009.

³ Trust for Public Lands Parks for People, 2003.

⁴ Snyder and Sickmund, 1999 based on FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System data

Playing with the Imagination Playground as a technology learning experience.

BENEFITS TO PLACES

COMMUNITY IMPACTS

- Crime is lower in high-quality environments (trees, grass, views, maintained buildings).
- Parks and green space improve how people value a community. Low-income neighborhoods typically have fewer public parks, community facilities, trees and landscaping.
- Municipal revenues increase (property and sales tax, tourism).



Jordan River Trail at Holm Park

MOBILITY

- Building trails, bike lanes leads to greater active transportation share. Best results come from biggest efforts to change the character of the infrastructure. In Portland, OR, biking has quadrupled after the miles of bikeways constructed quadrupled.
- Walkable neighborhoods have higher levels of physical activity - 41 minutes more of activity per week.¹
- Social capital improves level of trust and ability to act collectively.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PROPERTY VALUES

- Property values are positively affected. One study found that an 11% increase in the amount of green space within 200 to 500 feet from a house leads to an approximate increase of 1.5% in the expected sales price. Because of the increased property value, the \$200,000 purchase of 1/3 acre for a small park would yield additional property tax revenues that would pay for the park's cost in about 15 years.²
- There is a positive economic benefit for homes close to parks, with the greatest affect within 500-600' of a park. Larger parks benefit a larger radius area.³
- Attractive, amenity rich neighborhoods attract and retain higher income residents and businesses, including affluent retirees (GRAMPIES), knowledge workers and talent.⁴
- Homebuyers are attracted to purchase homes near parks.⁵

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES AND SAVINGS

- Parks, open spaces and trees reduce urban heat, improve air quality, manage stormwater, and increase resistance to disasters.
- The U.S. Forest Service calculated that over a 50-year lifetime, one tree generates \$31,250 worth of oxygen, provides \$62,000 worth of air pollution control, recycles \$37,500 worth of water, and controls \$31,250 worth of soil erosion.⁶
- The evaporation from a single large tree can produce the cooling effect of 10 room-size air conditioners, running 24-7.⁷

¹Cohen et al., 2007.

²University of Southern California (Pincetl et al. in Sherer 2006).

³*The Impact of Parks and Open Space on Property Values*, John Crompton, 2007.

^{4,5}American Planning Association, 2002.

^{6,7}Trust for Public Lands Parks for People, 2003.

INVENTORY

FACILITY INVENTORY

South Salt Lake has a variety of community facilities, including:

- parks,
- recreation sites
- open spaces,
- trails and bike lanes, and
- community centers.

These offer a wide variety of recreation, leisure and enrichment activities that support community health, education and enrichment. They are embraced by the entire community and many different users, from recreation to education.



4.9% of the City of South Salt Lake's land area is "green space", including parks, schools, golf courses, Jordan River Parkway, and other open spaces* (Table 1). This represents a total of 246 acres, of which 36 acres are parks (Table 2); 34 acres are other recreation sites managed by non-city entities (Table 3) and 176 acres are open spaces (Table 4). Recreation is also supported by trails and bike lanes (Table 5) and by community centers (Table 6). These include a wide variety of recreation amenities, such as sports fields or playgrounds (listed in Table 7). These are shown and summarized in the maps and tables on the following pages.

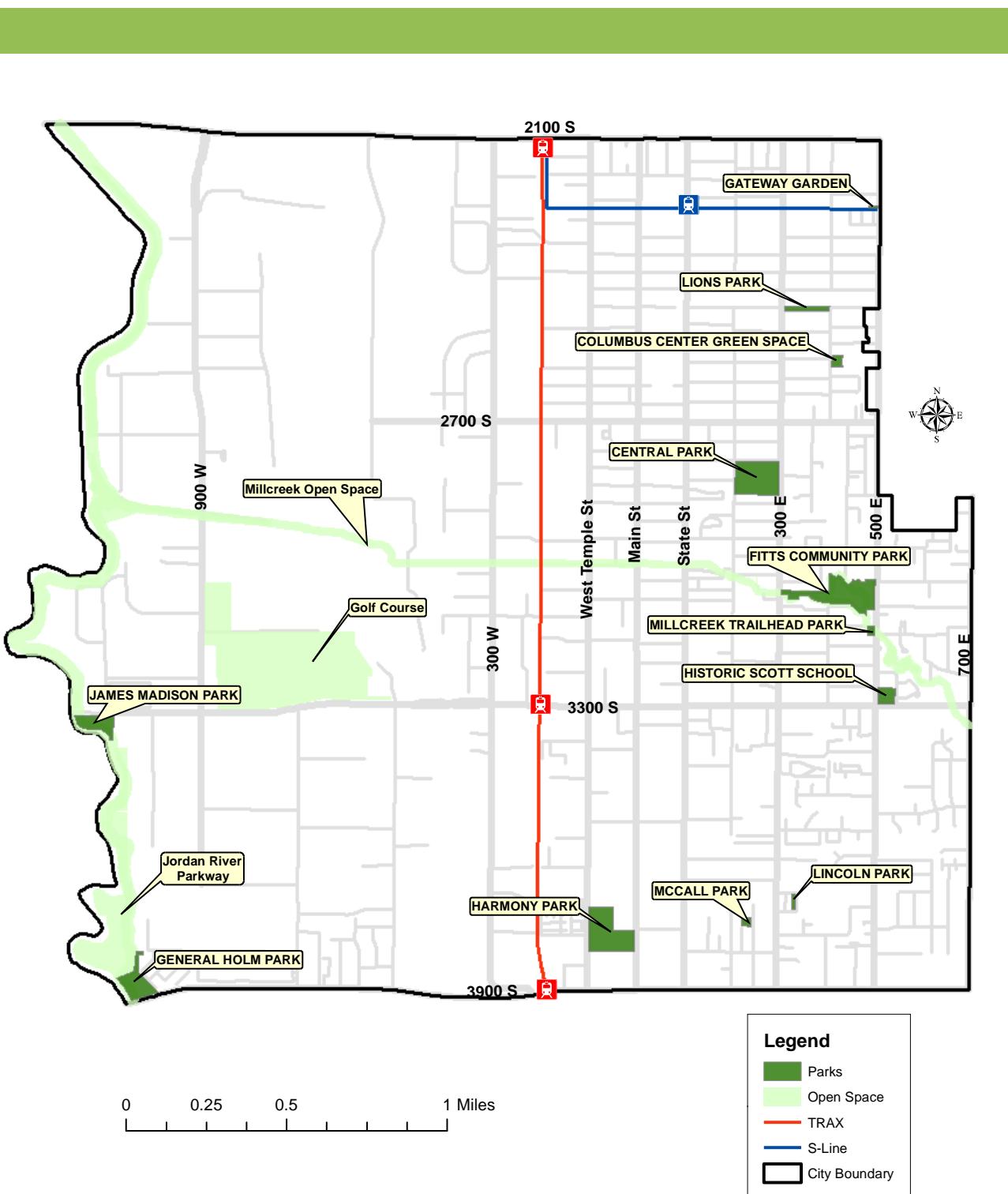
Table 1: Community Facilities.

	Total	supply per 1,000 residents	access
Parks	36.3 acres	1.5 acres	75% of residents within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a park
Other recreation sites	34.1 acres	1.4 acres	75% of residents within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a place to play
Open Space	176 acres	7.1 acres	52% of residents within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of open space
Trails	7.5 miles	0.3 miles	65% of residents within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of a trail
Bike Lanes	8.5 miles	0.3 miles	98% of residents within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a bike lane
Community Centers	10 centers	one center per 2,500 residents	95% of residents within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of a community center

Notes: Based on 2013 census population of 24,702.

MAP 1:

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES



PARKS

Parks are public lands protected and used for passive and/or active recreation and community uses. South Salt Lake owns 9 parks/green spaces and also is home to 3 Salt Lake County parks.

Table 2: Parks – 2015.

Name	Acres	Amenities	Owner
Fitts Park	7.8	Playgrounds, pavilions, veterans memorial, restrooms, turf and irrigation, Mill Creek and Spring Creek.	City of South Salt Lake
Central Park	6.5	Soccer field, baseball field, 2 playgrounds, event lawn, parking. Recreation center is adjacent.	City of South Salt Lake
Lions Park	1	Swings, dog park, 2 pavilions, restroom, turf, irrigation.	City of South Salt Lake
McCall Park	0.5	Turf, irrigation, playground, picnic table and stormwater detention basin	City of South Salt Lake
Lincoln Park	0.3	Turf, irrigation, trees	City of South Salt Lake
Historic Scott School Great Lawn and gardens	0.6	Turf, irrigation, arboretum, courtyard, event lawn	City of South Salt Lake
Columbus Center Green Space	0.5	Turf, irrigation, fence	Todd Family, leased to SSL
Gateway Garden	0.2	Community garden, Parley's Trail	City of South Salt Lake
Millcreek Trailhead Park	0.4	Natural open space, xeriscape/native demonstration garden, Mill Creek, Millcreek Trail connection	City of South Salt Lake
Harmony Park	10.6	Playground, restrooms, pavilions, 2 baseball fields, 2 tennis courts, volleyball court, community garden, turf, irrigation	Salt Lake County
James Madison Park	3.8	Restrooms, turf, irrigation, Jordan River Parkway trailhead	Salt Lake County
General Holm Park	3.4	Playground, pavilion, restroom, turf, irrigation, pedestrian bridge over 3900 South, Jordan River Parkway trailhead	Salt Lake County
TOTAL	36.3		

Source: SSL GIS, Salt Lake County Assessor 2015.

Residents also frequently use large regional parks in the vicinity, including Sugar House Park (110 acres, 1.2 miles away), Liberty Park (80 acres, 1.2 miles away), Murray Park (63 acres, 1.8 miles away and Nibley Park Golf Course (55 acres, 0 miles away).

ADDITIONAL RECREATION SITES

These recreation sites include communal, often public, places that are frequently used by residents for recreation and social events. These are open to many residents via involvement in a school, church or recreation league. Some properties, such as schools, have property that is open to the public during off-hours. There are few private recreation and fitness facilities and no membership-based gymnasiums. Some of these sites are not be permanently protected for recreation, and may be sold or converted. The acres in Table 3 are the green space only.

Table 3: Additional Recreation Sites - 2015.

Name	Acres	Amenities	Owner
Granite Park Junior High School	6.3	Sports field, indoor gym.	Granite School District. Field space and gym rented by SSL.
Lincoln Elementary	4.5	Sports field, playground, indoor gym.	Granite School District. Field space and gym rented by SSL.
Woodrow Wilson Elementary	3.6	Sports field, playground, indoor gym.	Granite School District. Field space and gym rented by SSL.
Granite High School (proposed for sale)	11	Track, football field, baseball field, tennis courts.	Granite School District.
Utah International School	0.5	Playground, garden, outdoor courtyard.	Granite School District
Kearns-St. Anns School	7	2 baseball fields and 1multi-use field	Catholic Diocese
SSL LDS Stake Center 2280 S 250 East	0.4	Turf, irrigation, pavilion	LDS Church
SSL LDS Stake Center 3219 S 300 East	0.8	Turf, irrigation, pavilion	
TOTAL	34.1		

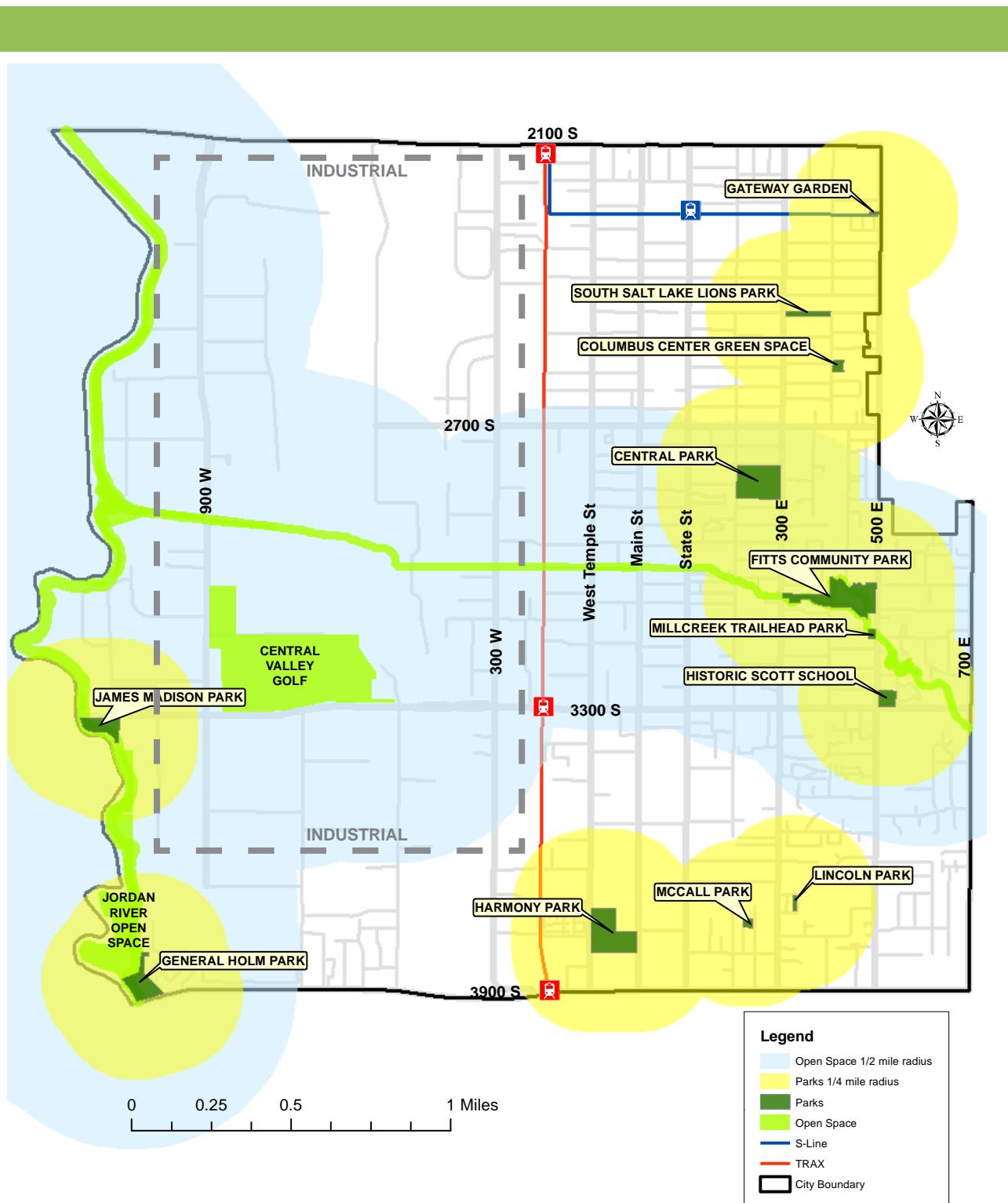
OPEN SPACES

Open spaces are defined as publicly owned and permanently protected land that is home to important natural or cultural resources. These properties may or may not be open to active or passive recreation uses. Often, they are appreciated just for scenic quality or for environmental benefits.

Table 4: Open Spaces – 2015.

Name	Acres	Amenities	Owner
Jordan River Parkway	75	Jordan River Parkway Trail, Meadowbrook Nature Area	Salt Lake County
Central Valley Golf Course	81	Golf in the Round	Central Valley Water Reclamation
Millcreek Open Space	20	Mill Creek	Private, Salt Lake County. SSL RDA
TOTAL	176		

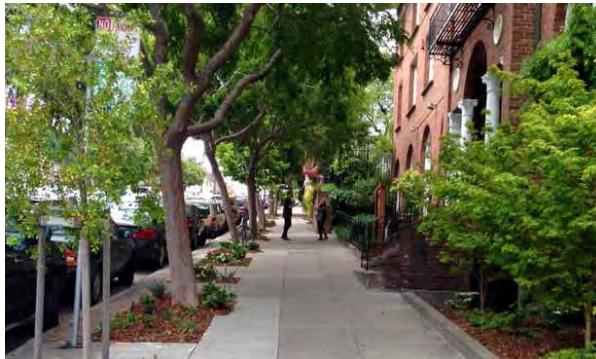
MAP 2: ACCESS TO PARKS & OPEN SPACES



Accessibility: Areas highlighted in yellow are within a short walk (1/4 mile) of a park.
 Areas highlighted in blue are within a moderate walk (1/2 mile) of a natural open space.

TRAILS, BIKE LANES, SIDEWALKS AND SHARED STREETS

Walkability and bikability are becoming popular measures of a community's desirability as a place to live and work today. Trails and bike lanes are important recreation elements that also increase a community's transportation options. Sidewalks and shared streets are another important elements to increase community walkability and interaction as well as access to parks and community centers. Sidewalks are critical links to parks and community centers. Sidewalks are not inventoried in this study, but will be studied in a Sidewalk Master Plan in 2015. Several areas of the city do not have sidewalks and may benefit from building sidewalks or promoting safe walking and biking on shared streets. Shared streets are narrower, with traffic calming, slower speeds and light traffic that are suitable for encouraging a mix of pedestrians, bikes and vehicles within one pavement area.



Sidewalks are the primary pathways and most critical pedestrian infrastructure in a city. They accommodate a wide variety of users at slow speeds, and can also support business and residential "spillover" activities. Sidewalks are critical links to parks and community centers.



Shared streets are important open spaces and community gathering places in urban areas. These streets welcome pedestrians, bikes and slow-moving vehicles. They can be closed off to host events and festivals.



Multi-use Trail are used by pedestrians, cyclists, skaters, scooters and wheelchairs. They are ideally off-street with minimal intersections and other interruptions.



Primitive Trails are narrower, unpaved trails built on dirt or with crushed gravel used for walking, hiking, jogging and mountain biking where appropriate.



Bicycle Lanes and Routes can range from standard five foot travel lanes to protected "cycle tracks" that include barriers or paint. Bike routes often mix bicycles with vehicle traffic on slower or narrower routes, often using "sharrows."

South Salt Lake has significantly expanded its bicycle and trail network in recent years. The need for trails and bike lanes is highly location specific, and by necessity should consider regional routes, continuous routes and key connections. There are limited opportunities to put continuous routes through the city, and these opportunities need to be identified and protected. The City is planning to update its transportation master plan and write an Active Transportation Plan, in order to create a more robust pedestrian and bike network. The city is also preparing a Sidewalk Master Plan to identify major gaps in the pedestrian network and appropriate solutions. Of particular importance is working with UTA on strategies to get transit riders easily to and from stations. Connections to Salt Lake City trails, bike routes and sidewalks is another priority. Residents have also suggested building a bike share kiosk in some parts of the city to allow for short-term rentals and to connect to the Salt Lake City "green bike" system.

On a larger scale, the City is working with Salt Lake County on a East-West Trails Master Plan that identifies new major priority projects. The Parley's Trail route is one priority, and the plan suggests connecting from the Wasatch Mountains to the Oquirrh Mountains.

South Salt Lake has three major multi-use trail routes and a small number of unmarked primitive trails in natural open space areas. One new route, the Meadowbrook is emerging along 3900 South. Parley's Trail and the Jordan River Parkway are managed primarily by Salt Lake County, but do or may include small city-owned sections.

Table 5: Trails and Bike Lanes – 2015.

Name	Miles Planned	Miles Completed*
Parley's Trail*	2.6	1.9
Millcreek Trail*	3	1.5
Meadowbrook Trail*	1.6	1.1
Jordan River Parkway Trail	3.5	3.5

* Planned completion by December 2015



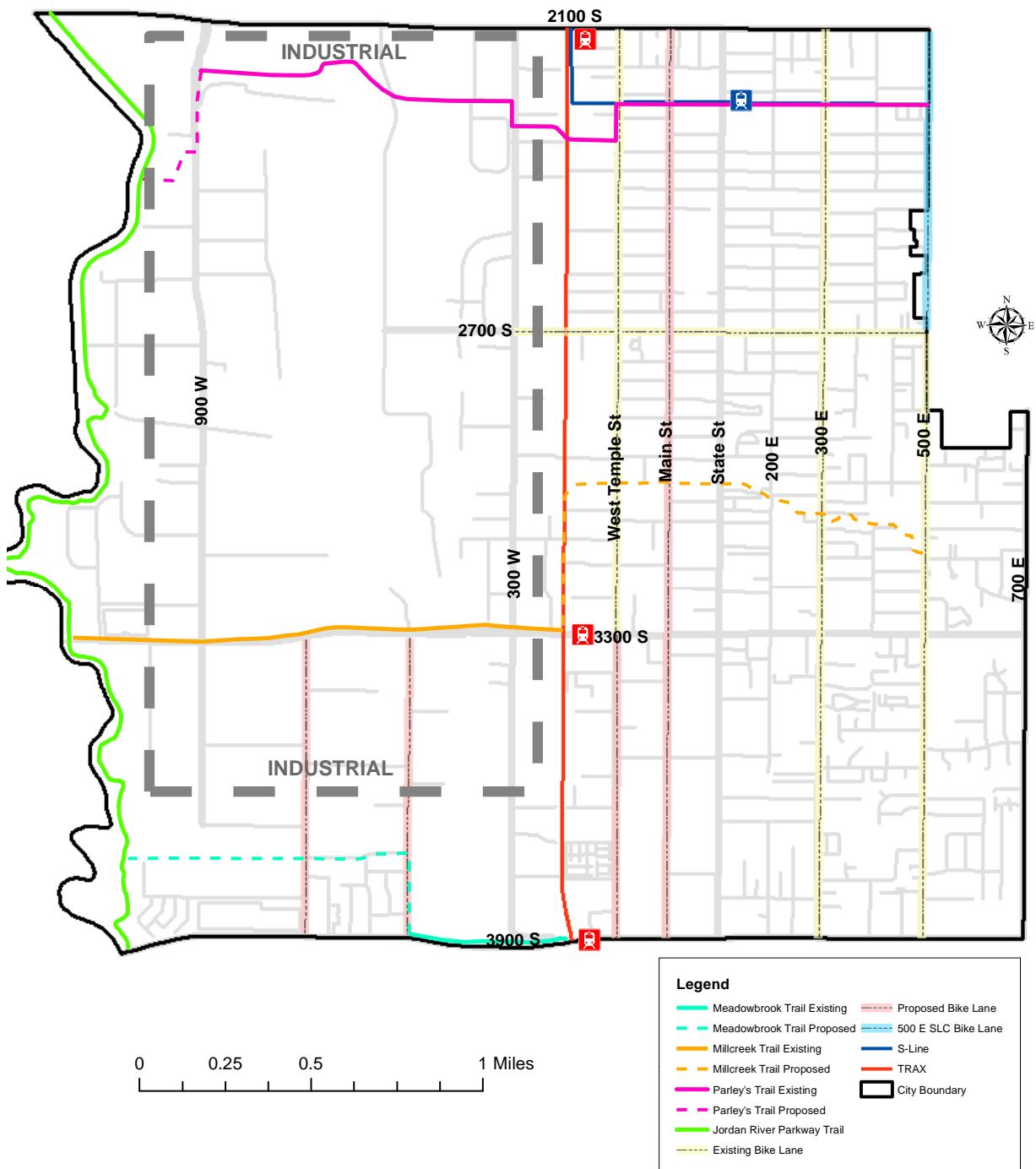
Parley's Trail and S-Line greenway in Salt Lake City



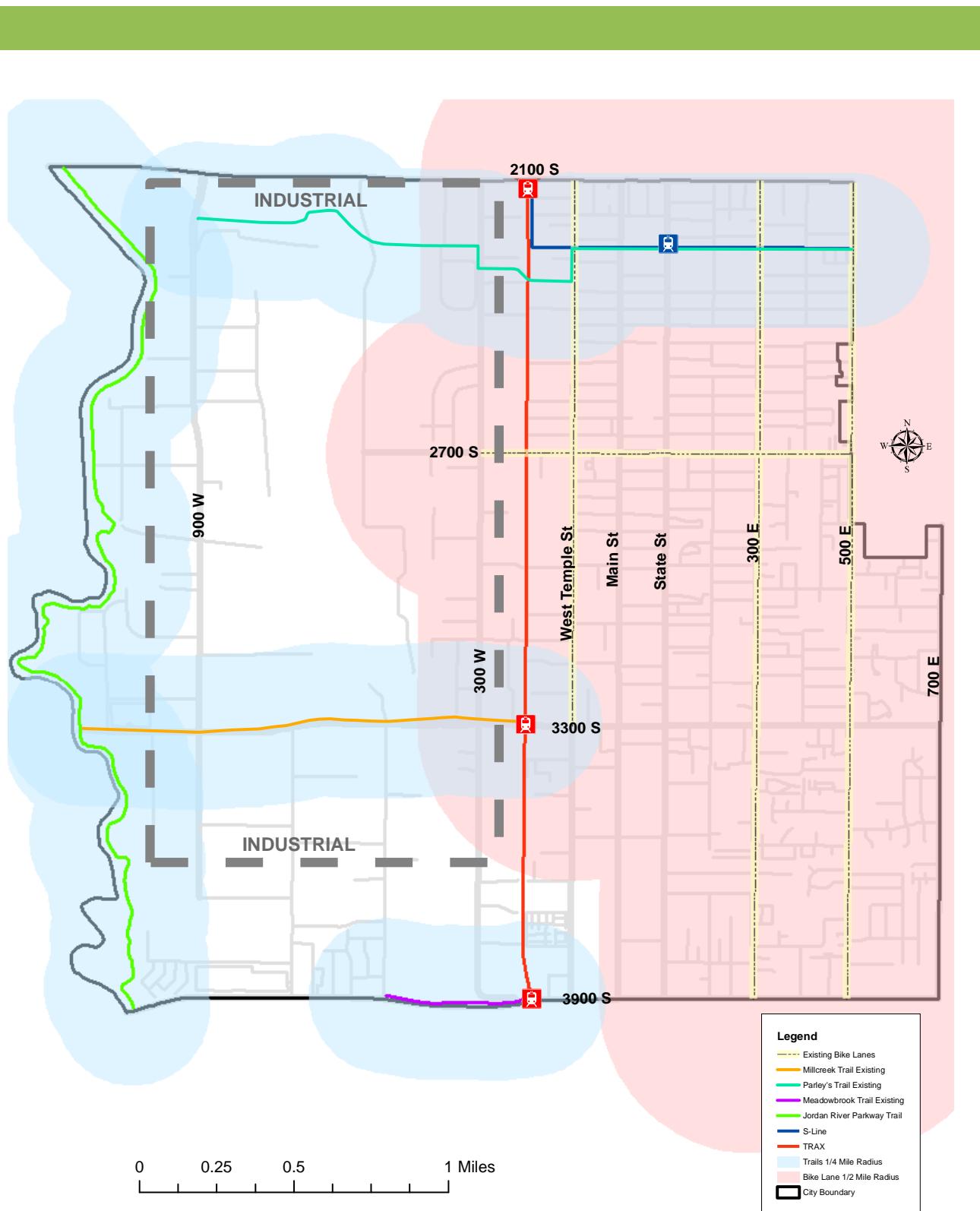
The Jordan River Parkway Trail near "Meadowbrook" open space

MAP 3:

TRAILS AND BIKE LANES



MAP 4: ACCESS TO TRAILS AND BIKE LANES



COMMUNITY CENTERS

The City owns and operates three neighborhood community centers, with recreation and education programs (Map 5 and Table 6). In addition, programs are run at seven other neighborhood centers, with recreation and education programs supported by city Promise South Salt Lake and SSL Recreation Staff.

Several major partners have signed long-term leases to offer community programs in these centers. This includes:

- Salt Lake County Library (at the Columbus Community Center)
- Salt Lake County Senior Center (at the Columbus Community Center)
- Alianza Academy, a K-8 free, public charter school (at the Columbus Community Center)
- Pioneer Craft House (at Historic Scott School)
- Promise South Salt Lake community support partners such as ESL, Citizenship classes, United Way
- Westminster College (Write Here Community Writing Center at Historic Scott School)
- Police Athletic League (at Central Park Community Center)
- Head Start (leasing at Creekside Building, purchased parcel at Central Park)

Community facilities are also frequently rented by the hour by different groups and citizens. This includes:

- Soccer leagues serving adults, refugees and others;
- Civic groups such as Lions Club, Rotary, and CERT;
- Special events, such as family reunions, conferences, weddings

Current recreation programs offered at community centers include:

- indoor youth soccer leagues
- Jr. Jazz basketball
- Summer basketball and volleyball camps
- Pickleball
- Fitness classes taught by third parties, including Jazzercise, Zumba and yoga
- Active adult fitness classes offered by Salt Lake County Aging Services
- Open gym hours for basketball
- Police Athletic League Boxing program



Historic Scott School Community Arts Center



Columbus Community Arts Center



Central Park Community Center



Hser Ner Moo Center (at South Parc Townhomes)

MAP 5: COMMUNITY CENTERS

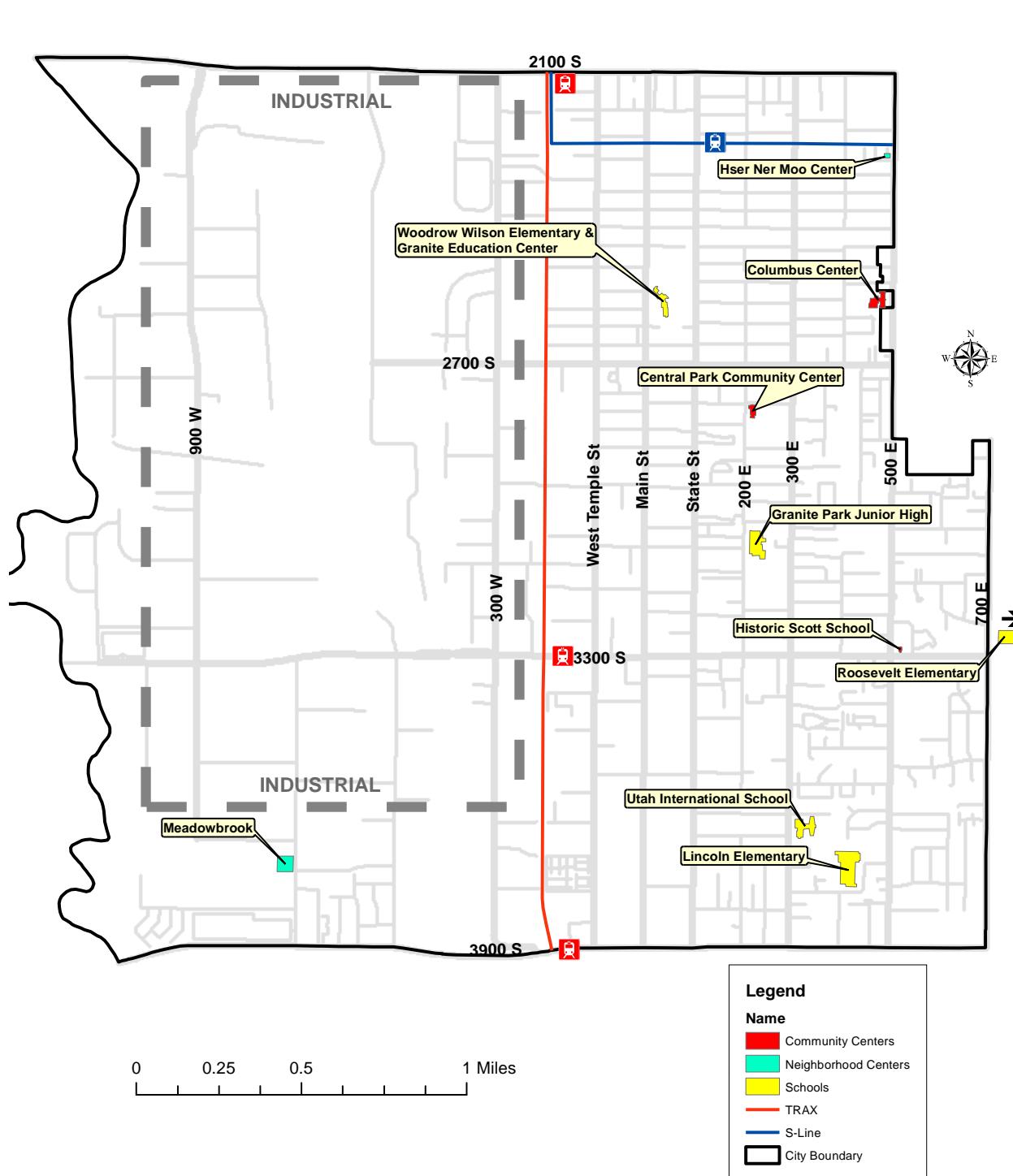


Table 6: Community Centers – 2015.

Name and Owner	Facilities	Programs
South Salt Lake City Community Centers		
Columbus Center	Gymnasium, auditorium, County library, senior center, Alianza Academy school, outdoor patio, outdoor green space	Fitness classes, basketball, open gym, senior activities, special events
Central Park Community Center	Gymnasium, boxing room, fitness room, classroom, kitchen, community garden	PAL boxing center, fitness room, indoor soccer, basketball, fitness classes
Historic Scott School Community Center	13 classrooms, outdoor classroom, community garden	Arts and crafts classes, community education, after-school program, Community Writing Center
Neighborhood Learning Centers		
Hser Ner Moo Center Owner: South Parc Townhomes	2 Classrooms, Computer Lab, Community Garden (adjacent)	Computer lab, community education, ESL, after-school program, preschool
Meadowbrook Learning Center Owner: UTA	Classrooms	Promise SSL after-school program
Utah International School Owner: Granite School District	Gymnasium, library, outdoor common area, sports field, classrooms	Promise SSL after-school program
Lincoln Elementary Owner: Granite School District	Gymnasium, cafeteria, sports field, playground, computer lab	Promise SSL after-school program
Woodrow Wilson Elementary Owner: Granite School District	Gymnasium, cafeteria, common areas, offices, sports field, playground	Promise SSL after-school program
Roosevelt Elementary Owner: Granite School District	Gymnasium, cafeteria, library, sports field, playground, computer lab	Promise SSL after-school program
Granite Park Junior High Owner: Granite School District	Gymnasium, computer lab, classroom, cafeteria, auditorium, little theater, track, soccer field	Promise SSL after-school program

Table 7: Recreation Amenities - 2015.

Type	Location	Number	Owner
Soccer fields	Central Park	1	City of South Salt Lake
	Granite Park Jr High	1	Granite School District
Baseball fields	Central Park	1	City of South Salt Lake
	Harmony Park	2	Salt Lake County
Basketball courts (indoors)	Columbus Center	1	City of South Salt Lake
	Central Park Community Center	1	City of South Salt Lake
	Granite Park Jr High	1	Granite School District
	Granite Peaks School	1	Granite School District
	Granite High	3	Granite School District
Tennis courts (outdoors)	Granite High	6	Granite School District
	Harmony Park	2	Salt Lake County
Volleyball (outdoor)	Harmony Park	1	Salt Lake County
Horseshoes	Harmony Park	1	Salt Lake County
	Columbus Detention pond		
Track	Granite High	1	Granite School District
	Granite Park	1	Granite School District
Playgrounds	Central Park	2	City of South Salt Lake
	Fitts Park	5	City of South Salt Lake
	McCall Park	1	City of South Salt Lake
	Lions Park (swings)	1	City of South Salt Lake
	General Holm Park	1	Salt Lake County
	Harmony Park	1	Salt Lake County
Pavilions	Fitts Park	4	City of South Salt Lake
	Lions Park	2	City of South Salt Lake
	General Holm Park	1	Salt Lake County
Community garden plots	Harmony Park	25	Salt Lake County
	Gateway Garden	12	City of South Salt Lake
	Historic Scott School	12	City of South Salt Lake
	Granite Park Jr High	24	Granite School District
Dog Park	Lions Park	1	City of South Salt Lake
Auditorium	Columbus Center	1	City of South Salt Lake
Event Lawn	Columbus Center Central Park Fitts Park Historic Scott School	4	City of South Salt Lake

GOALS



COMPARISON

South Salt Lake community facilities are well-utilized and often fully booked. This is due to several factors: high participation in programs, limited facilities, growing population, several shared (rented) facilities, and the loss of several previously used spaces. Every partner and program provider at our community facility suggested that more space (indoor and outdoor) was needed to continue existing programs in the face of increased participation and growing population. The city has been growing and expanding facilities at a steady pace in the past decade, but the need continues. The current park supply does not meet the City's demands and aspirations, nor does it compare favorably to what surrounding communities provide (Table 8).

The city does use additional recreation sites (Table 3), which nearly doubles the number of park acres and the park acreage per 1,000 residents. However, these are not typically counted in NRPA (National Parks and Recreation Association) ratios. They are also not always available and open to all residents.

Table 8: Comparison to Other Communities - Parks.

Name	Park acres per 1,000 residents
South Salt Lake	1.6
West Valley City	3.26
Salt Lake City	4.0
Murray City	6.5
Salt Lake County	6.7
US Average	16.2
Ntl. Recreation and Parks Association recommendation	10

Source: South Salt Lake General Plan 2009.

PROPOSED STANDARDS

The recommended recreation standards (Table 9) were set by studying nationally-recognized NRPA standards, reviewing what neighboring communities have achieved, and calculating the facilities that South Salt Lake City is currently utilizing but does not own. An additional standard, of putting a park with walking distance of every resident (approximately 1/4 mile) is also recommended by research in city planning, recreation and public health experts.

A comparison of the public recreation amenities currently found in the City of South Salt Lake to the recommended recreation standards (Table 10) shows the city's strengths and weaknesses. In some areas (open space, trails, bike lanes, community centers), the city is strong. But in the area of parks, indoor recreation and park amenities, the city is weak. The City should seek opportunities to increase amount of parks and open space it provides while working to complete proposed trail and community center projects. The recommended conditions include population growth a projected growth rate of 1%, growing to 30,500 residents by 2035.*

Three approaches should be taken:

1. Increase the overall amount of parks and public places in the City,
2. Increase the amount of City-owned facilities.
3. Increase the number of partnerships to provide recreation and facilities.

In addition, the City aspires to have a public recreation center within its boundaries. Community centers should continue to be established where population grows, for both city-owned or school-based locations. As school boundaries and sizes shift, changes should be made accordingly. The City should seek partnerships and opportunities to build a recreation center in combination with other uses or in a shared-use location.

Table 9: Proposed Recreation Standards.

	recommended total (2015)	supply per 1,000 residents	access
Parks	60 acres	2.5 acres	all residents within 1/4 mile of a park
Open Space	60 acres	2.5 acres	all residents within 1 mile of open space
Trails	10.5 miles	0.25 miles	all residents within 1/4 mile of a trail
Bike Lanes	6 miles	0.25 miles	all residents within 1/2 mile of a bike lane
Community Center	10	1 per 2,500 residents	all residents within 1 mile of a center

Note: includes City and County facilities, but not additional recreation sites. Population rounded to 24,000

Table 10: Facilities required to meet Recommended Standards.

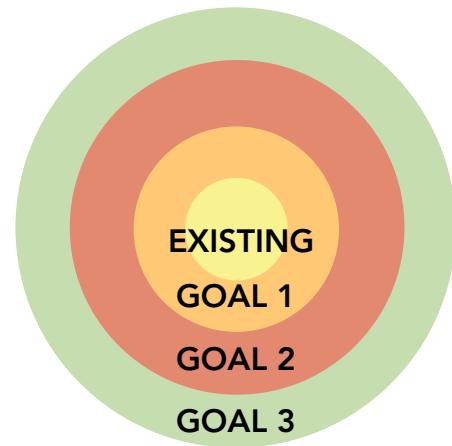
	Desired conditions	Existing Conditions	Need
Parks	77.5 acres	36.3 acres	40.2 acres
Open Space	77.5 acres	166 acres	0 acres
Trails	10.9 miles	8.3 miles	2.7 miles
Bike Lanes	9 miles	8.2 miles	0.75 miles
Community Center	10	10	sites should shift geographically to meet population growth

*Source: Governor's Office of Management and Budget, 2012 Baseline Projections

PARKS GOALS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Parks are the area with the largest unmet demand. They are also the facility with the most localized use. Many people walk to their local park, use it daily, and choose to locate close to them when they purchase or rent a home. Three steps are proposed to grow the supply of parks. These are quantified in the tables below and on Map 6.

- Goal 1. Expand parks to meet population growth by adding them into new development area.
- Goal 2. Build parks in areas that do not have a park within 1/4 mile to fill gaps in service.
- Goal 3. Expand the overall quantity of parks to reach a higher level of service per capita.
- Goal 4. Add amenities to existing facilities.
- Goal 5. Improve the quality and function of facilities.



GOAL 1: Expand to meet population growth

Project/Opportunity	Units/Residents	Needed to meet current Level of Service
Riverfront	391 / 1,000	1.6 acres parks, Neighborhood Center
East Streetcar	1,000 / 2,000	3 acres parks, Trail
Downtown SSL	3,000 / 6,000	8 acres parks, Trail, Neighborhood Center
Private Development	1,000 / 2,000	3 acres
TOTAL	15.6 acres	(1.6 acres per 1,000 new residents)

New parks should be built in areas where the population is growing. Much of the city's current infill growth is happening in three key areas: Riverfront, East Streetcar and Downtown. Many developers of larger multi-family residential projects include private recreation amenities.

GOAL 2: Expand to fill service gaps

Project/Opportunity	Units/Residents	Needed to meet access gaps
Access Gaps	no change	3 acres parks
Shared Use	no change	5 acres parks, open space
TOTAL	8 acres	

Several neighborhoods have poor access to parks because of the distance to a park and/or a physical barrier, such as a highway or rail line to cross. These "access gaps" can be met by seeking locations for smaller, local parks to be built.

GOAL 3: Expand to meet higher Level of Service

Project/Opportunity	Units/Residents	Additional Park space
Additional Parks (locations TBD)	no change	13 acres
TOTAL	16 acres	(2.5 acres per 1,000 residents)

Park acreage can be added as opportunities arise in new locations or adjacent to existing parks.

GOAL 4: Add amenities to existing facilities

Project	Location	Reason
Tennis courts	TBD	Loss of courts at Granite High
Indoor basketball	TBD	Short supply
Outdoor basketball	Central Park	No public courts in city
Playgrounds	TBD	To offer a playground at every park
Pavilions	Central Park	To support large events and gatherings
Picnic areas	Columbus Center, Historic Scott School	To meet requests
Walking Paths	Central Park	To meet requests
Community Gardens	Central Park	To meet requests
Dog Park	west of I-15	To meet requests
Multipurpose sports fields	TBD	To meet demand
Splash pad	TBD	To meet requests
Skate park	TBD	To meet requests

Several parks and open spaces could increase visitation or programs by adding amenities and facilities. Residents have also requested several amenities that currently do not exist in the city, or that are at risk of being lost. These capital improvement projects are as important as building new parks for meeting the needs and interests of their users.

GOAL 5: Improve quality and function of facilities

Project	Location	Reason
Repair pavilions	Fitts Park	Maintenance
Repair / replace / remove bridges	Fitts Park	Safety and pedestrian connections
Replace outdated irrigation systems	Central Park, Scott School	Water conservation, staff time.
Install signage	All parks and community centers	Lack of signage, updated branding, outdated information.
Update playgrounds	Fitts Park	Outdated and unsafe elements.
Enhance creeks and water features	Fitts Park	Ecological function, storm capacity, aesthetics.
Urban forestry	All parks	Continue to maintain and expand urban forest.

Facilities need regular updating to modernize, increase safety and efficiency and maintain them for the long term. These capital improvement projects should be planned on a scheduled basis.

POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES

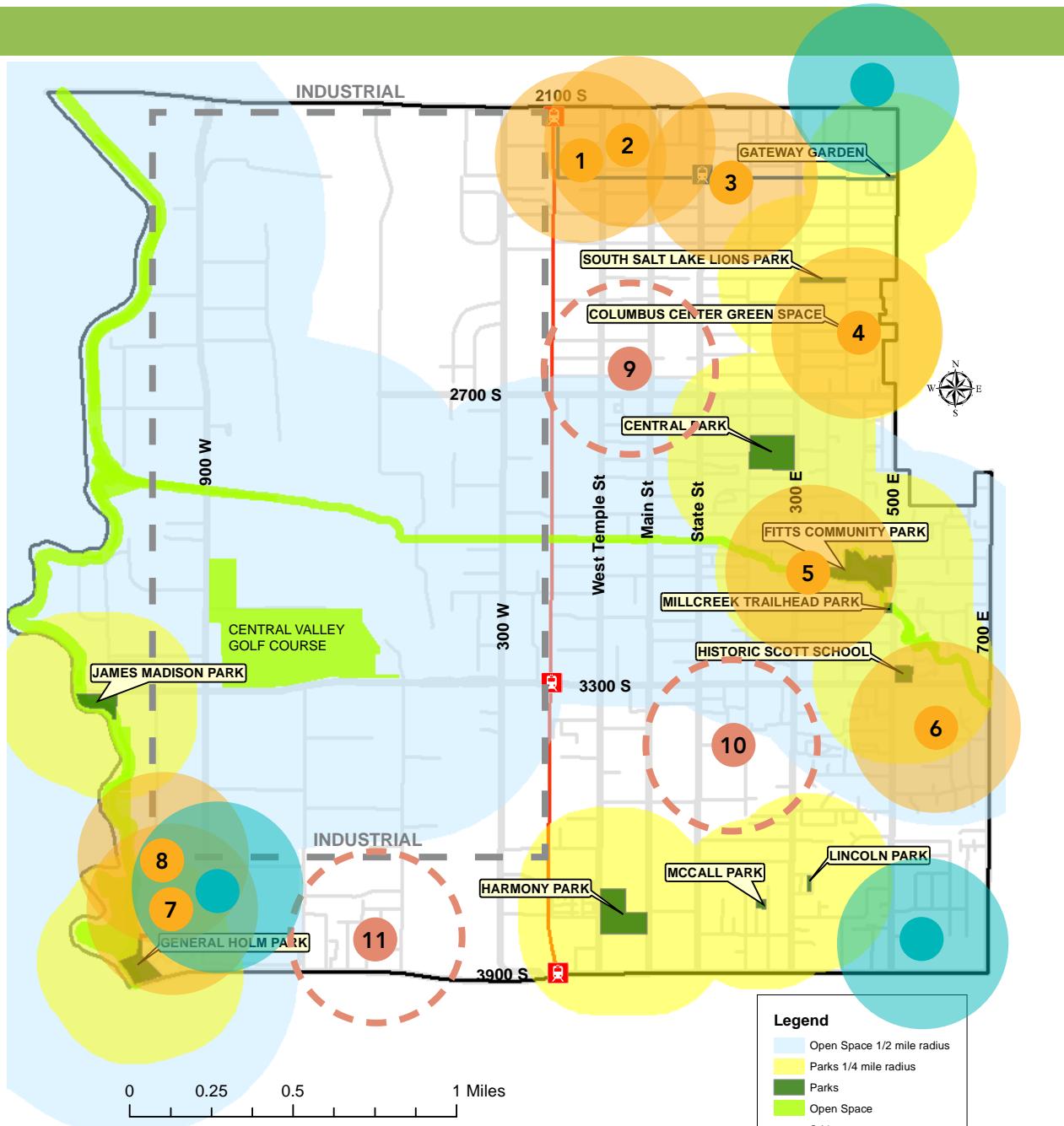
South Salt Lake has always been creative with its resources. There are numerous opportunities to continue to increase the available park space in every corner of the community. Potential opportunities are highlighted here (Table 11) and on Map 6.

Table 11: Potential Opportunities.

Name	Acres	Potential Amenities	Owner
Downtown Parks	3	Plazas, amphitheatre, pocket parks.	Private
Greenway Park	3	Landscape, turf, water feature, benches.	Private
S-Line Greenway	1.3	Landscape, benches, plazas.	UTA
Columbus Park	0.9	Sports field, playground, parking.	Todd Family
West Fitts Park	3.3	Turf, natural buffer to creek, Millcreek Trail, fitness equipment, nature playground.	City of South Salt Lake, 0.5 acres private
Granite High	5 to 15	Sports field, walking path, playground, potential recreation center.	Private, Salt Lake County
Carlisle Park	0.5	Playground, turf, amenities	Lease from Granger-Hunter Water District
Overlook Park	0.3	Native plants, trailhead, benches	Thackery Garn
Downtown Community Center		Afterschool program, indoor recreation, arts and civic opportunities.	City of South Salt Lake
Additional Opportunities			
Access Gap Locations	3	Pocket parks, playgrounds, turf, sport courts	TBD
Shared Use Sites	5	Sports fields, playground	TBD
Private Development	3	Pocket parks, sport courts	TBD
TOTAL	28-38 potential additional acres		
Goal	40 additional acres by 2035		

MAP 6:

PARK OPPORTUNITIES



1	Downtown Park	5	West Fitts Park
2	Greenway Park	6	Granite High
3	S-Line Greenway	7	Carlisle Park
4	Columbus Park	8	Overlook Park
9 New Park in Access Gap (location TBD)			
Shared Use Potential			

TIMELINE

Because South Salt Lake is a built-out community, there are limited opportunities for acquiring land and building more parks. This plan lays out a realistic approach to provide parks first where they are where need most to increase access and second where the opportunities lie today.

The 5-year plan (2015-2020)

- All residents within ¼ mile of a place to play (park, open space or other recreation site)
- All residents within ¼ mile of a trail or bike route
- No net loss of park and recreation facilities (including other recreation site).
- No net loss of open space
- Improve existing properties to reach their full potential
- Increase number of City-owned recreation facilities and fields
- Acquire properties as opportunities arise
- Secure stable funding for maintenance and regular updates

The 20-year plan (2021-2035)

- All residents within ¼ mile of a public park
- All residents within 1 mile of open space
- All residents within ¼ mile of a trail
- All residents within ½ mile of a bike route
- Provide 2.5 acres of park space per 1,000 residents
- Provide 2.5 acres of protected open space per 1,000 residents
- Build a major community recreation center

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Parks, open space, trails and community centers have a positive benefit on their neighborhood and on business districts. They often become destinations for people both inside and outside a community. on one of the key features they identify with a community and its identity. The Community Development Department has set goals for community facilities in the city's General Plan as well as in Small Area Master Plans and Development Agreements. In additions already stated in this plan, they suggest:

- Planting turf in existing retention basins to utilize for neighborhood parks
- Change the underlying zoning of properties utilized for recreation to maintain these purposes
- Study the feasibility of impact fees on new development
- Establish the Jordan River Parkway as a desirable place for residents, especially families
- Create a program to clean up Millcreek and the Jordan River and reduce undesirable activities
- Adopt trails and sidewalk plans or an "active transportation" plan into the General Plan.
- Recognize pedestrian trails as a significant lifestyle amenity and build a connected trail system.
- Continue to plan for the Parley's, Millcreek, and Meadowbrook trails.
- Preserve properties adjacent to trail corridors to establish corridors for these trails.
- Ensure trails connect to local sidewalks and to regional trails.

COST AND FUNDING

COST AND FUNDING

This master plan is attainable, with a steady commitment to budgeting and to creative financing. South Salt Lake has always done much on limited budgets and leveraged its funding, staff and resources with many other contributions. The city should adopt a new perspective on the long-term cost of projects while also taking a more pro-active stance on raising funds with the tools available to them.



TOTAL COSTS

The total costs of every project must be considered before initiating a project to ensure long-term sustainability and success. Long-term costs of upkeep and operations typically far outweigh the initial investment. But the long-term community benefits do have a measurable and important impact. For every park, open space, trail or community center, there are three costs: the initial construction cost, the ongoing improvements to keep the asset in good condition, and the day-to-day maintenance to keep it clean, safe and in good working order.

CAPITAL PROJECTS

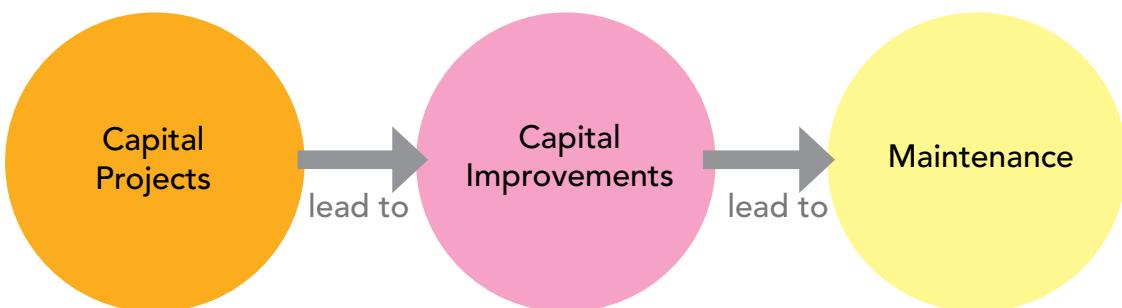
NEW
property purchase,
buildings or
additions, parks, trails,
landscapes

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

EXISTING
Major upgrades, repairs,
replacements, remodels,
change of use, technology
update

MAINTENANCE

ONGOING
utilities, custodial,
landscaping, security,
repairs



CAPITAL PROJECTS COST

If the City is serious about boosting its parks and recreation inventory to ensure it can meet current and future demand, it needs to make significant investments. This should not come at the expense of the recreation programs that are very important to city residents. The city does not have to be the only one providing these services and facilities—they can be county or school-district projects or joint ventures. Many amenities can also be provided by developers within their private projects. However, the city is concerned with increasing city-controlled facilities to ensure it can meet its residents' unique demands and avoid losing critical recreation facilities. The costs of parks are the only ones featured in this chapter as the supply of open space, trails and community facilities is adequate and funding is also found through alternative sources, such as transportation funding. Potential costs of proposed parks are shown on Table 12.

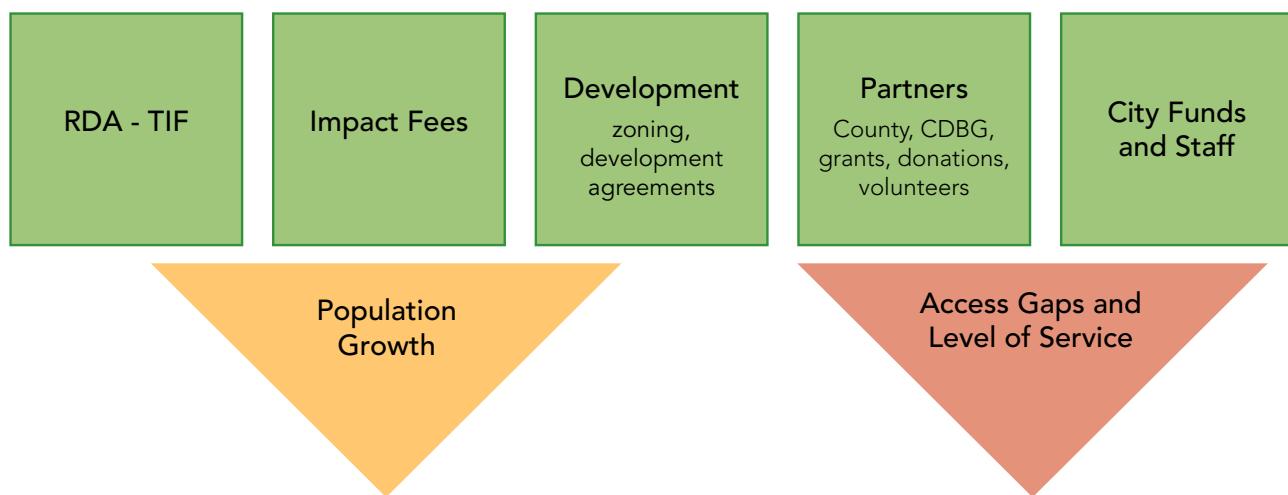
Table 12: Potential Cost and Funding - Parks

Name	Property Cost	Improvement Cost	Total Cost	Potential City Funding	Potential Other Funding
Downtown Park	\$3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	0
Greenway Park	\$3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000	0
S-Line Greenway	0	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000	\$ 625,000	0
Columbus Park	\$400,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 850,000	0
West Fitts Park	\$50,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 550,000	\$ 550,000	0
Granite High (per acre)	\$450,000	\$500,000	\$ 950,000	TBD	TBD
Carlisle Park	0	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Overlook Park	0	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 125,000
	\$ 7,600,000	\$ 9,450,000	\$17,250,000	\$15,250,000	\$1,875,000
Additional Opportunities					
Access Gap Locations	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000	0
Shared Use Sites	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 2,600,000	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,250,000
Private Development	\$ 500,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,500,000	0	\$ 1,500,000
Additional Parks to raise Level of Service	\$ 7,500,000	\$ 7,500,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	0
TOTAL	\$ 10,500,000	\$ 11,600,000	\$ 21,100,000	\$ 19,350,000	\$ 2,750,000

FUNDING SOURCES: CAPITAL PROJECTS

South Salt Lake has traditionally drawn on a number of sources to fund parks, including the general fund, Community Development Block Grants (CDBG), land donations, volunteer contributions, grants, and land dedications from developers. These are all still important resources. This plan will require more funding than these sources provide. The city should consider also using Redevelopment Agency (RDA) funds, instituting a parks impact fee for new development, and pursuing funding from partners, such as the County's ZAP taxes. These resources are shown below, along with the types of projects they can be used on (new development and population versus existing neighborhoods. Impact fees and RDA funds can only be used in the areas or projects where new development occurs.

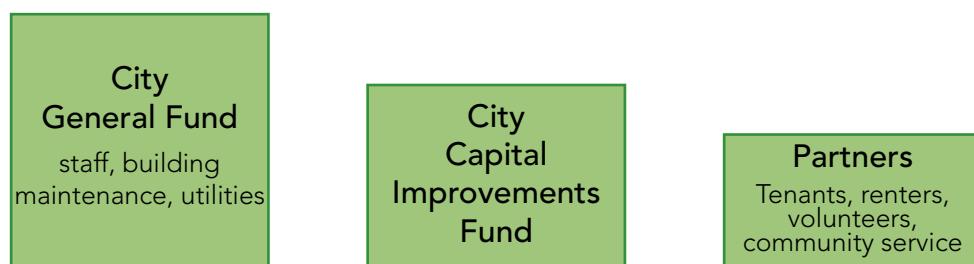
FUNDING SOURCES: CAPITAL PROJECTS



FUNDING SOURCES: LONG TERM MANAGEMENT

Long-term management of properties includes every day maintenance, programs, and capital improvements for upgrades and upkeep (such as roof replacements). Every project proposal should include a budget projection for these costs. The industry range for typical parks maintenance cost is \$5,000-\$10,000 per year per acre. Currently, the SSL Parks Department Budget for 2014-2015 equaled \$354,050 for parks (36 acres) plus additional city properties that require maintenance, such as building landscapes, park strips, RDA properties, and so on. The creation of the Public Assets Department to put all these duties into the same department will reshape this allocation in the 2015-16 budget and into the future. Management is paid for largely through the City General Fund and Capital Improvements and to a smaller degree through the Capital Improvements fund. Tenants, renters, volunteers and community service also perform a wide array of custodial and improvement projects.

FUNDING SOURCES: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE



APPENDIX - SWOT ANALYSIS

RECREATION SWOT ANALYSIS 2014

The following analysis summarizes overall city parks and recreation Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT). Created with Parks and Recreation, Community Development, Promise SSL:

STRENGTHS

- Extensive system of community centers with a variety of offerings
- Have our own library, senior center (county-operated)
- Youth sports programs are high-quality, affordable, and have high participation rates
- Excellent after-school programming
- Successful Community Service program provides extensive free labor
- Partnerships with Jazz, SL Bees, Chill
- Programs target the city population well.
- New programs for adults in response to requests – Jazercise, yoga, pickleball, adult volleyball.
- Special events are popular and are an excellent outreach tool.
- City is skilled at getting grant funding for programs that target their lower-income residents.
- High utilization of parks
- Value/cost of programs is high
- Customized, localized amenities
- Strong volunteers keep the rec programs going
- City has very good open space and recreation along Mill Creek and Jordan River.
- Expanding trail system to serve pedestrians and bicyclists.
- Majority of city residents have good access to parks and recreation facilities (city-owned or otherwise), measured by number of residents within walking distance (1/4 mile) of a park, open space or school.

WEAKNESSES:

- Have no adopted Parks and Recreation Master Plan
- Have no dedicated capital funding or impact fees.
- Have no master plans for several parks and facilities.
- Lack of coordinated Capital Improvements Plan or Facility Management expertise.
- Facility management funds have not grown to meet expanded property inventory.
- Outdated equipment and deferred maintenance (example – no automated irrigation at several sites).
- Feel the need for a "first class" recreation center.
- Still feeling loss of community rooms for rent after leasing Columbus Center to Alianza Academy.
- Some popular programs were lost/dropped in the last few years (WOW, adult softball, Movies in the Park, First tee)
- Limited adult recreation offerings and difficulty increasing participation in fitness classes.
- Limited summer recreation programs for youth and adults.
- County recreation is open to South Salt Lake residents, but many can't afford it.
- Relatively low level of service for recreation, measured by park acreage per capita.
- No field or gym space available to expand sports programs.
- Several facilities used for city programs are rented from school district or county. This poses uncertainty for their future availability and for future costs to use.
- Community Service program needs a permanent home and an internet connection.
- Columbus Center is harder to care for without Community Service housed there.
- Recreation scholarship program was not offered last year by grant funders and may not be offered this year
- Lack of expertise and funding to maintain Jordan River Parkway, highway interchanges, other non-park spaces
- No outdoor recreation programs
- No urban forestry master plan or coordinated city policy
- Parks maintenance yard and storage needs improvement – indoor space for equipment, more secured storage areas.

- Lacking equipment – balls, workout room, etc. Would like some of this equipment in every building.
- Need a place for Hser Ner Moo kids to play soccer – currently going to WVC
- No funding for adult fitness + limited program funding
- Demand exceeds supply now – will get worse with time
- Need a membership gym in the city – public or private
- Need bicycle routes and urban trails
- No parks in the northeast corner of the city (Except St. Ann's – maybe we can discuss with the diocese)
- Hser Ner Moo is not big enough community center for the demand

OPPORTUNITIES

- Tell people about recreation in new resident packet
- Opportunity for responsive programming and communication Guerrilla fitness- recreation anytime, anywhere Improve communication between departments and externally
- Central Park is close enough to access from the S-Line and could attract people with the right programming and wayfinding
- Scott School is underutilized for recreation
- Better job recruiting – can do with PSSL
- More collaboration with SL County Rec is possible
- Adult recreation programs get local businesses involved in the community.
- Potential new park and/or open space in the Riverfront-Carlisle neighborhood.
- Potential to acquire the green space, gymnasium building and/or Industrial Arts shop at Granite High.
- Potential to make Central Park the city's premier park and recreation and fitness center.
- Potential to move senior center to new location (Creekside Building) to open up space at Columbus for community use and/or school.
- Potential to acquire the Todd property to expand Columbus Center green space or building.
- Build parks and public spaces within Downtown South Salt Lake.
- Build the greenway public park along the S-Line/Parley's Trail.
- Acquire open space/parks along Millcreek trail corridors. Develop the city property on the west side of Fitts Park into trail corridor.
- Rent available gymnasium space in the city as temporary solution.
- Work with Salt Lake County Cultural Facilities Program to improve Historic Scott School a community arts center.
- Work with Salt Lake County to identify potential ZAP funded projects for if bond renewal passes in 2014.
- Potential to acquire additional property on Oakland Ave. to expand Public Works complex to include parks.
- Apply for grants to fund tree plantings on city property, native plant restorations along Jordan River.
- Potential for boating on the Jordan River through South Salt Lake and beyond.
- Remove/replace playground equipment at Fitts Park with equipment for a wider range of ages and interests.
- Create fitness circuit at Fitts Park with new sidewalk and fitness equipment.
- Create more recreation opportunities within developments, such as fitness centers, pools and rooftop gardens inside apartment complexes and PUDs.

THREATS

- Columbus Center does not feel like a community center anymore to some residents.
- Limited rooms/spaces available for rental by residents. Columbus spaces not replaced as promised.
- Questionable budget support for recreation programs, and potential further cuts in 2016.
- Salt Lake County interested in running more recreation programs within city, which may not suit resident needs and budgets as well as city programs.
- Losing public green space, tennis courts and track at Granite High.
- Losing location for Freedom Festival at Granite High.
- Possibility of additional loss of park space if Granite School District closes Granite Park Junior High School.
- Costs to rent/lease park and recreation facilities is increasing every year, at a rate faster than inflation as more agencies try to make facilities pay for themselves.
- City population is increasing through redevelopment, but land for park space is severely limited, further reducing level of service.

APPENDIX - PROGRAMS

RECREATION PROGRAMS

Over 550 youth participate in SSL Recreation programs, and hundreds of adults do as well. In addition, city events attract over 14,000 participants a year. Programs for include:

- Junior Jazz
- Youth open play basketball
- P.A.L. Bosing program
- Indoor Soccer
- Outdoor soccer
- Baseball
- Tee Ball
- Golf camp
- Basketball camp
- Volleyball camp
- Hiking group
- Community events, including:
 - Daddy Daughter Dance
 - Easter Egg Hunt
 - Senior Ball
 - Get into the River Festival
 - Mother and Son Fun
 - Huck Finn and Watermelon Drop
 - Freedom Festival
 - Halloween Spooktacular
 - Chess Tournament
 - Breakfast with Santa

Programs provided by others include:

- Jazercise
- Zumba
- Active adult programs
- Snowboarding (Chill program)

PROMISE SOUTH SALT LAKE PROGRAMS

In 2014, 2,400 out of 6,000 youth nearly half the kids in South Salt Lake— participated in a Promise South Salt Lake program. This includes fun, educational, and family-supporting activities for youth from kindergarten through 12th grade at our 10 community centers. The city's budget is leveraged into over \$2 million dollars in services a year. In addition, the program works with community partners to support programs, including: preschool, English language and citizenship classes, the Write Here writing center, community gardens, job skills classes, the Venture course for college credit, scholarships for youth, arts programming, STEM programs, and much more. These programs are largely at no cost to participants or to the city.

APPENDIX - FACILITY PLANS

FACILITY PLANNING

Several community facilities have current, complete master plans. Many more do not. These basic facility plans show the current amenities. In cases where there is a future master plan, proposed improvements are also mentioned. Master Plans should be prepared for all community facilities and updated on a regular basis. Facilities with current master plans or recent improvements plan that have guided improvements include:

- Central Park Community Center
- Central Park
- Historic Scott School
- Gateway Garden
- McCall Park
- Lincoln Park
- Millcreek Trailhead Park

Existing Facilities without future master plans include:

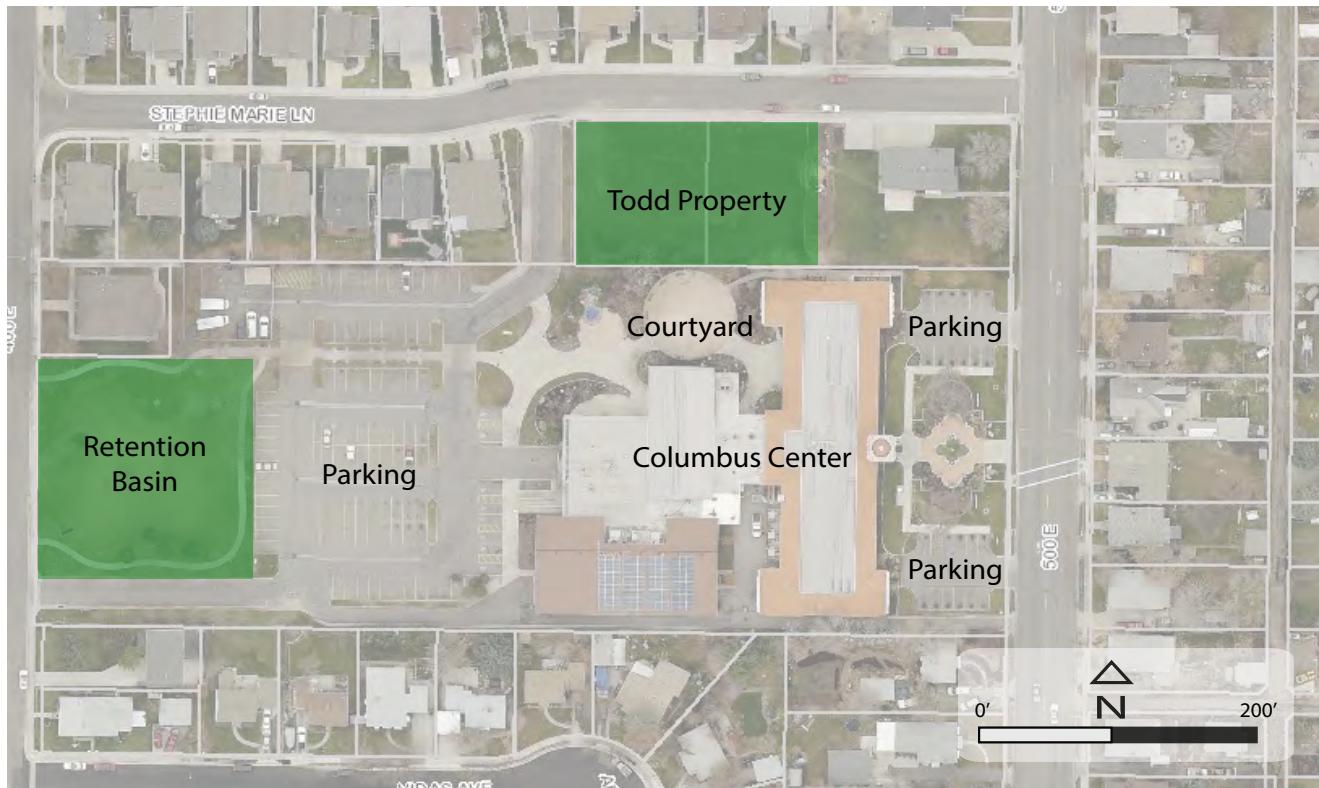
- Fitts Park
- Lions Park
- Columbus Community Center
- Historic Scott School

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLANNING

Master plans need to address city-wide goals for community facilities. A comprehensive facilities plan is the best foundation for setting goals for each individual facility to help support. This plan should include the type of activities (program), management goals (shared use, etc.) and recommended capital improvements.

The maps on the follow pages show the current conditions of existing community parks and community centers.

COLUMBUS CENTER GREEN SPACE



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

RETENTION BASIN

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 2531 South 400 East

TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.6 acre

AMENITIES:

- turf and irrigation
- stormwater retention

TODD PROPERTY

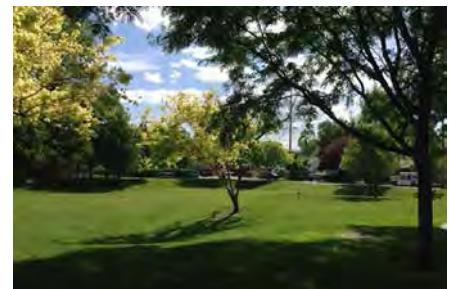
OWNER: Todd Family, leased by City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 2508 South 500 East

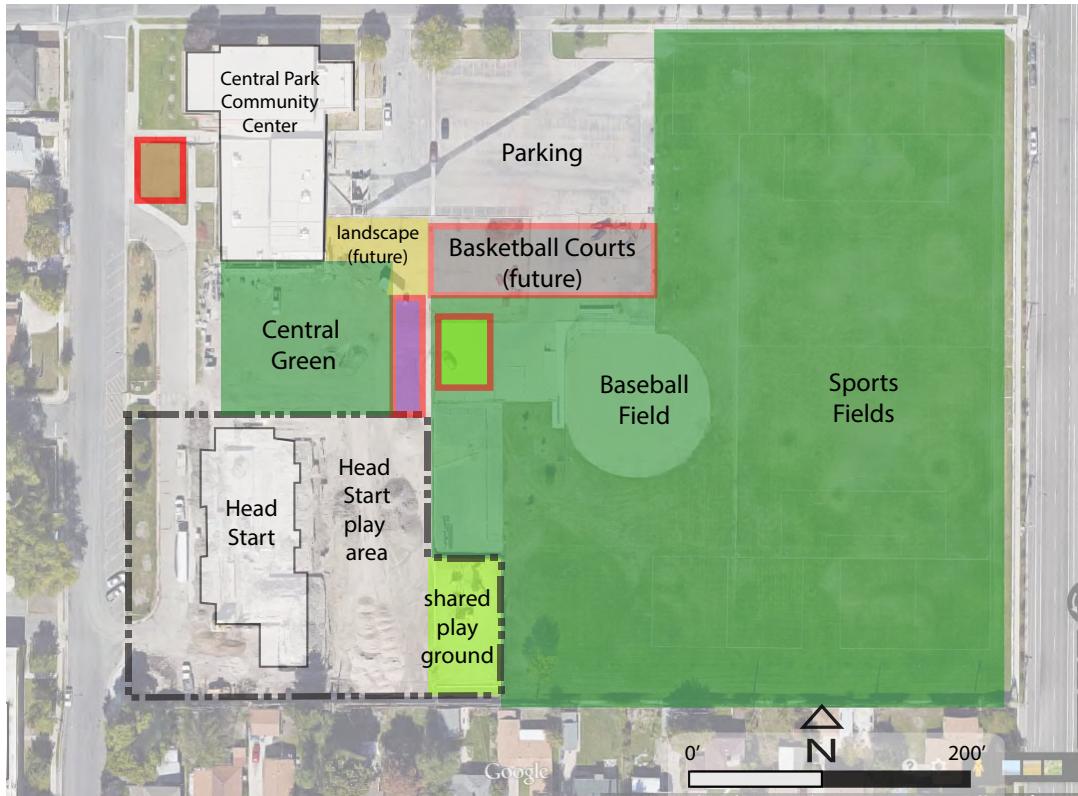
TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.5 acre

AMENITIES:

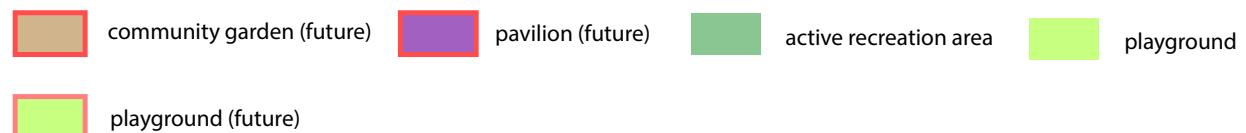
- turf and irrigation
- fence



CENTRAL PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: South Salt Lake City

ADDRESS: 2797 S. 200 East

TOTAL ACREAGE: 6.5 acres (plus 1 acre building)

AMENITIES:

- soccer field
- baseball field
- 2 playgrounds
- event lawn
- parking
- adjacent recreation center
- adjacent Head Start preschool and kitchen



HISTORIC SCOTT SCHOOL GREEN SPACE



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 3238 South 500 East

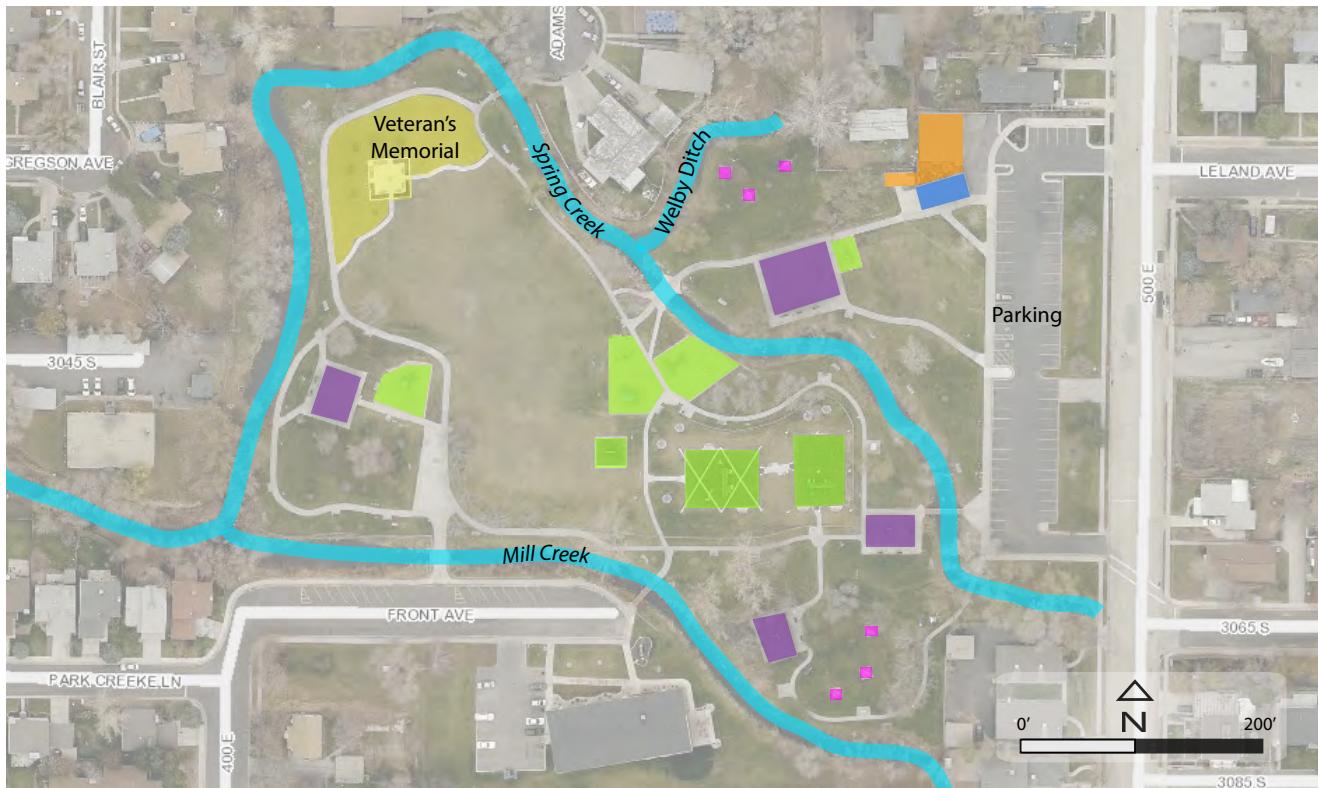
TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.6 acre

AMENITIES:

- Great Lawn for events
- turf
- irrigation
- arboretum
- courtyard
- community garden



FITTS COMMUNITY PARK



LEGEND

	memorial		picnic area		restrooms	~	river/stream
	pavilion		playground		maintenance facility		

QUICK FACTS

OWNER: South Salt Lake City

ADDRESS: 3010 South 500 East

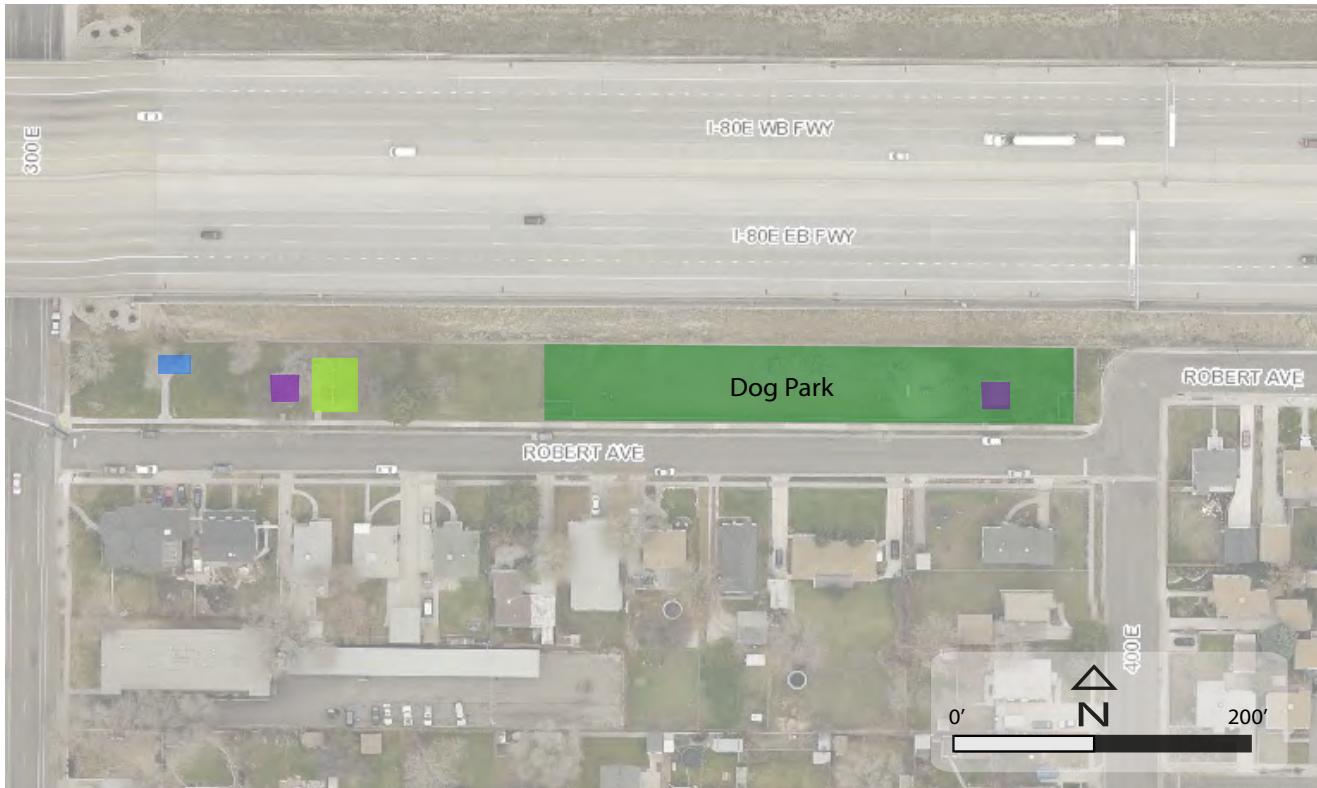
TOTAL ACREAGE: 7.84 acres

AMENITIES:

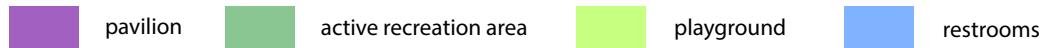
- 7 playgrounds
- 4 pavilions (Xango, Swire, Wandamere, Lions Pride)
- Veterans memorial
- restrooms and concession stand
- turf
- irrigation
- Millcreek, Spring Creek and Welby Ditch
- Millcreek Trail
- Parks Department maintenance yard



LIONS PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake (0.16 acres), UDOT (0.86 acre)

ADDRESS: 311 East Robert Ave

TOTAL ACREAGE: 1 acre

AMENITIES:

- swings
- dog park
- restroom
- 2 pavilions
- turf
- irrigation
- lighting



McCALL PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 3702 South McCall Street

TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.5 acre

AMENITIES:

- turf
- irrigation
- playground
- picnic table
- stormwater detention basin



LINCOLN PARK



LEGEND



green space

QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 3680 South Lincoln Park Dr.

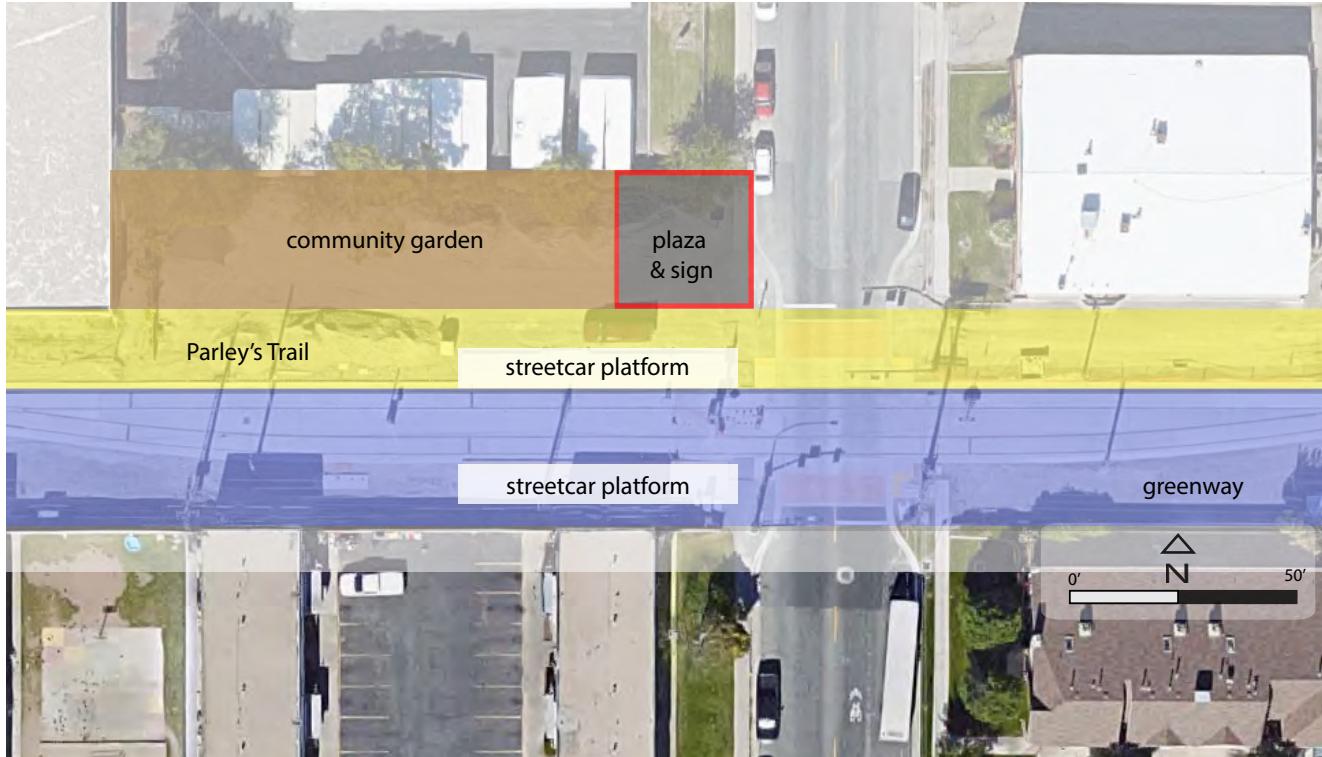
TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.34 acre

AMENITIES:

- turf
- irrigation
- trees



GATEWAY GARDEN



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 2230 South 500 East

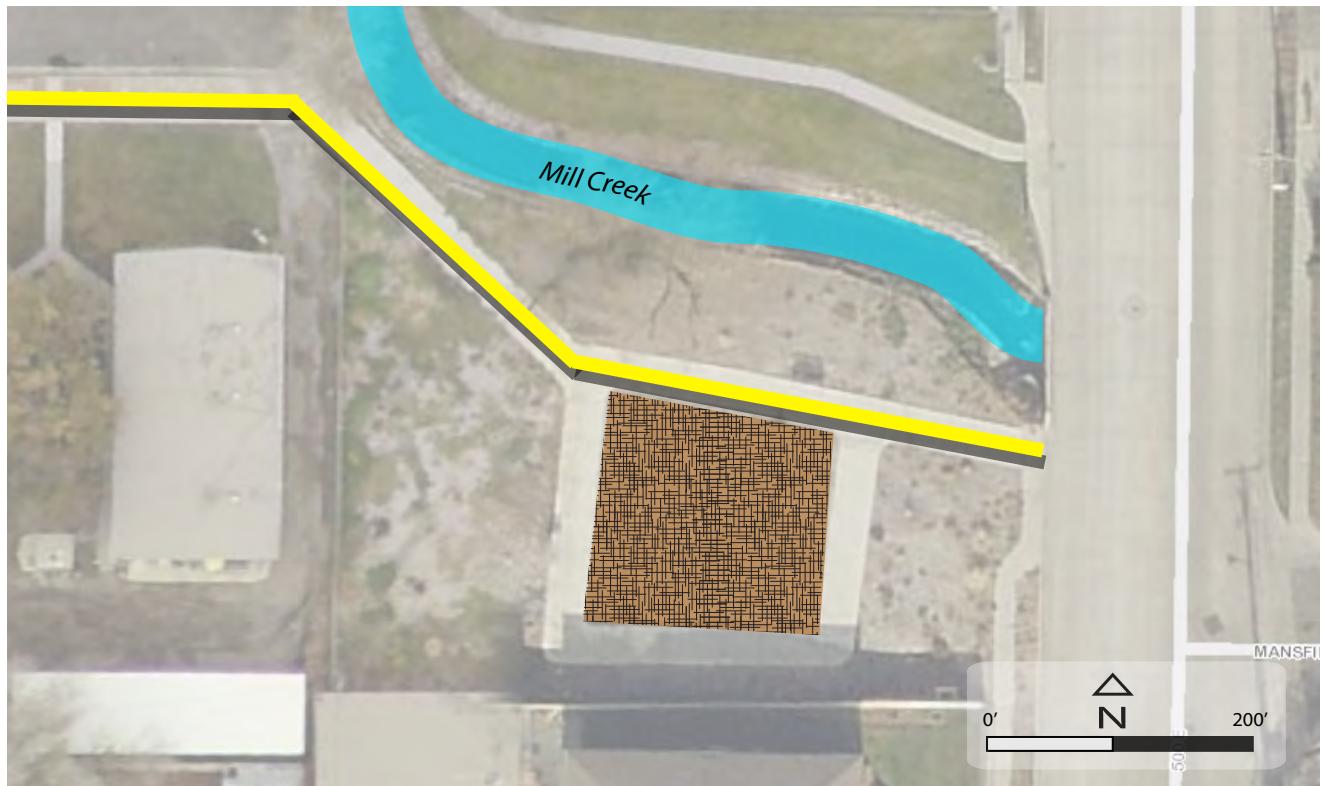
TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.2 acre

AMENITIES:

- community garden
- Parley's Trail
- S-Line streetcar
- trees
- patio area with seating
- Gateway sign for South Salt Lake



MILLCREEK TRAILHEAD PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake, conservation easement by Salt Lake County

ADDRESS: 3116 South 500 East

TOTAL ACREAGE: 0.43 acre

AMENITIES:

- natural open space
- native plant demonstration garden
- Mill Creek
- Millcreek trail connection
- concrete walkway
- benches



JAMES MADISON PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

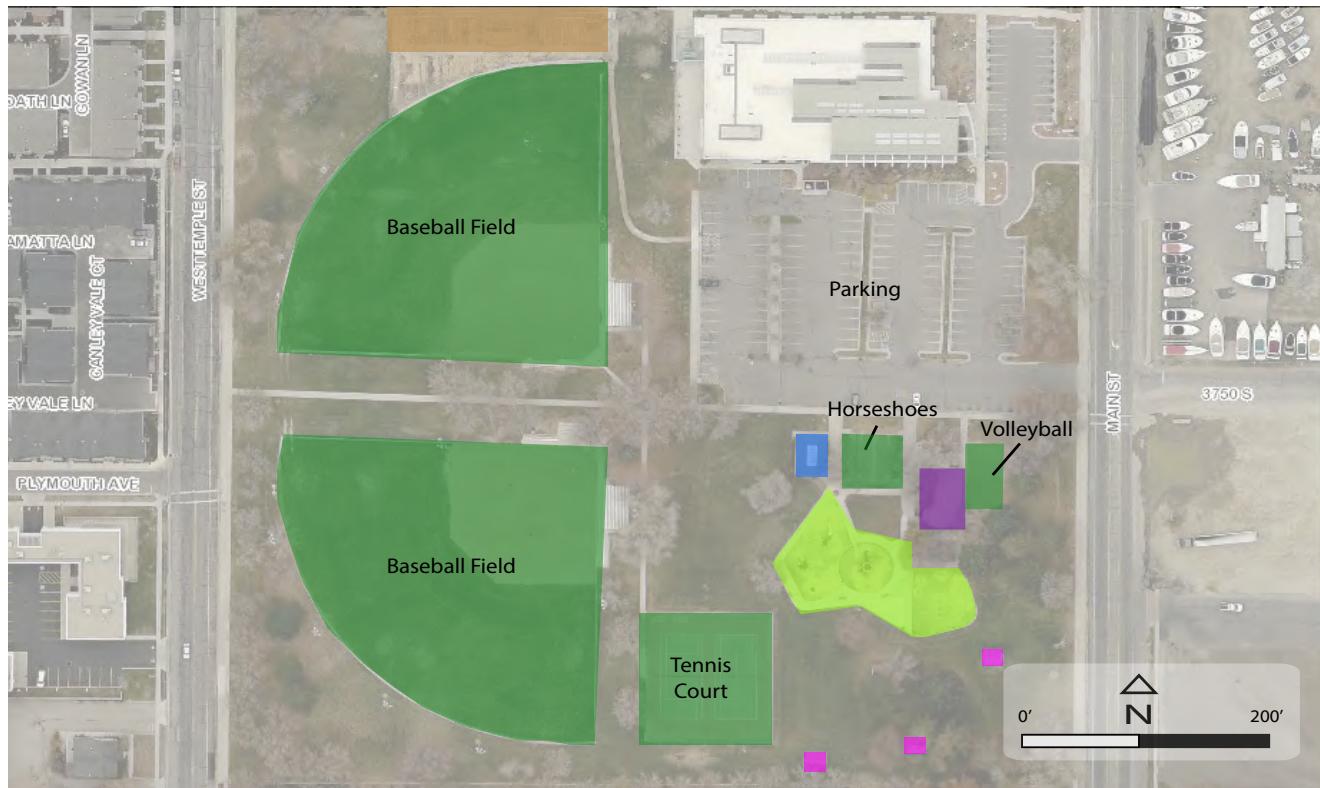
OWNER: Salt Lake County
ADDRESS: 1111 West 3300 South
TOTAL ACREAGE: 3.8 acres

AMENITIES:

- restrooms
- turf
- irrigation
- Jordan River Parkway trailhead



HARMONY PARK



LEGEND

	pavilion		active recreation area		restrooms		community garden
	picnic area		playground				

QUICK FACTS

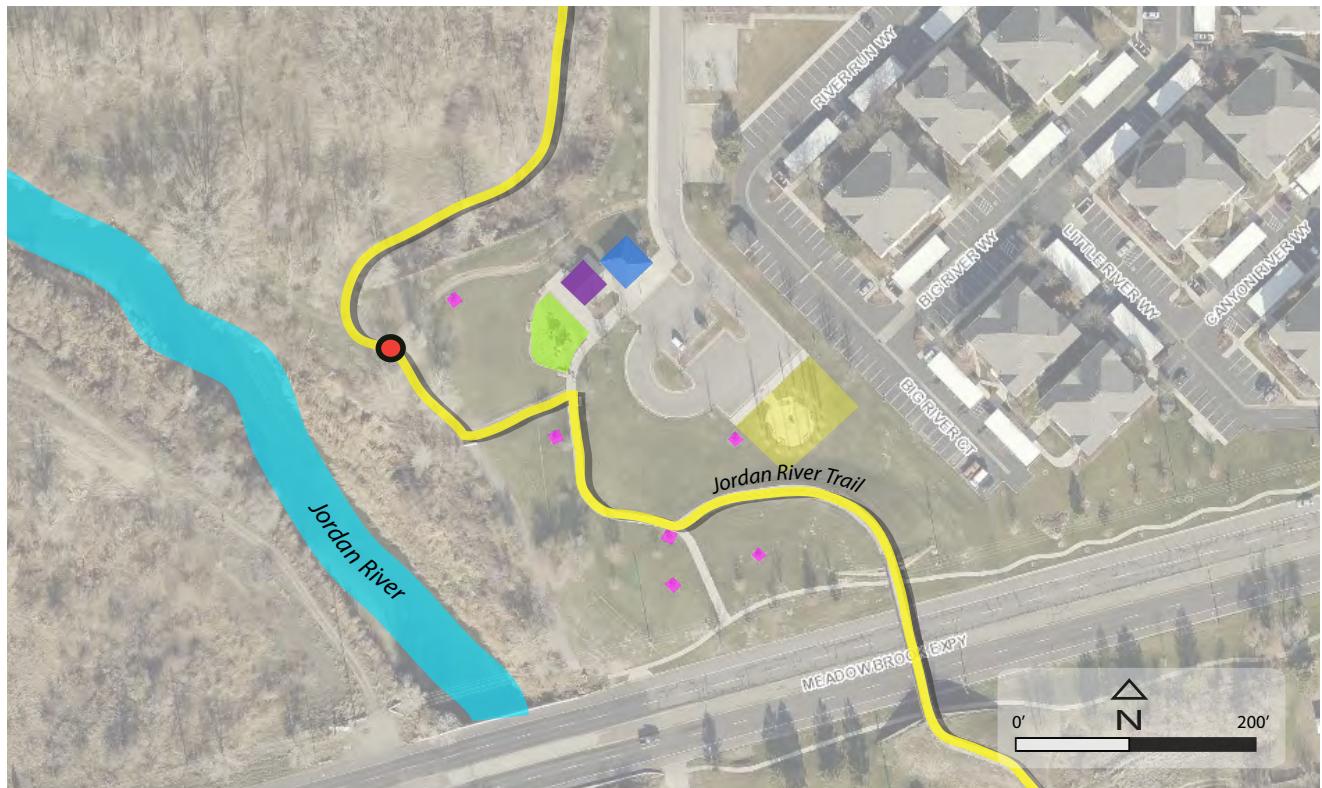
OWNER: Salt Lake County
ADDRESS: 3760 South Main Street
TOTAL ACREAGE: 10.6 acres

AMENITIES:

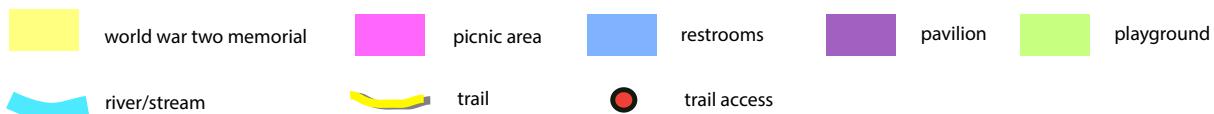
- playground
- restrooms
- pavilions
- 2 baseball fields
- 2 tennis courts
- horseshoe area
- community garden
- turf
- irrigation



GENERAL HOLM PARK



LEGEND



QUICK FACTS

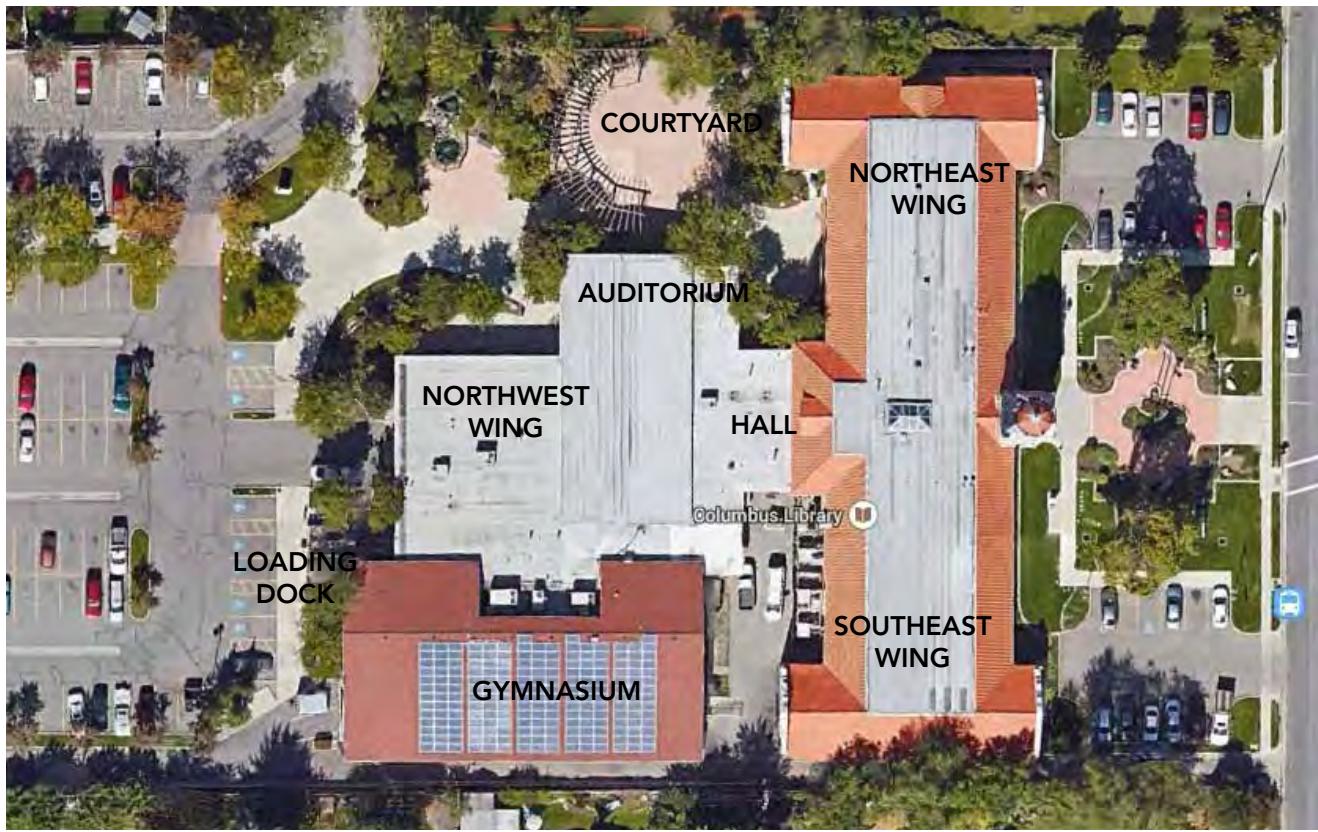
OWNER: Salt Lake County
ADDRESS: 1021 West Carlisle Park Lane
TOTAL ACREAGE: 3.4 acres

AMENITIES:

- playground
- pavilion
- restroom
- turf
- irrigation
- World War II memorial
- pedestrian bridge over 3900 South
- Jordan River Parkway Trail and trailhead



COLUMBUS CENTER



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 2531 South 400 East

BUILDING AREA: 43,291 sf

PROPERTY AREA: 227,993 sf (5.2 acres)

Additional property - Todd property, leased by City (0.6 acres)

AMENITIES:

- SL County Library
- SL County Senior Center
- Alianza Academy
- Recreation Offices
- Gymnasium
- Auditorium

BUDGET 2014-15

- Maintenance/Supplies \$79,000
- Utilities \$60,000
- Program Staff

BUILDING NOTES

- 1999 Building remodel and opening
- 2010 Tower Remodel
- 2012 School wing remodel



CENTRAL PARK COMMUNITY CENTER



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 2797 S 300 East

BUILDING AREA: 16,092 sf

PROPERTY AREA: 150,473 sf (3.5 acres)
Additional property - Central Park (4 acres)

AMENITIES:

- Gymnasium
- Boxing Gym
- Classrooms
- Recreation Storage room
- Kitchen

BUDGET 2014-15

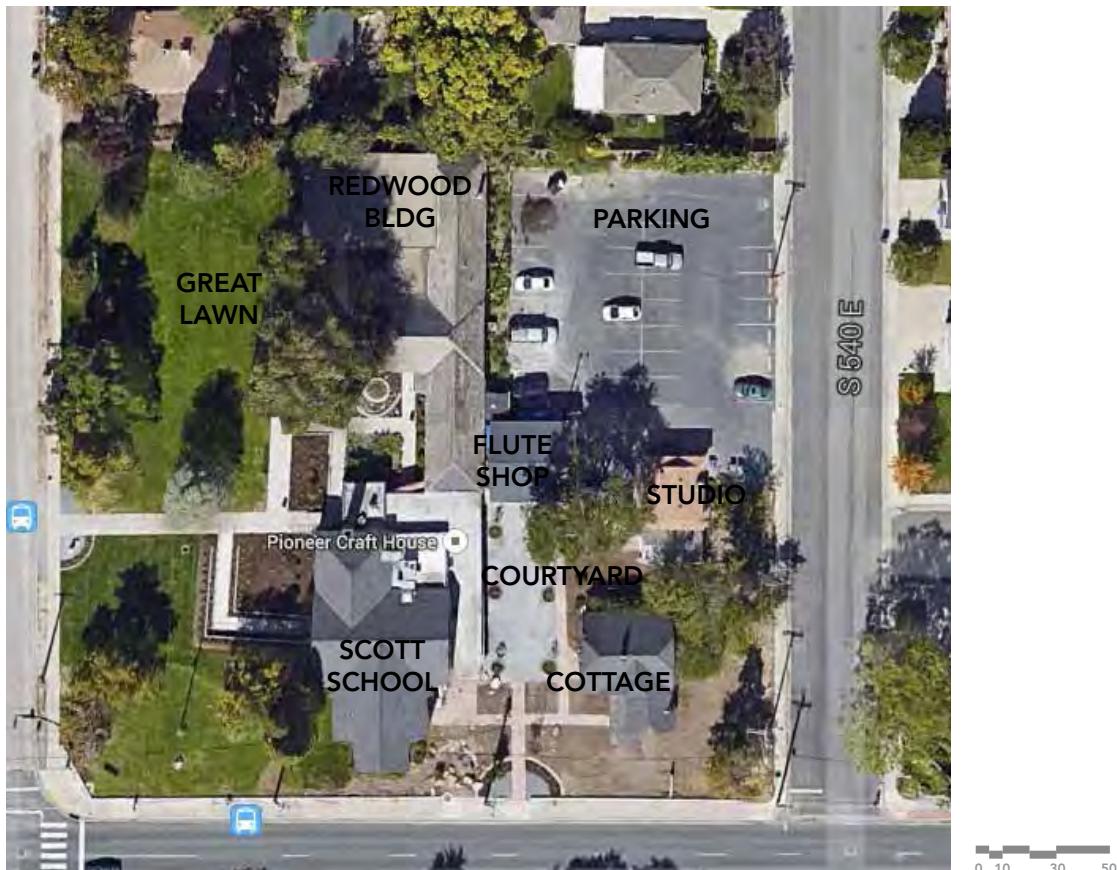
- Maintenance/Supplies \$15,000
- Utilities \$20,000
- Program Staff

BUILDING NOTES

- 2009 Acquisition
- 2013 Demolition, remodel and sale of property to Head Start



HISTORIC SCOTT SCHOOL COMM. CENTER



QUICK FACTS

OWNER: City of South Salt Lake

ADDRESS: 3300 South 500 East

BUILDING AREA: 15,866 sf

PROPERTY AREA: 43,559 sf (1 acre)

Additional property - Todd property, leased by City

AMENITIES:

- Historic Scott School building
- Community and Arts Center
- Pioneer Craft House - Flute, Pottery, Weaving, Jewelry Studio

BUDGET 2014-15

- Maintenance/Supplies \$16,000
- Utilities \$28,000
- Program Staff

BUILDING NOTES

- 2007 purchase
- 2013 site remodel

